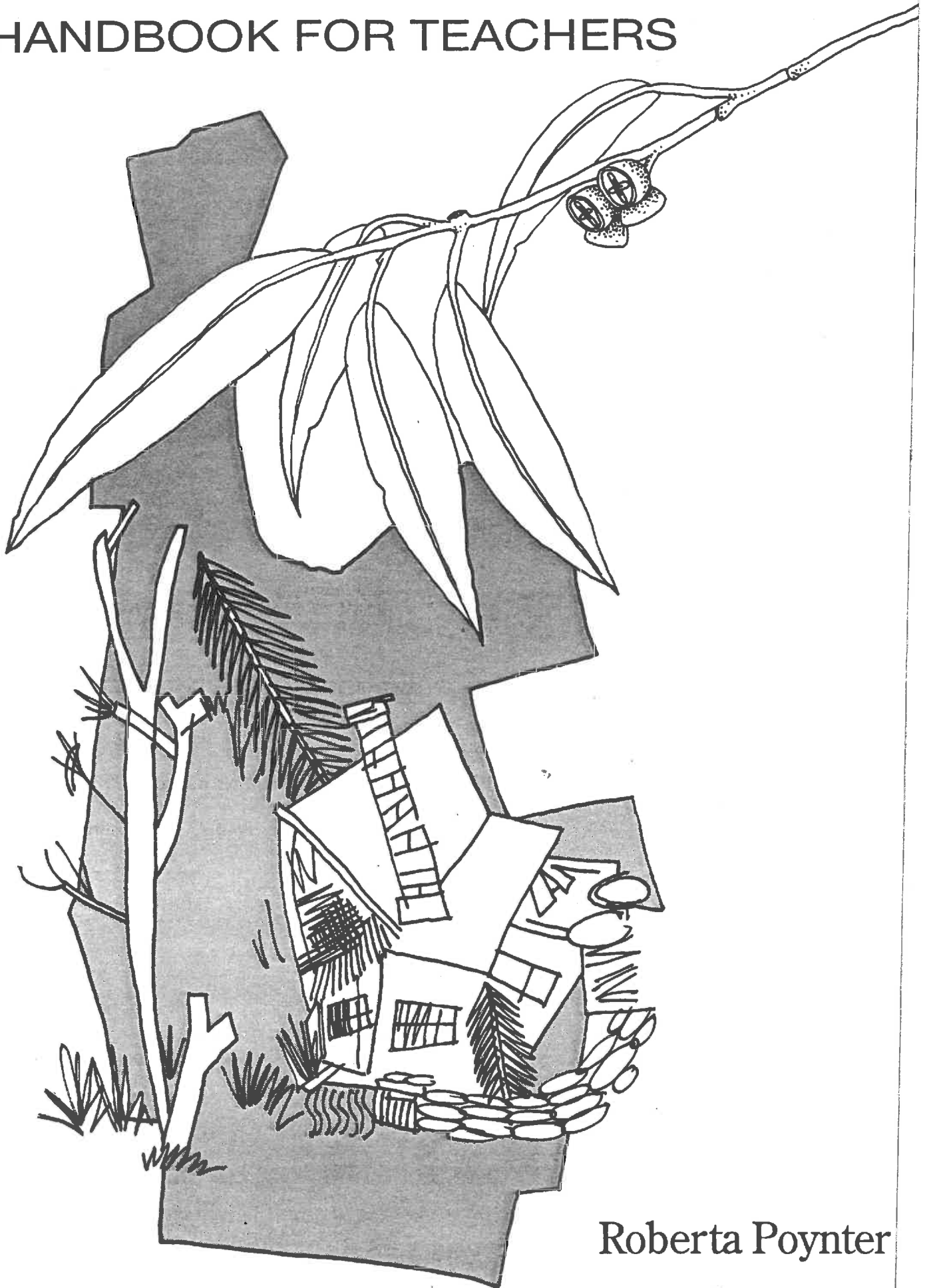


CHAUNCY VALE

A HANDBOOK FOR TEACHERS



Roberta Poynter

©Roberta H Poynter

This book is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, criticism or review as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without prior written permission.

National Library of Australia
Cataloguing-in-publication data

Poynter, Roberta H. (Roberta Hewitt), 1947 -
Chauncy Vale: a handbook for teachers.

Bibliography.

Includes index.

ISBN 0 646 09776 8.

1. Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary - History. 2 Wildlife refuges - Tasmania - Chauncy Vale. 3 Ecology - Study and teaching - Tasmania - Chauncy Vale. I. Friends of Chauncy Vale. II. Title.

639.95099463

First Published 1992

Printed by: Tasmanian Government Printing Office
2 Salamanca Place, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia

Cover Design: Jennifer G. Rourke. Melbourne.

CHAUNCY VALE

A Handbook for Teachers

by

Roberta H Poynter B Ed (Hons.)

*Funded by "Save the Bush Remnant Forest Program" an
initiative of the Commonwealth Government.*

*Dedicated to members and supporters of
Friends of Chauncy Vale Inc.*

CONTENTS

Acknowledgements	...	iii
Foreword	...	iv
<u>EDUCATION IN THE CHAUNCY VALE ENVIRONMENT</u>		1
Scope of educational topics	...	4
Flow charts	...	12
Information for planning a visit	...	21
Registration details	...	24
Map	...	28
<u>PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION</u>		29
Geology	...	29
Soils, Climate, Vegetation	...	31
Fauna	...	33
<u>MANAGEMENT OF CHAUNCY VALE</u>		37
<u>THE HISTORY OF HUMAN SETTLEMENT</u>		38
The Aborigines	...	38
Early European Settlement	...	40
"Cherry Tree Cottage" to "Day Dawn"	...	44
Nan Chauncy	...	49
The Sanctuary Declared	...	57
"Alameda"	...	61
Appendix	...	66
Bibliography	...	84

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author expresses special thanks to the following individuals and organisations without whose help this handbook could not have been completed.

Archives Office of Tasmania

Steve Harris - Department of Parks, Wildlife and Heritage

David Zeigler - Department of Parks, Wildlife and Heritage

Noel Kemp - Tasmania Museum and Art Gallery

Len Wall - Bird Observers Association of Tasmania

Eve Masterman - for sharing her wonderful memories

The Mercury Newspaper Ltd - Hobart

Jim Poynter - for unlimited patience and guidance

Susanne Russell - for her exceptional skills with layout and computer keyboarding

Jenny Rourke - for cover designs

and the many children who shared their enthusiasm and optimism during visits to Chauncy Vale.

Roberta H. Poynter
Hobart 1992

FOREWORD

Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary, is a declared conservation area situated 4km east of the township of Bagdad in the southern midlands of Tasmania. The narrow winding valley enclosed by steep hills is a unique environment. Not only does it contain a rich and diverse habitat for native animals and birds, but it was also the home for many years of well-known children's writer, Nan Chauncy. It was in this quiet seclusion of sandstone caves, rippling streams and magnificent bushland that many of the themes for her stories were born. The fact that this three hundred and thirty seven hectare sanctuary is a mere 40km from Hobart makes it unique in Australia, as an easily accessible learning resource for southern Tasmanian schools. Its potential as such, is just beginning to unfold. This handbook is designed as a reference for teachers to a natural place which can offer a wide variety of learning experiences for both children and adults, and some suggestions for study themes.

I Remember

Edith Bevin
St Michaels Collegiate School

I remember how the house used to be
White washed walls and polished beams
Old fashioned chairs looking like new
Reminders of England in every room,
Homemade cushions snuggled in chairs
And interesting ornaments everywhere
Feathers, half hidden behind the door,
A well used rug sat on the floor
Cups and saucers hung in their place
On the stove the kettle was ready
While the typewriters "clack" was nice
and steady

EDUCATION IN THE CHAUNCY VALE ENVIRONMENT

There is a real need to provide children with a variety of activities in the natural environment. As urban settlements grow and the rural sectors become less populated and remote from the everyday experiences of today's children, areas such as Chauncy Vale will attain an increasing importance in the role they are to play in environmental education.

Tasmanians now, more than ever before, are coming to terms with environmental issues that have led to emotionally charged arguments for and against conservation. Children have a right to hear and learn all the facts, to enable them to make rational judgements.

Man's relationship with his environment has become a complex question in modern society - the magnitude of water and air pollution, the extinction of wildlife and the destruction of habitats on a massive scale.

Children are by nature fascinated by their environment - with animals, plants, rocks, smells, sounds, colours and textures. This fascination can be utilised by exposing them to a wide range of outdoor experiences.

One of the purposes of environment education is for children to develop an understanding of the interrelationships in nature. Approached in many ways it can involve facts, values, interpretations, feelings and actions. One visit to Chauncy Vale by a class should not be intended as a total experience, and an integrated approach to programs undertaken there can reflect across the traditional subject areas of science, social science, art, maths and communication skills. Environment education should develop multi-sensory observational skills in children and when drawing up an outline of activities for them in the Sanctuary, the objectives of management and the sensitivity of the environment should always be referred to.

Children's experiences of nature often originate in small remnants of bush, close to urban development. Chauncy Vale is one of these important remnants as it not only offers potential experiences in the study of animal and plant communities, but also the study of pioneer development in the lower midlands and the writings of Nan Chauncy. Chauncy Vale is only forty minutes drive from the centre of Hobart and therefore is easily accessible by most schools in the southern region.

The life and works of Nan Chauncy permeate the whole atmosphere at Chauncy Vale, where she drew continuously on the bush, its inhabitants and her experiences as a child. The opportunity exists today, for children to learn from, appreciate and experience, this same unique environment.

Forty years after Nan Chauncy published her first books, children continue to delight in them. To be able to visit the valley where she lived and to see her home, much the same today as it was then, cannot fail to excite and interest them.

As E A Southwell wrote, in appreciation of her life, in *The Australian*, 11 July 1970.

'There is no doubt that much of herself is enshrined in Nan Chauncy's books. She became a much loved figure in the children's book world. The dozen stories she produced in the last twenty years of her life placed her in the front rank of Australian children's authors and ensured for her what she would most prize - the approval of generations of child readers.'

While school activities will be organised, it is also important that the level of serious scientific work by individuals and institutions be continued. This may mean, for example, that during the nesting season of the raptorial birds, the areas of their nesting sites are closed to everyone but those interested in research. The idea of minimum interference to the valley environment must be maintained.

School bookings are co-ordinated by Bagdad Primary School. Individuals and groups wishing to visit must make prior arrangements, well in advance, with Heather Chauncy. Popular destinations for day visitors have been the sandstone cliffs and caves, the upper reaches of the creek and Guvy's Lagoon to the north east.

The Sanctuary is suitable for those forms of passive recreation which require a natural backdrop e.g., bushwalking, photography and painting and those that are involved in the study of nature. The physical capacity of the area is low due to the topography. The valley floor and creek provide the defined routes through the area and have a more concentrated usage than the cliff environments which are easily damaged and eroded due to the sandy, loose soils and type of ground hugging vegetation. For these reasons, the cliff areas cannot stand a high volume of foot traffic. Groups should plan their visits thoroughly in order to gain the greatest value from them.

Some teachers may wish to visit the Sanctuary with classes, for an unstructured look at the environment particularly with the lower grades. Children's sensory and scientific awareness of their environment starts from their very earliest days and it may be that the visit would simply involve multi-sensory observational skills on a walk up the creek and a picnic at the day hut.



Nan Chauncy signing books for Richard Friend, Elizabeth and Catherine Bushby, at book launching 1959.

Photo reproduced courtesy "The Mercury" Hobart.

A small child could find this an exciting imaginative and stimulating experience, discovering smells, sounds, textures and colours. The children's interest can be expanded if the activities continue along their line of curiosity, as they have a natural capacity for absorbing themselves in whatever they are looking at. It is through these experiences that children will develop an empathy with nature, and find the methodologies and ideas of investigation more easy, leading to an understanding of basic laws and principles that govern the environment.

The scope of topics that could be covered in the Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary are enormous.

1. Nan Chauncy

- inspiration of the valley environment in her writings
- pioneer settlement in the midlands including Bagdad
- photographic recording
- Conservation. Why have a Sanctuary?
- literature and reading
- role playing, drama, poetry, writing

2. Creek Environment

- hydrology
- fauna and flora
- pollution
- formation
- seasonal factors, rainfall
- sampling
- micro habitats
- erosion and weathering
- mapping and measuring
- food chains

3. Geology

- Triassic environments
- sediments
- fossils, time sequences
- soils
- erosion
- fault lines
- rock types - sorting, classifying
- mapping
- caves
- topographical features and land forms
- Aboriginal artefacts

4. Fire

- alteration of habitat
- importance of in flora regeneration
- Aborigines
- management of
- effect on plant and animal communities

5. History

- Nan Chauncy
- Mastermans - house sites
- pastoral development
- Bagdad - Sayes Court, School, Churches, Milford Manor, Heston, Midland Highway, Railway, apple industry, Bushrangers - boundaries

6. Aborigines

- boundaries
- tribes
- food sources
- impact on environment
- shelters, caves
- stone technology
- using the environment
- resources used in the valley
- archeology, site recording
- characters in Nan Chauncy's books

7. Plants

- survey
- seasonal observations
- grouping, sorting, classifying
- endemic species
- transects
- types - flowering, mosses, lichens, trees, ferns, fungi
- relationship to soil types
- forest litter and decay
- animal homes
- orchids
- relationships - food chains, rainfall, temperature
- measuring, recording, mapping
- introduced species, weeds, management
- seeds, fruits, flowers, berries
- mini environments - wet, dry, hillside, creek, dolerite, sandstone
- man's effect on
- photographing and drawing

8. Animals

- grouping, sorting, classifying
- survey - numbers
- habitats, homes, food sources, diet
- predominant species
- scats and footprints
- insects, mammals, water fauna, reptiles
- observations
- communication
- predators, food chains
- evidence of man's impact
- introduced species, feral animals
- movement patterns, mapping
- measurement of animal attributes

9. Birds

- nesting sites
- food and diet
- relationships within the environment
- observation, recording
- identification, communication
- migration
- grouping, sorting, classifying
- census and counting
- varieties - raptors, honeyeaters etc.,
- territorial behaviour

10. The Changing Environment

- competing values
- energy and biomass
- recording, measuring
- history (use by Aborigines, pioneers, development of Sanctuary)
- human development and compatibility with the environment
- fire - good and bad
- mapping exercises
- impact of people vs nature
- new species, extinct species
- weather, recording, observing
- Landcare - degradation, erosion, solutions to problems, rehabilitation, ecological balance

11. Bush Craft

- co-operation
- organisation and activities
- observation, nocturnal habitats, programming
- safety in the bush
- cooking, bushcraft skills, task management
- the night world

12. **Walking Trails** (see also 22)
 - observational skills
 - recording
 - photography
 - measuring, counting, inferring
 - estimating, hypothesising
 - to caves, lagoon, upper creek, Devil's Elbow, northern boundary

13. **"Treasure Hunts"**
 - multi-sensory observational skills and recording

14. **Experiencing the Environment**
 - communication
 - feeling, smelling, observing
 - recording, mapping

15. **Homes and Habitats**
 - cliffs
 - trees and fallen logs
 - scrub and undergrowth
 - burrows and holes
 - webs and threads
 - nests
 - water, land, plants

16. **Art in the Environment**
 - patterns (rocks, scales etc.)
 - textures (bark, leaves)
 - colours, camouflage, symmetry
 - photography
 - sketching and painting
 - animal structure
 - caves and erosion
 - water - growth

17. **Games** (see Gould League and Molesworth activity ideas)
 - concept learning
 - Earth Windows
 - Heartbeat of a Tree - Music and Rhythm in the Environment
 - Blindfold Walk
 - Role Playing
 - Micro Hike
 - Recipe for a Forest
 - Plant Succession Crawl
 - Silent Sharing Walk
 - Spot the Animal

18. Camouflage

- observational skills
- dry hillsides compared to wet habitats

19. Predator - Prey

- food webs
- observations, recording

20. Field Studies Code

- environment and man
- relationships
- laws and principles

21. Trees

- forest ecology
- management
- sorting, classifying, recording
- dead and alive, habitats and homes
- to clear or not to clear
- fire
- adaptations
- leaves, patterns, veins, tracings
- importance of topography, soils, climate, rainfall
- hypothesising
- one tree environment

22. Trails

- for problem solving, developing attitudes and enjoyment
- photo trail
- creek trail
- cave trail
- feeding trail
- lagoon trail
- behaviour studies
- seasonal - breeding, nest building
- recreation trail to Native Corners
- book trails - areas featured in Nan Chauncy's books

23. Biocenology

- interaction
- relationships
- resources
- food webs, cycles, food/energy
- building up and breaking down
- climate, weather

24. Geography

- collecting numerical data
- collecting/classifying pictures
- orientation
- contours
- co-ordinates
- mapping skills
- survey, census, sampling, distribution

25. Computer Studies

- establish data bases on the area
- information retrieval
- programming
- creative writing, word processing, newspaper and desk top publishing
- children's writing
- graphs and grids

26. Film Appreciation

- make a video of Chauncy Vale
- take photos - make a book
- script writing, language skills
- They Found a Cave study
- nature photography

27. Music

- nature's noises
- listening skills
- recording
- communicating
- inventing

28. Maths

- data collection and sampling
- concepts
- surveys
- estimating
- shapes and structures
- boundaries, measuring
- keeping records, animal populations
- graphs

29. Conservation and Landcare

- overview of Sanctuary
- need for conservation
- trail to logging sites, erosion areas
- effect of feral animals, habitat alteration
- Chauncy family and conservation
- local community - recording interviewing
- extinction of species

30. What is a Habitat?

- soil/minerals
- water
- weather/climate
- topography, plants - other animals

While the activities included in this handbook can be done during a visit to Chauncy Vale, they are by no means comprehensive and only give ideas for an integrated approach. Appropriate pre-visit and post-visit activities would make a visit more meaningful. It must be stressed at all times to children, that Chauncy Vale is a conservation area - plants should not be picked and care should be taken when walking off tracks and trails. Habitats should not be tampered with, animals left undisturbed, and Aboriginal artefacts left where they are found.

