



**HERITAGE
COUNCIL**
OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES

Permanent Entry

Assessment Documentation

11. ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

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

PRINCIPAL AUSTRALIAN HISTORIC THEME(S)

- 4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia
- 5.7 Surviving as Indigenous people in a white-dominated society
- 6.2 Establishing Schools
- 6.5 Educating Indigenous people in two cultures
- 7.6.7 Enforcing discriminatory legislation
- 8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA THEME(S)

- 102 Aboriginal occupation
- 108 Government Policy
- 402 Education and science
- 601 Aboriginal people

11.1 AESTHETIC VALUE*

The former school is a modest weatherboard and iron building with visual interest created by its asymmetrical form, assortment of large window timber-framed openings, and a steeply pitched gable roof with raised vents along the ridge. (Criterion 1.1)

The former school is a well-known local landmark and has a high level of visibility along McLennan and Charlton Streets by virtue of its distinct form and its siting in a large open clearing with a backdrop of mature gum (*eucalyptus sp*) trees marking the original schoolyard. (Criterion 1.3)

11.2. HISTORIC VALUE

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

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Canberra, 1991, with additional reference to Richards, O. *Theoretical Framework for Designed Landscapes in WA*, unpublished report, 1997.

Quairading State School & Quarters (fmr) is associated with the expansion of the Quairading district in the early 1890s as an agricultural region. The allocation of a single classroom in 1913 and the later expansion of the school and site demonstrate this growth. (Criterion 2.1)

Quairading State School & Quarters (fmr) is associated with a policy of systematically excluding Aboriginal children from state schools, and with a proposed segregated educational system, which did not come to fruition owing to disputes within the State Government about which department should pay for Aboriginal schools. (Criterion 2.2)

The former school is associated with the unsuccessful efforts of local Aboriginal families, including the Kicketts, to include their children in the state school system during World War I, and again in 1928. (Criterion 2.2)

Quairading State School & Quarters (fmr) demonstrates the practice of providing accommodation for school staff in a regional and rural setting. (Criterion 2.2)

11. 3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE

The relatively undisturbed grounds of *Quairading State School & Quarters (fmr)* have the potential to reveal archaeological material relating to the original layout of the school grounds, while the area in the vicinity of the building itself may reveal artefacts relating to the original use of the school. (Criterion 3.1)

11. 4. SOCIAL VALUE

The former school is highly valued by the community as evidenced by the continuing efforts to preserve the building and school grounds for 'historical purposes'. (Criterion 4.1)

Quairading State School & Quarters (fmr) is important in contributing to the community's sense of place as a tangible reminder of the efforts of the community to ensure that their children received a local education in a purpose built facility. (Criterion 4.2)

12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE

12. 1. RARITY

Quairading State School & Quarters (fmr) is unusual as a school that provided three freestanding staff houses and small apartments for another four staff. (Criterion 6.2)

12. 2 REPRESENTATIVENESS

The former school in the *Quairading State School & Quarters (fmr)* is representative of the Federation Single Classroom (timber) type of Government School, which was first developed by the Public Works Department in the 1890s and typically included a single timber-framed classroom with a bank of windows on one wall to allow for light and ventilation, and a partly enclosed corridor on the other side to serve as a hat and cloak room. (Criterion 6.1)

The former Teacher's Quarters in *Quairading State School & Quarters (fmr)* is representative of the Federation type 'A' Quarters, a simple three-room plan,

generally used for quarters in smaller country towns. First developed by the Public Works Department in the 1890s, they typically included a living room, kitchen and bedroom with a front verandah and an enclosed bath on the rear verandah. (Criterion 6.1)

Quairading State School & Quarters (fmr) is representative of the practice of providing teacher's quarters adjacent to rural schools. (Criterion 6.2)

12.3 CONDITION

Quairading State School & Quarters (fmr) is generally in good condition and has been reasonably well maintained. With the exception of the former school, all of the other buildings are still in use and demonstrate evidence of on-going maintenance. The former school shows evidence of lack of maintenance and repair and the interior has recently been subject to soiling by pigeons entering through opened windows. Externally, the timber joinery of the former school requires repainting and minor repair where weatherboards have become loose, or fascias damaged. Sections of joinery, particularly the windows on north elevation also require repair and the rainwater goods (gutters and downpipes) are missing from the north elevation.

12.4 INTEGRITY

Quairading State School & Quarters (fmr) has a high degree of integrity and has continued to be used for educational and residential purposes since its construction. The conversion of the former school into a Manual Training and Domestic Science Centre in 1949 has not reduced the integrity of the building, which has only recently become vacant.

12.5 AUTHENTICITY

Quairading State School & Quarters (fmr) has a moderate to high degree of authenticity. Changes that have affected the authenticity of the former school building include the replacement of a section of the timber floor with concrete, the removal of the wall between the two classrooms to create one larger classroom and the loss of the original masonry fireplaces and rainwater tanks. The former Teacher's Quarters and other residential accommodation have undergone some changes over the years, but remain largely as constructed.

13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

Physical evidence prepared by Palassis Architects, documentary evidence compiled by Dr Wayne Moredoundt, historian, and Palassis Architects, with amendments and/or additions by HCWA staff and the Register Committee.

13.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Quairading State School & Quarters (fmr) comprises a single-storey weatherboard and corrugated galvanised iron school building (1913), the first purpose-built school in the town, extended in 1919, with alterations in 1949; the former Teacher's Quarters (1917). In the vicinity, but not included in this assessment, are a former teacher's house (1930s, relocated to Quairading in 1958), the former principal's house (c.1950), former single female accommodation (c.1970) and a pre-school (c.1970).

Situated in Western Australia's Wheatbelt, Quairading District is a farming community with a population of approximately 1,200.¹ The district includes the localities of Quairading, Pantapin, Yoting, Badjaling, Dangin, South Caroling, Balkuling, Doodenanning and Wamenusking. Prior to the arrival of Europeans, Dangin Springs was a meeting ground for Aboriginal people.² Some accounts indicate a friendly relationship between the early settlers and the local inhabitants, but as the settlers incorporated most of the springs into their land holdings, it is likely that a great deal of dispossession occurred.³

Grazier Stephen Parker settled in the district in 1836, taking up a selection near Dangin Springs. However, it was not until 1859 that his son Edward moved into the area to clear land and establish a homestead at 'Dangin Park'. By 1863, Edward Parker had cleared the existing track from York to Dangin and was progressively clearing the land for agricultural purposes.

