

History of Schooling in the Avon Valley, WA.



*Miss Amy Carleton's Private 'Greywell Ladies' Finishing School',
Springfield Property, Northam, 1849-1906.*

Rebecca Doughty, Local Resident of the Avon Valley, 2016

“This booklet has been produced as part of the assessment for ARCH 8403
Directed Study in Cultural Heritage Management, a graduate topic in the
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Research Project Outline

This project was developed to research the history of schooling in the Avon Valley, Western Australia. This was achieved through examining existing literature, interviewing community and relevant individuals and groups, collating resources and producing a report, booklet and presentation. It has involved extensive communication and information sharing with industry partners and has revealed how schooling was established in the area, in what form and why, by whom and to what end. It also explored key individuals and groups responsible for the establishment of schooling in the area during colonial settlement.

Research Project Methods

Initially two industry partners were selected to support and guide this project. These were Belle Moore, the Secretary for the Northam Heritage Forum Inc. and member of Northam and Districts Historical Society Inc., Northam, and Caroline Parnham, the Head of Secondary, St Joseph's School, Northam, whose family shares a rich history with the Avon Valley region. Several meetings and discussions were held with the industry partners to explain the purpose and to report progress of the research for this project. This involved several email conversations, phone communications and physical meetings.

An initial timeline was developed which plotted planned activities for each month from the commencement to the completion time of the project. The activities began with extensive archival research through libraries, internet, newspapers, tourism offices, Shires and schools. Following the gathering of material and information from these sources, interviews were conducted with community members and the descendants of prominent pioneer settlers of the Avon Valley region. The individuals interviewed were identified through newsletter communications throughout the region which included schools, shires, community groups, historical societies and parishes. Notices called for community consultation and request for information regarding early rural schools in the region and several community members were able to assist.

At the completion of the interview process several photographic expeditions were facilitated whereby physical visits to sites and locations of past rural schools were undertaken and ruins or plaques photographed.

These visits were beneficial in that they provided a clear understanding of the landscape and isolated environment within which these early schools operated. They also provided an opportunity to plot rural schools on an Avon Valley map enabling an overview of the number of rural schools operating within a region and to assist in the understanding of the impact of the Centralisation policy between 1946 and 1957, when isolated schools became obsolete and children were forced to travel to townships to engage in education, thereby forfeiting their ability to assist with farm-work and household activities.

The final task from his project was to collate all of the material and information gathered in a coherent manner, ready for presentation to industry partners and relevant community groups. This took the form of a booklet divided into relevant Shires of the Avon Valley. The booklet outlines a brief history of the project and of rural schooling in the region before individually providing the names, dates, teachers and other information about each school. Where possible a photograph of each site has also been included.

Research Project Conclusions

The research project essentially revealed that many small rural schools were greatly isolated from townships, while still providing a valuable education to the local community. It became apparent that education was highly regarded by settlers and was a priority which they were determined to achieve. Teachers were largely female and were well respected and appreciated throughout the district, many of them teaching in a number of schools in the region over the years.

History suggests that schools were initially small, family-oriented affairs (Erikson 1974:288) only enlarging with the onset of community connections. Larger numbers required larger premises and communities worked together to provide the resources, teaching and facilities required for the education of children.

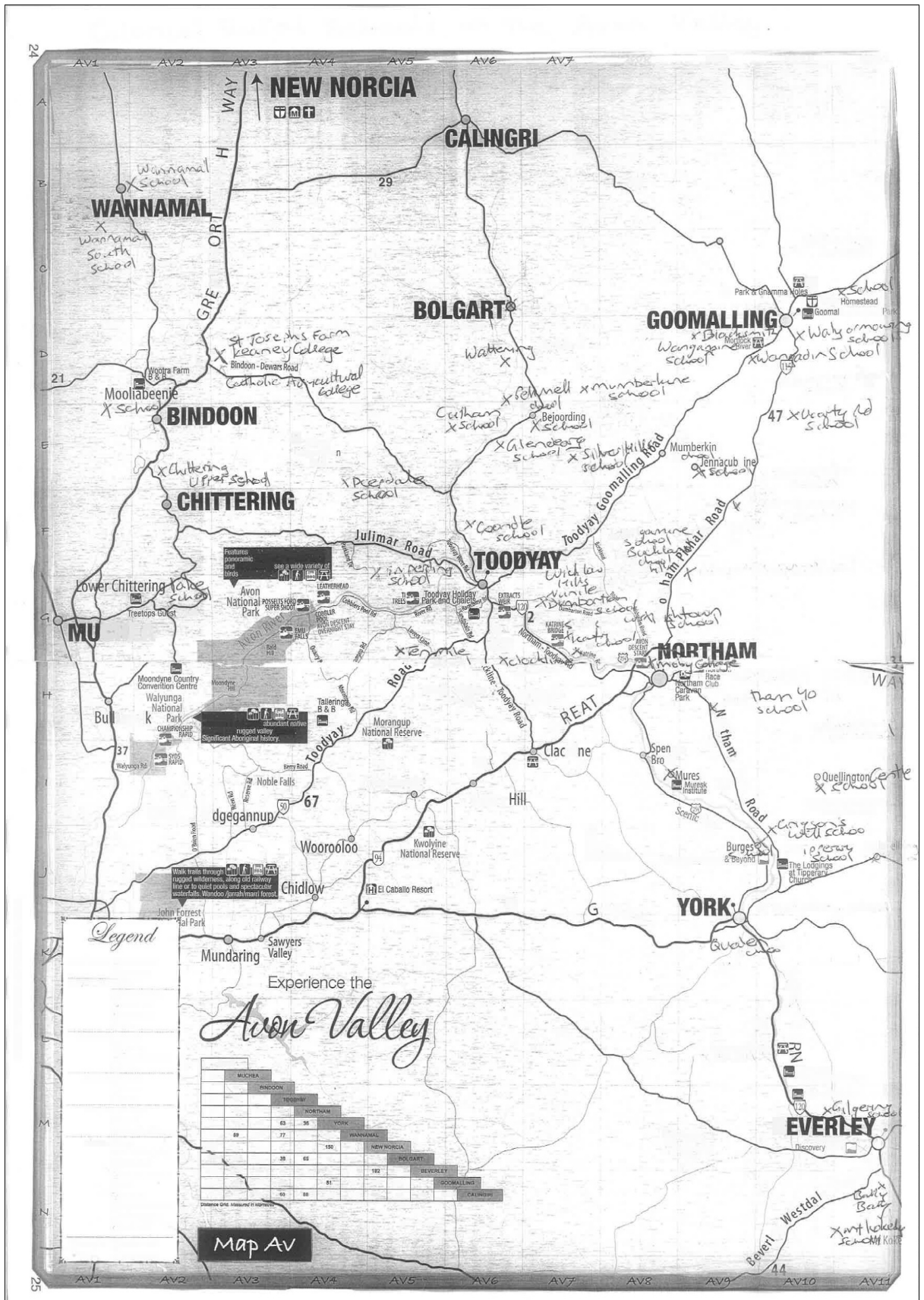
Over time larger schools were built and subsidised by the government and finally the Government's Education Centralisation Policy resulted in large schools located in the more populated townships (Buchanan 1997:371), for which they provided funding, teachers, facilities and resources. The smaller rural schools fell into disrepair. In some cases they were torn down and materials used on the farms and in others, rooms were left standing and used to store machinery and farm equipment or for boarding travelers (Erikson 1974:209).

Several schoolrooms were later refurbished and conserved for tourism purposes, such as the Konongorring schoolroom found in Goomalling. Several of the stone schoolrooms were maintained and used for farmhand lodgings before being cleaned, refurbished and prepared for tourism, such as Quellington Farmstay (Shire of York 1981:185) in York, Slater House (Retrieved from www.goomalling.gov.au Sept –Nov) in Goomalling and Morby Cottage (Garden 1979:71) in Northam.

The Government Education policy which was introduced in the 1833 - 1870s (Garden 1979:80) placed many restrictions and conditions on small rural schools to ensure they were eligible for funding support. Rules included that students were required to attend school until they reached 14 years, there was a minimum requirement for the number of children enrolled in schools, school locations were required to be central to students and parents and community members were required to contribute to schooling which meant they needed to provide some resources, equipment and labour towards the building, maintenance and upkeep of the school (McClaren 2002:117,118).

The Government Centralisation policy was introduced and implemented between 1946 and 1957, (Tully 2002:76) when transportation was provided to rural isolated schools. This policy required children to attend central centres for their education and larger schools were built in townships (McClaren 2002: 179). This led to the closure of small rural schools (Buchanan 2000:216).

Map of Colonial Rural Schools in the Avon Valley Region



State Registered Heritage Site	Heritage Place Number
Conner's House	2567
St Aloysius Convent of Mercy	12164
Sinclair's Crossing/ Mountain Park	12146
Syred's Cottage/ Bejoording Complex	02585
Hawthornden Farm Precinct	04121
Leeder's House Toodyay	12154
Harper's Cottage Toodyay	12163
Buckland Homestead	01843
Hassell's Cottage Toodyay	3698
Donegan's Cottage Toodyay	4555
Monger's Yard York	23467
Eliza's Cottage York	2868
York Primary School, York Boy's School	2877
Gwambygine Farm (School)	14880
Convent of Mercy and School York	2879
St Patrick's Convent School York	2898
Bally Bally Hall Beverley	164
Avondale State Farm (School) York	5566
Slater Homestead Goomalling	3522
Buckland Homestead and Farm Buildings	1843
Morby Farm Cottage Northam	1837
Northam Senior High School	1883
Fermoy House (Marist Brothers School)	1874
Northam Primary School	1881
Gray's Old House Bindoon	14087
Catholic Agricultural College Bindoon	14087
South Bindoon School	14172
Brockhill (Spice's)	14176
Bindoon School Bindoon	14081
Hassell's Cottage Toodyay	3698

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank many people for their supports and efforts in assisting me to locate information in the process of researching this project. Those people include my Industry partners, Caroline Parnham, Head of Secondary St Joseph's School and Belle Moore the Secretary for the Northam Heritage Forum Inc. and member of Northam and Districts Historical Society Inc.

Additionally, the many local librarians of York, Toodyay, Northam, Victoria Plains and Beverley and the Shire offices of York, Beverley, Chittering, Toodyay, Northam and Victoria Plains. These people include Lindy and Tamara from York, Jody Thompson from Victoria Plains, Wendy from Goomalling,

Community members who were able to offer valuable information and stories of their memories of schooling include Elaine Lawrence, Genny Budas, Caroline Parnham, Jocelyn Spadaccini, Marie Chomiak, Ryan Sinclair and Shona Holland.

Flyers and calls for community support were shared by many local schools in all Shires, including Bolgart Primary School, Northam Primary School, West Northam Primary School, Northam Senior High School, St Josephs' School, Toodyay District High school, York District High school, Goomalling Primary School, Sacred Heart Primary School, Goomalling Primary School, Beverley Primary School, Bindoon Agricultural College, Bindoon Primary School and Chittering Primary School.

The tourist centres in Toodyay, Goomalling, Northam, York, Beverley and Chittering were enormously helpful in guiding me in the right direction to locate secondary sources, as well as assisting me to identify past and present school sites for me to visit and photograph.

Sources were located through Trove, www.trove.com.au and Inherit, www.inherit.heritage.wa.gov.au. Local Shires were valuable points of contact via email and phone and their websites proved useful for historical information and geography and included www.northam.wa.gov.au, www.toodyay.wa.gov.au, www.goomalling.wa.gov.au, www.york.wa.gov.au, www.beverley.wa.gov.au, www.chittering.gov.au.

Shire of Northam Rural Schools

1836 Morby Cottage

John Morrell arrived in Northam from London and was provided with a land grant of 500 acres 25 miles downriver from Mount Bakewell. He was a carpenter, skills which were in high demand in the new colony. He built his own cottage, fences and shelters. He erected the first Church in the district and the first school. His buildings were mud brick and his school operated for local residents for several years. It later became known as Morby Farm School (see below). Morby Cottage is now a tourist attraction on the outskirts of Northam and has been refurbished.



Morby Cottage, Northam.

1849 – 1906 Greywell Finishing School

Miss Amy Carleton operated a small private school from 1849 – 1906. She had been the governess to the Throssell and the Dempster families of Northam. She purchased Springfield land on York Road and built a finishing school for young ladies. This school operated until 1906 when Miss A F Bird opened a girl's school in St John's Hall on Wellington Street.



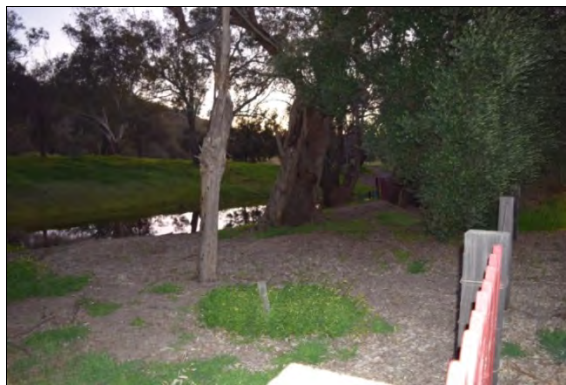
Greywell Ladies' Finishing school, Northam.

1860 Morby Farm School

During 1860s Morrell's descendants continued his school's operations. Fred Morrell employed a tutor and his children and those of his neighbours enjoyed a rich and full education. The first tutor appointed was James Knight, followed by Cornelius Hardey. Morrell died of Pneumonia in 1843. His grave is situated in a field on Quelquelling Road on Katrine Drive and is maintained by a trust and Morrell's descendants. Morby Cottage was constructed of quarried stone, cut timber and shingles. Morrell had glass doors and windows which he had brought from England and the building was completed by Peter and William Chidlow.