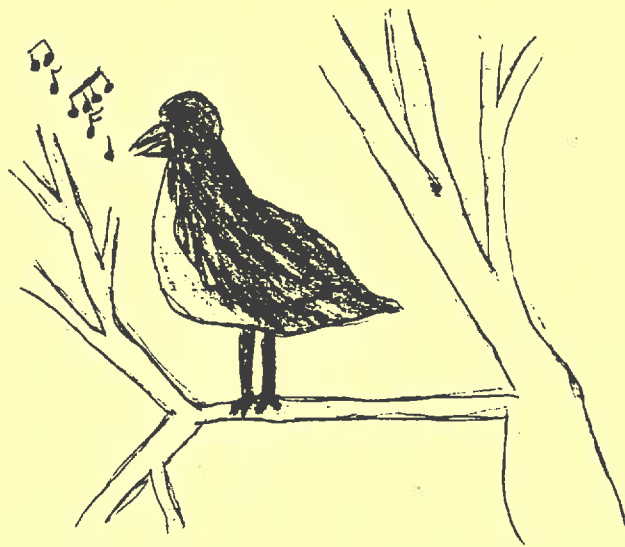


J. Feeney

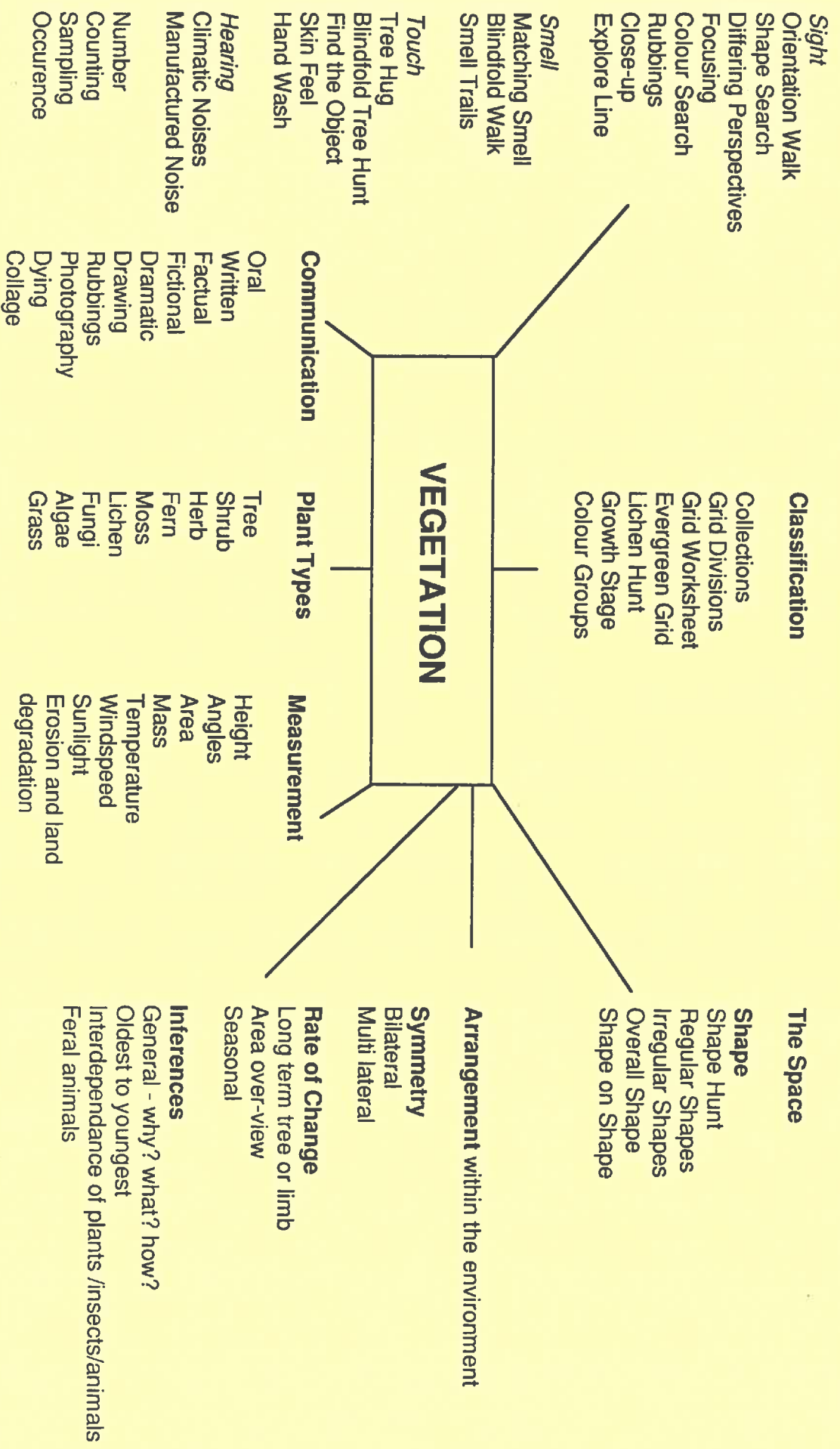
**Blackmans Bay Primary School - Grade 4F
Caves Trail Walk**



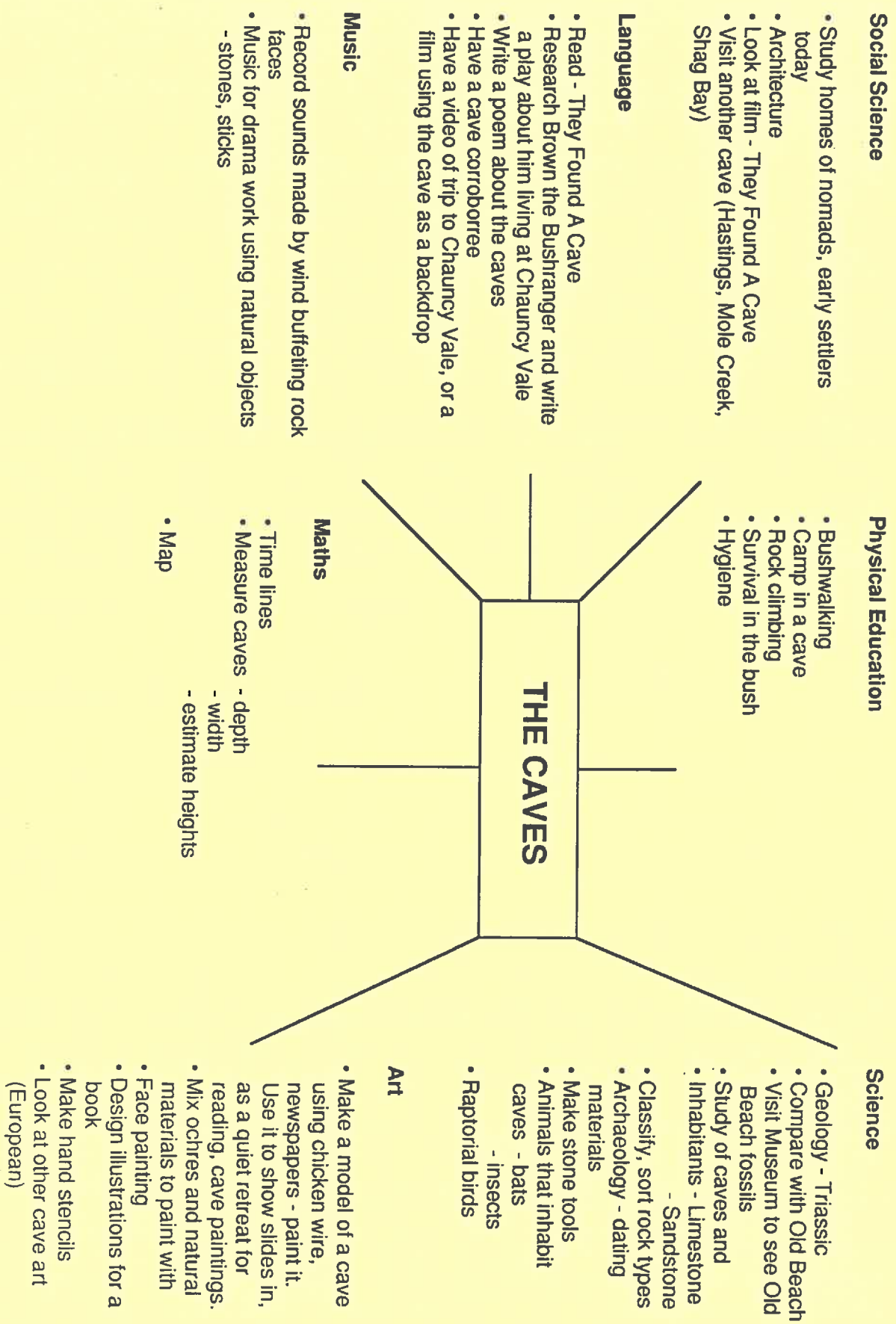
R Poynter
Children from Bagdad Primary School explore "Pudding Rock"



CHAUNCY VALE WILDLIFE SANCTUARY VEGETATION FLOW CHART



**CHAUNCY VALE WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, CAVE THEME FLOW CHART
SHOWING INTEGRATED APPROACH**



FLOW CHART TO ILLUSTRATE INTEGRATED APPROACH ACROSS THE CURRICULUM

Social Science

- Research at archives
- History of Sanctuary in photographs
- Significance of work in children's literature
- Find the places in the book - They Found A Cave

Science

- Visit to Chauncy Vale to observe, experience the environment in which she lived/wrote.
- Communities, inter-relationships.
- Night walk observing nocturnal animals and their habits
- Bush cocktails
- Map of Chauncy Vale
- Zoos - conservation
- Landcare activities/pre visit/post visit

Language

- Cave poems, character poems
- Writing stories about one of their own photographs
- Quiet reading
- Part reading - "Radio Story"
- Computer work - word processor
- Letter writing
- Word use - then and now

Drama

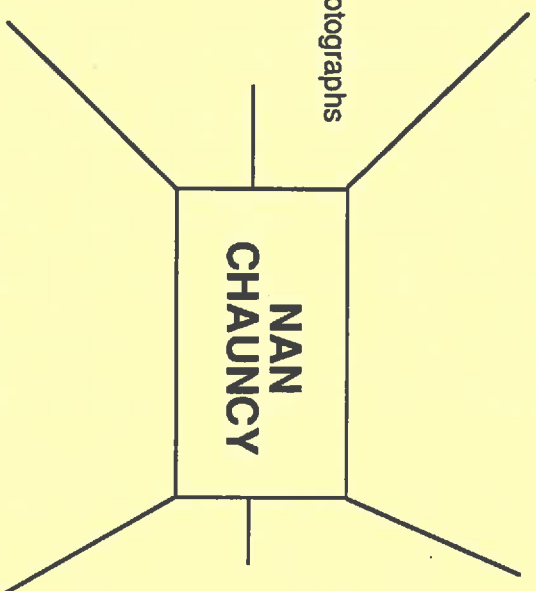
- Dressing up, assuming characters from books.
- Making a still scene in groups for others to talk about, introduce relationships.

Art

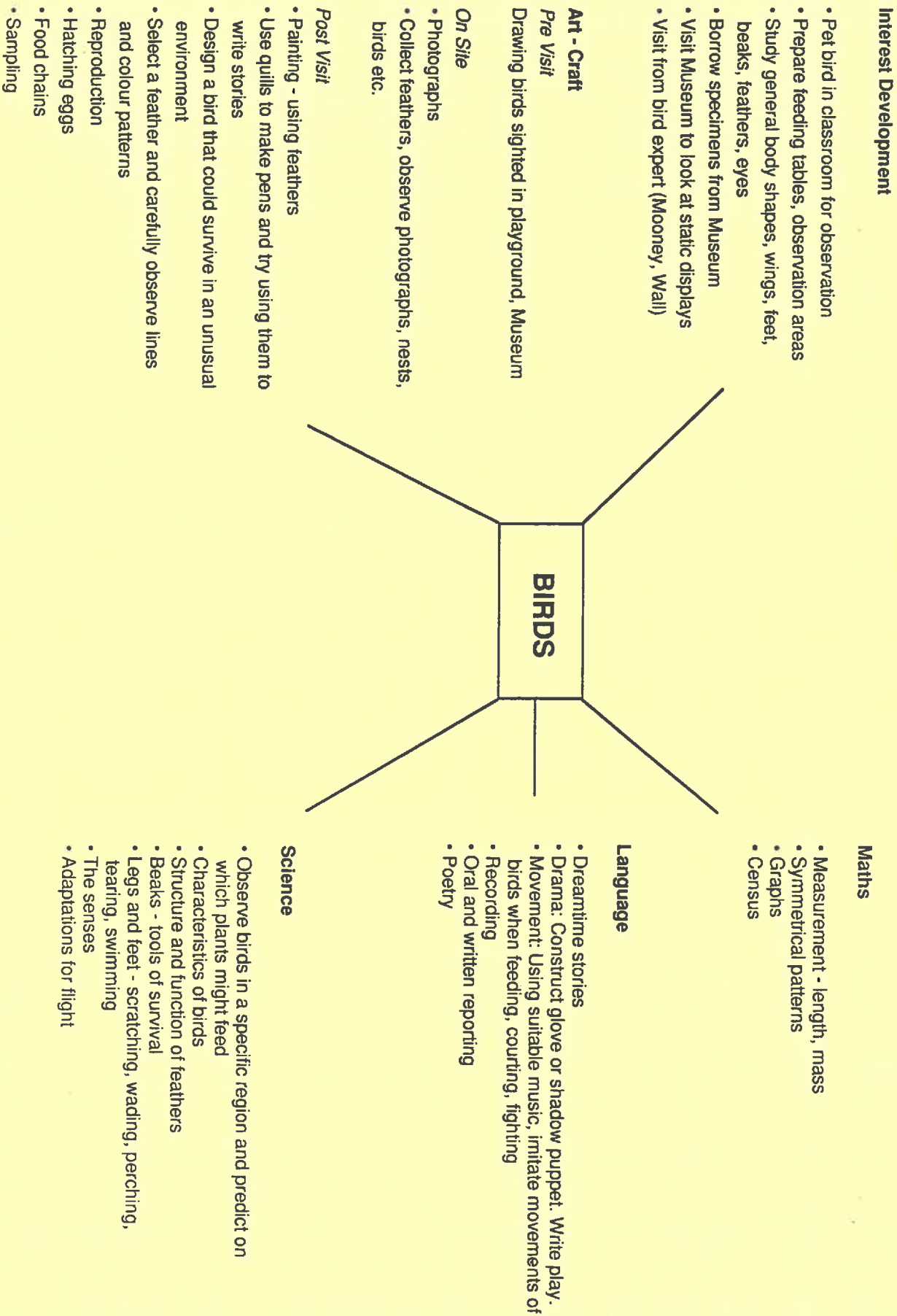
- Illustrating a book
- Making a cave in the school
- Video and film
- Claywork of characters in They Found A Cave
- Painting the cave
- Sketch a character