In 1888, Jonah Parker (son of Edward) took over the management of 'Dangin Park' and set about improving and enlarging the property. In 1902, he decided to subdivide his property and develop the town of Dangin. By the time of his death in 1914, Dangin consisted of five shops, a bank, Post Office, Agricultural Hall, Methodist Church, Temperance Hotel and twelve dwellings.⁴

In 1893, John Forrest, the first premier of Western Australia, sponsored the *Homestead Act 1893* to open up areas of Western Australia for small farmers. This made it possible for potential settlers to select a maximum of 160 acres, provided the selector resided there and improved it for a period of seven years. This was later followed by the Conditional Purchase scheme of 1898, which encouraged farmers to take up smallholdings on the understanding that they would clear and fence the property they acquired.⁵

In the early 1900s, the State government opened up areas of land to homestead farmers in the Quairading area, and during the period from 1903

1 Wheatbelt Development Commission, www.wheatbelt.wa.gov.au, June 2007.

2 www.smh.com.au/news/western-australia/quairading/2005/02/17/1108500208669.html

3 Eaton, Frances, *The Golden Grain and the Silver Fleece: A History of Quairading from 1859-1930*, n.d., pp. 81-94.

4 www.quairading.wa.gov.au/about_us/history. As part of this development, Jonah Parker, a Methodist, declared that no alcohol license was to be held within five miles of Dangin. The 'temperance' hotel served non-alcoholic refreshments only.

5 Crowley, F. K., *Australia's Western Third*, 1960, p. 104.

to 1908, many new settlers moved into the area and commenced clearing the land. The town of Quairading (approximately 8 km to the east of Dargin) was officially gazetted on 7 August 1907 and the railway extension from Greenhills to Quairading was built in 1908 with Quairading as the terminus.⁶ The Quairading townsite was laid out parallel to the railway line with town lots along Heal Street to the north of the railway line and Parker Street to the south. Larger (five acre) lots were established off Jennaberring Road as 'Suburban Lots for Cultivation' or 'Working Mens Blocks'.⁷

By 1909 there was a hotel, general store, blacksmith, baker, carpenter and two banks in the town and by November 1911 almost forty of the sixty lots in the town were occupied.⁸ A report by the District Police Officer stated:

[For] about 60 miles around the area is being quietly settled by a suitable class of people, all of whom appear to be prosperous and well behaved and well pleased with the area.⁹

The area quickly developed and by the 1950s, there was very little land, which had not been cleared for farming and brought into production.¹⁰

On 28 September 1911, a petition to establish a State School at Quairading was put forward. A total of ten families with twenty-five children all lived within six miles (approximately 10 km) of the proposed school. The nearest school at South Quairading was found to be unsuitable for these families as it was some five miles (approximately 8 km) from the town and separated by 'a cluster of lakes impassable by foot passengers during the winter months'.¹¹

In recognition of the pressing need for a school in Quairading, in March 1912, a temporary solution was found by opening a school in the Agricultural Hall. The timber-framed Agricultural Hall was considered suitable for school purposes, in that it could house the anticipated number of students, had two earth closets and an attached water tank, which could be filled by the water trains that visited the town daily. A shared room in the local hotel provided board and accommodation for the schoolteacher. The State Government had subsidised construction of the hall, and as it was used for several purposes, including a Court House, there was still a need for a purpose-built school.¹²

Plans for the new school building were drawn up in 1912, by the Public Works Department under the direction of Chief Architect, Hillson Beasley.¹³ Based on the standard single classroom plan for country schools,¹⁴ the plan showed a single timber-framed classroom 18' by 22' (5.5m by 6.7m), with a teacher's platform and blackboard along one side with a fireplace at one end and a cupboard at the other. A blackboard was to line the full length of the opposite

6 The name Quairading is thought to derive from the Aboriginal word 'Kwirading' meaning 'home of the small bush kangaroo'. Eaton, *The Golden*, p. 88.

7 Townsite of Quairading Avon District, SROWA.

8 Townsite of Quairading Avon District, SROWA.

9 Eaton, *The Golden*, pp. 88-89.

10 www.quairading.wa.gov.au/about-us/history

11 Dept. of Education File 4717/11, SROWA.

12 Dept. of Education File 1523/15, SROWA.

13 PWD Plan No. 98512/12.

14 Kelsall Binet Architects & Kristy Bizzaca, *A Pictorial Guide to Standard Terminology for Government School Buildings (1890-1945)*, 2001

wall. Two windows were to allow light in at the southern end opposite the entry verandah, which was partially enclosed to provide a hat and cloak room, along with a basin. Two water tanks were located outside the verandah.

This style of school building, the Federation Single Classroom, was designed to allow for extension of the building on a lineal plan. In some cases these small schools were relocated to suit fluctuating numbers of school children.¹⁵

A site of 5 acres (Lot 129) was selected to the north-east of the town lots, opposite the recreation ground and, in May 1913, the Department of Education instructed that a standard school for 50 students be erected. While the original plan was drawn as a smaller variation on the standard classroom, later documentation indicates that it was constructed as a standard 24' by 24' (7.3m by 7.3m) square classroom with a bank of three windows along the southern wall.¹⁶ The tender for construction of the school was awarded to Messers Wallace and Jones on 13 August 1913 and the classroom was completed on 20 October 1913.¹⁷

From the start, there were complaints about the standard of accommodation. One teacher reported that 'the life here amongst objectionable and intoxicated men is such that no girl should be asked to undertake'.¹⁸ Plans were drawn by the Public Works Department, under the direction of Chief Architect Hillson Beasley, for a timber and iron teacher's quarters lined with asbestos sheets.¹⁹ This plan was the standard 'A' Quarters comprising a living room, kitchen and bedroom with a washhouse on the back verandah. A second bedroom was added to the plan and the quarters were completed on land to the south of the school on 23 February 1917.²⁰

The State education system expanded across Western Australia in the early years of the 20th century under the provisions of the *Elementary Education Amendment Act* 1893 and the *Education Act* of 1899, which provided for free and compulsory education of all children aged six to fourteen years.²¹ Although, in theory, Aboriginal children came under the *Elementary Education Act*, this had never been enforced. Instead, the *Aborigines Act* made Aboriginal education the responsibility of the Aborigines Department. The missions and schools established by this Department provided the major source of education for Aboriginal children in the early 20th century.²²