1860 - 1874 Katrine School

Simon Viveash erected the Katrine School, near the Katrine homestead and church, for children of surrounding residents. Theodore Richards taught 27 children from 1864 – 1874. The daughter of local resident James Wilkerson continued teaching after that time. The rent paid to the education committee on the room was 12 pounds. It was a small brick building erected near the creek on Katrine Drive. It commenced operation in 1860 and in its final year, 1874, there were a total of 16 pupils. The teacher had been Mrs Growse, the wife of the local doctor.



Site of Katrine School, Katrine.



Katrine Homestead, Katrine.

1860s – 1929 St Saviours Church School

A small timber school was built in the 1860s at the rear of St Saviour’s Church on Katrine Drive. The school is no longer present on the site although the small building at the rear of the church suggests that it may have been situated here. The school operated until 1929.



Plaque at St Saviour's Church, Katrine.



St Saviour's Church, Katrine



St Saviour's Church, Katrine.

1863 – 1871 Northam-York Road School

The government finally agreed to establish a school in Northam and paid 30 pounds to build it and 25 pounds for its' operation. Settlers who wished to house a school were paid 40 pounds. The school situated on the York Road operated from 1865 and was 16x15feet. The first schoolmaster was Hardey, however the school was closed in 1866, due to low numbers of less than 12 students. It reopened in 1867 and local residents

enrolled their small children, some of whom were very young and were carried to school each day, to ensure the enrolments were adequate. James H. Lloyd taught from 1867, by which time 70 children were enrolled. The school closed in 1871.

1865 – 1878 Northam Boys School

The 1870s brought with it the introduction of the Compulsory Education clause, which declared that all children needed to be engaged in education. In 1872 Northam established their own board of education, which had previously been under Newcastle/Toodyay district. The first action of the board was to establish a separate school for girls and boys. By the 1870s Lloyd was teaching boys only in the old York Road School building. Northam Boys School closed in 1878.

1865 – 1878 Northam Girls School

Mrs Taunton taught girls at the Mechanics Institute, which served as the Gentlemen's Library. Many of her teaching methods were questioned by parents and Lloyd decided to send his girls to the boys' schools to ensure they received an adequate education. He fought a court case for the right to do so. Northam Girls School closed in 1878.



Northam Girls' School, Northam.

1868 – 1876 Buckland School

Buckland School was located along Bejoording Road and was established by local residents. Buckland was known as one of the 'best bush schools in the colony'. Students were taught by W.H. Perrin. Buckland School was a part of the enormous mansion, Buckland House, and property still situated in this location. Buckland House was constructed of stone with corrugated iron roofs. Several cottages are on the

property which possibly housed the school. In 1876 the school closed and was relocated three miles away and named Wongamine school.



Buckland House and Property.

1868 - 1876 Greenhills School

Greenhills school in Irishtown was established in 1868 with 15-20 children enrolled. The teacher was James Haselby who was an ex-convict. The school experienced instability and was opened and closed several time due to fluctuating numbers.

1876 - 1945 Wongamine School

Wongamine school was the relocated Buckland School and commenced in this location in 1868. It was three miles north of Buckland School and had a dirt floor. The teacher Perrin had taught for 40 years. In 1908 Julia Eliza Stratton married a blacksmith and worked at the school until 1911 when an agricultural hall was built and Terese Barry rented the hall. The final teacher was Muriel Burton who was present until 1945 when the school closed and the children were bused to Northam schools.

Seven Springs School

Seven Springs School was built by Pole and six pounds was paid to the teacher Thomas Ward. There were 12 pupils.

1868 Wicklow Hills – Nunyle School

Nunyle school was an old farm building and was used as a school until Francis Whitfield Junior donated land and his workmen, including John McCluney, to build Wicklow Hills School on the corner of Woodindale and Hall Roads. This small school house was opened for the cost of 85 pounds, with a ceremony with Reverend Harper

laying the first corner post. Bishop Hale attended with his wife and sister, Mrs Molloy. The teacher was John Vernon Warren and although the school was closed a few times, its' 1899 re-opening welcomed Miss A Brennan as the head teacher.

1878 - 1879 Northam School

George Throssell was commissioned to build a new brick school in 1877, on the corner of Hawes and Wellington Streets. The school opened in 1878.

1890 - 1897 Clackline School

Clackline School was established in 1890

1898 Irishtown School

Irishtown School was erected in 1898 and was located on the Bejoording Road. The school was rebuilt three times and the final site is marked. It was situated beside the Irishtown Agricultural Hall.



Irishtown Agricultural Hall, next to the site of Irishtown School.

1899 – 1940s Jennapullin School

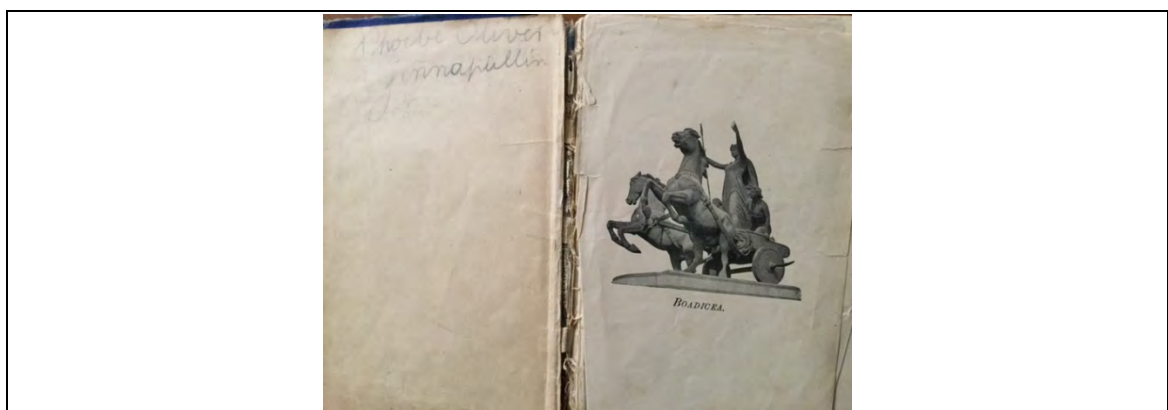
Jennapullin School was located 15km along the Goomalling-Northam Road which was a dirt road at the time. It was initially a small mud brick school built on the farm of the Morrell family which remained in the family until the 1960s, and later was rebuilt as a small brick room with two windows and a fenced schoolyard.



Jennapullin School photos outside the school 1910.

A side and front verandah sported school bag racks and supported a corrugated iron roof. A hall was built adjacent to the school to house dances and corrugated iron roofing provided a link to the original mud brick building which became the supper room in the 1930s. The property had a tennis court which students were able to utilise.

There were approximately 20 children and the subjects studied included spelling, arithmetic, general science, geography and history, manual arts and needlework, which was usually taught by the wife of the schoolmaster. E.H. Martin was one of the early school mistresses who boarded at the farmhouse. She had come from South Australia and married a Morrell. Her descendants still reside in the area.

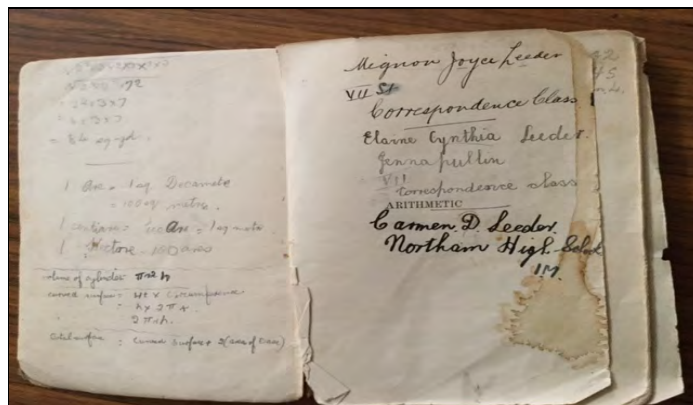


An English book used at Jennapullin School in 1920s.

The cane was used for discipline by the schoolmaster. In the 1940s the schoolhouse was used as a Sunday School where Stan Ingram taught the children until he went into the Army and hence to war.

1901-1945 Cunjerdine School

Cunjerdine School was established on the Leeder's farm in 1901 and was situated in front of the homestead. Martin Fox was the first school master. Most children started school at 4 years of age to ensure enrolments were kept high enough. This farm was on the border of Northam and Goomalling.



Leeder school book from Cunjerdine School and then used at Northam Senior High school.

In 1915 teacher J.H. Larsen requested a move to ensure the school was more centralised which occurred in 1916. Families who could attend now were Powell, Shipway Hannagan, Forward and Smith. Teachers included Mr D'Evelyne and John Milne until 1920. In 1923 a fire destroyed the school and students were taught for a while in a private home at Quelquelling. This private school soon closed and Cunjerdine school was reopened by Catherine Butler in new school quarters.

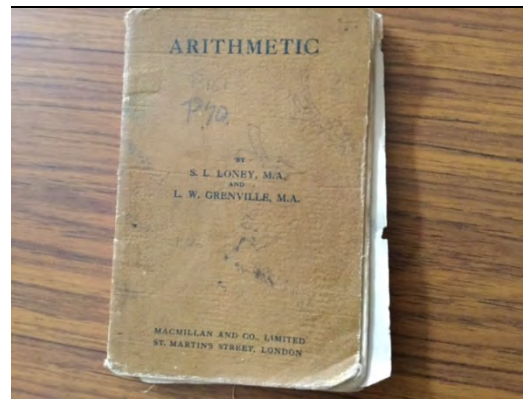
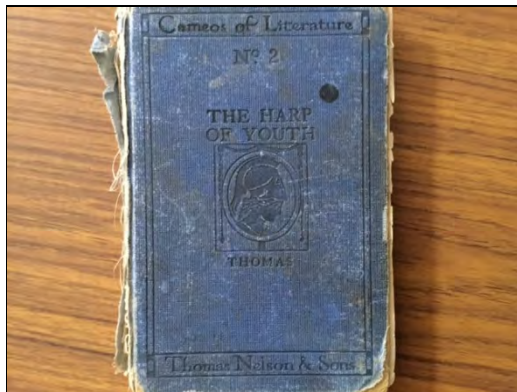
A playground was built on flat land but over winter it flooded. In 1941 school issues included continuous flooding, cramped space, lack of adequate water supply and extensive and ongoing issues with insects. The longest serving teacher of the school was H.B. Brokenshire who served from 1934-38.



Cunjerdine School Photos 1913-14.

The school had long wooden desks designed for five students and large wooden pine cupboards for resources, books, ink bottles etc. A teachers desk was situated at the front with a blackboard. Two water tanks were located at each school and parents were responsible for ensuring they were full.

Students walked or rode horses to school which meant they needed to be prepared with a chaff bag which was tied to a tree in the school yard. Students claimed particular trees for their horse and all students had chores to do at school to help with horses or student lunches.



English and Maths school Books from Cunjerdine school.



Cunjerdine School Photos 1931.

1903 Sisters of St Joseph of the Apparition School

The Sisters of St Josephs of the Apparition opened a Catholic School in 1903 and in 1912 a new building was erected to house their students. Some amazing sisters worked at this school teaching children life skills. These include Sister Leonard.

By 1967 the school was becoming overcrowded and in 1969 it was decided to amalgamate the two schools, Sisters of St Joseph of the Apparition and the Marist Brothers school to become St Joseph's School, Northam. A school board was created which comprised of five sisters and three brothers. The Brothers departed Northam in 1982 whilst the sisters continued to operate the school. In 2016 the school introduced year 11 students. The school is still in operation today and boasts 600 students from PP – Yr 12.



St Joseph's Secondary School, Northam.

1905 West Northam School

The Government established a junior school in West Northam which covered the first two grades of school. This opened in 1906 and had restrictions around the ages of children and geographical boundaries. In 1913 West Northam School increased the education provided to include Third standard and required more space to accommodate extra children. St John's Church moved enabling the school to rent a room. West Northam school is still operational today.

1907 East Northam School

Student numbers grew enormously in East Northam. There were 300 students enrolled at East Northam school in 1907. This figure grew to 412 in 1909 and 530 in 1913. The school is still in operation today under the name of Northam Primary School.

1920 Northam Senior High School

NSHS was built 1921 on 10 acres of land donated by the Council from Leake Estate Park. The foundation stone was laid by Hal as the Minister for Education in 1920. It is a double story faced brick and rough case building with brick openings and 12 panels for windows. It has a quadrangle, a hall, a caretakers cottage and a symmetrical façade with a porch for the main entry. It was the first post primary education in the region and is the largest secondary school outside of metropolitan Perth. Northam Senior High School is still in operation today, educating students from Yrs 7-12.

1926 – 2016 Muresk Agricultural College

The Muresk Agricultural College was built 26km north of Northam overlooking the Avon River. It was designed to school farmers' families and in 1969 it became a Western Australian Institute of Technology. It is positioned on 900 hectares of land and provides an education in agriculture and livestock for young farmers.



Muresk Agricultural College, Northam.

1949 Marist Brothers College, Fermoy House

The Marist brothers established their college in 1948. It commenced as a boys school for years 4-10 and came under the tutelage of Father Lenihan. By 1967 the school was becoming overcrowded and in 1969 it was decided to amalgamate the two schools, Sisters of St Joseph of the Apparition and the Marist Brothers school to become St Joseph's School, Northam. A school board was created which comprised of five sisters and three brothers. The Brothers departed Northam in 1982 whilst the sisters continued to operate the school. In 2016 the school introduced year 11 students. The school is still in operation today and boasts 600 students from PP – Yr 12.



Fermoy House, Northam.



St Joseph's Primary School, Northam.

Shire of Goomalling Rural Schools

George Slater founded Goomalling in 1854 and settled in 1855. He built a homestead for his family on the Goomalling-Wyalcatchem Road, two kilometres north east of the current town of Goomalling.

Students ate sandwiches of mutton or dripping and sometimes they'd kill parrots on the way home to make pies to eat for lunch the following day. Students played hopscotch, rounders, football, knucklebones and marbles. Teachers encouraged planting vegetables and flowers; bulbs included freesias and geraniums, sunflowers, sweet peas. At the end of each year students held a christmas concert at the school or hall and books were given to students in a prize- giving ceremony. Students presented singing, recitations, plays and dances.

