

# HERITAGE PLACE

**NAME OF PLACE:** ETHANDUNE WOOLSHED

**ADDRESS/LOCATION OF PLACE:** 306 Coleraine-Edenhope Road COLERAINE

**STUDY NUMBER:** 468

**HERITAGE OVERLAY NUMBER:**

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**OTHER NAME/S OF PLACE:** (FORMER STATE SCHOOL NO. 2303)

**PRECINCT:** outside

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA:** Southern Grampians Shire

**ALLOTMENT:** 41 **SECTION:** XIX **PARISH:** PARISH OF KONONG WOOTONG

**ACCESS DESCRIPTION:**

CFA 430 B38; VicRoads 72 C3; located on the south side of the house called Ethandune on the east side of the Coleraine-Edenhope Road about 3.0km north of Coleraine.

**SIGNIFICANCE RATING:** Local



Ethandune Woolshed (former Koolomurt School No. 2303), Coleraine - Edenhope Road, Coleraine.

**Image Date:** 14/05/03

**EXTENT OF LISTING:**

To the extent of: 1. All the woolshed building including all additions and yards and an area of land from the road boundary and within 5m of the building.

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## PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

The main part of the single storey timber building is approximately 5m by 8m in plan and 6m high. Externally, the unusual use of exposed timber framing with shiplap boards, suggesting possible prefabrication. Internally, the main space is lined with conventional pine lining boards. The interior has been much altered for use as a small woolshed. Various additions, such as corrugated iron skillions and timber yards, have been made on east, south and west sides, which are of low significance. The north wall retains its pair of unusual small paned windows.

## HISTORY:

Nareen was originally part of the southern section of the vast and very early Kout Narien (or Court Nahring) run, which was sub-divided in 1848 into Chetwynd and Pigeon Ponds or Moree (B&K, 230-1). Mooree was further sub-divided in 1859 when Edward Willis purchased the Koolomurt section of 35,048 acres. By 1886, Edward Willis had subdivided Koolomurt further and Nareen was created from its southern portion. James Graham (1819-1898) whose son-in-law was at Koolomurt purchased it. Land in the area was opened up for selection in the mid-1860s under the Land Selection Acts. This meant an increase in population and pressure from parents, both selectors and squatters, for primary schools to educate their children. It was also required under the Education Act which introduced free, compulsory and secular education at the same time.

The first efforts at education in Nareen were initiated by Alexander Grant, of the Post Office Store (Neeson, 32). He appealed for a school in 1869, and a bluestone building was constructed in 1870 on a block of land donated by him. John Benson was the stone mason using stone quarried locally.

Schools were also built at Tarrayoukyan about 1875, Koolomurt about 1877, and elsewhere requiring a local Board of Advice which was established in April 1875 with William Moodie of Wando Dale as secretary. Moodie retired in 1890 and was replaced by Alexander Grant who, in turn retired in 1892. The Nareen and Tarrayoukyan schools were operated jointly on a part-time basis until 1876 when McBean continued as the teacher at Tarrayoukyan and E Newlyn became the teacher at Nareen. The Koolomurt School was moved to Nareen in 1898 and by 1899 the school had over 30 children enrolled. Boards of Advice became School Committees in 1911. The 1885 building was subsequently removed to Balochile in 1912 (Neeson, 34). The former Koolomurt school was sold and replaced with a newer building brought from Wando Bridge in 1949. This was removed in 1960 when a new building was constructed and opened in June of that year by Mrs Kathleen Neeson, secretary of the School Committee for many years.

The building was relocated yet again to its present site and converted into a woolshed. [Check exact date. Was this after the Second world War and at a time of a shortage of building materials? Is Ethandune a Soldier Settler farm of WW1 or WW2? Who did the moving?]

## Statement of Significance (Ethandune)

What is significant?

The Ethandune Woolshed, formerly Koolomurt State School No. 2303, now located on the Coleraine-Edenhope Road, 3.0km north of Coleraine, was originally part of the primary education centred on Nareen. It was one of several small schools in the area including Nareen, a stone building commenced in 1870, Tarrayoukyan built about 1875 and Koolomurt built about 1877, which were managed together and sometimes shared teachers. They were required under the Education Act and as a result of the increased population after land selection but attendances fluctuated over the decades. They were requested and supported not just by selectors but by major landholders as well. The Koolomurt school building, which was associated with the squatting run of the same name, appears to have been a standard design and may have been prefabricated. The galvanised iron roof ventilators are also standard. It contained two rooms, one of which was the residence of the teacher, the first being William Corry. He seems to have married Sarah Grace Tredrea of Hamilton and they had a son, Albert Bertram Corry whose birth was registered in Hamilton in 1881 (VPI, Reg. No. 9988). A few

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years after construction, the building was moved about 3.5km to the south. It was later moved to Nareen. After the Second World War there was a policy of consolidating education into urban centres. Eventually, both the Tarrayoukyan and Koolomurt schools were relocated to private properties to become woolsheds. The Koolomurt school building is much altered and is in fair condition.

## **THEMATIC CONTEXT:**

Theme 6 Educating

6.2 Establishing schools

6.5 Educating people in remote places

Theme 8: Developing Australia's Cultural Life

8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements

Theme 9: Marking the phases of Life

9.3 Forming families and partnerships

9.3.2 Bringing up children

## **CONDITION:**

The building is much altered and extended and is in fair condition.

## **INTEGRITY:**

Very low integrity

## **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:**

What is significant?

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How is it significant?

The Ethandune Woolshed, formerly State School No. 2303, is of historical significance to the communities of Nareen and Konongwootong areas and to the Southern Grampians Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Ethandune Woolshed, formerly State School No. 2303, is of historical significance as an expression of the government's and the community's efforts to provide education in remote places with small populations and for the rationalisation in school services and attendances, especially after the Second World War. Its relocation and conversion into a woolshed demonstrates a practical and typical sense of economy.

## **COMPARISON:**

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Hill View woolshed, Nareen  
Nareen State School, Nareen

ASSESSED BY: TFH & MGT

ASSESSMENT DATE:

14-May-03

## EXISTING LISTINGS:

## HERITAGE STUDY RECOMMENDATIONS:

Include in VHR  Include in RNE  Include in Local Planning Scheme

No Recommendations for Inclusions

## REFERENCES:

Author	Title	Year	Page
	Victorian Pioneers Index		
G McAffin	History of the Shire of Wannon, 1872-1972,	1972	
L J Blake, ed.	Vision and Realisation , Vol 2	1973	49, 75, 49
Ewan Neeson	"A Place of Oaks", a History of Nareen and Tarrayoukyan	1970	32
Joan Palmer, ed	William Moodie, a Pioneer of Western Victoria	1973	101
Macbeth Genealogical Services	Pioneer Index Victoria 1836 - 1888 (reg. No. 1505)	1998	
W J Waters	Early History of Nareen and District	1946	