By December 1911, four Aboriginal families had moved to Beverley and fifteen children were waiting to be enrolled in the state school. The headmaster believed that local white parents would object to these children and would transfer their children to the local convent school. An Aboriginal school at Beverley was proposed, but rejected as expensive. Consequently,

15 Kelsall Binet & Bizzaca, *Pictorial Guide*.

16 Dept. of Education File 1523/15, SROWA. PWD Plan No. 6121/18, shows as an existing standard classroom.

17 Dept. of Education File 1523/15, SROWA.

18 Dept. of Education File 1523/15, SROWA.

19 PWD Plan No.4640/16.

20 PWD Plan No.4640/16; Dept. of Education File 1523/15, SROWA.

21 Kelsall Binet & Bizzaca, *A Pictorial Guide*, 2002.

22 Haebich, Anna, *For Their Own Good: Aborigines and Government in the South West of Western Australia, 1900-1940* (UWA Press, 1988), pp. 136-43.

when the Aboriginal children arrived at school in February 1912, they were sent away as 'anything but clean'.²³

Aboriginal parents were also enrolling children at Katanning State School and by April 1912, thirteen were in attendance. The Education Department demanded that the Aborigines Department open a separate school, but this proposal was again rejected. In May 1912 a letter appeared in the *West Australian* objecting to mixed-race schools on the grounds that 'future mothers and fathers' might believe that there were 'no differences between the races'. In response, the Education Department funded a teacher to operate classes for Aboriginal children in a separate building on the school grounds.²⁴

Enrolment of Aboriginal children at Mount Barker State School also led to demands for segregated education. However, the Education Department was loath to fund these out of its own budget, believing that it was the Aborigines Department's responsibility to do so. Even so, after sustained pressure from white parents, Aboriginal schools were opened at Victoria Park and, in early 1914, Beverley.²⁵

In early 1914 an outbreak of diphtheria and typhoid at Katanning was blamed on the presence of the Aboriginal School. Threats of violence from white residents caused the dispersal of local Aborigines from their nearby camp. In April 1914, white children were withdrawn from Mount Barker State School until Aboriginal children were barred. The Education Department authorised the exclusion of all Aboriginal children from Mount Barker and Quairading schools. The Department also refused an offer from the Aborigines Department to fund the Aboriginal school at Katanning, preferring instead to close it in June 1914.²⁶

In March 1914 the teacher at Quairading State School, Mary Peacock, notified the Director of Education of an outbreak of ringworm and 'sore eyes', which had reduced the number of children in class from thirty-four to four. The ten Aboriginal children must be to blame, she had decided, and continued:

One boy fainted twice in the school & is now on a farm recuperating for a month. The cause of his illness is said to be the abominable smell from the black children during the hot weather. Two other children are ill from the same cause.

Here, I beg to thank the Department for the disinfectant they sent to mitigate the smell. I regret to say that was of no practical use. The proportion of black to white is too great...

This trouble has not arisen with regard to the family of half-castes, who have attended the school from the beginning, but on account of the blacks who come from the camp where they herd together in a most unclean & uncivilized fashion.²⁷

The Education Department had already sent an inspector to investigate these claims, and he had reported that Mrs Peacock strongly objected to white children sitting near or alongside the Aboriginal students. Even though the inspector noted that 'during my visit I saw nothing objectionable in the way or

²³ Haebich, *For Their Own Good*, pp. 136-43.

²⁴ Haebich, *For Their Own Good*, pp. 136-43.

²⁵ Haebich, *For Their Own Good*, pp. 136-43.

²⁶ Haebich, *For Their Own Good*, pp. 136-43.

²⁷ Mary V. Peacock to Director of Education, 23 March 1914, Education Dept. File 4259/1914, SRO.

dirt or unpleasing odor [sic] of which complaint is made', he still recommended segregation of educational facilities in Quairading.²⁸

Some of the parents of white children agreed with the Head Teacher, sending a petition to the Minister for Education which noted the 'unhealthy & sanitary condition of these [Aboriginal] children', and requesting a separate school, as 'we cannot endure their foul smelling bodies & dirty habits as an association for our own children any longer'.²⁹

The Director of Education wrote to the Minister:

I have notified the teacher of Mt Barker School that the aborigines are to be excluded when the school opens next week. The same trouble has arisen, though not in quite such an acute form, at Quairading, where children are being kept away from school owing to the presence of aborigines, and I recommend that the same action be taken here.³⁰

Consequently, the Head Teacher at Quairading was advised that she could exclude all Aboriginal children.³¹ The Aboriginal parents appear to have attempted to enter their children in nearby Dangin School, 7 km south west of Quairading. The Education Department wrote to Dangin advising the Head Teacher that the children had been excluded from Quairading, and so should not be admitted to a new school.³²

For the next few years, the Department of Education repeatedly insisted that education of Aboriginal children was the sole responsibility of the Aborigines Department. All correspondence requesting admission of an Aboriginal child to a school was forwarded to the Aborigines Department with a note stating that the Education Department would not deal with this matter.³³

John Kickett was born near Beverley in 1878 and educated at the Swan Native and Half-Caste Home and the Swan Boys Orphanage in Perth. On returning to Beverley he worked as a farm hand and assisted his father, Thomas Kickett, on his farm. In 1912, John Kickett purchased a block in Beverley so that his children could attend the proposed Aboriginal school. In 1914, frustrated at delays in setting up the school, he relocated his family to Quairading.³⁴

In 1915, Mr Kickett wrote to the Minister for Education, requesting an exception be made for his children to attend the school, since they were 'cleaned and well-groomed'.³⁵ The matter was referred to the Aborigines Department, and A. O. Neville responded that if the children could not be educated at a State School, there was either the Carrolup Native Settlement or a native school at Beverley, thirty miles from Quairading. However, Neville,

28 Schools Inspector to Director of Education, 14 March 1914, *ibid.*

29 Petition to Minister of Education, 15 April 1914, *ibid.*

30 Ludbrook, Juliet, *The Big Q: A History of Quairading and its Surrounding Districts* (Quairading: Shire of Quairading, 2003), p. 143.