1868 – 1876 Wongamine School

The earliest school in the Goomalling Shire was Wongamine School established in 1868. William Henry Perrin was offered 25 pounds salary to teach in the small dirt floor school. It closed in 1876 when Government granted monies for another school on the Toodyay-Goomalling Road. Perrin retired after 40 years of teaching in 1901.

1868 Slater School

Slater's initial requests for a school was turned down in 1855 and so Slater decided to build his own schoolroom and teachers residence on his property, which encompassed 20,000 acres. During the spring of 1868, after his buildings were completed, Slater engaged a teacher to educate his own children as and well as the children of the district. Slater's residence and schoolrooms now operate as a schoolhouse museum and tourist venue.



Slater School and surrounds, Goomalling.

1906 Roman Catholic School and Church

In 1906 a Roman Catholic school and Church was built in Goomalling. The first foundation stone of the Roman Catholic School and Church was laid by Reverend Father M. Hoyne.

1906 Goomalling School and the Schoolmasters House

The first school established in Goomalling was built in Throssell Street on the site of the School master's house. Harper paid 268 pounds to build the school and teacher's quarters.

The Goomalling Schoolmaster's house was built in 1906. One of the first schoolmasters was Mr C. G. Ross who taught from 1913-1938. It was used by schoolmasters until 1976.



School Master's House, Goomalling.

The school boasted 8.5 acres of space and opened with 23 students and two teachers. Mary Hamilton, from Upper Preston, was one of the teachers. The first school master was Mr Harry Illman. By 1907 only 11 children were attending the school and Miss Adelaide Dunn taught but by 1909 had grown to 33 children. Alterations were made in 1910 and school was held in the Methodist church whilst the building occurred.

By 1919 Silver Hills School had closed and their students were transported to Goomalling and so there were 67 enrolments and three teachers working under the headmaster Cyril G. Ross. The Mechanics institute was used as a school room and a new classroom was added to the school. An influenza epidemic spread across Goomalling which caused classrooms to be used as a hospital. In 1927 two additional rooms were added and renovations were completed.

In 1945, parents conducted a petition for a new brick school to accommodate the large and growing population of 120 students. These enrolments now included children from three merging schools around the district. The junior students were transferred to the Golf Club House whilst infants were taught in a rented galvanized iron shed on the corner of Railway and Throssell streets, near the automotive and plumbing workshops. By 1938 the school had 90 students from around the district and by 1955 a new school was required to be built. In 1947 the infants school moved to the Lesser Town Hall and the pavilion from Wongamine School was brought to Goomalling until the new school had been built.

1955- 1989 Goomalling State District High School

Goomalling state school opened in 1955 in a new three-roomed school built of timber with an asbestos roof. It was built on a 10 acre site bordering Williams street and students commenced under headmaster Lionel P. Smith and two teachers, Mr A. Smith and Briony Spencer. The Parents and Citizens group erected an old shed using materials from two shelter sheds at the old school and the Minister for Education, Mr W.M. Hegney, opened the school before parents, residents, pupils, past teachers and dignitaries. Enrolment quickly rose to 128 by the end of the year and the school was fenced and a sports area cleared.

In 1959 additions were made to enlarge the school to four classrooms and the Parents and Citizens group provided a basketball court and designed a red and grey school uniform. The school held a fancy dress ball and school concerts in the town hall. Several years later renovations were required again to build an additional classroom to cater for over 160 students, at the cost of 2300 pounds.

The State School building in Throssell Street was renovated in 1964 as a kindergarten and opened with a total of 17 enrolments. A new kindergarten was also opened on the corner of James and Wollyam street and in 1969 a new dome-shaped fibre glass building was designed by Paul Ritter.

The school was reclassified as a Junior High School in 1969 and enjoyed huge numbers. Louis G. Young taught 19 first-year high school students in the primary school and 5 teachers shared the responsibility for 196 primary school aged students.

Land was soon purchased on the corner of Hoddy and Eaton streets for a new junior high school. Classrooms were built for home science and manual arts and storerooms and toilets were also added. Later two additional classrooms were built. The high school attended this school the following year.

In the 1970s there were 8 teachers working with Headmaster, Graham Kingston . Four school buses conveyed 100 children from outlying areas.

The primary and secondary sites were one mile apart and in 1972 there was a request for the school to unify as Goomalling District High School. More additional classrooms were built as well as a staffroom, courts were landscaped and an arts and crafts centre was operated by Don Redman. In 1988 a pre-primary centre was opened in a demountable building in the district high school grounds.

Goomalling School ceased to operate as a District High School in 1989 as the enrolments for secondary students reduced to just 10. The school was reclassified as a Primary School and Caroline Dunsire was appointed the Principal in 1993.

1906 - 1920 Wagilin school

Michael Comer, Henry Slater and Edward Western applied for a school at Wagilin. Three acres were set aside in Coomer's paddock and the school was opened by Miss Jessie Donnelly. There were 16 pupils which included the children of Coomer, Slater, Western and Mckay. In 1907 the teacher was Miss Lily Egan. Miss Hilda G. Welbourne taught from 1908-1912. She had married Frank Uhe of Genera, Botherling. The school had a small playground enclosed with a jarrah fence. The interior was lined with plain iron and was coloured light pink. In 1910 the school moved to two acres of Smith land so that it was more centralised for local children. Hilda Welbourne opened the new venue with 16 students. In 1913 the school was renamed Karranadgin and the original site was cancelled in 1920.

1907 - 1913 Jennacubine school

Halfway between Goomalling and Northam the Jennacubine town was built on a railway siding. The name means 'salt water'. A small school was operated here for several years. Jennacubine school operated out of the current store.

1907 – 1913 St Isadore's Roman Catholic Church School, Jennacubine.

As enrolments diminished in the smaller rural schools, St Isadore's Catholic School was established in Jennacubine. St Isidore's Catholic Church was built of brick in Gothic-style. It opened in 1907 on land that was donated by W.E. Colling. The church was used as a school until 1913.

1912 – 1951 Goomalling Catholic School

Goomalling's first Catholic School was built in Forward Street and operated from 1912-1951. The site now houses Sacred Heart Catholic Primary School which is now a primary school still in operation.



Sacred Heart Catholic Primary School, Goomalling.

1913 -1924 Karranadgin school

Karranadgin School was taught by the teacher Cornelia Jackson. She had eight pupils including children of the Enright, Smith, Edward, Waldock, Matthews and Freda families. Connie (Cornelia) Jackson boarded at the home of T. R. Sight and was required to clean the school on a regular basis as well as teach the children. The pan toilet systems were changed weekly. At some point Edwin Smith taught at the school. The School was eventually closed in 1924 due to continued low attendance and the school building was moved to Konnongorring.



Jennacubine School/Store

1913 Walyormouring School

Walyormouring School was established when A.E. Fair, J.W. Cummings and H.E. White requested a school. The school was built by J.E. Moore of Goomalling for 159 pounds. It was decided that teachers would board with Mrs Fair and Miss Liliias E. Nickoll was the teacher. The school opened with twelve children, three boys and nine girls from the local families of Bufton, Fair and Cummings.

1914 Ucarty Road School

Ucarty Road School was situated six miles south east of Goomalling on a five acre triangle reserve at the junction of Ucarty and Meckering road. The school was operated by Olive Wilsdon with eight male and 17 female students. The school was a portable building standing on wooden stumps. It was built of timber and iron with a wooden floor. There were two water tanks and a separate toilet for boys and girls. The children attending the school were of families which included Eaton, Bourke, Schlichinger, Lord, Glass, French, Maddock, Wilkins, French and Fitzgerald.

Olive boarded two miles away for one pound per week with Mrs M. Curley on Eaton's Property. She later married Michael G. Eaton, a local farmer. Ernest Smith then taught the children however during World War Two he joined the armed forces. The next teacher was Agnes Heaseman.

By 1917 23 students from infants to year 6. Teachers Isobel Crane and Iola Armstrong taught in 1921. Eileen Rebbechi was the teacher during 1922. In 1926 parents of the children erected a weatherboard shelter shed. The school was closed due to wet weather several times in 1932 whilst students were under the tutelage of Mabel Blunt who had taught from 1929-1932. This was due to the flooding of the creeks and roads. Ucarty Road school was closed in 1934 when a family with many children left the district, leaving enrolment numbers below the required levels. It reopened as a Government assistance school with the families of Woolhouse, Silchinger, Sadler and Brown. Hannorah Leeson of Rocklands was the last teacher and the school finally closed in 1934 again due to low numbers.

1920 Botherling school- Barabadji

Application was made by Johnson and White for a school two miles from Burabadji siding. A five acre reserve was selected to house a portable building which was transported. There was much delay between the application and the actual school opening, however when it finally did open, Gladys Brandis was the teacher. The teachers boarded on Jack McKay's Waverley farm or on J Cummings' farm.

Attendance at the school was recorded and included children of the families of Slater, White, Johnson, Uhe, Lord and Fitzgerald. Later the Lichfield's children joined them. Joan Ranson arrived in 1924 to work as a teacher however she resigned at the end of 1925 and the school closed until Flora Cameron re-opened it. At that time enrolment rose to 19. A shelter shed was erected by parents, the interior heated by a cast iron wood stove. The parents rostered themselves to provide milk and cocoa.

Teacher Eunice Johnson followed Flora but in 1932 numbers dropped to just nine and the school was closed by Thelma Nettle in 1934. It was reopened shortly later as a regulation four school by Kitty O'Sullivan, Jack McKay and H.D. Parnham, who had six boys between them. These people guaranteed the teacher's salary. In 1937 numbers increased with children from the families of King, Brennan and Hird. By 1939 enrolments fell to just eight and the school finally closed in 1939. The remaining McKay boys were educated by correspondence.

1920 – 1926 Ruels Boarding House

Quinlan Street boasts Ruel's Boarding house which was initially a boarding house for men but later became accommodation for boys.

1920 – 1926 Blacksmiths Corner School

A small rural school operated on the corner of Goomalling-Calingiri Road. This was a one teacher school and it is thought that it fell into disrepair and wasted away. The corner now houses a picnic area and bush walks.



Site of Blacksmith's Corner School, Goomalling.

1925 – 1973 Konnogorrying School

Konnogorrying School was located on the Goomalling-Northam Road. It was a small one-teacher school which operated from 1925-1973. Due to damage and lack of maintenance, the school was transported in 1976 and now resides on Throssell Street in Goomalling. It has been restored and operates as a museum in the historical precinct, beside the old Schoolmasters house, which has been on site since 1906, and an old school bus from early 1900s.

Charles Whitfield stated that he attended the one teacher state school in 1946 at 8 yrs of age. He remembers learning a lot about writing with the inkwells and copying writing. On his first day of school his sister rode her bike with he and his brother the whole three miles to school. This school was closed during the war years but reopened with Miss Porous who fell in love with local Valentine, Mr Lee. Long lunches were enjoyed by students as she would visit him and they eventually married and took over the local store.

On arrival at school the students were required to line up; boys on left and girls on right, from smallest to tallest. They would greet each other each morning and then say 'God Save the King' and 'Our Father' before sitting down. Several year groups were taught in one room. Mr Hillam, who was the grandparent of one of the students, brought fruit on a horse and cart and he loved the kids. Teacher Miss Liveley also fell in love with a local man, Bert Dew and he would visit her at the school during lunchtimes.



Plaques on Konogorrying School, Goomalling.



Refurbished Konogorrying School, Goomalling.

1931 - 1946 Karranadgin School

In 1931 local residents applied for school in Karranadgin. Residents included Chester, Slater, Waterhouse, Haywood, Waldock, Smith, David and Dick. The school was opened in 1932 under the assisted schools program in a private weatherboard building donated by the Chester family. The government required the school to have eight pupils to open and a teacher was to be found by parents. Parents paid the salary of 72 pounds per annum to Mrs A. V. MacDonald and in 1933 the school was moved to a more adequate building offered by Smith and sons. Karranadgin school became a full Government school in 1934 with Miss M.E. Howie as the teacher. Another teacher was Grace Nenke in 1937, with a total of 27 students. The School closed in 1946 and students were sent by bus to Goomalling.

1940 - 1968 St Joseph's School

St Joseph's school was a boys boarding school which was opened in Goomalling and accommodated up to 28 boarders from outlying areas of Goomalling and Dowerin . Up to 70 students attended. City children were housed in the convent in WW11 for safety. Permanent male boarders stayed at Pat Brewerton's farm and girls stayed on Thomas Slater's property. In 1942 Roger Gleeson gifted 1000 pounds for the erection of a new school which was bought next to the presbytery and would be later be used as a junior school. Contests were held in the town to raise funds. Goomalling Convent school was built of grey granite which had been quarried from W.G. Slater's property. Reverend A. Catalan, from New Norcia, laid the foundation stone on 18th June 1950 and the new school opened the following year. It had the space for 150 primary and secondary students. Teachers included Sisters Clare, Patricia, Finbar, Stanislaus, Alphonsus, Asumpta Forrest and Veronica Mcdonald. Sadly the old school burned down a week after moving.

The School bus service commenced in the 1940s and boarding gradually reduced until it closed. In 1963 the secondary school was no longer available and the Meckering earthquake in 1968 caused extensive damage requiring demolition. It was deemed unsafe and was replaced by a cream brick and terracotta tile Convent in 1969, however, by that stage only two nuns remained in the Convent. Music was taught by the nuns until 1973. Repairs and painting were undertaken and a new primary classroom was erected with a Government grant in 1974. Roger Gleeson, a local resident, bequeathed land and money so that further education could take place. By the mid 1970s there was a distinct increase in lay teachers. In 1986 a lay principal Robyn Masters was appointed and a full time preschool opened in 1990 with 39 students.