Physical Education

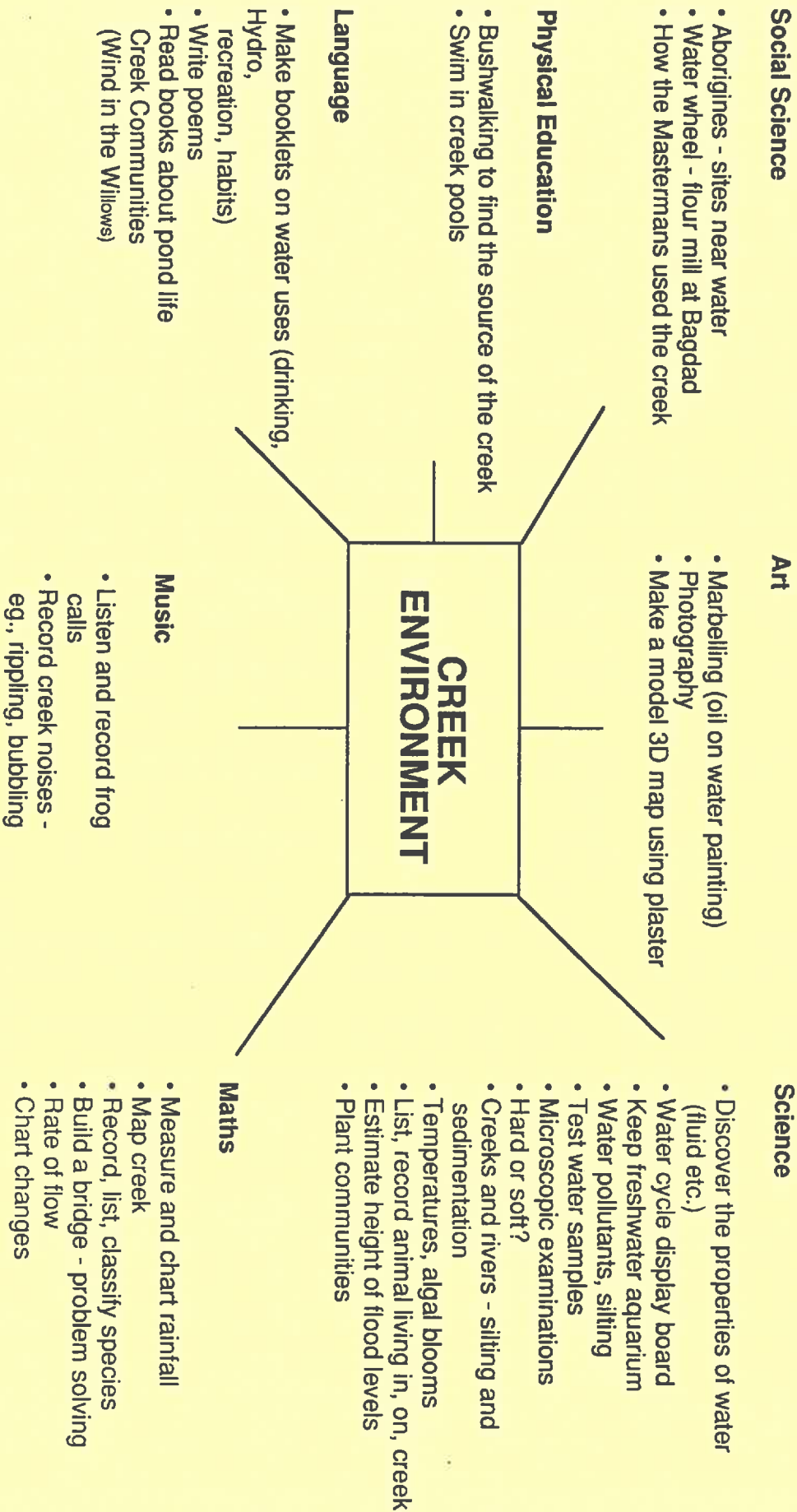
- Playing Kanga - a game in They Found A Cave
- Bushwalking
- Climbing
- Swimming in rock pools
- Orienteering
- Passive recreation (painting, photography)



**CHAUNCY VALE WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, BIRD THEME FLOW CHART
SHOWING INTEGRATED APPROACH**



CHAUNCY VALE WILDLIFE SANCTUARY: CREEK STUDY FLOW CHART SHOWING INTEGRATED APPROACH



**CHAUNCY VALE WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, TREE THEME FLOW CHART
SHOWING INTEGRATED APPROACH**





R Poynter

**Jane Williamson, Grade 5
Carlingford West Primary School, NSW**

CREEK RUNNING

Down by the clear clean waters where the wrigglers play,
trees bend down in their leafy gowns to chat with the rocks
dressed in velvet moss.

Fern fronds come out of hiding to play with the ripples of
water as they run tripping over the rocks, past me in my
frock as I sit at the edge of the stream watching boats made
from leaves carry insects down stream.

*by Penny King
St Michael's Collegiate School*

The Orchid

She stands alone slightly swaying in the breeze.

She is wrapped in a yellow shawl, which protects her from the mean of the world.

Her body protrudes from the shawl.

Her long green leg is planted firmly in the soil.

She has children wrapped around her growing from her roots.

She is neighboured by tall stalks who are towering above her.

They provide her shelter which allows her to grow.

Author unknown.





J Feeney

We walked for about 15 minutes then we found some footprints. We put some plaster on the prints with our hands. I got to fill in two footprints.

Meredith Burch, Blackmans Bay Primary School



J Feeney

We got third eyes to look at things bigger.
Clare McNamara, Blackmans Bay Primary School.

Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary

Information for Teachers, Group Leaders.

It is important that teachers be familiar with the area prior to visits with school groups. Copies of "CHAUNCY VALE - A HANDBOOK FOR TEACHERS" are available from:

The Tasmanian Environment Centre
Bathurst Street
Hobart Tas 7000

Information regarding school visits must be made through Bagdad Primary School, phone (002) 686127.

The Tasmanian Field Naturalist's Club, The Bird Observers Association of Tasmania and the Society for Growing Australian Plants often holds field days in the area and would welcome teachers interested in joining their groups. Miss Heather Chauncy can be contacted on (002) 34 5459 (A.H.) for information regarding these visits and has names of members of **The Friends of Chauncy Vale** who may be available to accompany interested teachers on familiarisation walks.

Every trip requires a safe ratio of experienced adults to children. The greater the inexperience and dependence of the party members, the higher the ratio of adults to children. Day trips with children into the Tasmanian bush should operate on a ratio of at least 1:5 (1 adult to 5 children). The recommended minimum number on any walk is four. Never walk alone.

Safety

- Teachers are advised to check that students visiting the Sanctuary have suitable clothing and footwear. Long trousers and strong shoes should be worn in all seasons.
- Cliff areas are potentially dangerous and groups should be restricted to 1 class with at least 1 adult per 5 children. The groups should be adequately supervised at all times.
- Creek water is not suitable for drinking unless boiled. A Tank is situated at the Day Shelter Hut.
- Creek levels should be checked prior to visits. Tracks to Guvy's Lagoon, the Gorge and the Caves cross Brown's Caves Creek in several places.
- The Sanctuary is closed during periods of extreme fire danger. Please check 24 hours before your visit with the Tasmanian Fire Service on 48 5355.
- Beware of falling limbs. Do not shelter under dead or rotten trees.
- Carry adequate first aid equipment. A first aid box is available in the day hut for emergency use.

In case of snake bite

Only three species of snake occur in Tasmania - the Tiger Snake, the Copperhead Snake and the small Whip Snake, all are venomous.

In the case of snake bite, the simple first-aid procedure of pressure immobilisation will greatly reduce the risk of a life-threatening situation arising.

First Aid Procedure

1. Apply a broad bandage firmly over the bitten limb, extending from the area of the bite down to the fingers or toes and then up to the armpit or groin. It is important to bandage as much of the limb as possible. The bandage should be firm - like the bandage on a sprained ankle - but not so tight as to restrict blood flow.
2. Apply a splint to the bandaged limb to reduce movement of the limb to a minimum. **It is important to reassure the patient and keep them as still as possible.** Observe airway and breathing during treatment. If breathing stops, commence emergency resuscitation.
3. Call an ambulance immediately (Phone 000). **The nearest available telephones are at private residences on Chauncy Vale Road, or the Midlands Highway.**

Teachers should be aware of other first aid and emergency procedures in the event of accident or injury. The Sport and Recreation Shop at 140 Macquarie Street, Hobart, stock information booklets and pamphlets on First Aid in the bush, Weather Worries, Clothing and Equipment, Bush Safety and the Legal Issues relating to teachers participating in outdoor activities with children.

Conservation

- The Sanctuary is a declared Conservation Area under Parks and Wildlife Act and must be respected as such. All wildlife is protected, including snakes.
- Plants and specimens must not be picked or collected. Children should be encouraged to sketch or photograph.
- Animals should not be fed or interfered with, or their habitats damaged.
- Teachers are advised not to go into cliff areas beyond the caves trail between August and November when raptorial birds are nesting.
- Fires should be lit only in the fireplaces provided and fire regulations strictly observed

School Visits

All school groups are required to arrange visits through Bagdad Primary School. Bookings should be made as far in advance as possible.

Classes may visit on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday on school-days between 1 April and 31 October.

Three basic Trails are available to primary classes:

The **Caves**, **Guvy's Lagoon** and **The Gorge and Creek Trail**. These can be adapted to suit individual needs, such as Pond Life, Nan Chauncy and They Found a Cave, Seasonal events (Birds, Fungi, Orchids, Seeds etc.).

- The **INFORMATION CENTRE** is 100 metres inside the front gate, above the Parking area. The **DAY SHELTER HUT, PICNIC AREA, BARBECUES, TOILETS** are 100-150 metres further on. No vehicles are permitted past the Picnic Area and buses must turn and park at the Parking Area. Please keep Front Gate closed at all times.
- All litter must be removed. Replace trash can lids securely.
- For minimum impact when walking in the bush, keep to the tracks provided, and move quietly.

Teachers should bring equipment for their class to use during a visit, such as drawing materials, lenses etc.

Please be familiar with relevant information in the "Handbook on Outdoor Education Activities", Education Department of Tasmania 1987, and the Tasmanian Bush and Mountaincraft Board Information on the management of groups of children in the outdoors.

It is an advantage to participate in orientation seminars at Molesworth Environment Centre, prior to visiting Chauncy Vale, as this will provide teachers with the knowledge, skills and resources to conduct a more meaningful Environmental Education program.

As conditions for schools visits may vary from time to time, it is advisable to check with the Bagdad Primary School.

Chauney Vale Wildlife Sanctuary

Application to Visit - (Registration) 1992

Applicant's Name: _____

School: _____ Phone:() _____

Date of Proposed Visit: _____

Estimated Time of Arrival: _____

Estimated Time of Departure: _____

Number of Visiting Pupils: _____

Please Note:

The Management Committee have set a maximum number to visit on **any one day** at 75 children and adults. No visits on Tuesdays and visits are restricted to school days between 1 April and 31 October.

Names of additional staff/adults

Trails to be Visited (one class only on each trail):

1. Caves Trail _____ Grade __ Supervisor _____
2. Guvy's Lagoon _____ Grade __ Supervisor _____
3. Creek and Gorge _____ Grade __ Supervisor _____

Signed _____ Date _____

Application Forms must be returned at least one month if possible prior to date of proposed visit to:

The Project Officer
Bagdad Primary School
BAGDAD Tas 7030
Enquiries phone Bagdad (002) 68 6127

Office Use Only

Approved _____ Date _____

Confirmed by phone _____

Like an Oven

Hot hot down the hill.
Blunder blunder eyelids fill.
Slip ... trip ... slide ... fall ...
up up must stand tall
forehead boiled a lot of sweat
Sweating so much dripping wet.
Suddenly we're at the creek
seems as through it took a week
Splashing splashing creek bizarre
Someone calls come try the spa
Stripping off and paddling through
laughing launching you laugh too
getting dressed soak your hat
get a lot cooler doing that
now we go - get in the bus
talking laughing making fuss
Chauncy Vale like an oven hot
with a stream of cold water where it's not.

*by Sophie Shillito
Bellerive Cottage School*

The most beautiful thing I saw ...