Director of Education to Quairading State School, 21 April 1914, Education Dept. File 4259/1914, State Records Office.

32 Director of Education to Dangin State School, 6 June 1914, *ibid.*

33 Education Dept. File 4259/1914, State Records Office, *passim.*

34 Haebich, *For Their Own Good*, p. 142.

35 Truscott and Miles, *A discussion paper*; copy of letters between J. Kickett & Minister of Education, from Education Dept. File 4259/14 SROWA, on HCWA file PD04914; see also Rhonda Craven (ed.), *Teaching Aboriginal Studies* (Allen & Unwin, 1999), pp. 68-69.

who had corresponded with and met Mr Kickett, advised the Education Department that 'I doubt, however, whether such a proposal would suit a man of Kickett's kidney, who is well-known to this department'.³⁶

Neville was proved right when Mr Kickett was advised to send his children to the Native Settlement or Beverley, and he rejected these unreasonable proposals, preferring to pursue his campaign to get his children into their local school.

John Kickett's daughter, Gladys, recalled riding on horseback around the Coraling and Quairading areas seeking signatures to her father's petition. Of the farmers she approached only two refused to sign the petition.³⁷ The petition was sent to the new Head Teacher at Quairading in 1917. He forwarded it to the Education Department, noting:

I know nothing of [John Kickett]. He has been here a long time and seems clean and orderly. There is a native's camp here and the children, I understand, used to attend school, but were objected to by the whites. One family (half-caste) still attends, but they are extremely clean and well-behaved. Perhaps Kickett's family can attend on condition... that they be the same. Should other natives apply, there would not be room with the present enrolment...

Kickett informs me that he has seen the local M.L.A. (Mr Griffiths), who is favorable.³⁸

In October 1917, Neville, seemingly exasperated with the attitude of the Education Department, wrote a letter of complaint to the Under Secretary:

It does appear to me, however, that the policy of the Education Department is to gradually exclude all half-caste children from a State School whenever an opportunity arises. You will observe that the parents of 25 out of 44 white children attending the Quairading school... are not averse to the Kickett children receiving an education there, and the schoolmaster himself suggests that they might be allowed to attend...

Quairading is by no means the only place where there has been, and is likely to be, trouble in this direction. At Mullewa not very long ago the Education Department wanted to exclude a number of children, most of whom inquiry showed did not come under the Aborigines Act at all, as they were quarter-castes, and entitled to be regarded as white children. I do not know whether the fact that generally speaking these half-caste children are not supposed to have the same intelligence as the white children, and thus lower the educational standard of the school generally, has anything to do with it, but surely if the parents of the white children raise no objection, then the Education Department might refrain from doing so.³⁹

Despite the support of the Chief Protector of Aborigines, the MLA, the lack of objection from the new Head Teacher, and a petition from many of the parents, none of Kickett children entered the school.

John Kickett wrote to the Minister of Education a number of times in the next few years, but with no success.⁴⁰ The Education Department requested that

³⁶ A. O. Neville to Under Secretary, 4 October 1916.

³⁷ Eaton, *The Golden*, n.d., p141.

Head Teacher to Director of Education, 22 September 1917, Education Dept. File 4259/14 SROWA. The original petition is also on this file.

³⁹ A. O. Neville to Under Secretary, 5 October 1917, *ibid*.

⁴⁰ Copy of letters between J. Kickett & Minister of Education, Education Dept. File 4259/1914, State Records Office, *passim*.

the Aborigines Department construct a Native School at Quairading in order to resolve the issue, and Neville was asked to comment on the proposal. He visited the Native School at Beverley to see if the teacher there, Miss Ashe, was willing to teach at Quairading in addition to her current duties. Neville was impressed with Miss Ashe's work, but she refused to commute to Quairading, and Neville agreed with her opposition to the plan: 'It seems to me preferable to thoroughly educate 20 children at Beverley than to only partly educate 40 children at both places'. He reiterated his previous advice:

Failing the provision of sufficient money to provide a school at Quairading, I would suggest that the Education Department allow the Kickett children to attend the Quairading school... There are probably one or two others who later on could attend also. As I have previously pointed out, I think this would solve the present difficulty.⁴¹

The Minister for Education, perhaps under pressure from the local MLA, Mr Griffiths, asked his department for an explanation of the situation. The Director of Education stated his case:

[Protests by parents against Aboriginal children in schools] are sometimes based on grounds of morality and hygiene, but sometimes merely on the grounds of the unpleasant odour of the blacks, especially in a crowded school in the summer.

Successive Ministers have considered these protests are reasonable, and have authorized the exclusion of the aborigines. They have also taken the view that the education of aborigines is expressly included in the work of the Aborigines Department, and is therefore not the business of the Education Department...

The particular case in question, however, is a comparatively simple one. There are 26 of these children in the district... If they were admitted there would be strong protests from the parents of white children, and probably many of them would refuse to send their children to school. To prosecute them in order to force them to send their children to school with blacks would be a most unwise proceeding and would lead to a general outcry against the Department.⁴²

Mr Kickett repeatedly applied to Quairading and Dangin schools on behalf of his children, and wrote many letters to his MLA and the Education Department. The latter always responded with simple rejections of the requests without further explanation.

In August 1918, Mr Kickett again appealed to the local Member of Parliament:

I wont a little Fair Play if you will Be so Kind Enough to see on my Beharfe since reciving the Letter from the Department Dated 30th April 1918 that My Children Cannot attend school at Quairading. I see that the Education Department as let Johnny Fitzgeralds Children enter the State School north west of Quairading. They are attending the school four months just now this is not Fair at all. They were turned out of the Quairading State School for some reason and let them enter another.

What I here is that Baxter made it right for them Because one of them is at the Front Fighting. Well Sir I have Five of my People in France Fighting. Since you were up here in your Election one as Been Killed which leave four. Cannot my Children have the same Privelige as Johnny Fitzgerald...

Would you Be so Kind Sir see if they can goe to Dangin or the same school north of Quairading if I send them their? Sir I Cannot see why my Children could not

⁴¹ A. O. Neville to Under Secretary, 12 November 1917, *ibid.*

⁴² Director of Education to Minister for Education, 16 November 1917, *ibid.*

attend here at Quairading. My People are Fighting for Our King and Country Sir. I think they should have the liberty of going to any of the State.