Sports was very important during these early school days and many schools took part in the interschool carnivals, competing against other rural schools. During the 1970s the Goomalling schools were consolidated and enlarged to become District High Schools, operating from kindergarten to Year 10. All of the small rural schools were closed down by 1955 except Konnongorring School, which remained operational until 1973. Only two of the original 16 schools founded continue to operate currently. These are Goomalling Primary School and Sacred Heart Catholic Primary School. Secondary students are no longer catered for and travel to larger townships to access education.

Shire of Toodyay Rural Schools

West Toodyay was discovered in 1831 by Dale Ensigndale and George Fletcher Moore. It was situated approximately 5km west of the present site of Toodyay. The move occurred after numerous floodings of the West Toodyay townsite and the new town was named Newcastle, however due to confusion with the Newcastle located in New South Wales, the town was renamed Toodyay, in line with Aboriginal culture. It is a variation on the name Duidgee, which the local Aboriginal groups had for the area.

1847 - 1855 Harper School

Harper school was situated at 11-13 Harper road. The school was operated by Reverend C. Harper, who taught 50 children from the district, most of them within 4 miles of Toodyay, initially from his library. As the enrolments grew he used Mrs Clarkson's residence and Mrs Harper assisted him. The children learned reading, writing and arithmetic. The children of pensioners and farmers raised the numbers and one acre of land was finally donated for the school to operate more effectively. This land was given near the hiring depot.

1853 Darby Conner's School

Darby Conner, who was a pensioner guard from Ireland, set up a small school in a straw hut on his property and was paid a small amount daily to teach the children. There were few pupils but before long numbers started to increase.

1854 – 1857 Colonial School

Mrs Drummond laid the foundation stone for the first official school in the district in November 1854. Some of the funds for this school were taken from the Church funds and totalled 65 pounds. The government provided 250 pounds and the school committee raised 247 pounds. Initially eighteen students were enrolled and students were taught from Irish educational books, which settlers had brought with them, and parents were charged a small tuition fee. No tuition was requested from those in poverty.

It was a large brick building designed to accommodate boarders. Alfred Grey was the first teacher. Bishop Short and Reverend Harper were both present and a tea and cake ceremony took place. 300 people attended the school opening. The school was operated by pensioner guards who could claim sixpence per day from the government. In 1857 the school was forced to close due to flooding. By then 55 children were enrolled.

1855 Braybrook School

Harper built a parsonage at Braybrook property which was a single story property with solid brick walls, a stone cellar and a red iron shingled roof with an undercroft. It also featured an enclosed verandah and multi pane timber windows. Reverend Harper commenced a Sunday school and Mrs Harper operated a girl's school. Julia Harper also assisted her father Reverend Charles in teaching at Braybrook and Sunday school.

1856 – 1857 Toodyay District School

Toodyay District School was established and commenced in 1856 with 55 children and the first Schoolmaster was Dr Alfred Grey. He was a newcomer to the area and had opened a college in Perth. He was paid 25 pound per year and also received parent fees. Unfortunately he caused a scandal in the community and was dismissed after just a few months. A new education committee was formed by the families of the original settlers and Joseph Wylde was employed at 40 pounds per year. He was better qualified than Grey and the Central Board of Education in Perth paid his wages, hence the school became a government assisted school. It was Wylde that suggested that a library be built in the school and in time the new school replaced the numerous private schools in the region. Parents had only to identify a suitable classroom and teacher in order to obtain government funds. In 1857 flooding caused the foundations of the school to weaken and the walls were cracking and so Whitfield opened a private school nearby.

Hawthornden Private School

Hawthornden Private School was operated at 310 Toodyay- Bindi- Bindi road just five kilometres north of Toodyay. The property features a large two story brick and timber and rendered house with a front verandah of timber and timber sash windows. The roof is iron roof. The homestead was built by local builder Hassel and many other buildings survive on the property, one of which was operated as a school.

1860 Bejoording School

Bejoording School was established in the 1860s on the property of early settler, Syred, in Tenth Road, Bejoording. The school was brick with timber doors and an open verandah. Ticket of Leave men were employed as teachers. It is situated at 3260 Toodyay Bindi Bindi Road Bejoording. This is now a community owned building and it is proposed that it will become a tourist site.



Ruins of Blacksmith's Shop on Syred's property, Bejoording



Syred's Cottage, Bejoording School, Bejoording.

1864 – 1873 Steam Mill School

Drummond converted the Mill House into a school and teaching quarters and charged 15 pounds rent. Drummond junior employed John Acton Wroth to teach his children and the children of his workmen in an empty cottage near the Steam Mill Farm. Wroth walked daily to school and Mr George Hayward was appointed headmaster of Steam Mill school at 40pd he had 21 pupils. Hayward worked as a bookkeeper and a clerk to supplement his income. The school closed 1873 when Hayward and James Drummond Junior died. James Drummond Jr was a volunteer fire fighter. One day he had fought a fire whilst ill from influenza and as a result contracted pneumonia and died at home.



Steam Mill School, Toodyay.

**(Image Courtesy of the State library Flour mills of Western Australia
slwa_b2463435_3)**

1865 Experimental Evening School

Postmaster Joseph Beete Ridley, operated an experimental evening school from 4pm-sunset as a six month trial.

1865 – 1887 Newcastle School

The Newcastle school was built at the rear of the Depot Barracks in 1865 and was originally a government built school in Old Toodyay however it later closed due to continued flooding of the Avon River. In 1869 Alison Innes replaced Lydia Farmer as the teacher of classes at Newcastle School until 1872.

1867 - 1870 Farmer School

Schoolmaster Mrs Farmer was paid 25 pounds and had an enrolment of 20 children whom she taught in the large room of a house in Toodyay. She paid 10 pounds rent on the house and Mrs Innes took over 1869.

1868 Newlyine Private School

Newlyine Private School was operated by J. T. Cooke and was located on his land.

Seven Springs School

Seven Springs School was built by Jas Pole and received rent of six pounds. The appointed teacher was Thomas Ward and he had 12 pupils.

1869 – 1875 Bejoording/ Culham School

Local settler, Syred and other community members had 20 children of school age who needed educating within walking distance of Bejoording and so an application was made for a school to be operated in the mud-brick room at Syred's home at 34 Second Road, Bejoording. It was difficult to obtain a teacher. Until one could be appointed, Samuel Phillips invited the families for classes with his governess at his homestead at Culham, on Toodyay – Bindi-Bindi Road. Eventually Thomas Fisher became the teacher for Bejoording School. In 1871 the teacher at Bejoording School was James Tucker and when he finished teaching Frederick Carter took over, resigning in 1875.

1870 – 1874 Clinton St School

This school was located at the rear of the former Barracks of the convict depot. It was converted to a schoolroom and had views of the court house, hospital yard and the police which created an awful atmosphere for the children. There were 64 students enrolled however only an average of 42 attended regularly. The master and monitors had a room and the school class room was 24x16ft. The School master in 1883 was C. F. Cooper who reported to the department that the room was too dark and unsafe. Plans were made to build a new school and to convert the existing space into a hospital. In 1874 the compulsory attendance act was implemented. This dictated that children aged 6-14 years within 3 miles of a school were required to attend. Dan Conner examined the local schools and pupils to ensure families were complying and he often brought lollipops for the children. He charged 12 parents for neglecting the education of their children that year. As a result enrolments rose to 48 that year. James Hubbard taught Conner's children at his home as he recognised the value of education.

1870s Monger School

The top story of the old Monger store, along the river in Toodyay, operated a private school for a time until they renovated. During that time students attended Mrs Piesse's home for schooling.

1871 James Innes Boarding school

James Innes opened a boy's boarding school from which he also offered tuition to select day students. He conducted his schooling from a large airy building with a playground for the children. In 1873 Mr Innes was the School Board secretary for the area and secured a two roomed cottage. Complaint was made that it was dark and crowded and before long prejudicial issues arose as people were not comfortable with the children of convicts and colonists being schooled together.

1871 Mrs Elizabeth Private School

Mrs Elizabeth Anne Whitfield operated a private school and had full enrolment. Students were taught French, music and art by her mother as well as the '3 Rs' – reading, 'rithmetic and 'riting. Her mother had previously taught her own children and those of her neighbours at Knockdominie School. The school was a thick-walled brick and stone home. It had four rooms and high ceilings, jarrah floorboards, a roomy kitchen and open fireplaces in three rooms.



Whitfield's School, Toodyay.

1871 Dumbarton Private School

Dumbarton Private School was operated on Dumbarton Road on the family peroperty of the Sinclair's, local settlers to the area. The location is also known as Sinclair's crossing. This school had 40 children and was taught by J. V. Warrerr. Family members remain in the district.



Dumbarton Private School, Homestead, Dumbarton

1874 Unofficial Catholic School

An unofficial Catholic School was located at the rear of the St John Catholic Church. There were 30 plus students in the small room and the first teacher was Francis Kirk Junior.

1879- 1884 Glendearg School

Glendearg School was situated on Toodyay- Bindi- Bindi road in Bejoording. Jas Tucker was appointed as the teacher. Miss Jane Mackintosh provided provisional schooling at Glendearg when Bejoording school was closed. Glendearg school operated until 1884.

1880s Toodyay Chapel School

The children of the Hennessey and Ferguson families walked to Miss McKnight at the Toodyay Chapel School until Reverend Taylor arranged a school for Coondle and Bejoording children.

John Britt School

John Britt, a local farmer, and his neighbours built a mud-brick school house near the Newcastle Bridge. It was very hot in summer and cold in winter. Later a multi-use hall was built on the site.

1884 - 1900 Pell Mell School

Miss Eva Lynch taught at her parents' home in Pell Mell, near Bejoording and Culham, until 1895. The original Lynch cottage was reroofed and whitewashed at the expense of the government, and used as a school until the government built a galvanized iron and timber school in the 1890s. Wroth and Lloyd carried out the works. In 1898 Norman Fry, a teacher at Pell Mell, conducted Barn Dances to raise funds for the school. Pell Mell School closed in 1900.

1885 – 1864 Toodyay Valley School

Originally the Toodyay Valley School was taught in small cottage, Leeder's Cottage, and in 1859 moved to a small room at the rear of the Catholic Chapel of Santa Maria which was used as a school until 1897. The children were taught by Miss McKnight and her sister, who taught children for 12 years. When water was scarce students would drink from the local spring behind the bar, which was a fair walk up the road, and children were told to bring a bottle to school each day for this purpose. Joseph Wylde was appointed teacher in 1857 and when he resigned 1861 the school closed temporarily until 1862. In 1864 Aquilla Bull taught but the school finally closed at the end of the year due to low numbers and flooding.



Toodyay Valley School, Toodyay.

1887 Whitfield House School

Whitfield House was built for John Acton Wroth in 1863 and was originally a small stone home with a shingled roof. In 1887 Mrs G. Whitefield used the rooms as a private school. It is situated on the Goomalling/Toodyay Road and is currently a private residence.

1887 – 1920s Duke Street Newcastle State School

At 2-4 Duke Street a school was opened in 1887 after William Demassen signed a contract to build a new school to replace the one being flooded. It was designed by Temple Poole and built in ecclesiastical gothic style with three rooms and was brick with a shingle roof. The roof extended along its' length for timber framed classrooms and boasted school grounds. By 1899, 102 students were being educated in a building which had been built to accommodate just 50 in 1887 therefore an extra room was added. Mr Russell and parents took children to visit the zoo for an excursion. The left Toodyay at 7am and returned home at 11.30pm. For many students it was their first trip to Perth.

In 1902 Arthur Houghton Russell left having been the head teacher at Newcastle State School for 4.5 yrs. William T.P. Archibald became the temporary head teacher after him. During its' operation, prizes were won for carpentry and basket work. One of the students had built wagon hubs complete with rims and spokes which also won prizes. Additions and works were carried out on school over the years by C.J. Cooke.

In 1917 the School Master R. Booke Cowden organised a parent-visit day at the school so families could view the work their children were accomplishing. Hal Colebatch, a local politician, was present.

The school was one of the first in the state to implement new educational methods. These included elements of self-discipline, observation and training suited to future farmers and country residents. In 1918 special school instructors were sent to Toodyay from around the state and a total of 27 visiting teachers arrived to view the new education methods in action and lectures were held in the Town Hall. Senior Inspector John Albert Miles supervised the process and it was the largest school instructional program in the state at the time. A school board formed around this time in Toodyay chaired by Jonathan Somerset.

In 1919 a small weatherboard building was sent down from Cue and the students used it from 1919-1920 as a manual training room at Toodyay state school. From 1921-1954 the building was used for a domestic science room for girls' cooking and morning teas. It was later used as police charge room.



Weatherboard building of many uses, 1919, Toodyay.

1889 – 1898 Leeder's House Catholic School

William Leeder's house is situated at 94 Stirling Terrace. It was built in the 1870s and is a single story double-brick home with a shingle roof and painted chimneys. It featured timber framed sash windows. In 1884 it was extended forward to include an open verandah with posts. It was originally owned by W.G. Leeder however in 1889 it was purchased by the Sisters of Mercy and operated as a Catholic School until 1903. The Sisters purchased and established the St Aloysius Convent of Mercy several doors up the street and operated from there.



Leeder's House Catholic School, Toodyay.

1895 – 1937 Mumberkine School

Mumberkine school was a small mudbrick cottage which was opened by Miss Mary B. Bourke in an old farmhouse. She operated the school half time. It was located several kilometers from Buckland House.

1895 Jurokine School

Jurokine school was operated part time also at the home of Mr Wilkins.

Both of these schools enjoyed a close community association. They had a parents and friends group who loved to participate in cricket, games and dances which were held in W.H. Butterly's barn.

1896 – 1970s Clackline School

Clackline school was situated 17km west of Northam, 80km east of Perth. It was gazette in 1896 and the school opened. In 1929 students and teacher E.W. Membedy built a commemorative sculpture of a lion and placed a plaque on a rock to celebrate 100 years of British colonisation. The school closed in the 1970s and is no longer present.