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|--------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Colin</i> | - | <i>The Flame Robin.</i> |
| <i>David</i> | - | <i>The white stripes on the Goshawk's wings.</i> |
| <i>Matthew B.</i> | - | <i>The shadow on the back of Sunrise Cave.</i> |
| <i>Melissa</i> | - | <i>The Flame Robin and the 16 Honeyeaters.</i> |
| <i>Kara</i> | - | <i>Watching the sun come up.</i> |
| <i>Nathan</i> | - | <i>The Grey Fantail speading its tail.</i> |
| <i>Lyndon</i> | - | <i>When the sun came out.</i> |
| <i>Ms Smit</i> | - | <i>The chandelier ceiling.</i> |
| <i>Matthew D.</i> | - | <i>The Flame Robin.</i> |

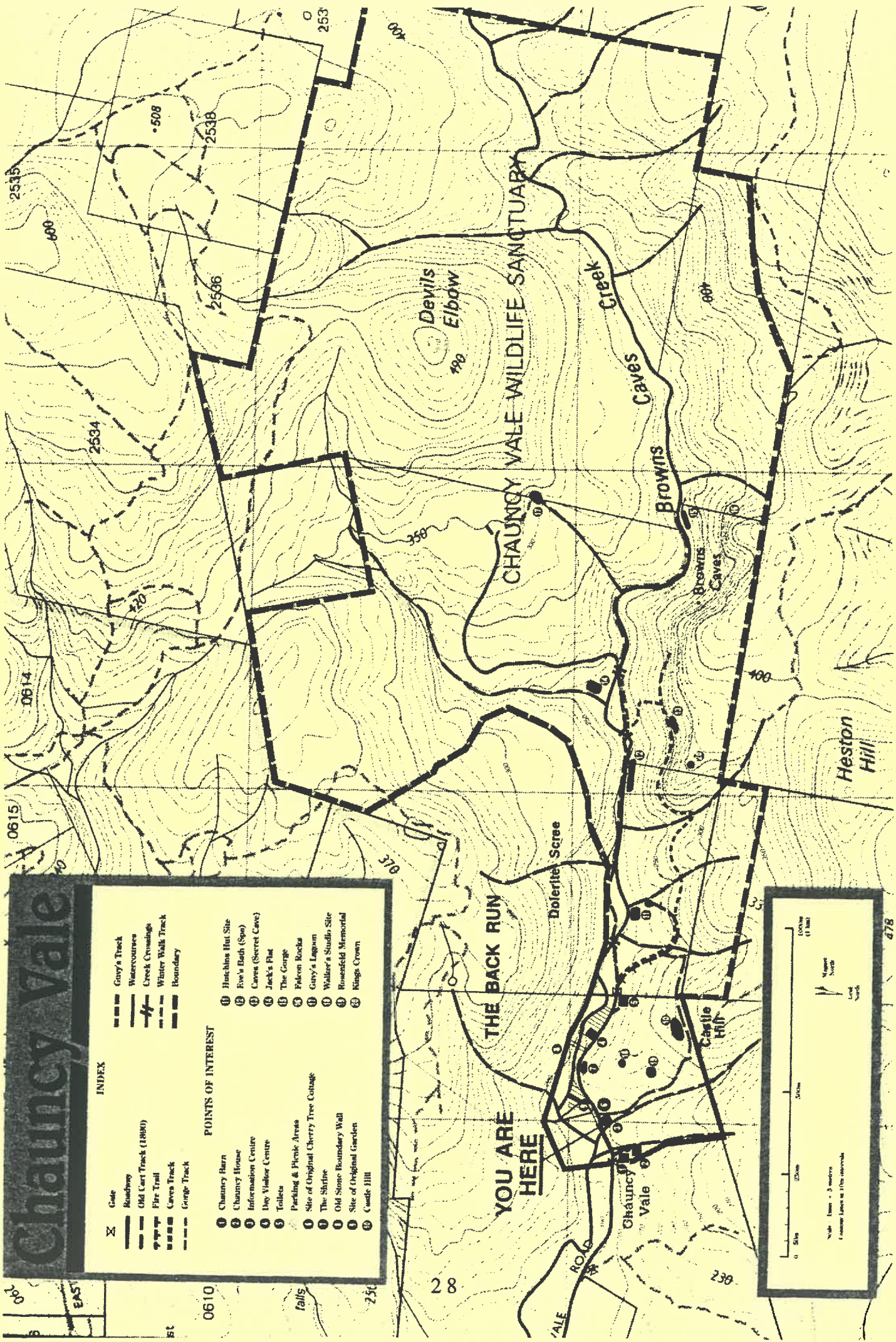


R Poynter
Bellerive Cottage School on Kings Crown



Something new I found at Chauncy Vale ...

- | | | |
|------------|---|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Nathan | - | I never knew you could get Tasmanian Devil droppings that big. |
| Kara | - | I hadn't seen a Honeyeater before. |
| Matthew B. | - | I'd never seen Galls so big. |
| Lyndon | - | That a Devil's droppings can have so much fur and bones in it. |
| Matthew D. | - | There are lots of birds. |
| Melissa | - | I didn't know there were so many caves at Chauncy Vale. |
| David | - | Finding out how high the Honeyeaters nest. |



Chauncy Vale

INDEX

	Gate
	Roadway
	Old Cart Track (1890)
	Fire Trail
	Caves Track
	Gorge Track
	Gony's Track
	Watercourse
	Creek Crossings
	Winter Walk Track
	Boundary

POINTS OF INTEREST

	Chauncy Barn
	Chauncy House
	Information Centre
	Day Visitor Centre
	Toilets
	Parking & Picnic Areas
	Site of Original Cherry Tree Cottage
	The Shrine
	Old Stone Boundary Wall
	Site of Original Garden
	Castle Hill
	Hitchhiker Hut Site
	Eve's Bath (Spa)
	Caves (Secret Cave)
	Jack's Flat
	The Gorge
	Falcon Rocks
	Gony's Lagoon
	Walker's Studio Site
	Rosenfeld Memorial
	Kings Crown

YOU ARE HERE

0 25m 50m 100m (1 km)

Map
North

Level
North

Scale: 1cm = 5 metres
1:50,000 (Scale at 1:50,000)

CHAUNCY VALE WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

LOCATION

Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary is situated in the southern Midlands of Tasmania, 4km east of the Midland Highway near Bagdad. It is in the Municipality of Brighton and covers part of the upper valley of Brown's Caves Creek. The Sanctuary has a proclaimed area of 337 hectares. A well formed gravel road from the Midland Highway terminates at the gate leading into the Sanctuary. Within the valley itself, the road extends a further 1/2 km and a rough fire track proceeds a further 1km to the site of the old Hutchins hut. The majority of the Sanctuary is only accessible by foot.

The Sanctuary is set in a deeply dissected east west valley in an area of moderately rugged hills. The high point is Devil's Elbow which rises 250m on the north side of Brown's Caves Creek to an elevation of 510m. A series of tall sandstone cliffs line the southern side of the valley, rising steeply from the creek. The upper part of the creek is a steep and narrow gully which widens out towards the west to broad creek flats.

The valley has a diverse environment - the creek, shaded by trees and some remnants of wet fern glades; river flats of dry open forest, and sandstone cliffs with a dry, exposed northerly aspect.

GEOLOGY

Chauncy Vale lies within the Brighton Quadrangle as described by Leaman, 1977. The valley has an undulating topography of moderate relief, with impressive cliffs dissected by Brown's Caves Creek. Much of the higher land is characterised by Jurassic dolerite masses, with Triassic quartz sandstone occurring at all levels. The area has been strongly influenced by faulting, as shown by the numerous escarpments and the straight narrow valley. Brown's Caves Creek has followed along such a fault line which is oriented from the north west to the south east.

During the Triassic period about 220 million years ago, much of south eastern Tasmania was a vast flood plain with low mountains to the north west. Scattered clay pans, billabongs and ephemeral lakes dotted the plain. Braided streams, flowing predominantly to the east and south east, deposited sand and other sediments. During periods of heavy rain initial flooding swept clay flakes and, as shown at Old Beach, bones of fish and amphibians, downstream, depositing them in slack water to later form clay-pellet conglomerate. Vast amounts of well sorted sand were deposited over extensive areas.

Above Brown's Caves Creek there are large areas of cross bedding that were formed on subaqueous dune fore sets. Other areas show even deposition of sands over a prolonged period. During some of these periods of quiescence, fine layers of silt were carried onto the plain and are well defined in cracks in the cross section.

All the caves occur in the Triassic horizon and show large cross beds of medium to coarse grained clear quartz. They show large areas of parallel cross bedding with intercollated areas of trough cross bedding, and a few examples of plastic deformation.

Limonite and other oxides have filtered down through joints and minor faults and have caused staining of the surrounding rock. In places differential erosion has made this prominent. Magnetite and feldspar have also been found on analysis of material from the large cave at the eastern end of the ridge.

Although no fossils of any note have been recorded from Chauncy Vale, it is highly likely that the clay pellet horizons which are of the same origin as fossiliferous clay-pellet conglomerate at Old Beach, could contain vertebrate remains also.

Jurassic dolerite intrudes the Triassic sediments as an integrated series of intrusions which are partly exposed on higher land. The faulting and early Tertiary erosion have occurred in the last 40-50 million years.

The cliffs have been eroded and weathered over many millions of years to form grotesque and beautiful honeycombed features.

Brown's Creek, where the major fault line in the valley occurs, clearly shows the separation between the dolerite on the northern slope and the sandstone on the southern slope. The dolerite occurs on the downthrown side of the fault and the sandstone on the upthrown side. Cooling joints and other fractures have allowed weathering and erosion to further weaken the dolerite sills and dykes. Boulders have, by gravity and earth movements, rolled downhill to form substantial scree slopes. Brown's Caves Creek is currently cutting through a Triassic shale horizon. Isolated, leafy carboniferous samples found in the creekbed are probably coming out of this shale.

No metallic minerals occur in the area, but coal, clay, sand, gravel and limestone deposits have been worked in the surrounding hills. There are no quarries or gravel pits within five kilometres of the Sanctuary boundary.

SOILS

There are three broad soil zones in the Sanctuary. In the north west corner of the Sanctuary, the mudstone slopes contain an extremely shallow, brown to dark brown, uniform, stony, fine sandy loam developed on bedrock. Sandstone crests and upper slopes have a stony duplex soil with a sandy clay loam over medium clay. Lower slopes are commonly covered by a deep duplex soil which has a clay, loam or sand surface.

Along the southern boundary of the Sanctuary where the geology is dominated by the localised occurrence of upper permo-triassic sediments, localised regions of lower Permian sediments are also present. The crests have less than 0.20m of stony, very dark greyish brown to light olive sands. The upper slopes have shallow duplex soil of sandy clay and loam. Deep dark grey sands are found on lower slopes and deep duplex soils usually occur on the flats and consist of loamy sand and sandy clay loam surfaces. Drainage flats have a dark gradational clay soil.

This country is particularly vulnerable to erosion with waterlogging and flooding on flats and drainage lines.

The greatest area of the Sanctuary, includes the dolerite slopes. Lower slopes and stony crests at an altitude less than 500m above sea level, usually contain a shallow, uniform stony brown to dark brown clay loam. Lower slopes also have a shallow stony, duplex soil with a clay loam surface over heavy clay. Well drained flats and saddles contain a deep gradational soil with a light clay surface. Erosion hazards in this area are generally low, although gully and stream bank erosion sometimes occurs on drainage lines.

CLIMATE

The Sanctuary lies in a region of very low rainfall (mean annual 604mm, 23.8 inches). The soil moisture index is the second lowest for Tasmania. There are usually hot summers and cold winters, giving the area a tendency towards a continental climate.

Although Brown's Caves Creek flows all year, it has been reported as a raging torrent with flood levels at 2m on the creek banks in places. In winter heavy frosts occur and occasional light snow.

VEGETATION

There is a wide variety of flowering and non-flowering plants in the reserve, which is predominantly a dry sclerophyll area (sclerophyll meaning leaves with hard covering.) Pockets of wet sclerophyll occur in some of the shaded gullies and on the banks of Brown's Caves Creek in the north east. The dry sclerophyll forest is comprised of eucalypt trees with an under-storey of shrubs with hard, small, prickly leaves.

The southern parts of the valley and creek flats and lower slopes, support a woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus amygdalina*, *E.ovata* and some small sites of *E.obliqua*. *Acacia dealbata* have regenerated profusely after forest fires. *E.ovata* would have dominated in the early days of European settlement on the drainage flats from the entrance to the Sanctuary to the picnic area. They were cut down to build the early homestead. A scrubby understory is to be found here consisting of *Leptospermum scoparium*, *Lomandra longifolia*, *Acacia verticillata*, *Cassinia aculeata* and *Pultenaea juniperina*. Some specimens of *Acacia melanoxylon* (blackwood) are to be found in the wetter, more sheltered area on the creek flats.

On the lower slopes of the southern and south eastern area, in the sandy soils *Eucalyptus viminalis* is a common subdominant, together with *E.amygdalina* over a heathy understory, including *Bossiaea* sp., *Exocarpos cupressiformis*, *Lomandra longifolia*, *Leucopogon collinus* and *Acacia dealbata* and *A.mearnsii*.

Eucalyptus viminalis is also found further up the slope where the soils become shallower. Here, particularly around the caves, *Allocasuarina monolifera* are very common, together with many nitrogen fixing plant species and small prickly ground covering plants. *Eucalyptus tenuiramis* is found on the exposed mudstone sites which are open and exposed, with limited species, mainly sags and grasses, for ground cover.

On higher ground to the north, *Eucalyptus pulchella* is found on exposed dolerite sites. The woodland in this area, includes *E.viminalis* with an understory of *Bursaria spinosa* and *Acacia dealbata*. On the lower slopes of open woodland *E. pulchella* is found over an understory of *Lomandra longifolia*, *Acrotriche serrulata*, *Dowiesia* sp; *Astroloma humifusum*, *Danthonia* sp; and *Bursaria spinosa*.

On the saddles to the north east towards Devil's Elbow, *E.pulchella* is the dominant species. *E.pulchella* also extends to the well drained flats in the area. On the lower slopes, where exposure is reduced and soils are generally wetter and better developed, better quality forests occur, these are dominated by *E.globulus* and *E.obliqua*. Understory species occurring in the more open woodland include *Lomatia tinctoria*, *Olearia viscosa*, *Poa* sp., *Coprosma quadrifida* and *Pultenaea juniperina*.

In the north western area *E.tenuiramis* again dominates on the shallow mudstones. *E.amygdalina* is also found here, over a sparse understory of *Acacia dealbata*, *Lomandra longifolia*, *Poa* sp. and *Exocarpos cupressiformis*. In the lower woodland, in the area of the drying northerly winds are the *Casuarina* sp. *Stipa* is found on the lower, open slopes.

There are several wet fern gullies where dense masses of manferns are almost impenetrable. The least common ferns are *Pellaea falcata* and *Pleurosorus rutifolius*. *Pellaea falcata*, *Cheilanthes sieberi* and *Pleurosorus rutifolius* are very characteristic of a dry fern habitat and it is fortunate to have this fern community preserved in such a unique setting.

There are many species of mosses, lichens and liverworts that have not been identified to date.

Flowering plants occur in profusion throughout the Sanctuary, *Boronia* sp; *Bossiaea* sp; *Comesperma volubile*, *Cyathodes glauca*, *Epacris* sp., *Helichrysum* sp., *Olearia* sp; *Stylidium graminifolium*, *Tetratheca labillardiera* and *Viola* sp. are but a few. Orchids are perennial herbs and belong to the largest family of flowering plants. Sixteen species have been identified at Chauncy Vale. Grasses, bulbs and irises are widespread.

Through much of the eastern half of the valley, the shrub layer has been replaced by bracken and fireweed. This is most likely due to spring burning, sheep and rabbits. Cleared paddocks of pasture grasses occur to the west of the Sanctuary and along the road, near the cottage and Information Centre.

Weeds are not prevalent, except for thistles and a few specimens of introduced gorse and pampas grass, which have come in from nearby pastoral properties. These are mainly confined to the creek flats and fire trails.

The house garden contains exotic species including, lilac, conifers and succulents. No detailed survey of the vegetation at Chauncy Vale has been completed, and to date, lists have been compiled by amateur naturalists, The Society for Growing Australian Plants, The Tasmanian Field Naturalist's Club and the Department of Parks, Wildlife and Heritage.

See Appendix 2 for Plant Species List.

FAUNA

Chauncy Vale is an important habitat for a wide variety of native birds and animals. No attempt has been made to provide a full or diagnostic description of every species as the numbers recorded are too great. Six species of reptiles, four species of amphibians, eight confirmed assorted invertebrates, including crustaceans, twenty seven mammals and seventy two birds have been recorded.

The dominance and huge variety of insects and other invertebrate animals is evident by the number of predators in the food chain. However, no detailed study or records have been made of this important faunal group.

a descriptive passage;

MY SPECIAL PLACE

It seems to be another world - it's dark except for the ray of sunlight shining through to where I am sitting. Lots of damp, decaying leaves form a carpet which reveal sounds when trodden upon. Bracken, trees with rough and brittle bark, damp grass and moss are my environment and the whole place seems to capture a special feeling inside me. This feeling is located near to my heart. I would like to capture the beauty of my special hide-away on film yet a photo can not do justice to this place.



I sit upon my moss covered seat and stare at the weary trees overhead. It is untouched by mankind - everything is how it should be. Nothing breaks the silence and nothing ever will for this is my SPECIAL PLACE.