I had Fifteen Parents of whos Children are attending the State School have signed the Petition knows my Children well so they could goe to School here But was refused By the Department. My Childrens Uncles are Fighting. Could you do some thing for the little ones.⁴³

Mr Griffiths forwarded this letter to the Education Department, questioning why one Aboriginal family in his constituency was being treated differently to another. In January 1919, the Minister of Education informed Mr Griffiths that half-caste children could be admitted to State schools if the white parents did not object.⁴⁴ However, this advice was ignored and the Kickett children remained excluded from the School.⁴⁵

By the end of the school year in 1918, the number of students enrolled in the school exceeded fifty and as the Agricultural Hall was again being used to temporarily house students, the Minister approved permanent additions to the school.⁴⁶ Drawn up by the new Public Works Department Chief Architect, W. B. Hardwick, the plans for the additions comprised a new 24' by 24' classroom to the eastern end of the existing classroom, the extension of the verandah, a new entry porch and an additional water tank. The contract was awarded to M. H. Parker and the additions were completed on 4 August 1919.⁴⁷

On 9 March 1928, a delegation of seven South West Aborigines, including Arthur Kickett, approached the Western Australian Premier, Philip Collier. Another member of the deputation, Edward Jacobs, had been a farmer in the Quairading district but unable to enrol his children in the Quairading School. Among other unsuccessful aims, they wished to redress discriminatory laws regarding education.⁴⁸ After John Kickett's death his wife, Sarah, inquired in 1930 about sending children to Wamenusking school, but stated that she would prefer them not to be admitted if any white parent objected.⁴⁹

The next major upgrade to the facilities at the State School were completed in 1930 when electric lights were installed in the school and quarters.⁵⁰ While a plan of the school site sketched in 1916 shows a relatively bare site on a sand plain with a garden to the western side of the school and a shed to the north-east,⁵¹ by 1937 a sketch plan of the proposed water connection to the school

43 www.abc.net.au/civics/democracy/struggle.htm; *Journal of Religious History* 31.1 (March 2007), Alison Longworth 'In Loving Memory of Mary Belshaw, May McRidge, and the Nyungar People of the Badjaling Mission, 1930-54' quoting John Kickett to H. Griffiths, Education Dept. File 4259/1914, Battye Library; Ludbrook, *The Big Q*, p. 143. Note that punctuation has been added to Mr Kickett's letter for clarity. The spelling has been left unchanged.

44 Copy of letter between Minister of Education and H. Griffiths MLA, Jan 1919, from Education Dept. File 4259/14 SROWA, on HCWA file PD04914. Someone from the Education Dept. has written on Griffith's letter: 'Memo: This matter of these half castes is a problem. "The sins of the Fathers visited upon the Children".'

45 Eaton, *The Golden*, p. 141. To allow her younger children to be educated, John's widow, Sarah, moved to the Badjaling Mission (1930).

46 Dept. of Education File 1295/17, SROWA.

47 PWD Plan No. 6121/18; Dept. of Education File 1295/17, SROWA.

48 Ludbrook, *Big Q*, p. 144.

49 Ludbrook, *Big Q*, p. 144.

50 Dept. of Education File 1519/22, SROWA.

51 Dept. of Education File 1523/15, SROWA.

and quarters shows that trees had been planted (June 1937) to line the school yard boundaries. A tennis court was located to the south of the school (immediately north of the Teacher's Quarters) and the garden plot had been relocated adjacent to the tennis courts, away from the now mature trees to the west of the school buildings.⁵²

Over the years the Education Department received many complaints from the school community about the poor condition of the school and, as enrolments grew, private premises were rented for school use in the town.⁵³ In 1948, with 152 students enrolled, a new brick school was constructed on the former recreation ground across the road from the Quairading State School. Opened on 9 April 1949, it comprised three new classrooms, a science room, combined library and visual education room, offices and storerooms.⁵⁴ Around this time, a modest single storey fibre cement clad building was built on the corner of Charlton and Gillett Street for the school principal.⁵⁵

In 1948 it became compulsory for Aboriginal children to attend school, provided the parents of white children did not object. One white student, Cliff Boekeman, later recalled his Aboriginal classmates:

[Of] course they used to be better dressed than any of us other kids. Their mothers used to make sure they had a white shirt and tie and boots and socks... and we used to come to school in bare feet. So they'd take their boots and socks off when we were playing and make sure they had them on by the time they got on the bus to go home.⁵⁶

In 1950, the Road Board received a letter from the Parents and Citizens Association regarding the number of Aboriginal Children from Badjaling attending Quairading School, allegedly causing overcrowding, and requesting that they be accommodated at the Badjaling School.⁵⁷

The original school building was refurbished and converted for use as a Manual Training and Domestic Science Centre at this time.⁵⁸ The shelter shed was converted for use as a timber store, but its poor condition and dirt floor led to its removal from the site in 1970.⁵⁹

In January 1958, a Type 6A weatherboard cottage from Belka School, in Bruce Rock, was relocated to the site, adjacent to the existing Teacher's Quarters. This long-asked-for building was to relieve the acute shortage of accommodation for teachers.⁶⁰

In 1968, the Shire of Quairading requested an area on the south-east corner of the reserve to be made available for the construction of accommodation for 'single female teachers and other girls working in the town'.⁶¹ Subsequently,

52 Dept. of Education File 19913, SROWA

53 Dept. of Education File 1223/46.

54 Dept. of Education File 1223/46.

55 Communication between Palassis Architects and Graham Fardon, CEO, Shire of Quairading, 25 Oct 2007.

56 Ludbrook, *Biq Q*, p. 144.

57 Ludbrook, *Biq Q*, p. 145.

58 Dept. of Education File 1223/46.

59 Dept. of Education File 1769.

60 Dept. of Education File 0210/1955, State Records Office.

61 Dept. of Education File 1769

the Shire of Quairading built a single storey masonry building comprising four units for single females on the corner of Gillett and Murphy streets. Each unit contained a lounge, kitchenette, dining and bedroom. The units continue to be used as rental accommodation for new arrivals in the town.⁶²

In 1970, the Shire of Quairading requested a portion of Reserve 15208 (Lot 129) to build a kindergarten on a site located along Charlton Street.⁶³ This site was found to be unsuitable, due to lack of access to power and water, so another site adjacent to the female teachers' accommodation in Murphy Street was selected and the Pre-School Centre built on what is now Reserve 33218 (Lot 322) c. 1970.⁶⁴ The building is still in use as a pre-school.