1897 - 1937 Mumberkine Public School

In 1897 James Dobson was paid 100 pounds to build another school. Charles Glass donated 3 acres of land at Rosendale on Goomalling road and James Byfield won the tender, which was 484 pounds, to erect a single room, corrugated iron building with a verandah on three sides. The school was opened in 1898 with James Dobson educating. The sewing mistress was Miss Nellie Sheen. Between 1901 and 1907 the school was taught by Ethelbert F. Edwardes. This school closed in 1937.

1897 Coondle School

Coondle provisional school was opened on Phillips Road in 1897 and was a small mud-brick school 20 x 16ft. It had three small windows and the students called it the 'black hole of Calcutta'. The teacher was Miss Mercy Syred who had taught at Bejoording for many years. The government subsidised costs and finally an iron roof school was built with a verandah where the families held sports competitions, dances and concerts.

1897 Deepdale Hall School

Deepdale Hall was a large galvanized iron building and used as a church and a school when the Toodyay Valley School was closed.

1898 - 1935 Silver Hills School

Mr Gwlyn H Rees donated 5 acres of land near Cockerding Brook in 1898 for a school. The school operated half time sharing the teacher with another school from 1902-1906, Mr Thomas O'Loughlin. There were 12 students including an aboriginal child, Calvin, whose family lived along Long Forest Road. School excursions included picnics on the Mortlock River and the races. The school closed in 1935 with an enrolment of just seven students. The last teacher was Mr Paul Mitchell. The children of the Schell family travelled eight miles from their house north east of Goomalling to Silver Hills.

1900s – 1910 Jimperding School

This small rural school had a footbridge built by James Innes so the Strahan children to cross the river and is marked by lemon scented/ pink bark gum trees which student Albert Markey planted. Students included children from the families of Chitty, Lee, Makey, Strachan and Sinclair. There were nine children in attendance. The school was closed in 1910 and the schools' water tanks were taken to Ten Mile Hill School when it opened in 1913. In the 1930s a gold extract battery was built on the site but is covered by the railway embankment now.



Jimperding School, Toodyay.

1901 - 1920 West Toodyay School

The West Toodyay School was situated on Julimar Road in West Toodyay. It was Western Australia's first fully sponsored government school and was a single room 20x35ft lined with wooden boards and a galvanized iron roof. Lemon scented gum trees were planted by Kate Waters on Arbor Day in 1912. Children attended from nearby farms and the community. The school closed in 1920 and children were transported by the first school bus to operate in WA which was a horse drawn wagon driven by Fred Green.

1902 Catholic Church Precinct

Three Sisters of Mercy taught from a small bungalow bought from George Leeder on New Road until 1898 then purchased and established the St Aloysius Convent of Mercy which consisted of a Classroom and dormitory. It was funded by Daniel Conner, a notable local, and bequests from his family. It is a two story brick and iron building built as a residence for the Sisters and female boarders. In 1921 new schoolrooms were built adjacent to the building as well as an upstairs boy's dormitory. The entrance was concreted, upper verandah enclosed and a kitchen and large rear laundry added on. St Aloysius Convent is situated at 34-38 Stirling Terrace and remains part of the Toodyay Catholic Church Precinct.



Catholic Church Precinct, Toodyay. Initially St Aloysius Convent of Mercy Catholic School.

1911 – 1946 Wattening School

Local settlers, T. Camerer, E. Luddeman and G. Hansen, requested a school to educate their children and others of the local region. They had been attending the Bejoording School for some time but distance and travel time was an issue for busy farmers. Finally a Temperance Hall was built in 1911, which served the community as a schoolroom, church and meeting hall. The teacher at the school was Mr John Wallace. The school was built of Egyptian brick bats, jarrah and a financial Government subsidy of 180 pounds. Sports competitions and dances were held regularly. Children rode horses or walked to Wattening School when Bejoording School closed. A tennis club was even available to the students as Maxmillan Camerer built the Temperance hall near his home.



Plaque in a rock at the site of the Wattening School, Wattening.

1912 – 1925 Ten Mile State School

Ten Mile State School operated from 1912 -1925 Ten Mile State School on Toodyay Road, near Lover's Lane junction. Chitty and Sinclair, local farmers, pushed for education and Chitty donated 10 acres on what was then Red Hill Road near the current Lover's Lane turnoff. The school was built by Crossley who tendered 149 pounds and built a one room wooden school. Water tanks were taken from Jimperding Brook school. The teacher was 17yr old Gertrude Hassell who boarded at a nearby farm. Future teachers included Murtle Martin, Celia Coombes, M. O'Leary, V. Parkinson, Abney Harvey, Stella Hassell (Gertrude's sister), Emma Bannister, Mr G. Mcnamara, Fergus McArthur, Mrs A. Patterson and until it closed in 1925, Miss Eileen Plummer. Closure was due to the transportation of students to Toodyay School.

In 1912 students included the children of families Sinclair, Markey and Chitty. Some students walked up to five miles to attend. The Chitty family had marked trees to show the way between school and home so their children did not become lost. When numbers were low parents brought children from elsewhere to keep the enrolments up and the school open. Parents took turns to supply wood, tend to toilets, rubbish and repairs.

The school inspector, James Miles, visited twice a year with the mail contractor, Fred Green. Miss Nesbit was the sewing mistress and religion was held monthly by Roman Catholic Father Masterton when he came to visit the area.

In 1917 Miss Harvey arrived to teach. Lover's Lane was named when a local lad courted a teacher and the couple would walk between Nine mile and Blink Bonnie. Lewis Chitty, a student at the school, teased them with a sign 'Lover's Lane' which he made using sheep branding fluid on a large sheet of corrugated iron. The name stuck. Eileen Plummer boarded with the Chitty family and was known as Poppy. The Ten Mile School closed in 1925 and was moved to Corondeen, near Bolgart. A plaque marks the location and in 1979 several ex- students and family members supplied the materials and built a marker. They included Ian Murray, Lewis Chitty, Mick Chitty, Wally Chitty and Alison Burnett.



Lewis Chitty, AH 'Mick' Chitty, Ailson Burnett, nee Chitty, Ian Murray (Toodyay shire president) and Wally Chitty on April 27, 1979, at the stone that marks the Ten Mile Hill school site.

Ex Students and family members with the marker for Ten Mile State School.

1916 - 2016 Bolgart School

Bolgart School was established in the tiny town of Bolgart with many of the materials being taken from Wattening School, 12 km away. At some point it was closed for a time, perhaps due to the second world war.

In February 1957 the school was reopened and 11 new children attended grade one. The total enrolment was 53. Mr G.R .Kemp was the headmaster and Miss M. Cruttenden was his assistant. The assistant was forced to attend hospital for acute appendicitis and Judith Syred was the acting relief teacher. In June the attendance was very poor due to severe flooding of the Avon River.

In 2016 the school celebrates their centenary. A centenary celebration resulted in a small amount of information becoming available to the community, much of it from 1968.

Some community anecdotes are comprised below:

In April 1959 Trever Larkin, Malcom Clarke, Maureen Clarke and Ron Clarke arrived one minute after first roll call.

That year in April an Anzac ceremony was held whereby Mr R. Harrington, World War 2 veteran, addressed the children and the children laid a wreath.

In February 1961 the headmaster was Frank Bell and the teacher Miss D. Erickson. The school enjoyed a high enrolment of 66 students.

From 1958-1960 Principal Dick Kemp was followed by Mr Ralph Cook and the school was categorized as a class four school. They had seven classes from years 1-7.

Mr Ralph Cook had three children of his own, aged 2 mths, 2 and 4 years, and he had arrived by caravan. The weather was very hot and the family had no scheme water.

A small corner shop provide general conveniences but no fuel. In order to gete fuel the Principal contacted Leo Leeder who delivered 44 gallons of petrol.

Milk was delivered to the school daily by the Clarke Girls as a priority. Student Malcolm Clarke was only a secondary student for a while who helped at sports training and his brother Cliff Clarke would ensure that they had enough wood in winter and water. Cliff once took an echidna to the school.

An open day was held in 1960 for parents to visit and see the children at work. Laurie Harrington and Maureen Clarke rearranged the desks, set up a radio with weather instruments and the students performed a short folk dance, and showed a film. Children asked whether the Parents and Citizens club could hire a bus to transport students to Northam for swimming lessons or to buy a barometer for their weather station. Mr Harrington agreed to bring a barometer to the school.

Centenary celebrations involved the current students to learn and present information about the history of the school. This was a wonderful day dedicated to community support and acknowledgement. Local residents were able to visit the school and view student work, watch performances and plays and share their stories with staff.

1921 – 1926 Culham School

Philip Culham's wife operated a small school from her home until official schools were established. The Culham family homestead is still on site and occupied by descendants of the Culham family.

1926-1933 Toodyay State School

Toodyay State School was located on Duke street, Toodyay. The main building consisted of a headmaster's room and a classroom for years 6,7 and infants. A verandah passage ran the length of the building and there was a classroom and washroom on the other side for years 2 and 3. The washroom had basins and was used to store sports equipment. Years 4 and 5 were taught from a separate room. Students had the use of two tennis courts, a shed, a cookery room, a manual room and a woodshed. Boys played on the town side of the school whilst girls used the area on the

topside with the sheds for shelter. They also had access to an orchard in Clinton street and a well. The bus stop was located at the south end of the orchard. A 6ft picket fence with pointed slats surrounded the school which was built of brick with a tin roof. The classroom for years 4 and 5 was wooden with large windows. The sheds were wooden with one side open and a bench seat. Teachers included Joan Good and R.A. Johnson who was efficient but cruel, and Mrs Clara James.

Punishments included detention when students had unfinished homework. The morning drill consisted of running on the spot and swinging your arms. Students planted cereals for the Perth agricultural show, ploughed and preserved fruit from the orchard, dried raisins and grew tobacco. In 1930 the free milk scheme was introduced to schools to address issues of nutrition and a daily bus service brought students to school from outlying areas. These buses replaced the horse drawn lorry used originally. The Irishtown bus was called the chicken bus as it had boards and netting on the sides; the Nunyle bus was called the pig bus as it was spotted carting pigs during the holidays and the Culham bus was called the Charabanc. After the Charabanc crashed with a train, the Bluebird replaced it. When the river was flooding the school bell sounded the alarm and the buses would come to collect the students. Sometimes they were too late and students were stranded for up to a week in town, staying with families in town until the river went down again and they could return home



Toodyay State School, Duke Street, Toodyay.

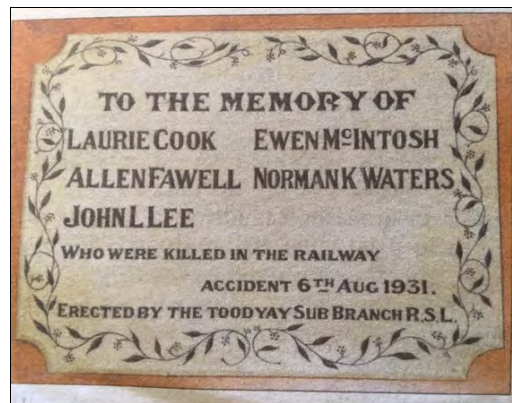


Headmaster's House, Toodyay State School, Toodyay.

Games that students played included the following:

Marbles which were kept in cotton bags and were made of baked clay or glass, collectable cigarette cards, which featured cricketers, dogs or ships, football, cricket, basketball and tennis, keeping silkworms, flying kites, hill trolleys which was a trolley on pram wheels and children would conduct races down Clinton and Henry streets, children caught and bred feral pigeons, chased rabbits, caught small fish in the river, dug wild potatoes, held mock wars where they would dig trenches and throw wet clay balls at each other as hand grenades, a paper chase and making and planting stink bombs.

A terrible bus accident occurred on the 6 August 1931 at the Clinton street railway crossing. It was a foggy day and there was a new train driver operating an unscheduled goods train, who pushed through the bus killing two small children, three seniors and injuring 12 others. Nine year old Cecil Ferguson became trapped between the train lines and under the engine and was dragged 20 metres. He had to be dug out and was scarred and burned. He later became a beekeeper. Seven year old Ellie Mackintosh suffered leg injuries and her brother Ewan was killed. A Chinese girl, Lucy Yock Lunn, was miraculously thrown clear of the wreckage and it was she who sounded the alarm. An inquest into the accident reported that the children had been singing a song prior to the collision. A plaque resides in the town in memory of the tragedy.



Plaque memorializing the bus crash in 1931.

Shire of Beverley Rural Schools

The Shire of Beverley was settled in 1840s in the valley of the Avon and Dale Rivers. It is situated west of Armadale and Wandering, North of York, South of Brookton and East of Quairading.

Founder George Pownall was involved in the establishment of schooling in the Beverley District. He was first resident chaplain of York and Beverley.

Original schools in the area had small numbers and students were tutored by travelling tutors who moved on every three months and the wealthy families paid permanent tutors. Many boys originally attended York schools and students often had only one dress or uniform for school and no shoes. Many walked up to three miles to attend. Some came via a sulky or riding ponies which required watering, tethering and saddling. Many of these first small schools taught many grades in one classroom.



Gilgering School, North Beverley School, Beverley.

1859 – 1910 Gilgering School – North Beverley School

Gilgering School, also known as North Beverley School was built on Fleay's Gilgering property and was supported by Reverend Frederick Lynch of Trinity College Dublin. Teacher George Blackiston was followed by Thomas Salkild in 1862 who taught 25 students for many years. Millicent Seabrook taught 10 children from 1869 – 1873 and her sister taught at South Beverley School.

In 1877 Lynch accused a teacher of being 'lazy and incompetent' and in 1885 a teacher was dismissed for carrying and 'imbibing' of a whisky flask.

In the 1870s teacher Annie Robins retired and the school closed as there was no teacher available. She resumed teaching in 1879. Blanch Earnshaw reports that 94% of her students passed their lessons and the school was named the 'most successful country school'. In 1906 the teacher was Hilda Meadowcroft.