My Special Place

by Vanessa Madden
St Michael's Collegiate School

Chauncy Vale

Special, inspiring,
A place to explore.
Exploring, climbing,
A place to find new things
Caves lagoons
Nature is undisturbed there.
Writing, Bushfires
A lot of history belongs
in this place

Caves

unexplored, secret,
dusty, empty
high in the mountain
cliffs, rocks
old, echoing

by Melita Baker

It seems that all Australian animals have been affected by European settlement and Chauncy Vale is no exception. The valley not only provided shelter for the Aborigines but the native animals proved a prolific food supply. With the arrival of European man, the valley became a refuge for animals as the surrounding districts of the midlands, Jordan and Coal River valleys were cleared for cultivation. Hunters, trappers and woodcutters put increased pressure on the surrounding habitats as early as 1807.

Some animals are found in particular locations in the valley - the cliffs provide nesting sites for the peregrine falcon, owls and colonies of woodswallows. It has been estimated that there are only 100 breeding pairs of peregrine falcon in Tasmania. A single breeding pair use the cliffs at Chauncy Vale as a nesting site from mid September to December. The birds usually stay in the area and protect the nest from other falcons for the remaining months. Hunting is not confined to the Sanctuary but towards the open plains of Campania in the east, and the Bagdad Valley in the south. The depth of the guano in the cliff eyrie is one metre and estimated to be 20 000 years old. Other large raptors, including the Wedge-tailed Eagle also move out of the valley to hunt. Tawny Frogmouths nest in tall trees below the eyrie, and the Southern Boobook Owl is often sighted in the caves.

Wombats, devils and bats also shelter in the warm cliff crevices and caves. Tasmanian Devils are abundant as indicated by a large number of scats. They prey on small species and carrion. The Eastern Quoll (Native Cat) and Spotted-tailed Quoll (Tiger Cat) are other large carnivorous marsupials in the area. *See Appendix 3 for Mammals Species List.*

Echidnas are found throughout most of the Sanctuary but are more common in the southern region of the open *Eucalyptus tenuiramis* forest.

Possoms, particularly Brushtails are found throughout the forested areas, creek flats and around the homestead, using hollow logs and trees as shelters. The Ringtail Possum occupies a variety of vegetation types where shrubs form dense, tangled foliage. The smaller possums are seldom seen and may live in the wetter areas of the reserve as well as the dry forest, feeding on nectar and pollens gathered from eucalypts and banksias, insects and small berries.

Wallabies, bettong, pademelon and potoroo are found mainly along the creek flats and lower slopes where most of the grasses thrive. They nest during the day under the bracken and are often sighted in the early evening drinking at the creek. The small species prefer the areas of dense ground vegetation as do the bandicoots. These animals were most affected after the bushfires of 1979 and 1982. Forester kangaroos were introduced to the Sanctuary by the N.P.W.S. but escaped to adjoining properties. No recent sightings have been made. Snakes which are now protected, are found along the creek bed and at Guvy's Lagoon, where frogs are an abundant food source. The more isolated, warm, secluded caves show signs of occupation by lizards, snakes, native rats and mice.

Bird life is abundant. Quite a few species are seasonal and migratory - the Dusky Woodswallow, Satin Flycatcher, Grey fantail, White-throated Needletail, Welcome Swallow, Tree Martin, Swift Parrot and various species of Cuckoo are but a few. Birds in the Sanctuary occupy a wide range of habitats. The parrots, rosellas, owls, frogmouths and some others prefer hollows in trees of the more open forest. Others, like the Satin Flycatcher, prefer to nest in the outer limbs of tall trees, while the Tasmanian Thornbill, Pink Robin and Olive Whistler, thrive in the wet fern gullies and scrub lined creek areas, wandering into the more open spaces during winter. Thornbills are known to nest at the cottage and Beautiful Firetails along the creek flats. A number of birds found in the Sanctuary are endemic - that is, they are found only in Tasmania. These are the Tasmanian Thornbill, Yellow Wattlebird, Dusky Robin, Yellow-throated Honeyeater, Strong-billed Honeyeater, Black-headed Honeyeater, Green Rosella, Tasmanian Native Hen, Black Currawong, Grey Currawong and Scrubtit. *See Appendix 4 for Bird Species List.*

Spring time at Chauncy Vale is a noisy, colourful time of the year. Most species of animals breed between August and January, although the wombats may start breeding as early as March. During Spring when insect life is prolific and plants are flowering, the pantry is full and the animals make the most of it.

The creek supports a rich aquatic fauna that includes eels, crustaceans, insects, water rats and frogs. Platypus often migrate from downstream pools. Two insects, previously unknown in Australia, were first discovered by a Mr Hardy in 1914 on the upper reaches of Brown's Caves Creek. They were a species of Embiid, a wingless beetle and a Beefly, *Marmasoma bombyliidae*. Two specimens of *Paratya australiensis*, a freshwater shrimp, are in the invertebrate zoology collection at the Tasmanian Museum. The creek can be a raging torrent in winter and reduced to a trickle in summer. *See Appendix 5 for Assorted Species List.*

The Sanctuary is a healthy ecosystem but it is still recovering from the 1979 bushfires when the whole valley was burnt except for the immediate area of the house. Many animals were killed and their specialised habitat needs and food sources destroyed. By 1982, when new regrowth was attracting many species back, a second fire devastated the valley. Since that wild fire, the regeneration of eucalypts has been slow, however many animals and plants have returned and a new cycle of growth and re-establishment is just beginning.

MANAGEMENT OF CHAUNCY VALE

Soon after the bushfires in 1982, a Bagdad resident, Peter Bird, approached Antony Chauncy with a request from the local school to use the Sanctuary for educational programs. Later that year as interest from the local community grew, Mr Chauncy made it known that he would bequeath Chauncy Vale to the people of the Brighton Municipality.

The management authority for the Sanctuary is a sub-committee of the council - the Chauncy Vale Management Committee. This includes representatives from the Brighton Municipal Council, Bagdad Community Club, Bagdad Field and Game, Department of Parks, Wildlife and Heritage, the Education Department and the Chauncy family, and Friends of Chauncy Vale.

FRIENDS OF CHAUNCY VALE

The Friends' of Chauncy Vale (Inc.) has been instituted to assist in the management of Chauncy Vale by:

- i) providing a human resource network for realising the aims and objectives of the Management Plan;
- ii) providing and developing the opportunities for people to be involved in and learn from a 'hands on' experience in conservation and preservation;
- iii) promoting and supporting the cause of living as part of the ecological system;
- iv) fund raising.

Schools and individuals are encouraged to join this group to assist in the development of educational programs sympathetic with the natural environment for the preservation of a unique example of literary heritage. Meetings are held at Chauncy Vale on the fourth Sunday of each month.



The Aborigines

Chauncy Vale lies where the historic boundary between the Big River and Oyster Bay Tribes met. The Oyster Bay Tribe was probably the predominant group in the area. In south-east Tasmania some 1000 Aboriginal archeological sites have been recorded to date and it is likely that these represent only a tiny fraction of the total number in the region. Inland occupation sites are recognisable by the presence of stone artefacts, and in general, appear to occur most densely along the river, rivulet and creek valley floors and adjacent lower hill slopes, especially where these hills have a sand or sandy loam soil surface cover, and a northerly aspect.

Where Brown's Caves Creek meanders through the surrounding hills, a natural corridor is provided from the elevated slopes of the southern central highlands, through to the plains of the Colebrook and Campania area. The distance from Chauncy Vale through to Native Corners and across the Coal River Valley to the East Coast is approximately 65kms. Dozens of stone artefacts were collected from the valley floor, and the fact that a quarry containing stone suitable for making such artefacts was located near Kempton, is evidence that this area was well frequented by the Aborigines. One Aboriginal site has been recorded after a brief survey of the area (Site TASI 2822 NPWS records). This was in one of the sandstone rock shelters and contained a cherty hornfels flake, which showed wear on one corner and could have perhaps been used for boring.

The caves at Chauncy Vale have a northerly aspect and would have provided warmth and shelter for the bands of the Big River Tribe, who because their territory was entirely inland, moved to the coast looking for seasonal foods. In return, bands from the Oyster Bay tribe and the North Tribe visited Big River country in summer for hunting. Visits to quarries and ceremonial grounds belonging to the North Midlands tribe were also important to the Oyster Bay tribe. Travel was always along well-defined routes, usually along the borders of territories. Chauncy Vale was undoubtedly one of these routes. The creek at that time would have flourished with freshwater crayfish and eels and the surrounding bushland would have been haven to the same variety of species found there today.

However it must be noted that the seasonal movement of Aboriginal individuals, hearth groups, bands and tribes in south east Tasmania is extremely difficult to reconstruct on the basis of ethnohistorical data.

Aborigines were using the Chauncy Vale area thousands of years before European settlement in Tasmania. Excavations at Shag Bay Rock Shelter on the Derwent dated samples at between 4700 and 5300 years old and Old Beach at 5800 years. An accurate date on the age of occupation of the Chauncy Vale sites cannot be estimated until excavations are made. However it is possible that Aborigines were using the area 5 - 10 000 years ago.

One of the first ethnohistorical observations of Aborigines near the area was made by Peron on 24 January 1802 near Granton. He described breakwinds of bark, with fires burning in front of them, and it appeared that meat was being grilled. A number of kangaroo and bird bones were found nearby. He collected axes and knives and noted the many chips of dolerite.

In 1828 war was declared on the Aboriginal people by Governor Arthur, when martial law was proclaimed. On Monday 18 September 1820 orders were issued from the Colonial Secretary's Office that the Western Division of the notorious Black Line was to proceed south, crossing the Bagdad Tier and sweeping right over the Mangalore Tier (called Rallosinghana by the Aborigines) through Bagdad to the Coal River. The party of 3000 men failed to sight or capture any Aborigines in the area.

On the 15 October 1831, George Augustus Robinson, appointed as a conciliator to collect the Aboriginal people who were still alive, left Campbell Town to begin his pursuit of the Big River Tribe. On 4 November 1831 he passed in a south westerly direction not far from the Jordan River. As they crossed the Launceston to Hobarton Road, which was the nearest point they got to Bagdad and the Chauncy Vale area, Mannalargenna, a chief of the Oyster Bay people, viewed with much surprise the fragments of stones which had been broken to metal the road. The group then crossed the Hobarton Road, passing over some hills and rested in a small valley.

The place where Robinson's party met the Big River people is not certain, and the remnants of the Big River and Oyster Bay tribes were later transported away from their tribal grounds to Flinders Island.

Never again would the indigenous peoples of Tasmania tread their way across the seasonal corridor of Chauncy Vale to the coast. By 1834 there were probably no tribal groups of Aborigines in south-eastern Tasmania.

Early European Settlement

Hugh Germain was a private in the Royal Marines who came to Van Diemen's Land with David Collin's first settlement in 1804. Owing to the acute shortage of food, parties of men were sent to hunt kangaroos and emus to help feed the starving settlers. Germain went out on one such expedition accompanied, it was said, by Jorgen Jorgensen. It was during this expedition in 1807 that not only the quiet, thickly wooded valley of the Bagdad Plains was named by the men, but Jericho, Lake Tiberias, Paradise and Abyssinia also. Germain had served in the Middle East, and the only two books he carried with him were the Bible and *The Arabian Nights*. These were said to be the inspiration for place names in the lower midlands.

Germain was employed for many years hunting for the colony. He rarely carried a gun and often fell in with parties of Aborigines. He pursued the life so closely that he once went without sleeping in a bed for five years, and sometimes during wet weather was known to take refuge in trees. Little more is known about the man who gave Bagdad its name. He did become a landowner himself and on his death was buried in St David's burial ground, Hobart.

In the same year of 1807 that Bagdad was named by Germain, the first group of men arrived on foot from the Tamar. The country along the Derwent to New Norfolk had been explored earlier, and the botanist Brown, mineralogist A W Humphrey, and Dr Mountgarrett had made a hunting trip as far as Macquarie Plains. Until then expeditions into the hostile interior had been rare.

The leader of an early overland party was an associate of Colonel Paterson - Lieutenant Laycock. On their return, they passed through the Jordan Valley which they described as a fine plain. Very few foot parties used the same route and it wasn't until 1811 that Lachlan Macquarie was to describe the area in his journals as a broad, fertile and beautiful valley, skirted by very fine hills.

As he crossed over the Bagdad Plains and along the Bagdad River, en route to the northern settlements in 1814, the Rev. Robert Knopwood was the next person of note to comment on the good hunting in the area.

Governor King divided Van Diemen's Land into counties in 1804, and Bagdad was to be in the County of Monmouth. In 1826 Assistant Commissioners for

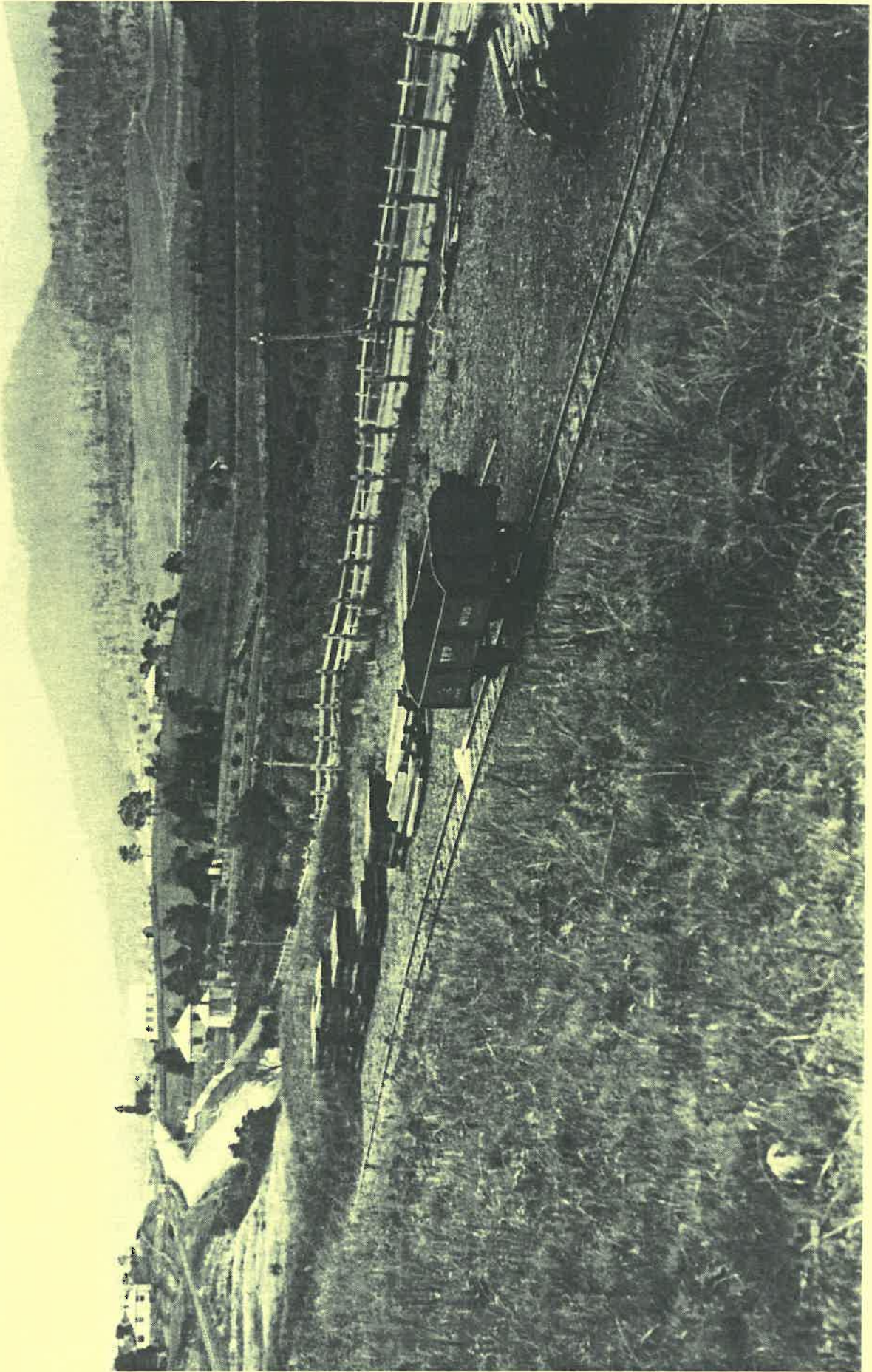
surveying and valuing, were instructed to further divide Crown Lands into parishes of 25 square miles, and to make these available for sale. These parishes were sold for cash at a discount price of ten per cent or credit at four quarterly instalments. 9 600 acres was the maximum allowed to one purchaser. Bagdad then appeared on early maps as being in the Parish of Jervis. During this period, administration of Crown Lands in Van Diemen's Land was the responsibility of the parent colony, New South Wales. However, by 1831, greater control over land parcelling was transferred to the Governor of Van Diemen's Land who became solely responsible for land granting in this period.

