The Woolshed stone was quarried across the road (quarry is still visible). It is a Limestone that can be found throughout the Lower South East. The timbers were cut from local pit sawn Blackwood and Stringybark. They were cut and trimmed on the ground, marked and re-assembled on site. The unusual structural Gussets were cut from curved Blackwood for maximum strength and carefully detailed.

The doors of the catching pens were originally pivoted on an English penny and closed with a weighted cord.
WELCOME TO THE HERITAGE
GLENCOE WOOLSHED
It is the only one of its type in Australia - preserved in its original Blade Shearing configuration.

When Robert Leake died in 1860, his brother Edward took over and built the Woolshed and the nearby shears' quarters (now the Glencoe Hall). He was keen to put his own mark on the property and decided to build 'the finest woolshed in the Colonies'. The best architect of the time, WT Gore, was engaged and the best stonemasons and carpenters were hired to do the work. The Woolshed was opened in 1863 with a ball attended by 200 people - dancing and merriment went on until dawn. The Shearer's quarters were the most luxurious in the country with wood heating and comfortable accommodation - a far cry from the usual swag on the floor in most woolsheds of the time.

More than 50,000 sheep were shorn annually (2,000 a day) and 100 extra men were employed, in addition to about 100 permanent Station employees that included a number of local Boandik Aborigines. The shearing set-up allows for 38 shearsers at one time plus roust-a-bouts, wool classers and shed hands.

Unfortunately it has been demolished but the two storey coach house, stables and staff quarters built in 1857 still remain.

Robert Leake had no children when he died. Edward was more active and fathered a number of children (some with Aboriginal women) as well as two with his wife, but only Edward’s daughter Letitia was recognized as a legitimate heir.

When Glencoe Station was sold in 1882 she moved to Tasmania and later married a Sydney lawyer. A few years later she and husband moved to England, where they bought Harefield Park an estate near London. When WW1 broke out they gave the estate to the Australian military which became the First Australian ANZAC Hospital where over 50,000 wounded were treated.