In 1971, Lots 307 and 308 were excluded from Reserve 15208.⁶⁵ Lot 307, which contained the principal's house, was granted to the Government Employees Housing Association (for the sum of \$5) in the care of the State Housing Commission. The lot was transferred to private ownership in 1997 and the building continues to be used as a private residence today.⁶⁶ Lot 308, which contained the single female accommodation, was granted to the Shire of Quairading for \$300.

In 1981, the lots containing the former Teacher's Quarters (Lot 330), and the former teacher's house (Lot 329), was excluded from Reserve 15208.⁶⁷ Both lots were sold and are now in use as private residences.⁶⁸

In the 1990s, the original school building was considered unsuitable for school purposes due to its age, spatial limitations and the fact that students had to cross a public road to use it.⁶⁹ A new manual arts block was constructed adjacent to the new school buildings and the former school was vacated.⁷⁰

In recognition of the heritage value of the former school to the community, the Shire of Quairading has requested that the portion of the Reserve 15208, which contains the former school (Quairading State School), be vested in the Shire for 'historical purposes' to be made available for use by the local historical group and the immediate surrounding land for displays of vintage farm machinery. In addition, the Shire has requested that as part of the rationalisation process, other parts of the Reserve be made available to the Shire freehold for residential and community purposes.⁷¹

13. 2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

Quairading State School & Quarters (fmr) comprises a single-storey weatherboard and corrugated galvanised iron school building (1913), the first purpose-built school in the town, extended in 1919, with alterations in 1949; and the former Teacher's Quarters (1917).

62 Verbal Communication between Palassis Architects and Graham Fardon, 25 October 2007.

63 Dept. of Education File F099076.

64 Verbal Communication between Palassis Architects and Graham Fardon, 25 October 2007.

65 Certificate of Title, Lot 307, Vol. 491 Fol. 191A and Certificate of Title, Lot 308, Vol.491 Fol. 21A.

66 Verbal Communication between Palassis Architects and Graham Fardon, 25 October 2007.

67 Dept. of Education File F 744/84.

68 Certificate of Title, Lot 329, Vol. 1883 Fol. 239 and Certificate of Title, Lot 330, Vol. 1979 Fol. 314.

69 Dept. of Education File F00051/52.

70 Dept. of Education File S QUAD 010-02.

71 Dept. of Education File S QUAD 010-02.

Site and Setting

Quairading State School & Quarters (fmr) is bounded by McLennan Street, Charlton Street, Gillett Street and Murphy Street in Quairading.

The former school building is located on the northern corner of the block and set back 12 metres from Charlton Street and 8 metres from McLennan Street, with the length of the building oriented parallel to Charlton Street. The Charlton Street boundary is fenced with a tubular steel chain link fence, 1.2 metres high, with a pedestrian gate directly north of the building, and a vehicle gate located further east, past the building. There is no fence to the McLennan Street boundary.

With minimal landscape features near the intersection, *Quairading State School & Quarters (fmr)* is highly visible along both streets, which are characterised by wide gravel kerbs. Charlton Street has street plantings of mallee trees and bottlebrush, commencing just opposite the school building, but the most distinct plantings are those located throughout the school site. A row of mature eucalypts extends in a northeast direction along the south side of the school building, while other individual specimens are interspersed around the site, evidently marking previous fence lines or playground boundaries. The scale and form of the trees is enhanced by the stark nature of the school site setting, which is located on a flat sand plain with areas of gravel and bitumen immediately surrounding the school building. A bitumen pedestrian walkway with a concrete edging extends across north elevation of the building, connecting the bitumen driveway with the main entry. A concrete threshold edged with bricks is positioned within the northern walkway and marks the location of one of the early entry doors (now closed over). Other surface treatments surrounding the building include sections of concrete paving and garden kerbing on the south and west sides.

A former playground slide is located on the south side of the school building, and is currently lying on its side having been removed from its foundations. Nearby are the remains of what appears to have been a brick garden structure, possibly for the storage of firewood or garden mulch, comprising a series of four bays with low brick dividing walls and concrete floor. Other remaining built features in the landscape include the concrete foundations of a former structure, approximately 3m x 7m, and a fabricated steel incinerator lined with firebricks, situated on a small brick and concrete foundation beneath one of the trees along the Charlton Street boundary.

To the south-west of the former school building, on McLennan Street, are two single-storey timber-framed residences. The residence closest to the former school is the former Teacher's Quarters. Adjacent is the former teacher's house. The remainder of the street block is vacant in McLennan Street. At the south-eastern end of Murphy Street are two single storey brick buildings, also located on their own lots. The pre-school and the former single female teacher's accommodation, now run as an accommodation unit by the local government. On the corner of Charlton and Gillett Street is a single storey timber-framed residence, the former principal's house.

Quairading State School (fmr)

The former school is located on the southeast corner of the intersection of McLennan Street and Charlton Street and comprises a single-storey timber-

framed building, first constructed in 1913 as a typical example of a Federation Single Classroom unit.⁷² The building was extended eastwards in 1919 to create a second classroom and more ancillary spaces. Further modifications were carried out in the conversion of the building to a Manual Training and Domestic Science Centre in the 1949, when it is likely that the dividing wall between the two classrooms was removed, the enclosed corridor was subdivided into smaller rooms, and new entries were created on the north and east elevations.

The former school comprises a single-storey timber-framed building, approximately 10.5 metres wide and 15 metres long, with a projecting entry porch on its northwest corner. It has walls clad with horizontal timber weatherboards, and a gable roof clad with corrugated galvanised iron. The roof has a distinct asymmetrical form, with a lower eaves height on the north side of the building resulting from the off-centre location of the ridge. Rounded cupola-style vents are located along the ridge, and these appear to be original fixtures⁷³ that have been retained despite the roof sheeting and flashings having been recently replaced with galvanised steel. The vents are galvanised iron with conical caps, and with the exception of one, which is missing its cap, are intact and continue to ventilate the interior (not the roof space). Another large vent is located on the north face of the roof, servicing a fume cupboard to the interior. The other metal roof fixtures are minimal, with guttering and downpipes intact only on the south elevation. The eaves are lined with timber battens, and there are simple timber fascias throughout.