By 1824 mail-carriers were employed to conduct a weekly service between the Derwent and the Tamar. This increase in traffic and a more defined route as far as Constitution Hill, meant settlement began to spread. Produce was in great demand and the settlers became more prosperous, although living conditions were still very primitive. According to the muster of 1820 there were over five hundred people living in the districts between Hobart Town and Launceston. An exact number for the tiny town of Bagdad at that time is not known.

Huts and inns were established along the road to accommodate travellers and also used as refuges from bushrangers and Aborigines. Bagdad boasted no less than three inns in its eight mile length. Inns, being the social centre of a district, were instrumental in Bagdad blossoming. When 600 new settlers arrived in 1822, more pressure was placed on the use of the road, and construction was speeded up. By 1824 a map was published in London based on the survey of Thomas Scott, assistant surveyor. Bagdad was officially listed. It is probable that the government laid out the township and offered allotments for sale. By 1826, there was a school in Bagdad, and small orchards were beginning to spring up, to start what was to later become, a thriving industry.

John Espie appears to have been the first settler on part of the land bounded by Brown's Caves Creek. Adjacent to this land, well-known landholder and solicitor Gamaliel Butler purchased 1 000 acres. Part of these two parcels of land would, over a century later, become part of what is now known as the Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary.

Brown's Caves Creek was named at the time of Espie's grant, after a bushranger named Brown who was known to hide from parties of troopers by climbing down a rope into one of the least accessible caves to avoid capture. This same Brown, could well have been the man reported to have lived with a group of Aborigines for three years near Mr Bisdee's farm at White Hills. He often travelled to Hobart Town to buy clothes, but on one occasion, when he and his party of Aborigines came across a lost overseer, Mr Savage, on 16 October 1830 they released him unharmed but relieved him of his boots and most of his clothes. Little is known of bushranger Brown who roamed the caves, but he was eventually recaptured while buying boots in Hobart Town.



Bagdad circa 1895

Tasmanian Museum

John Espie wrote to Frankland, the Surveyor General in 1828 requesting a survey and measurement to be done on his land, so that fencing could commence. His letter was jointly signed by a Mr Lackey who was also an adjacent landholder. By 1831 his boundaries were still under conjecture and he had to call upon well-known settler, Mr William Hayes, who had witnessed Assistant Surveyor Scott fix the boundaries from the creek. The earliest map of Espie's grant, appears in a survey of 1845 when the land was classed as rocky, poor for cultivation but containing some large stands of trees. It was valued at 5/- per acre.

Espies were well-known in Bagdad as John Espie had purchased Mr William Hayes original land grant, at the southern end of the town, opposite where the Post Office stands today. Hayes, was one of the first people to be interred in the churchyard of the Congregational church, opened in 1842 beside the Midland Highway, near the junction of Chauncy Vale Road. John Espie, who built Sayes Court on Hayes' old grant, was one of the first in the district to see the potential of the area as a fruit growing district, and in 1833 sent 19 cases of apples to Sydney, the first to be sent out of Tasmania.

Bagdad thrived and by 1833 the settlement extended for eight miles and there were several rich and well cultivated farms, including Mr Butler's and Mr Armytage's, whose house, Milford Cottage boasted a flour mill with a wheel 40 feet in diameter. His sons were to migrate to Victoria where they established themselves successfully at Como in Melbourne and elsewhere in Victoria.

Bagdad also had its share of unwelcome visitors. Michael Howe robbed the farm of Thomas Hayes in 1816, "Rocky" Whelan murdered Thomas Axford, an elderly miller, at the foot of Constitution Hill, and Martin Cash visited an Inn near Armytage's Mill soon after escaping from Port Arthur.

John Espies fortunes faded and part of his land was offered for sale in the Hobart Town Courier of 7 June 1844. He was declared insolvent and it appears the land may then have passed into the possession of Gamaliel Butler and, through him, to John James Butler - his youngest son. Part of the property reverted to the public trustee until late in the 19th Century when the land in part, was purchased by the Bisdee family.

Between 1870 and 1875, it was proposed that a road be built from Bagdad to Campania, passing through the valley along Brown's Caves Creek. At that time Reginald Bisdee and John Hutton Bisdee were owners. The road was surveyed and building commenced during the years of depression.

The Bisdee family, some of whom lived at Heston were to later sell 90 acres of wild bush land adjoining part of their orchard to Charles Masterman, who had arrived in Tasmania in 1912 with his wife and six children. The main attraction in this picturesque spot with its creek, sandstone cliffs and caves, was its natural beauty. The venture as far as orcharding was concerned did not prosper. However the seeds were sown for far greater things.

“Cherry Tree Cottage” to “Day Dawn”

Charles Masterman was the son of Henry and Ellen Masterman. Before her marriage Ellen was a Chauncy, whose ancestors arrived in England with William the Conqueror.

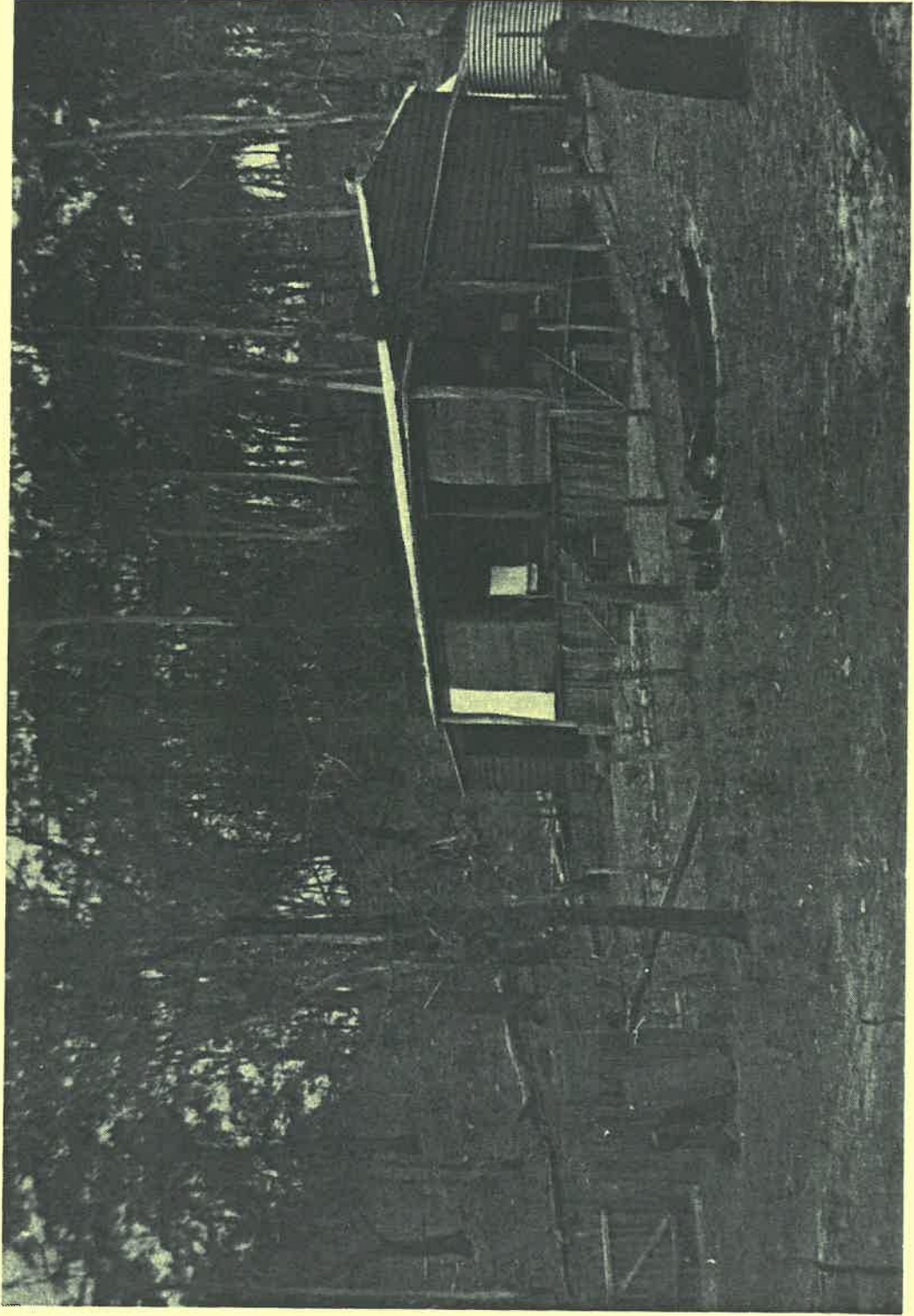
Charles Masterman practised as a civil engineer and in 1895 married Lilla Osmond. they had six children, Kay the eldest son, twins Nan and Jan, John, Leslie - afterwards called Bob, and Eve. For a time they lived at Northwood near Rugby. Later they moved to Kent, near the famous Pilgrims Way to Canterbury. However, life was to change dramatically for the Masterman family soon after, when, it was decided that the family should emigrate to Australia.

So it was in late 1912 the Mastermans, accompanied by a young governess, Miss Bolton, sailed from Plymouth on the maiden voyage of the S.S. Wandilla. After delays they arrived in Tasmania. However, prior to their departure Charles Masterman had been successful in his application for a position in Hobart as a city council engineer, to work on the reconstruction of the Hobart Rivulet.

After several days in rooms at the Imperial Hotel, they moved to a rambling house in Sandy Bay. This move was to have great bearing on future activities pursued by the family, as near neighbour, Alexander McAulay introduced them to the delights of the central highlands. It was his cousins, the Bisdees, from whom the Mastermans would ultimately purchase land.

When Masterman's contract with the council expired, he looked for orcharding land. The 90 acres he chose, was to be at Bagdad. Although the block adjoined a good orchard, the steep hills, at the back, were quite unsuitable for agricultural purposes. They were however, to provide his children with endless hours of fun and excitement in exploring a new environment, so different to the one they had left in England, just two years previously.

At first the family went up to their new valley home on weekends and holidays. There were no dwellings and they used tents until 1914 when the family moved there permanently. Until a cottage could be constructed, the family lived at the Graves home in Bagdad. The older boys, Jan and Kay boarded at Hutchins, while Nan went to St Michael's Collegiate School.



Cherry Tree Cottage, Chauncy Vale. C. 1915

E Masterman

The public road that had been constructed to connect the valley with Native Corners and Campania during the depression late in the nineteenth century, was now overgrown. Giant eucalypts were felled and sloping land for the orchard, house and gardens was cleared. With the help of Bill Stevenson, an experienced bushman, they built a three room slab hut of trees felled and cut close to the site. It had a shingle roof and verandah on one side, that overlooked a large garden hedged with *Macrocarpa* which Mrs Masterman established by the creek. This first home built at Chauncy Vale was called Cherry Tree Cottage - after a huge native cherry tree that grew nearby. The Mastermans were well liked in Bagdad and the villagers would often walk up to the valley to see the garden.

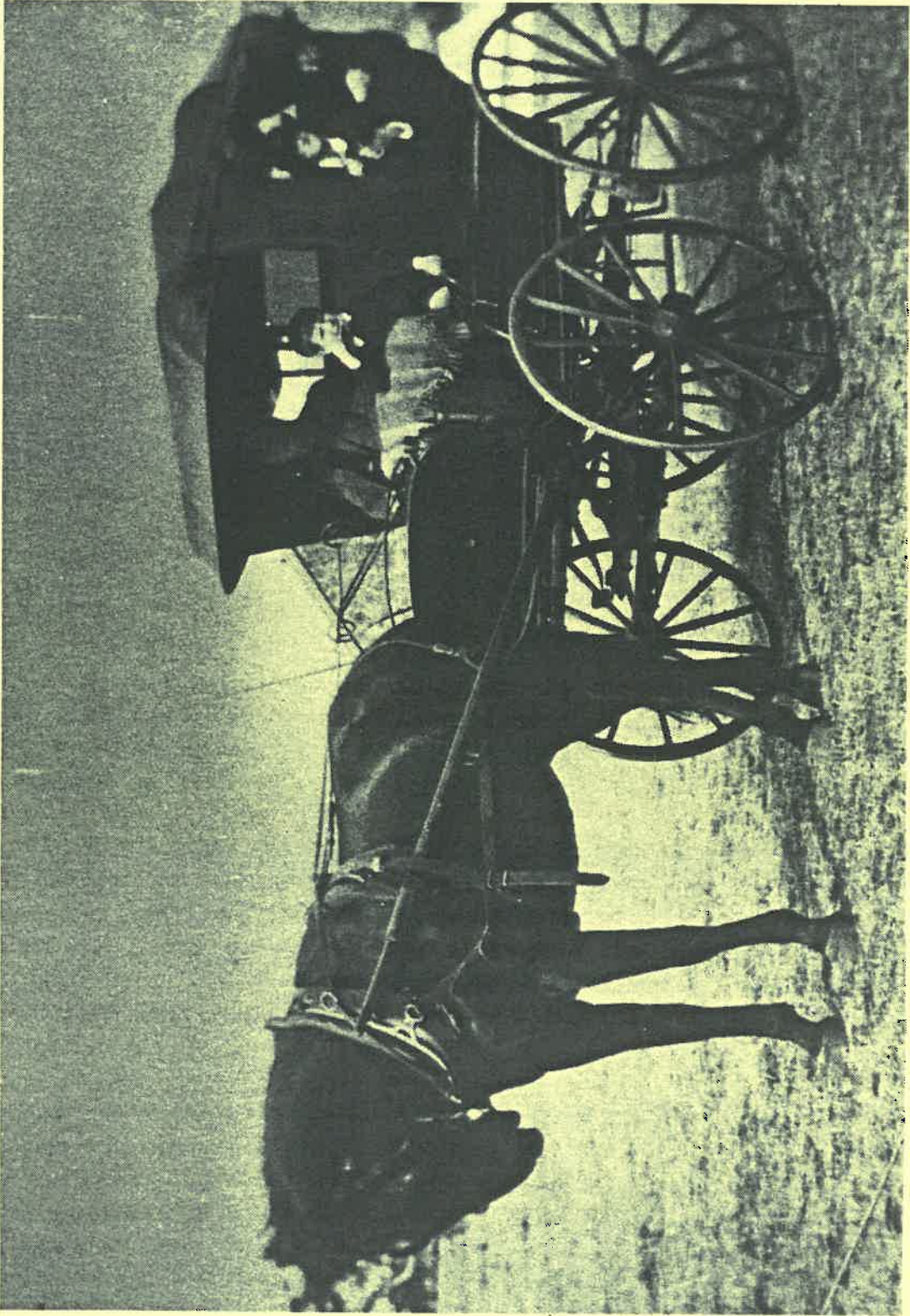
The family kept chickens, planted vegetables, an apple orchard and wheat and lived an almost alternative lifestyle existence, cooking in camp ovens, washing in creek water, catching the freshwater crayfish, and milking their own cows. Their household furniture was made from bush logs. The remaining land was covered with blue gums, peppermints and stringybarks, she oaks and wattle.