1909 reports show that the school had 20 students enrolled who were being schooled in a small room, 15ft x 12ft which had two desks, able to seat five children at each. There was also a teachers desk, one easel and a board. After a short period of time the school suffered rain damage and was inundated with white ants. The ceiling was damaged to the point of allowing the wind through the school and stationary, which was difficult to obtain, had to be kept safe from the elements.

1859 Annandale School

Annandale School was a small mudbrick building located on Annandale farm with John Sewell's daughter as the tutor. Pupils included Tom, son of Constable Edwards, Billy, son of Pioneer of Dale River, Thomas Otway and Louis.

In 1868 the Beverley board of education elected Lynch as chairman who petitioned the government for a new school on the Avon Bridge.

1869 – 1873 Avonvale School – South Beverley School

Nicholas Carey of Avonvale donated land and built a small mudbrick building with stone footings, a clay floor and thatched roof. School was taught by Miss Amelia Seabrook of Brookton on a salary of 25 pounds per year. Her sister Millicent taught at North Beverley School. Reports were obtained from the government that declared that her students achieved excellent marks.

By 1872 water was undermining the foundations of the school and dust was rising through the clay floor, however despite numerous requests and complaints, no money was offered for repairs by the government. 1873 reports reflect that Miss Seabrook was calling students names such as 'barbarians, blockheads' and hitting the on the head with a stick.

1872 Mourambine School

Mourambine School was funded by the Anglican church. The first hour of classes daily included Religious instruction when students recited the Apostles Creed, the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments.

1872 Beverley School

In 1872 the government finally agreed to provide land and a teacher if the township built a school. A building committee was formed and a three roomed schoolhouse was built on Vincent street. The building was 47 ft long, 13ft wide and made of sundried mud brick built on stone foundations. It had a clay floor and a thatched roof. The builder was William Morrison who tendered 36 pounds including two toilets and the school was opened in 1873. By 1888 the bricks above the entrance doorway were falling and the roof was leaking.

In 1894 Beverley School was finally rebuilt and the existing school became the teacher accommodation. The new school later became the kindergarten. Tom Ward was a teacher at this school and celebrated prize days, concerts and arbor days when the children planted trees, which many years later provided shade for future students of the school.

1889 Bally Bally, Dale, East Beverley, Erindale, South Caroling, Mount Caroling, Mount Kokeby and Jacob's Well Schools

A number of schools were established in 1889. Each were a small school that local residents were required to document the names, ages and number of students expected in order for the government to fund them. Issues existed as to the location, suitable land and access to water and most land was obtained from farmers donating sections of their farms. It was difficult to find builders and accommodation and to enable transport of building materials. Stan Manuel was awarded the contract to transport materials for Dale School and he travelled 23 miles by horse and cart. He became bogged and was forced to dig his equipment out which took him two weeks. Many parents elected to build the schools themselves. Part time schools were often the answer to low enrolments which had teachers such as George Talbot teaching five days a fortnight at two different schools of Dale.

1911 – 1940s Mill Oliver Stanes Private School

Mill Oliver Stanes opened a private school in Lukin Street which she had planned to be a kindergarten and a girl's school however, by 1913 many students enrolled were of both sexes and many ages. This school was open for years and when it closed children attended the state school.

1912 – 1924 East Beverley School

East Beverley School as taught by teacher May Joffrey. There were many issues with access to clean water and risk of infection.

In 1924 many of the small schools closed and a bus provided transport for outlying students to attend the central school. The transition was difficult for many students but more opportunities were provided for in terms of sports, subjects, competition and visiting other schools. Students learned cooking and had a broader range of subjects available to them.

1924 Aboriginal School

A small aboriginal school was opened in David Noonan's home for aboriginal children to learn cooking, reading and writing with Mrs Armstrong. Students included children of the following families; Knight, Otway, Grover, Wansbrough and Henly.



Aboriginal School, Beverley.

By 1946 five separate vehicles transported students to a central school and drivers slept at family homes on their route.



A rural school on the Dale breaks up for Christmas Holidays Dec 1965

Shire of Chittering Rural Schools

1895 – 1909 North Bindoon School

North Bindoon School opened with 10 students enrolled including children of the families of Wells, Byrne and Purser. Wells donated a room which was well lit and had a fireplace and an office. Teacher G.E. Jones was paid 15 pounds per week. The school was furnished with two school desks, two small lockers and books which were sent to each school. Conditions applied that enrolment had to remain over 10 students in order to continue to attract funding. Jones travelled by horse the seven mile distance between schools.

In 1901 North Bindoon School operated on Thompson's land until 1909. At this time the building was removed and re-erected in Mooliabeenie in 1910 and students attended school in its' new location.

1895 – 1914 Bindoon South School

Bindoon South School was opened in 1895 with 10 students of the families Thompson and Atkinson. It operated out of Kay's home on Kays land and shared teacher G.E. Jones. The school was closed in 1896 but reopened in 1897 with John R. Parks who taught at both schools from 1897 until 1899.

William Holmes taught from 1900-1901. There were many issues with teacher accommodation, shortage of water and the property needed a well sunk. In 1912 renovations were undertaken while teacher Leonard Wood was teaching. A water tank was granted but the school closed in 1914 due to low attendance and enrolments. Teachers included William Considine from 1903 - 1906, Edward Wood from 1908 – 1909 and Arthur Lathwell in 1914. In 1916 Bindoon South school joined Mooliabeenie School with North Bindoon and all students attended the new school.

1895-1904 Chittering Upper School

Chittering Upper School was the first chittering school. It was a mudbrick school built in 1895 on Spice land at Brockhill.

Teachers taught at both the Chittering Upper and Lower Schools and they operated together as half time schools. Chittering Lower School was also known as the Lake school. The nest, a sculpture completed by Central Tafe Art School project, was created to mark the site of the school on Spice land. Teachers included:

1899-1900 Annie and Alfred Preston

1901 Thomas Brown

1902-3 Frances Brown

1904 Fred Nadebaum

1899-1952 Chittering Lower School – Lake School

Chittering Lower School, or the Lake School, was located near the south end of Lake Chittering on Chittering road. There was no teacher's quarters so the teacher slept at the school but quarters were built in 1906. The school consisted of two small rooms 7x11ft and 10.5x11ft. There was a brush fence around the school and a vegetable garden. In time another room was added, paint, tanks, an outhouse, a WC and a gate for the horses. The Lakes School was closed in 1952. Teachers included:

1899-1900 Annie and Alfred Preston

1901 Thomas Brown

1902-1903 Frances Brown

1904 Fred Nadebaum

1906 Mary Williams

1907 Mary McKean

1908-1911 Ernest and Florence Crocos

1900 - 1984 Wannamal Siding School

E.K. Byrne made application for a school in Wannamal Siding which would educate 6- 14 students. The location chosen was land overlooking Wannamal Lake and settlers were willing to pay the rent on the building. Students were of various religions such as Anglican, Church of England, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan. The site was six miles from Mogumber and when it first opened 16 children aged 5-10 years and 8-10 younger children were enrolled. Parents included Samuel Woods who had 3 children aged 6-10, S. Kimberley who had 3 children aged 5-7, R. Masters with two children aged 8-10, M. Holst with one child of 8 years, E. Piloni with four children aged 5-10 and E. K. Byrne with five children aged 5-9.

In 1902 Sam Kimberley applied for a school for 20 children and donated five acres of land for the school. Plans were drawn and the school opened in 1904 with 23 students, 12 boys and 11 girls. School leaving age was 14 years. The teacher, Nadebaum, from Bindoon pitched a tent on the marshes until the building was approved. This occurred when 238 pounds was raised.

In 1904 the school was full time with teacher Henry R. Havil and building was completed north of Wannamal Reserve. Havil remained teaching until 1905 when G. W. Gregory Smith was appointed until 1909. Williams taught with Ellen Bagley and May Nadebaum as the sewing mistresses.

In 1908 the government awarded funds to make repairs such as re-flooring the school and providing a 1000 gallon water tank. The old tank had been leaking. The gardens were upgraded and painting was completed by Andrew Wardle. A second water tank was installed and the first one padlocked to prevent travelers from stealing water. In 1911 fly wire was fitted and in 1912 a shed erected for storage.

Many absentees occurred over the years for various reasons such as the need to assist with farming, broken carts, no horse, flooding, illness such as ringworm, measles, whooping cough, typhoid and influenza.

Two school events were Arbor Day and Empire Day. These days brought games, tree planting, sports, school picnic, horse jumping, dancing, toys and photos, songs, medals and prizes. Teacher Williams left in 1919 and the school closed in 1984 when students were transported by bus to Gin Gin. The final teachers were Beval Ripp and Donna di Guisepp.

1908 Wannamal South School

Wannamal South School was a half time school however no record remains of where it may have been and no ruins have been located.

In 1895 E. Wells and John Kay made a request to establish two schools, one either side of Bindoon Hill, with plans to operate three days per week each.

1910-1945 Mooliabenee School

In 1909 a request was made for a school for the children of the families Glover, Kaye, Ferguson and Read. Between them the families had 15 children aged 6-14 years. A block of land was donated by Glover and Read and the building from North Bindoon School was moved at the cost of 146 pounds. The Gin Gin educational committee oversaw the transfer. Miss Alice Jeffrey taught the children and while she was there a wash tap, towel rail and shelter were built. Absences and welfare concerns were often raised and an average of 10 students attended regularly. In 1928 fences were damaged and repaired under Robert Bruce. He also had flyscreens fitted. The school was closed in 1930 with an enrolment of just seven students.

Joan Bell was then taught by correspondence until the school reopened in 1935. A tank was installed but by 1939 the tank was leaking and more desks were required. The school closed in 1945 and the building was sold to the Progress Association and moved to a recreation reserve. In 1950 a bushfire destroyed all the buildings.

1920 – 1952 Lower Chittering School and Hall

In 1920 local residents built a large hall 40x22ft with a fireplace, water tank and furniture and it was used as a school also with the teacher accommodation at the O'Neil homestead. Eight children were enrolled of the names Beales, O'Neil and Sandow. In 1925 the glass, gardens and blinds were replaced. In 1937 painting was undertaken and a new tank installed. In 1946 the teacher was R. Samuel. In 1947 there were 41 students enrolled.

In 1952 the school bus transferred students to Bullsbrook School and Lower Chittering school and Hall was closed. A sculpture of a handheld school bell was created by Central Tafe Art School Project to mark the school site. Teachers included:

1920 -22 May Ellen O'Neil

1923-31 Gladys Good

32-34 Mary Davenport

35-37 Mona Watterson

38 Freda Chancy

39-42 Irene Curtis

43-44 Hilda Maison

45 Ivy Brady

46 Kathleen Grow

47-51 James Hetherington

52 Ian Robertson

1941 – 1953 St Joseph’s Farm and Trade School

William Padbury of Bindoon Hill had owned his property since 1924. In 1936 Catherine Musk donated the land to the Christian Brothers to build a boys home. Later St Joseph’s Farm and Trade school, Keaney College was opened with the first principal being Keaney. Roman Catholic Boys aged 14-16 planned to train for two years as agricultural labourers and mixed farmers. The boys were delinquents sent from court who were fed, clothed and taught. The school commenced with 20 boys.



St Joseph’s Farm and Trade School, Bindoon.

Soon after 41 boys were sent from Clontarf to construct the buildings under Brother Francis Paul Keaney who was 53 years of age and hailed from Ireland. He worked the boys hard and when Clontarf was taken by the RAAF during the war all the boys were sent to him. The boys lived under harsh conditions and inhumane discipline was

frequently reported. Some of the issues reported included that there was no Religious instruction, the school was a building site, the boys were engaged in drinking and parties, inadequate food and clothing was provided to them and the boys were not being paid.

In 1946 Keaney was moved on but returned in 1948. The boys often left the school grounds squatting at nearby farms and engaging in theft of basic needs items such as food and clothing and bikes for transport. The official opening was held in 1953 and Keaney died not long later.

Shire of York Rural Schools

1841 Wallingsford school

Wallingsford Boy's school was a private school with Reverend J.B. Wittenoom as principal. The school was established in 1841 to induce gentry to the region.

1841 - 1953 Wesley Church Native School

Wesley Church School was established in 1841 with the overall intention of providing education in relation to Christianity and civilized behaviour for the native children. The school was operated from a mission house but by 1953 it was deemed to have failed.

1846 - 1847 Sweetman School

Thomas Sweetman applied to establish a government school for his own eight children. There were 34 students altogether, including neighbours' children and the government paid him 20 pounds however he became ill and so in 1847 Robert D'Arcy taught the students in his own house.

1848 – 1852 York Colonial School

G.R. Teede was granted 20 pounds to establish the York Colonial School. In York there were 74 boys and 65 girls of school age. Twenty five boys attended Teede's school. No provision was made for girls and student accommodation was provided at the school. Parents paid fees toward Teede's wages. In 1851 Teede resigned and Mr George Pope was paid 30 pounds to operate the school in his home at Glandstown near the Kings Head hotel.

1849 Edward Bartlett School

Eliza Brown, a local resident, hired Edward Bartlett as a tutor for her son, Kenneth. He then set up his own private school in the Anglican Church but later became an alcoholic and the school was closed.

1850 Marwick Girls School

A private girl's school was established on the Marwick property in 1850.

1852 - 1871 St Patricks Convent

St Patrick's Convent was taught by Joanne Whitely from Kilkenny, Ireland. St Patrick's was the first Catholic School. In 1861 students were educated by Mr John Warren and from 1866-1869 Reverend Anselm Bourke taught the students.

1852 Pope's School

Mrs Pope opened a girl's school. She resigned in 1853 after which Mr George Blakiston taught with his wife assisting with the girls. In 1854 Miss A. Neate taught and there was an attendance of 40 students. Whooping cough hit the town and Blakiston resigned and moved to Perth. In 1857 a permanent building was erected for York Colonial School with accommodation for boarders and Teede returned to teaching for 100 pounds. In the newly built school desks were bolted to the floor in rows, two inkwells were provided for each desk and each Friday was test day. Those who achieved high scores sat at the front, whereas those who achieved only low scores sat at the back of the room.