The exterior walls of the former school are characterised by their painted weatherboard cladding and the large areas of glazing created by timber-framed windows along both the north and south elevations. The gable ends form the east and west elevations, both of which have minimal fenestrations (there is single double-hung sash on the west elevation and there is a pair of double doors on the east elevation) and each wall has a regular array of hooded wall vents. There is also a louvred vent to the upper gable of each wall. Two types of windows are evident along the south elevation, most likely the result of the two different building campaigns.⁷⁴ The set of four windows at the western end comprise double-hung sashes with hopper windows above, while the three windows grouped near the eastern end are double-hung sashes with fixed lights above. All the windows are timber-framed and divided into multiple panes. The windows on the north elevation are less regular than those on the south, with three distinct types, including a group of three large double-hung multi-pane sashes, a single double-hung sash, and a pair of double-hung multi-pane sashes positioned either side of the former (1919) entry porch opening (currently sealed with flush panel compressed

⁷² Kelsall Binet & Bizzaca, *A Pictorial Guide*.

⁷³ Early drawings dated 1912 indicate an identical style roof vent, and the patina of wear displayed by the vents is consistent with their supposed age. This style vent is also a common fixture on other government schools dating from the Federation era (Midland Junction School [1897-1903] and Thomas Street School [1904] for example).

⁷⁴ The plan dated 1919 shows the original (1913) classroom with three windows and the new extension with a further three windows, totalling six windows. Since the building actually has seven windows, it appears likely that an extra window was added as part of the extension, but is dimensioned and located to match the earlier window style (which are slightly smaller and incorporate upper hopper windows).

fibre cement sheeting). The main entry door is located just to the west of the former opening and comprises a pair of flush-panel timber doors that open into a small entry foyer.

The building has a simple interior layout, with the entry foyer opening into a single large volume, and a number of ancillary spaces located along the north side. The main classroom space is approximately 7.3m wide and 15 metres long, and has walls lined with compressed fibre cement sheeting with timber battens fixed over the vertical and horizontal joints. The timber battens are typically simple 1 1/4" (32mm) half round mouldings, with larger 2 1/2" (64 mm) rectangular mouldings at dado and picture rail height. Wall vents fitted with flyscreen mesh are located on the east and west walls and have simple timber architrave surrounds. The north wall has a number of door openings, including the timber-framed and glazed double doors opening into the foyer, and flush-panel doors opening into the ancillary rooms to the north, one of which incorporates four bays of louvred window surrounds. There is also a single window at the eastern end of the north wall, comprising a timber-framed double-hung sash.

The ceiling is also lined with compressed fibre cement sheeting and has timber battens over the joints. Eight ventilator ducts (connected to the rooftop vents) are located in rows across the ceiling, distinguished by their timber architrave surrounds, while an access-hole with a timber-lined cover is located centrally in the ceiling. Ceiling fans are suspended directly from the ceiling of the main classroom, as are banks of fluorescent lights. Horizontal rods are fixed at regular intervals to the north and south walls, approximately 3 metres above the finished floor level and are used for power supply across the floor area (most likely related to the conversion of the building to a Manual Training and Domestic Science Centre).

With the exception of one portion of the enclosed verandah, which has a concrete floor, each room has timber floors, with 120mm wide tongue and groove floorboards. The floorboards in the main classroom run in two directions, distinguishing the extent of the original 1913 classroom (with east-west floorboards) and the 1919 section (with north-south floorboards). A strip of concrete flooring, approximately 1200mm wide, is located along the southern wall, and most likely relates to modifications carried out in 1949, allowing for the support of heavy machines situated in this section. The location of power points along the south wall and paint markings on the concrete seem to support that machines were once arranged here in a row.

Other fixtures relating to the former educational use of the building include a fume hood and wash basin located in the northeast corner, inbuilt timber cupboards located in the southwest corner and in the storeroom (former entry porch), and a blackboard fixed to the west wall, occupying nearly the full width of the wall.

Teacher's Quarters (fmr)

The former Teacher's Quarters comprise a single-storey timber-framed residence with ancillary buildings to the rear, set within a large lot with its entrance located along McLennan Street. It is located to the south-east of the former school and is set back from the street behind a low steel fence. The side fences are corrugated fibre cement. The front yard is planted with native

shrubs and the extensive back yard to the rear with mature trees (*eucalyptus sp*).

The former Teacher's Quarters has a rectilinear form with a gabled roof form, clad with corrugated iron with short sheet profile. The front verandah is covered with a broken-back roof. There is a half-timbered gable to the street elevation and a gabled dormer with louvres to the northwest elevation. It also has two corbelled brick chimneys.

The walls are clad with white painted weatherboard on the exterior. The front elevation is oriented south-west where the main entry door is located. It features a window with doors on either side and a verandah with raised timber floor and green painted timber posts. The windows are timber-framed with aluminium-framed glazing inset. There are timber-framed awnings to windows located to front (south-west), north-west and north-east elevations.

The south-west elevation has a weatherboard clad addition under a return verandah roof. The rear verandah has been enclosed and an aluminium framed sliding glass door inserted. Brick steps lead to the rear door.

A laundry is located to the rear of the building and comprises of a skillion roof clad with corrugated iron and a brick chimney. The laundry has walls clad with white painted weatherboard and fibre cement sheeting on the exterior. It has timber-framed openings to all elevations. A garage with weatherboard and fibre cement walls, and a grey corrugated asbestos roof is located adjacent to the laundry.

Condition

Quairading State School & Quarters (fmr) is generally in good condition and has been reasonably well maintained. All of the buildings are still in use and demonstrate evidence of on-going maintenance, with the exception of the former school. The former school shows evidence of lack of maintenance and repair and the interior has recently been subject to soiling by pigeons entering through opened windows. Externally, the timber joinery of the former school requires repainting and minor repair where weatherboards have become loose, or fascias damaged. Sections of joinery, particularly the windows on north elevation also require repair and the rainwater goods (gutters and downpipes) are missing from the north elevation.