The sandstone caves were not part of the Masterman property, but on Crown Land. Nevertheless, the children explored them and spent happy hours looking for the native animals, playing and bathing in the creek, and observing the land during changes of seasons, soaking up lessons in the laws of nature that would shape all of their lives in the years to come. Eve Masterman remembers as a child, riding along the old track to Campania and past Native Corners where the local children were so scared of strangers that they hid from them.

Before serving in World War I, in between his university studies and working in Hobart, Kay bought 7 acres of land adjoining his father's block. With his brother Jan, and drawing on his father's knowledge of concrete engineering, they built a small concrete and stone cottage. In 1917 Kay wrote a moving poem that describes the building of his house.

I built myself, my cares to kill
A garden, hid from winter chill
And summer drought, where I could dally,
In a secluded sunlit valley
Far from the town remote and still
The time worn pools with water fill
That trickles from the mountain rill
Beside the shady moss-grown alley,
I built myself
No labourers my garden till
The wild flowers ramble at their will
And where the waters dart and sally
Among the rocks, a little chalet
Set in an angle of the hill
I built myself

KCM
Bagdad 1917



The Masterman family at Chauncy Vale c.1915. *E Masterman*

His poem can be seen today on the magnificent screen, guarding the fireplace built by stonemason Bill Harvey, from rough hewn sandstone on the site. Kay called his cottage "Day Dawn". It is there today, little altered.

Kay went to war, and orcharding, which had put Bagdad on its feet declined. The Mastermans left Chauncy Vale, and apart from the cottage and the 7 acres purchased by Kay, the property was sold. They continued to visit the valley and stayed at "Day Dawn" where John kept bees in the nearby clearings.

Charles and Lilla Masterman bought a few acres of orcharding land at Roseneath near Austins Ferry where they built a new home "Kentaway". Their old original house "Cherry Tree Cottage" was later destroyed in a fire.



"Day Dawn"

E Masterman

Nan Chauncy

Affectionately called Nan all her life, Nancen Beryl Masterman, was born on 28 May 1900, at Northwood, Middlesex, England and named after Nansen, the famous Norwegian explorer.

Possibly the best account of her childhood memories of Bagdad is in a letter she wrote to Ruth Hoyer of the Junior Literary guild in New York, and captures perfectly the profound influence the environment was to play in her career as a writer.

*“ . . . fresh from a conventional life in England, this was a truly amazing experience - in my case, I think the most wonderful of my life. We helped build the simple home for which great trees had been split into slabs, and we helped clear up after these great eucalypts were brought down. Later we helped plant potatoes in the virgin soil, where they came up twice the normal size. Our special job was milking and watching the cows ... we gathered them in the late afternoon with the help of a fat little Arab pony (you will meet him as Narrups in my story *Tiger in the Bush*) ... all the way home we told each other wildly fanciful tales of what the cows had been up to ... in a special language we spoke that grown-ups could not understand. It was called Illoytik - the language of the cows - I can still speak it with my brothers. . . certain incidents in *Devils Hill* are actually true. It was myself alone when a tree fell on a beloved cow who helped drag her home on a sledge and tried to save her. . . School snatched me from this life at intervals, and when school days were done, we became ardent bush walkers with our friends, penetrating as far as possible into unknown country.”*

The Masterman family found Tasmania very different from all they had known in England. Everything was exciting and strange - plants, birds and animals. Nan, particularly, found these experiences to be a wonderful adventure that would remain vivid in her mind for the rest of her life.



E Masterman

Nan Chauncy

The family cherished their times together, overcoming the problems of starting a new life in a new environment. Nan was often affectionately called Nonks or Nanks by her brothers, and many happy evenings were spent reading and singing around log fires, with Nan spontaneously telling stories. Charles Masterman was enriched by his experiences on the land and never wanted to return to England to live. His wife, Lilla, on the other hand, wanted only to return.

After leaving St Michael's Collegiate School, when the family had left Bagdad Nan remained at home with her family at Austins Ferry. She called her retreat "The Garden Cottage". She visited England with her mother and on her return in 1925 obtained her first job as assistant to the Head Forewoman at the Cadburys chocolate factory at Claremont. Later promoted, Nan did much for womens welfare at the factory and approached the job with an enthusiasm and determination that was a feature of her approach to life. It was during this time, that she established the first Claremont Guide Company. She was later to become a Commissioner, and the Australian correspondent for the International Guide and Scout publication, "The Council Fire", until 1963. In November 1930, her position at Cadburys was terminated as the industry saw a downturn with the depression.

It was perhaps fortuitous that this change of direction occurred, as soon after, Nan left for England where she was to stay for the next eight years, attending Foxlease, the Girl Guide training headquarters. In England she lived next to her brother Jan on a houseboat "The Windreed", on the Thames, in a reach below Windsor Castle. During the winters she went to Denmark, helping to teach English in the well-known Spejderskolen, run by the Girl Scouts and also travelling with her older brother Kay to Leningrad, Finland and Sweden. It was then that Nan formed the ideas for scripts on travel for the Tasmanian Mail, Hobart Mercury and the ABC.

Nan had always wanted to be a writer. Even her housekeeping book, kept in 1918 at Cherry Tree Cottage showed her liking for making notes on anything that interested her - native animals, Aboriginal names and observations she had made. But it was during her time in England that she began to consider writing seriously. "Comfort me with Apples", a novel written about her experiences and friendships at Cadburys and Bagdad was her first attempt, but never published.

In 1938, with her father critically ill in Adelaide, Nan booked a passage on a Dutch ship, the S.S. Meliskerk. It was on this voyage that she met Helmut Anton Rosenfeld who was fleeing from Nazi persecution in Koenigsberg, East Prussia, where the family were general merchants. The business and their possessions had been confiscated and they were lucky to escape with their lives. Anton was travelling out to Australia to join his sister. The Meliskerk carried only a dozen passengers, and during the seven week voyage Anton and Nan were to become firm friends. He well remembered her boarding the boat in Antwerp, clutching her typewriter and manuscripts.

Upon arrival in Australia, Nan went to Adelaide to see her dying father and Anton went apple picking on the Mornington Peninsula in Victoria. Nan and Anton corresponded and on 13 September 1938 were married at Holy Trinity Church, Lara in Victoria. As a wedding present Kay Masterman gave them his two-roomed cottage "Day Dawn" and the 7 acres of land at Bagdad. They arrived in Tasmania together on 16 September 1938 having travelled from Melbourne on the "Taroona".

Anton's parents, Paul and Eva Rosenfeld came to Bagdad in 1939, where they lived for several months in a cottage, that had been transported from Bagdad. They later moved to Boa Vista Road, New Town where they had a flat at the home of well-known potter, Mylie Peppin. Mr Rosenfeld worked in Hobart for a wholesale chemist. After the war, he was finally compensated by the West German government for all he had lost. They had left everything behind apart from the elaborately carved sideboard that now stands in the main room at the cottage where Anton and Nan made their home.

The outbreak of war in September 1939 brought with it considerable difficulties due to Anton's German origins. Nan wished to retain British nationality, but upon her marriage automatically acquired her husband's German nationality. However the Department of Interior informed her in 1938, that she could retain, while in Australia, the rights of a British subject. The transfer of the land and house was subject to the approval of the Australian Attorney-General under the National Security Regulations and it wasn't until 8 June 1942 that the property was finally registered with the Deeds and Titles office.

Anton applied for naturalisation in 1942 but this was not approved until after the war ended in 1945. On 23 August 1945, the Director General of Security notified Anton that consent had been given to change his name to Antony Chauncy - Chauncy being the family name of Nan's grandmother. And so it was that Chauncy Vale got its name.

The family revelled in the freedom and beauty of the valley where Nan had spent her early years. The house and garden was always full of animals - wombats, dogs, peacocks and wallabies. With a small daughter to entertain, Nan began to write children's books and scripts for ABC radio plays and education programs. The setting at Chauncy Vale was to provide the inspiration for a great many of them. Her first major work was *They Found a Cave* (1947) based on the area of Brown's Caves Creek in the Sanctuary. It was made into a film in 1961. For others, she travelled widely to discover the new environments she was to portray. Between 1947 until her death in 1970, Nan wrote fifteen novels, numerous short stories and educational works.

In all of her books, Nan Chauncy displays a deep sense of concern and admiration for the environment. Had she been alive today, expressing these same concerns, she would no doubt have been called a conservationist. She came to know Tasmania intimately and was continually delving and searching into its history, origins and untamed beauty. A recurring theme in her books, is the need for the preservation of flora and fauna. In 1952 Nan put an entry into Australian Instructional Films in New South Wales for an educational script competition on "Saving our Native Animals". This referred to introduced species and the problems of land clearing. As early as 1918, Nan was making notes in her diary about the extensive logging of King Billy Pine near Cradle Mountain and its threatened extinction. On one bushwalk with her sister Eve, brother Kay and several others, she went from Derwent Bridge to Strahan on the old Linda track, while the Lyell Highway to the West Coast was being built. The walk took a week each way - no mean feat, at a time when that part of Tasmania was almost undisturbed. Nan's sister Eve, had been the first woman to climb Mount Anne in 1933.

In her 1962 novel, **Half a World Away**, she described the local conditions, the clearing of the bush and the impact of pioneering life on middle-aged adults of the professional class coming from conventional Edwardian England, an experience she shared as a child. Her novels **Devil's Hill** and **They found a Cave** also deal with those early experiences. She travelled to remote places to do research for her books - Kangaroo Island off South Australia, and, in 1960 to Port Davey in Tasmania's remote south west.

She and a friend, Janet Blundell borrowed a twelve foot sailing boat for three weeks, but because of the bad weather they were stranded at Port Davey for a month. Of the area she wrote in the Saturday Evening Mercury of 17 March 1962...

"It was gorgeous - lovely mountains tipped with white granite, buttongrass plains, spars of old wrecked sailing ships ... I believe no photography can do justice to the grand sweep and diversity of the place ... the ranges which my eyes take in at a glance from where I sit on the shores of Bond Bay, skimming the De Witt Range, picking out the top of Mt Anne ... then part of the saw-toothed Arthurs before lingering on the gaunt quartz-flecked Mt Berry and Mt Misery. Sorrowful as it is to come on pieces of wreckage, it is more poignant still to see middens of oyster, mutton fish and other empty shells together with the charred remains of fires and the bones of kangaroos. All this seems merely the remains of a feast left but yesterday by some happy tribe of black men ... It catches in the throat to remember them and in the few years left to them hounded from their hunting grounds never to return . . .

. . . what can be the attraction of this place? Partly of course its difference from anywhere else. There are the endless white beaches of clean sand, encrusted with lovely shells, beaches free from the cigarette wrappings and broken glass of civilization; and then the way the gum trees shade these sands like palms on a South Sea island. Behind may lie buttongrass plains full of small flowers; or low cliffs of rock; or great sand dunes - whatever it is, a tangle of tea tree scrub containing a variety of native trees and brilliant berries, red, pink and luscious blues, will mark the shore, or outline the course of the little freshwater creeks, their colour as brown as bushmen's tea spilling into the sands.

Most beautiful of all, perhaps, are the few small myrtle forests . . . From the hot sands you can step in three strides into a new, yet ancient world. The great tree trunks, dripping their loads of mosses and veils of tiny fern seem "half as old as time", the chatter of forest birds and the plaintive cries of seabirds, ringing in your ears..."

Reprinted by courtesy of The Mercury. Hobart.

It is easy to see how totally immersed in the Tasmanian environment Nan Chauncy became.

World's End was Home (1950) and **The Roaring Forty** (1963) were the books which related to her Port Davey sojourn and portrayed the beauty and remoteness of the area. **Lizzie Lights** (1968) and **The Lighthouse Keeper's Son** (1969) were based on two very interesting journeys - one to Tasman Island Lighthouse on the last visit of the service ship Cape York and the other on the service ship Cape Moreton up the Queensland coast to Cairns, visiting lighthouses en route. The resulting correspondence between Nan and the lightkeeper's children at Tasman Island, give an insight into the empathy with which Nan treated the characters in her books.

She was particularly touched by the suffering of the Tasmanian Aborigines at the hands of the Europeans. **Mathinna's People** (1967) was written after a trip to Wybalenna on Flinders Island. Mabel George, Editor at Oxford University Press was to write of this novel. "This is potentially the best book you have ever written." **Tangara** (1960) also portrayed a terrible and vivid picture of the plight of the Tasmanian Aborigines.

Rappin' with Nan!

I was walking down the road
on a day real rad,
Came across Nan Chauncy
Rappin' read bad!

So I ran over there,
Without a second to lose.
I ran so fast,
I nearly lost my shoes!

I had a little talk
Gave her some tips.
Oh how to be cool,
And move those lips!

But she couldn't get the hang of it,
Rappin' away,
So she had to write some novels,
To keep them in the pay.

Lucky for Nan
They sold real fast
But she didn't forget
Her wonderful past,
Where she stayed in her valley
Getting down in "The Vale"
Free in her cottage
Like a windblown sail.

**by Gosia Kaszubski
St Michael's Collegiate School**

Nan Chauncy's concern for the preservation and conservation of Tasmanian wildlife is evident in her book *Tiger in the Bush* (1957). Earlier that year, a search had been mounted to look for the Thylacine (Tasmanian Tiger) that was thought to be extinct. Nan's letter to the State Treasurer, Hon. D Turnbull of 11 March 1957 drew attention to the fact that -

“ . . . there is said to be a cage prepared for the transportation of the Tasmanian Tiger if the forthcoming search is successful. Does this mean that it is to be exhibited in zoos in other states? Is it to be sold, dead or alive to a foreign country for dollars? Are we to exploit something that is native to Tasmania yet again ...? ”

The reply from J J Dwyer, Minister for Agriculture reassured her that if a Thylacine was caught, it would be kept in captivity for a week to enable photographs to be taken, after which, the animal would be released. Even though the Animals and Birds Protection Board was emphatic the animal would not be used for other purposes, it wasn't until after Dr Steven Smith's report to the World Wildlife Fund in 1980 that a management plan was drawn up identifying the procedure should a Thylacine be captured.

A complete list of her books appears in Appendix 1.

Nan Chauncy, made, perhaps, her most public statement about her concern for the future of the Tasmanian environment, when she wrote a letter to the Editor of *The Mercury*. It was published on 20 June 1967 and reads -

“ . . . I have written ten books each trying to pass on something of the wild beauty of Tasmania and no part has fascinated me more than the South West. It should of course be preserved as it is - the greatest heritage we can leave our children, especially now when so little of Australia remains Australian in character! Left unspoiled but guarded it would soon make our island renowned in the world. I know it is because I have been writing of an untouched part, that my books are read in America and that fourteen foreign countries have asked for translation rights; this could be a pointer to world opinion on the south west.”
Anyhow, I promise, if unique Lake Pedder goes and the South West is defaced by man made mud lakes, heartbroken, I will never write of Tasmania again.”

Reprinted courtesy of The Mercury. Hobart

Indeed, Nan Chauncy never wrote of Tasmania again, but she left behind, through her writing, a vivid picture of the Tasmanian landscape and its people. It is ironic that not long after her death in May 1970, Lake Pedder was flooded.

The Sanctuary Declared

The Chauncys had determined from the beginning that the valley could and would be a wildlife sanctuary. They gradually bought back the land that Charles Masterman had sold. Forty acres was purchased from Charles Hand soon after their arrival and it was decided to cultivate part of this area for their own use, with the idea of becoming self sufficient. The house was enlarged. They had no electricity, telephone or radio, and it wasn't until 1955 that they purchased their first car. Until then, donkeys provided the only transport as well as being used as draught animals.