1860 York Girls School

York Girl's School opened in 1860 on Avon Terrace. It was operated from two rooms, one large and one small. This was located in the current Salvation Army building and Miss Shepherd taught the students from 1861-1871. Miss Amelia Horley assisted with teaching infants from 1869. Girls and boys were taught at this school until they reached 7 years of age and then the boys attended the boy's school and the girls remained. From 1863 - 1864 Mr Veal was the headmaster at the boys school and then Edward Burch. Ellen McQuade assisted in 1867 and then in 1868, Joseph Mill.

In 1869 until 1871 Blakiston returned to teaching and achieved an average attendance of 35 students. Blakiston resigned in 1882 and then Frederick Augustus Wade taught until 1886. Mr H. Isles taught during the time that the girl's school was extended with a new verandah. This school later became an infants-only school. In 1892 Isles was dismissed and Mr Weldon taught the students.

In 1891 Henrietta Boyd taught and extensions were required due to increased numbers. In 1892 the boys school became infants and the girls and infants school became exclusively girls. In 1897 Mrs Edith Harkness taught at the infant's school until 1909 and continued to assist at the school until 1918.

1861 -1926 Gilgering School

Gilgering School was built of brick with an iron roof. It had one main room and a smaller room and featured a front and side verandah. The school closed in 1891 due to low numbers but reopened in 1905 with 12 students. In 1911 the enrolments were so low that the school was forced to operate half time with Gwambygine. In 1916 the school closed again and reopened in 1917, however in 1926 low numbers finally force the school to close and students were transported to York.

1869 - 1885 Tipperary School

Tipperary School was established on Tipperary Farm with an enrolment of 15 students. The room featured whitewashed walls and in 1870 there were 14 children. One of the teachers was Mr Clayton Howard. In 1871 a new schoolhouse was built for 50 pounds and in 1875 a second school was built of brick with a shingled roof and two rooms.

In 1881 Miss Pikes resigned due to low attendance and the school closed but reopened in 1885. Numbers were still low and parents brought their 3 year old children in an effort to keep enrolments up, however despite their efforts the school still closed soon after.

1869 – 1945 Greenhills School

Greenhills School was established in 1869. It was a new school of brick and timber and by 1877 enrolments boasted 45 students. The girls learned needlework. The classroom was partitioned and a teachers quarter built whilst floor and toilet repairs were enacted. In 1878 the government sanctioned it as a provisional school and Mrs Duncan Teal taught. In 1895 a new school was erected, built of brick and Miss Gladys Elliot taught the students for 75 pounds. In 1898 the attendance was very low, below 12 and so the school was closed. In 1910 Bally Bally school was dismantled and moved to Greenhills, which could then be re-opened, and their students attended Greenhills School also. In 1920 Mr Harold Minchin taught the students and in 1922 there were 40 students but these enrolments were steadily declining until 1945 when the school finally closed and students were transported by bus to York.

1872 - 1971 Sisters of Mercy and St Joseph's of the Apparition School

The York convent was taken over in 1871 by the Sisters of Mercy and St Joseph. This school was a two room building educating infants to the 6th grade. It was situated on South Street and students were taught reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar and needlework. Music lessons, languages, young adult elocution classes were also taught in the evenings. A yearly inspector's report was made on the school, its' teachers and each student.

1883 – 1944 Quellington Gentle School

Samuel Gentle built a school for the purpose of educating his own five children. The schoolhouse was a small mud straw and brick room with a thatched roof, whitewash walls and mud floors. It was built close to the original homestead. Samuel Gentle taught his children and the neighbours' children for 1 shilling a week. In 1884 Connor taught 18 children and the school closed in 1885. It re-opened in 1889 with Mr George Pearson teaching and in 1891 Mr Scott but the school suffered from poor attendance. A new schoolhouse was built of brick and mortar on 1.5 acres cleared by Mr Gentle and in 1899 it was surrounded by fencing and Hannah Gleeson taught for 90 pounds. In 1905 a new room was added while Miss Myra Smith taught and water tanks were brought from Tipperary School in 1908. In 1919 influenza prevented attendance and the school closed again in 1920. In 1920 Mr C.T. Britts operated Quellington and Malebelling school half time each but they also soon closed.

Quellington School re-opened again in 1930 with Miss Hazel Polland as the resident teacher. In 1944 there were just 6 children. The school was closed for the last time and the furniture was stored in York. Students were transported by bus to York and the driver lived on Mr E. Daws' property until 1952. The Gentle family purchased the building back from government and lived in the old school house while their new house was built.



Quellington Gentle School site, York.



Quellington School Farmstay, York.

1886 -1920 York Government School

George Temple Poole designed Howick Street School for boys and girls. It had separate entrances and the playground was also separated.

In 1898 York Girls School and Boys school consolidated with Howick School and became known as York Government School with 170 students. In 1902 the school was overcrowded as there were 226 students. As a result the infants returned to the Avon Terrace campus and upgrades commenced at the Howick Street or York Government School. In 1905 Harkness moved to the infant's school. In 1908 the school was connected to both water and electricity and in 1918 evening classes were operated. In 1920 more land was purchased in Howick Street for the erection of a new infant's room and a modern pavilion room was built 30x20ft. York Government School teachers included the following:

1861- 1871 Shepherd

1871- 1885 Jane Boyd

1885 1897 Mr Veal

1898 Miss Henrietta Boyd

1898 Amalgamated with boys' school

York Infants teachers

1869-1896 Amelia Horley

1897-1909 Edith Harkness

1910-1911 Emma Kimber

1912-1913 Helen Graham

1914-1916 Francis Metcalfe

1917 Miss Minnie Wildy

1918 Miss Jean Freebairn

1920 Amalgamated with York Government School

Outlying schools taught reading, writing, tables and mental arithmetic. Daily drills of running and knee exercises were held. Students engaged in nature study and gardening.

1890 - 1911 York Girl's Grammar School

Miss E. Catherine Jobson taught school and music from a two story building owned by the Monger family on the corner of Poole Street and Avon Terrace. The building was demolished in 1912. At that time she taught from the home of Lindsay Ashworth on Poole Street and then from the Salvation Army building in 1905 and Oddfellow Hall. The girls boarded with her in Broome street.

One of the teachers, Miss Edith Kelly took the girls for afternoon walks and they were nicknamed the Kelly Gang. They wore straw hats with their names embossed in gold and they walked to Mount Brown. Other teachers included Miss Knowles, Owen and Clance Langsford. Rosa Jobson, Catherine's sister, taught the small children and cleaned. Daisy Rossi taught drawing and painting. She later married George Temple Poole. The school held concerts at the end of each year at the Mechanics Institute. These involved dance and drama and fancy dress balls. Miss Schiffman would visit from Perth weekly to teach the girls dancing. In 1908 students won various music awards and in 1911 the school was moved to West Perth and became Perth Girls Grammar School.

1890 - 1896 York Boy's Grammar School

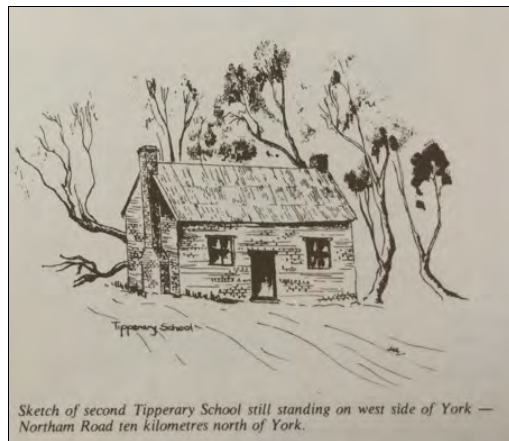
The York Boy's Grammar School was established by Mr Bennett. It as operated out of the Ashworth's home on the corner of Seabrook and Clifford Street in York. Students from Burge's Siding would travel seven miles to attend the school. Mr Bennett used his belt buckle for discipline and encouraged school sports. Mr Bennett transferred to Guildford as a tutor in 1896 and the school was closed.

1892 - 1897 Grigson's Well School

Grigson's Well school was a small private school taught by Mr Williams in Margaret Grigson's home, 800 yards north of Burge's Siding. Enrolments carried 18 students and Margaret provided a small room with weatherboard walls and a calico ceiling. The teacher was Mr Ward who in 1893 taught 27 students. Mr Lewis taught after him. In 1896 Mr Jeremiah Murnane taught the school on donated land from Mr R.G. Burges and this school was also known as Tipperary School.

1898-1930 Tipperary School

Mr Alfred Regson moved furniture from Grigson's Well School to the new building and Margaret became the sewing mistress. The stones used to build the school were carted by the father of Jack Blakiston, Arthur Jess. The roof was iron, ceilings wood and the room featured a tall brick chimney. A picket fence ran across the front and playground was provided for the children. In 1908 the school was fenced and connected to water. In 1914 Mr Blakiston recalls an enrolment of 48 children. By 1930 when the school closed, the school had a total of 32 students.



Sketch of second Tipperary School still standing on west side of York — Northam Road ten kilometres north of York.

Sketch of the second Tipperary School, York.



*Tipperary School 1918 — later renamed Burges Siding (still to be seen today on Spencers Brook Road
Tipperary school group 1918 with teacher Arthur Cameron.*

Tipperary School 1918 – later named Burge's Siding, York.

Teachers included the following:

1870s Sarah O'Rourke

1898 Mr Murnane

1899 - 1903 Henry O'Connor

1904 1906 Mr Moorhouse

1907 -1911 Robert Kelly

1912 - 1914 Sydney Weir

1915 -1916 Daniel Kehoe

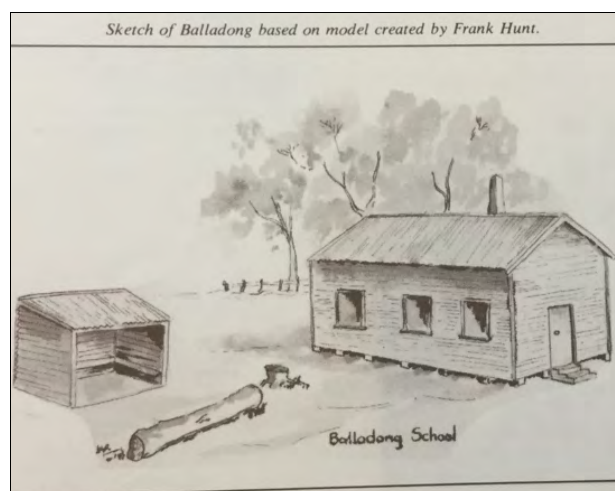
1917 1921 Arthur Cameron

1922 1924 Fred Gibbon

1925 1929 Dan Kehoe and Edward Dewing

1899 – 1913 Balladong School

Balladong School was established in 1899 at the cost of 30 pounds. The building was taken from elsewhere and dismantled and re-erected on site and new furniture was sent. The school room was made of corrugated iron, lined with iron and contained sawdust insulation. There was a log to sit on for lunch and students walked through the bush for up to 7 miles to attend the school. Balladong School closed in 1913 due to low numbers and the building was moved to Quairading.



A sketch of Balladong School, York.

Teachers at Balladong School included the following:

1900-1901 Emma Taylor

1902-194 Ellie Gleeson

1905-1907 Olga Burdak

1908 Agnes Jeffrey

1909 Mary Ashe and Miss Crees

1910 Mary Bradley and Mr white

1911-1913 Rhoda Stewers

1901 - 1910 Bally Bally School

Bally Bally School was located 6 miles from Greenhills. There were 26 children in the area and in 1906 a shelter shed was added to the structure. In 1910 the school was closed and students were transferred to Greenhills School, enabling it to reopen.

1905 - 1945 Mount Hardy School

Miss Taylor taught up to 40 children at Mount Hardy School. A teachers' house was attached to the school and even provided a small garden. In 1942 Mount Hardy School was closed due to low numbers but reopened in 1943 as an assisted school. In 1945 it finally closed and the children were transported by bus to York.

1907 - 1938 Malebelling School

Malebelling School was operated on 2.5 acres of land with Margaret Matheson teaching but there were many issues with flooding and access to clean water. In 1919 the school closed due to lack of teaching accommodation and re-opened in 1920 sharing a teacher with Quellington School. Mrs Taylor walked between the schools and in 1922 parents contributed 50% towards a shelter shed for the school. In 1938 the school was closed due to low numbers whilst Estelle Rogerson was teaching.

1907 - 1927 Qualen School

Qualen School was operated by Mr John Pinchbeet on one acre of land outside of York. The school was closed in 1927.

1908 - 1947 Gwambygine Hicks Siding School

Gwambygine Hicks Siding School was established in 1908 and operated out of an unlined shed on Gwambygine Farm. The school was operated half time with Qualen School. In 1909 a tent was erected for teachers' quarters and in 1910 a fence put up. In 1913 only 21 children were enrolled and the school was closed. A new school was built which was a transportable building with one room, a porch and a rear verandah. The building was weatherboard with an iron roof. A shelter shed was added in 1914 and in 1923 a bridge was built across the river to assist children to access the school.

In 1939 there were 24 children and in 1947 the school was closed and children taken by bus to York. Some student travelled five to a horse and cart and sometimes had to help horse push the cart uphill. The cane was used for discipline and games that the children played included five eggs, where each time had to try to get the eggs of the other team, rounders where students hit a ball with a stick. Headlice were called greybacks and treatment included soaking your head in kerosene and olive oil for half a day.

1911 – 1944 Talbot Brook

In 1911 Constance Nash taught students at Talbot Brook School until it closed in 1921. In 1925 it reopened until 1928. The school was made of galvanised iron and was very hot in summer and cold in winter. The school closed in 1944 and students were transported to York.