13.3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

The former school and quarters in *Quairading State School & Quarters (fmr)* are representative of the Federation Single Classroom (timber) type of Government School, and type 'A' Quarters, which were first developed by the Public Works Department in the 1890s, specifically for small country towns.⁷⁵

School

The HCWA database contains 136 schools built between 1910 and 1920, of which 36 are known to use timber in their construction. Nine schools from this period are entered in the State Register of Heritage Places, of which four are

⁷⁵ Kelsall Binet & Bizzaca, *A Pictorial Guide* identifies the school at Quairading as Type 11 – Manual Training Room, however this assignation appears to be based on its current form, which is the result of at least one extension, and its conversion to a Manual Training Building in 1949.

timber buildings. Three are comparable to *Quairading State School & Quarters (fmr)*:

District Education Office, Boulder, although single storey, is a large building, originally intended as a high school, with significant later additions.

Applecross Primary School is a single-storey 1913 single-classroom weatherboard and iron schoolroom, which appears to have been built to the same or a very similar plan to *Quairading*. The school expanded by constructing new freestanding buildings rather than extending the original building, so the original schoolroom remains an excellent and intact example of a Federation period single-room school.

Alma School (fmr), constructed 1914, is an extant example of the Federation Single Classroom (timber) type designed by Hillson Beasley with little alteration. Closed in 1956, it has a high degree of social significance through the efforts of the local community to conserve it for use as a community venue. The earlier school and quarters (1905) are no longer extant.

Two additional places are:

Boddington Old School includes a single room 1920 original school building. The original classroom was enlarged in 1942 and additional rooms and buildings have been added incrementally to the place.

Deanmill Primary School (fmr) includes three classrooms, one of which is the original 1914 single room school building.

Harvey School (constructed 1900, no longer extant) and Westonia School (constructed 1914, no longer extant) were also identified in the Government Schools Pictorial Guide as a typical example of the Federation Single Classroom (timber) type, with a 24' x 24' classroom and a corridor along one side, and a distinctive teachers' platform beneath the blackboard (a feature also identified in plans of *Quairading State School*, but now no longer extant). Examples of the building type that are believed to remain intact include the school at Laverton (1906), at Marvel Loch (1911), and at Narembeen (c.1925), all located in the Wheatbelt and Goldfields of Western Australia.

The former school at *Quairading State School & Quarters (fmr)* is representative of the Federation Single Classroom (timber) type of Government School, which typically included a single timber-framed classroom with a bank of windows on one wall to allow for light and ventilation, and a partly enclosed corridor on the other side to serve as a hat and cloakroom.

Quarters

Providing accommodation for teachers was standard practice for rural schools across Western Australia, and still continues in many places. For the first half of the 20th century it was considered appropriate to provide teachers' quarters at or near the school itself. As such, most rural schools have had associated teachers' quarters at some point in their history. However, as standard practice shifted to accommodating staff away from their place of work, many teachers' quarters fell into disuse and were removed.

There are 50 schools listed in the HCWA database that include quarters, of which eight are entered in the State Register of Heritage Places:

District Education Office, Boulder (1914) is a timber-framed weatherboard-clad Federation Arts and Crafts style building with associated caretaker's quarters.

Applecross Primary School (original buildings) (1913) includes a weatherboard and iron teachers' house, which originally had three rooms. A fourth room was added and the verandah extended in 1920.

Highgate Primary School (1895) includes a Federation Queen Anne style Teachers' Quarters.

Roebourne Primary School & Quarters (fmr) comprises the 1891 stone school with separate stone Headmaster's Quarters at the rear.

Old Midland Junction School (1895) includes a Federation Free style, brick and iron former Headmaster's House.

York Primary School includes a late 19th century, single-storey brick Principal's Quarters with hipped corrugated iron roof.

Osborne Primary School (1903) includes a brick and iron Teachers' Quarters, which has low authenticity due to 1978 changes.

St. Brigid's College (part of *Lesmurdie Group*), includes a convent used as teachers' quarters, but is not comparable to Quairading.

North Perth Primary School (1898) had single-storey brick and iron Teachers' Quarters constructed next door in 1902, but teachers only lived there until 1914. It was extant, in private ownership, when the school was Registered in 2005, but was not included in the Registered curtilage.

A further six schools with attached quarters have been assessed and found to be below threshold for entry into the State Register of Heritage Places:

Mundaring Weir School & Quarters (fmr) (1898) is a single-storey two-room timber and iron schoolhouse, now in use as a youth hostel, and has associated 1907 weatherboard and iron teachers' quarters, which were noted in 2005 as being in poor condition.

Old Parkerville School (1904) includes the former Headmaster's House, and both are simple single-storey timber and iron buildings.

Bodallin Primary School & Quarters (1924 school; 1933 quarters) is a single-storey single-room timber school with four-room weatherboard cottage. In 2004 the cottage was in good condition, but is likely to have been vacant and unmaintained since this time.

Karlgarin Primary School (1932) includes quarters dating from 1940, constructed of weatherboard, fibrous cement and corrugated iron, and later adapted for use as an administration office.

Brunswick State School & Teacher's Quarters (1896) includes weatherboard and corrugated asbestos Teachers' Quarters, which in 2007 was earmarked for demolition due to its dilapidated state.

Mount Barker Primary School (1932) is a weatherboard and tile school building, and the site includes 1908 Quarters.

As most of these places were assessed in anticipation of their disposal, it is likely that few if any will remain in the long term.

In 2007, the Heritage Council considered the Teacher's Quarters (fmr) in Denmark, also designed by Hillson Beasley and constructed in 1916. These former quarters, which are comparable to the former quarters in the *Quairading State School & Quarters (fmr)*, were found to be below the threshold for entry in the State Register of Heritage Places.

The former Teacher's Quarters in the *Quairading State School & Quarters (fmr)* is representative of the Federation Quarters' simple three room plan, which being of timber construction were generally built in smaller country towns. They typically included a living room, kitchen and bedroom with a front verandah and an enclosed bathroom on the rear verandah.

Apart from boarding schools and complexes where students live on site with staff, no other examples have been identified of schools that included multiple residences for teachers. As single-teacher schools, most rural schools at first provided only one house. As schools increased in size this house was used by the head teacher, and additional staff were accommodated in the town, or in many cases drawn from the existing local population.

Quairading State School & Quarters (fmr) is unusual as a school that provided three free-standing staff houses and small apartments for another four staff.

Quairading State School & Quarters (fmr) is a good representative example of the practice of providing teacher's quarters adjacent to rural schools.

13. 4 KEY REFERENCES

No key references.

13. 5 FURTHER RESEARCH