1911 - 1947 Joseph Hill School

Grace Hill taught her own seven children in her home until 1912 when she taught out of a standard stable school of weatherboard. It had one room and a verandah was built with second hand materials. In 1912 Agnes Jeffrey taught until numbers became too low and the school was forced to close. It re-opened in 1913 with Gwen Matthews as teacher but before long she was dismissed and the school closed again. In 1914 it was reopened with Thomas Whyte until 1915. A new teacher, Rebecca Cook, was appointed but when she did not return after holidays the school remained closed until 1916. In 1918 Miss Lang and Mrs Ivy Gently reopened it again and operated a garden.

She and the students developed an insect collection, fought off snakes and read by the fireplace. She resided at the home of Mr Joseph Hill. In 1921 the school closed due to the measles and after heavy rains in 1926. In 1931 enrolments dropped again and the school closed again in 1936. In 1942 the school was transferred to the Reynolds' property 3.5 miles away and Francis Reynolds taught. The verandah was enclosed. The school finally closed in 1947 and a bus was provided to transport students to Meckering. The actual building was also moved there to be used as a manual arts room.

1913 - 1921 Misses Yeoman Private School

Misses Yeoman established a private school in 1913 which she operated from a small room at her home in Poole Street, York until 1918. She had 12 students and as the room became too small she taught the school from the Anglican Parish Hall for both boys and girls from 1918 until 1921. Misses Yeoman's private school was the last private school in York.

1927 – 1934 Rock Gully School

Miss Gwen Peen taught at Rock Gully School however in 1932 12 students contracted an eye disease, reducing attendance dramatically. In 1933 the school was closed due to the heat and in 1934 it closed again due to low attendance. School books and equipment were sent to Greenhills School and the Rock Gully School building was transported to Moorine Rock.

1930 - 1946 Burges Siding School

Burge's Siding School operated following Tipperary School. It was furnished with five-seater desks, benches with no backs and inkwells on the table. In 1930 a total of 32 children attended however by 1932 only 20 children remained. In 1932 Mr Arthur Hartley taught the children to play musical instruments, singing and maypole dancing. Tennis courts were available for the use of students and children learned dancing. School students attended by cart, pony, walking and train. The school closed in 1946 due to the government centralisation policy and buses transported students to York.

Teachers of Burge's Siding School included the following:

1930 - 1931 Edward Dewing

1932 Hartley

1933 - 1934 Samuel Lynn

1935 - 1937 Thomas Cowan

1938 - 1939 Eugene Ensor?

1940 - 1941 Eric Lofthouse

1942 Mark Bunden

1943 -1946 Mary Pearce

Research Results

The research into colonial rural schools in the Avon Valley region revealed that there were far more schools than had been anticipated. The story of the establishment and maintenance of education from that period has been very interesting and it is supposed that many community organisations and Shires of the region will benefit greatly from the outcomes of this research.

Three photographic expeditions encompassed school sites and remains found in the Shires of Goomalling, Toodyay, Victoria Plains, York and Northam. In total 39 sites were identified and recorded within these boundaries, which operated schooling between 1840s – 1920s. A small number continued on throughout the 1920s – 1950s when they were closed due to the Educational Centralisation policy.

The Goomalling region included a total of 6 schools within the town centre with the remaining 14 schools being located between Goomalling, Toodyay and Northam. These schools operated between 1854 – 1969. Also contained within the township is the Goomalling Schoolhouse museum which includes the original school Masters' house from 1906 from the original Goomalling school and the Konoggering School which was a one teacher school operating on the Goomalling road from 1925-1974. This school was transported from the Goomalling –Northam Road in 1976 to operate as a tourist site. A plaque has been placed on the wall explaining the transfer and it has been refurbished to reflect its' rich history.

Goomalling also boasts Slater House, where Slater built his school, which consists of a building complex and now operates as a tourist venue. Blacksmith Corner features a rock and picnic area and Ruels Boarding House still exists although is now residential.

Goomalling currently has two schools which operate in the township, a public and a Catholic school, both primary aged students, PP-yr6.

Toodyay and surrounding regions included 54 schools, which operated between 1847 – 1933, approximately 8 being within one of the towns of either West Toodyay or Newcastle (Initially Toodyay was West Toodyay located 5km upriver. The new location was named Newcastle and in 1961 this was changed to Toodyay).

The remaining 46 schools were located between Toodyay and Goomalling, Bolgart and Northam. Some of these schools were located in small rural towns which now exist only in terms of localities such as Bejoording, where Bejoording and Syred's School were located and are still standing today, operating as a Community group venue, Buckland house, which is also still standing although residential, Wattening School Site which is marked by a plaque on a large rock and it is believed that the materials from Wattening School were relocated to Bolgart school in 1915-6 when It was being built, and Coondle school which is signposted only. The schools which were located in the township were mostly houses, many of which are still functional as residential homes and two previous schools now operate fully as churches. Toodyay currently has only one District High school operational in the town, years PP-12.

Schools in Beverley operated from 1859- 1946 and numbered 16, with only a couple located in the township of Beverley and the remaining schools were dotted in the surrounding areas. Mourambine School was funded by the Anglican Church (Buchanan 2002:189). Beverley currently has only one District High school in the township from PP-yr10. An Aboriginal school was operated from 1924.

Chittering totalled 9 schools which encompassed a large area known as Lower and Upper Chittering, Bindoon and Wannamal. Schools operated in this region from 1895-1946. Only two schools were within actual towns with the remaining schools located between towns. The establishment of schooling in this region was more difficult than others and a little later in time. As it is a large geographical region, five schools remain in the Chittering region, providing education from PP-yr 12.

York contained operational schools from 1841-1975 and boasted a total of 33 schools located between York and Northam and Beverley. Only 4 schools were located in the township of York with the remaining rural schools being located in surrounding regions. York contains only one District High school today from PP-yr10.

Northam established schooling in 1846-1969. Eleven schools were located in the township, whilst 15 additional schools were located in surrounding areas. Morby Cottage is now operating as a tourist site and Katrine School and complex is currently

residential. St Joseph's School is still operational and is the only Catholic School in the town. There are five additional schools located in the town of Northam.

The Northam region, which includes Clackline, Irishtown and Katrine provided a total of 25 schools during this period. Only four of these were located within the town of Northam, the remaining 21 being located along the routes towards York, Bolgart, Toodyay and Goomalling. The town of Northam currently has six schools within the township.

An enormous number of schools were established during this period throughout the valley and there were some distinct similarities in the manner in which they were established and operated.

Many of the early schools were held in the rooms of homesteads of pioneering families. The intention around education was directed towards their own children and those of neighbouring farms. As the population grew and word escaped that children were accessing reading, writing and arithmetic classes on a local farm, more farmers were keen to send their children to gain an education under the tutelage of the wife of settlers or specialist tutors who travelled the countryside.

As schools became larger and it became more difficult to accommodate the number of children wanting to access schooling (Buchanan 1997:70), communities worked together to establish locations, building materials and workmen to erect single mud brick schoolrooms (Buchanan 1997 135) roofed with tin. Local farmers donated water tanks and resources and pooled their finances to pay a small fee to a self-elected teacher (Buchanan 1997:140; Erikson 1974:213).

Location	School	Operational years	Condition/ Status
Northam	Morby Cottage	1836 -1860s	Refurbished Tourist site
	Greywell Finishing School	1849-1906	Excellent/ Residential
	Katrine School	1860-1874	Unaccessible/ Residential
	St Saviour's Church school	1860-1929	No longer present
	Northam –York Rd	1863 -1871	No longer present
	Northam Boys School	1865- 1878	Inaccessible
	Northam Girls School	1865 – 1878	Business premises
	Buckland School	1868-1876	Agricultural Hall/ residential
	Greenhills School	1868 – 1976	Sign post only
	Wongamine School – relocated Buckland	1876 - 1945	No remains
	Northam School – Girls School	1878 - ?	Building remains/ Business
	Jennapullin School	1899 – 1940s	Residential
	Cunjerdine School	1901 – 1945	Residential
	Sisters of St Joseph of the Apparition	1903 - 1969	Current St Josephs School Secondary

	School		
	West Northam	1905 – current	Current west Northam Primary School
	East Northam	1907 – current	Current Northam Primary School
	St Isadore's Roman Catholic School Jennacubine	1908-?	Inaccessible
	Northam Senior High School	1920 – current	Current Northam Senior High School
	Muresk Agricultural College	1926 – current	WA Institute of Technology
	Marist Brothers Boys School Fermoy House	1949 - 1969	Current St Joseph's School Primary
	St Joseph's School Northam	1969 – Current	Current St Joseph's School
Goomalling	Wongamine School	1868 – 1876	No longer present
	Slater School	1868 -	Tourist Site
	Roman Catholic School and Church	1906	Residential
	Goomalling School	1906 - 1969	Current Goomalling Primary School
	Wagilin School	1906 -1910	No longer present
	Karranadgin	1913 – 1946	no longer present –

	School		moved to Konnongorring
	Jennacubine School	1907 – 1913	St Isodore’s Catholic Church
	Goomalling Catholic School	1912 - current	Current Sacred Heart Catholic School
	Walyormouring School	1913 - ?	No longer present
	Ucarty Road School	1914 – 1934	inaccessible
	Botherling School	1920- 1939	Inaccessible
	Ruels Boarding House	1920 - 1926	Residential
	Blacksmiths Corner	1920 - 1926	No longer present - Rock and picnic table
	Konnogorring School	1925 -1973	Now situated at Goomalling Schoolhouse museum
Toodyay	Harper School	1847 – 1855	Residential
	Darby Conners	1853	No longer present
	Colonial School	1854 – 1857	No longer present
	Braybrook School	1855 - ?	No longer present
	Toodyay District School	1856 - ?	Residential
	Bejoording School/ Syred’s School	1860-?	Community house
	Steam Mill School	1864	Business
	Newcastle School	1865 – 1887	Barracks

	Farmer School	1867 – 1870	Residential
	Newlyine Private School	1868	Residential
	Wicklow Hills/ Nunile School	1868	No longer present
	Bejoording Culham School	1869 - 1875	Residential
	Clinton St School	1870 - 1874	No longer present
	Monger School	1870s	No longer present
	Whitfield House School	1871-1887	Residential
	James Innes Boarding School	1871	Residential
	Dumbarton School	1871	Residential
	Catholic School	1874 – 1901	No longer present
	Glendearg School	1879 -1884	No longer present
	Toodyay Chapel School	1880s	No longer present
	Pell Mell School	1884 – 1900	No longer present
	Toodyay Valley School	1885 – 1864	No longer present
	Duke St Newcastle school	1887 – 1854	Residential
	Leeder's house catholic School	1889 - 1903	residential
	Jurokine School	1895 -?	No longer present
	Mumberkine School	1895 -1937	inaccessible
	Deepdale Hall School	1897	Residential

	Coondle School	1897	No longer present
	St Aloysius Convent of Mercy	1898 – 1930s	Current Catholic Precinct
	Silver Hills School	1898 - 1935	No longer present
	Toodyay State School	1899 -	Residential
	Jimperding School/ West Toodyay School	1900-1920	No longer present
	Wattening School	1912 – 1946	Plaque on Rock
	Ten Mile State School	1912 - 1925	Sign post – Lover’s Lane
	Bolgart School	1916 – current	Still operational
	Culham School	1921 - 1926	Residential
	Toodyay State School	1926 - 1933	Residential
Beverley	Gilgering School – North Beverley School	1859 - 1900	No longer present
	Annandale School	1859	No longer present
	Avonvale School	1869- 1873?	No longer present
	Mourambine School	1872	No longer present
	Beverley School	1872	No longer present
	Bally Bally, Dale, Erindale, South Caroling, Mount Caroling, Mt	1889	No longer present

	Kokeby schools		
	Mill Oliver Stanes School	1911 – 1940s	Ruins
	East Beverley School	1912 - 1924	Current Beverley School
	Aboriginal School	1924	No longer present
Chittering	Wannamal Siding School	1900 - 1984	No longer present
	Wannamal South School	1908 -?	No longer present
	Bindoon South	1895 - 1914	No longer present
	Chittering Upper	1895 – 1904	No longer present
	Chittering Lower – Lake School	1899- 1952	Tourist site - Sculpture
	Keaney College/ Boys Home	1941 - 1953	Current Catholic Agricultural College
	Mooliabeenee School	1910 – 1950	No longer present
York	Sweetman School	1846	No longer present
	York Colonial School	1848 -1852	Residential
	Pope’s Girls School	1852-	Residential
	York Girls School	1860 - 1898	Current Good Samaritan’s Building
	Howick St School	1886 – 1898	Residential
	York government	1898 – 1951	Current York District

	school		High School
	York District High	1975-present	Current York District High School
	Balladong School	1899 – 1913	No longer present
	Grigson's well school	1892 – 1897	No longer present
	Tipperary School	1898 – 1930	Residential Church Site
	Burges Siding School	1930 – 1946	No longer present
	Quellington School	1884 – 1944	Tourist Site
	Malebelling School	1907-1938	Tourist Site
	Joseph Hill School	1911-1947	No longer present
	Greenhills School	1869 – 1945	No longer present
	Bally Bally	1901 – 1910	No longer present
	Rock Gully	1927 – 1934	No longer present
	Talbot Brook	1911 – 1944	No longer present
	Gwambygine Hicks Siding School	1908 – 1947	No longer present
	Qualen School	1907 – 1927	No longer present
	Gilgering School	1861 – 1916	No longer present
	Mount Hardy School	1905 – 1945	Residential
	Wallingsford School	1841 - ?	Residential
	Wesley Church	1841-1853	Church Site
	Sister of Mercy	1872-1971	Convent

	and St Josephs		
	York Grammar School	1880	Residential
	Miss Yeoman Private School	1913 – 1921	Residential
	Girls School	1890 – 1911	Residential
	York Grammar School Boys	1890 - 1896	Still Standing

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