Antony embarked on an ambitious scheme, breeding Saanen goats. Several specimens of this rare Swiss breed were imported from the mainland and the project was quite successful. Milking goats had been kept earlier and other animals included pigs, a cow and bees. John Masterman had kept bees at Chauncy Vale before - he was later to become Government Apiarist in South Australia - so it was natural that they should continue where he had left off. The hives produced a quarter of a ton of honey in one year alone, however, after Antony was badly stung, the honey venture was abandoned.

It was a busy few years as the family became established. Gradually they added more animals to their home, guinea fowl, peacocks and dogs. Many native animals found refuge in the valley from the ever increasing threat of hunters and woodcutters. Birds came to the house to be fed and they were never without wombats, devils, possums and wallabies that took up residence under the cottage or in the garden.

When two parcels of crown land of sixty four and seventy seven acres respectively, were purchased in July 1945, the idea of establishing a sanctuary was well on the way to becoming a reality. This land included the beautiful ten acres of sandstone caves above the creek.

Hilmer Hedburg, Chairman of the Animals and Birds Protection Board, agreed that the valley constituted a unique habitat for many species of animals and birds, and contained a rich variety of plant life. The Board was encouraged that private landowners were interested in fauna and flora preservation, and the land was declared a sanctuary and gazetted on 3 July 1946 under the Animals and Birds Protection Act, 1928. Later it became a private reserve under the National Parks and Wildlife Act (1970) in 1970. Chauncy Vale was the first, large private sanctuary to be recognised in the State. It was extended into December 1991 to include the house and 20 hectares of land from the front gate to the fence near the toilet block.

The Schedule published in the Government Gazette officially named the sanctuary Chauncy Vale, although Antony and Nan had originally proposed it be called The Caves Sanctuary.

By the end of 1946, Chauncy Vale was becoming well known Australia wide. The valley took on a new role, and thrived. Although not open to the general public at first, groups interested in natural history were encouraged to visit. The first was the Hobart Walking Club and The Sunday Walkers. Nan and her daughter Heather, began to keep detailed lists of animal and plant species they found - some of which turned out to be unique in Tasmania. They corresponded with the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, in London and sent seeds for the Herbarium collections.

Landmarks on the property were named. Jacks Flat, near the third creek crossing was named after a bushman, Jack Gilbert, who had returned after the trauma of war and camped with his beagles in the area. He seldom ventured near towns and spent most of his remaining years in the bush. Kings Crown at the western end of Caves Hill, an area littered with giant boulders, cliff eyries of the peregrine falcon towards the south eastern boundary were named Falcon Rocks, and the small lagoon between the creek and Devils Elbow, was called Guvy's Lagoon, after Sir Hugh Binney who was Governor at the time the Sanctuary was declared. He had walked to the lagoon and expressed delight at the natural beauty of the place.

As well as displaying native fauna, the Chauncy's also specialised in collecting animals not found in Tasmania. With the encouragement of S H Fleay from the Sir Colin McKenzie Sanctuary in Victoria, it was hoped to establish koalas, as their main food source, *Eucalyptus viminalis* is common in the valley. However this venture never eventuated, nor did the introduction of lyre birds, as permits to import them from the mainland were refused.

Emus were purchased from Mont Turner's Zoo at Westbury in northern Tasmania, and an aviary containing Golden and Mongolian pheasants was set up, together with various species of introduced birds. Although they were against the idea of enclosing native animals, injured Tasmanian Devils and raptors, including falcons were confined, until they were strong enough for release into the wild. Nan built an elaborate echidna pen, but the wiley little creatures proved difficult to keep in one area and the pen was turned into an aviary to house a large collection of fantailed pigeons. This area is now called the Shrine.

Sick and orphaned animals, given to the Chauncy's were nursed back to health and released into the valley.

Antony dammed Brown's Caves Creek in several places and platypus were released into it. The creek was also home to many native invertebrates, freshwater crayfish and eels.



Antony Chauncy at "Day Dawn"
Reproduced courtesy of "The Mercury" Hobart

By 1947 visitors were being admitted for a small charge and a picnic area with tables, chairs and umbrellas set up near where the day hut now stands. Antony built a public shelter hut adjacent to this area, using bricks from an old Inn that had been demolished at Dysart.

On Sundays, Heather and Nan toiled over a wood stove baking scones and serving afternoon teas to the ever increasing number of visitors. Apart from casual visitors, the Chauncy's were enthusiastic in their welcome to organisations interested in the scientific study of the flora and fauna within the sanctuary. The Tasmanian Field Naturalists Club, bird observers, schools, scouts and guides, museum and university scientists, professional and amateur, were all encouraged to make use of the area and soon became regular visitors.

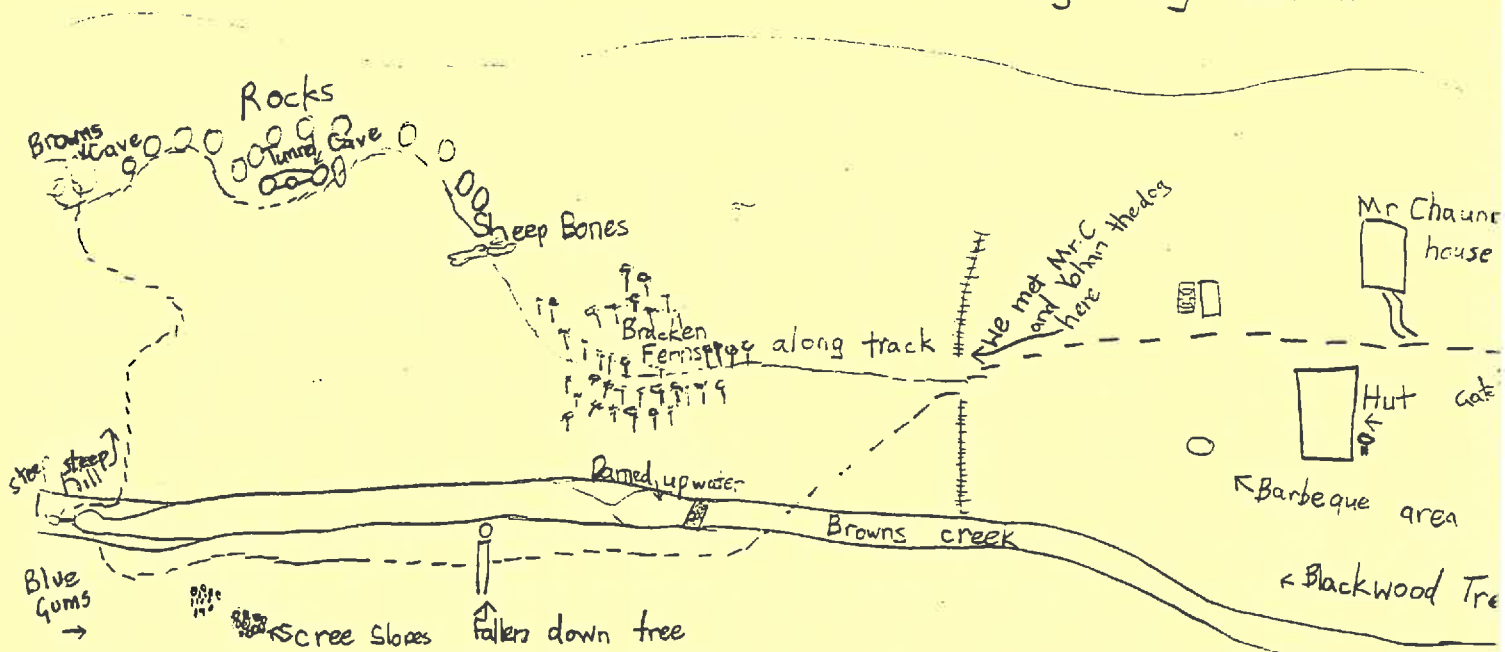
The Sanctuary provided a small income, until two bushfires, the first in December 1979 and the second in November 1982 swept through the valley. Everything was destroyed except fortunately, the house, containing a collection of all Nan Chauncy's books, awards and memorabilia.

Antony continued to run the Sanctuary alone after Nan's death in 1970, but with the landscape devastated and blackened he reluctantly closed it to the public in 1982. He lived alone at "Day Dawn" until his death in 1988, whereupon he bequeathed the Sanctuary to the people of the Brighton Municipality. His daughter Heather, gave her mother's house with its adjacent land which had reverted to her on her father's death.

Chauncy Vale is now managed by a Committee of the Brighton Council with representatives of Friends of Chauncy Vale, Bagdad School and other local interests.

A Map Of Chauncy Vale

By Troy Bearman



Alameda

Prior to the 1950's in Australian schools, it was unusual to find many children out of the classroom, participating in experiences associated with the environment. Timbertop, an outdoor annex to Geelong Grammar School was established in 1953, and other private colleges followed the example soon after.

It was unique, therefore when The Hutchins School, under the guidance of Gordon Jones, a young and enthusiastic science master, built a log cabin at Chauncy Vale that provided a centre for the school to study natural history.

Antony Chauncy wrote letters, in 1946, to various organisations seeking support for the new sanctuary. For an annual fee they would be permitted to have access at any time and would have the exclusive use of a piece of land to be mutually agreed upon, where a cabin could be erected.

Gordon Jones took up the challenge. He was in charge of the Science Club and had an interest in natural history. In March 1947, under Jones' guidance, the Fifth Form embarked on the building of a log cabin. The Parents Association supported the project and donated sixty pounds towards the cost. The boys, about twenty five in all, with an average age of thirteen, would leave school on Friday afternoon, in a truck loaded with materials and food. A suitable site was chosen about a kilometre from the Chauncy's house, not far from the first creek crossing. Until the hut was ready for occupation, the boys camped near the creek. A small bridge was built across the creek to take supplies to the building site. Using cross cut saws, suitable trees were felled, cut to length, barked and carried back to where the cabin was built. The boys designed the hut during the science classes at school, and the roof frame was built in the school yard in Barrack Street.

By May the framework was completed and work on the interlocked log outer walls commenced. Two fireplaces and a verandah made the hut warm and sheltered. By July, there was bunk accommodation for twelve, and although not quite completed, the boys moved in. It had taken them seven weekends, and one week of their holidays from the commencement of work to the opening on 26 July 1947.

The cabin was named **Alameda**, Spanish for a shady grove. During the building operations Sundays were always devoted to exploring the sanctuary - climbing the cliffs around the caves and observing birds and animals. Nan Chauncy would often accompany the boys on walks, guiding them to the cave which featured in her first book, and pointing out wildflowers and orchids.

By the end of term III the Fifth Form had camped there on twelve occasions and the Natural History Society had completed a survey of the birds and plants, and used the sanctuary for practical field work. These activities were seen as an extension to the classwork at school. The boys who had been involved in the project reported in their class notes in the school magazine of December 1947 that it had been a marvellous experience which provided them with all the fun and excitement possible.

After two years at Hutchins, Gordon Jones left to take up a position at Geelong College in Victoria. His untiring efforts with the Fifth Formers had enabled them to accomplish much in a short time. No more was done to the cabin, and although it was used infrequently over the next few years, the impetus that Gordon Jones had provided had gone. The school scouts and Hiking Club continued to visit the sanctuary occasionally but nothing was done to maintain the cabin, and it fell into disrepair and was destroyed by bushfires late in 1979. It had been an experiment in outdoor education and environmental studies, far ahead of its time.



THE HUTCHINS SCHOOL
71 NELSON ROAD, SANDY BAY
TASMANIA, 7005. Phone 25 3153

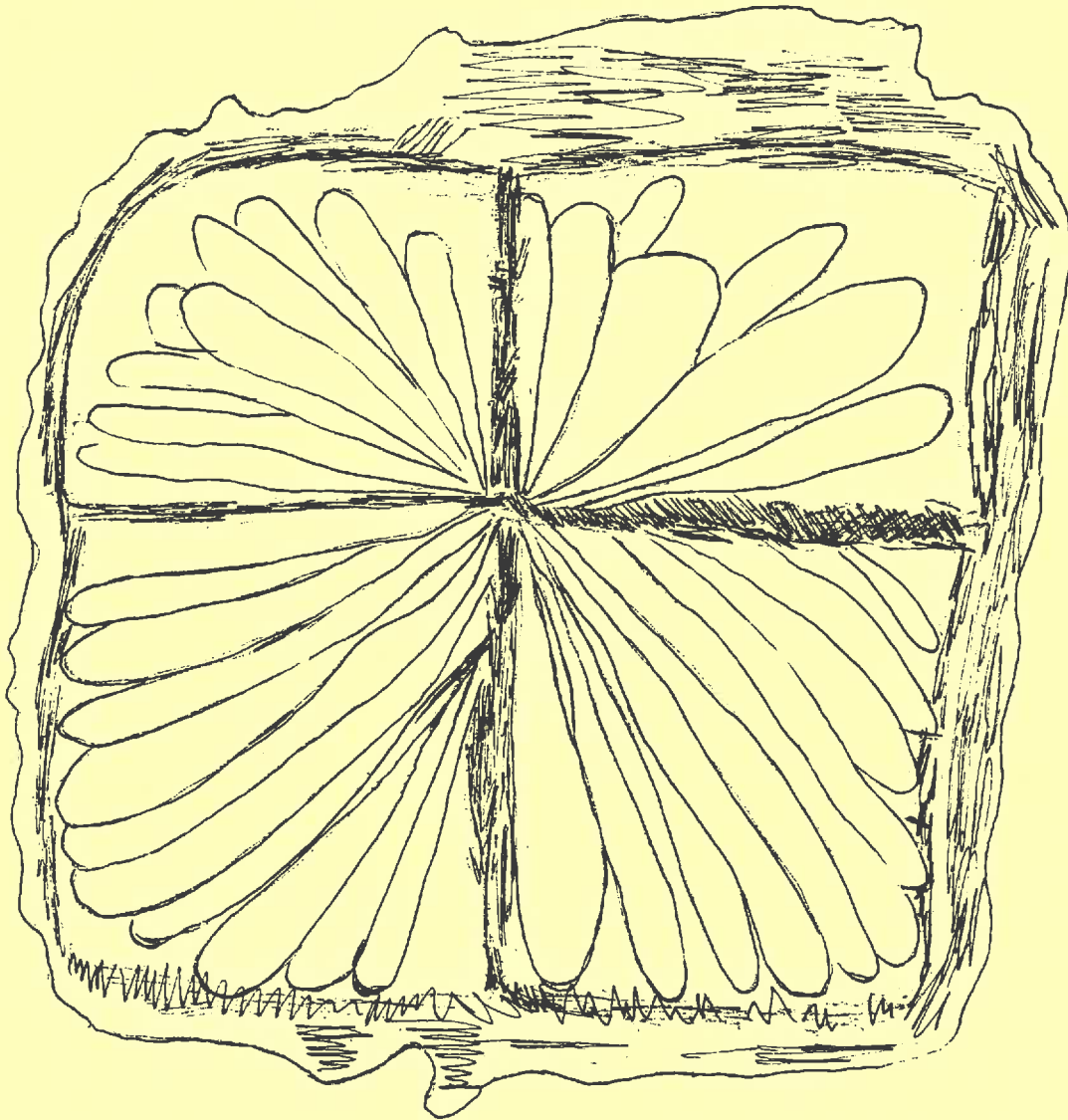
Dear Mrs Poynter,

10-8-90

My name is Lyn Clarke from 5M. I liked how you told us more about Nan Chauncy and how you took us on an exciting walk around Chauncy Vale. It was excellent. I also liked how we had to pay gumnuts to get through the tunnel-cave and how you showed us the Hutchins Hot remains. I thought it was a good idea to save Nan Chauncy's house. I told my mother and father about Chauncy Vale and they said that they went there when they were around 19 years old. My whole family would like to go to Chauncy Vale sometime. Thank you very much an exciting day for us.

Yours sincerely
Lyn Clarke 5M

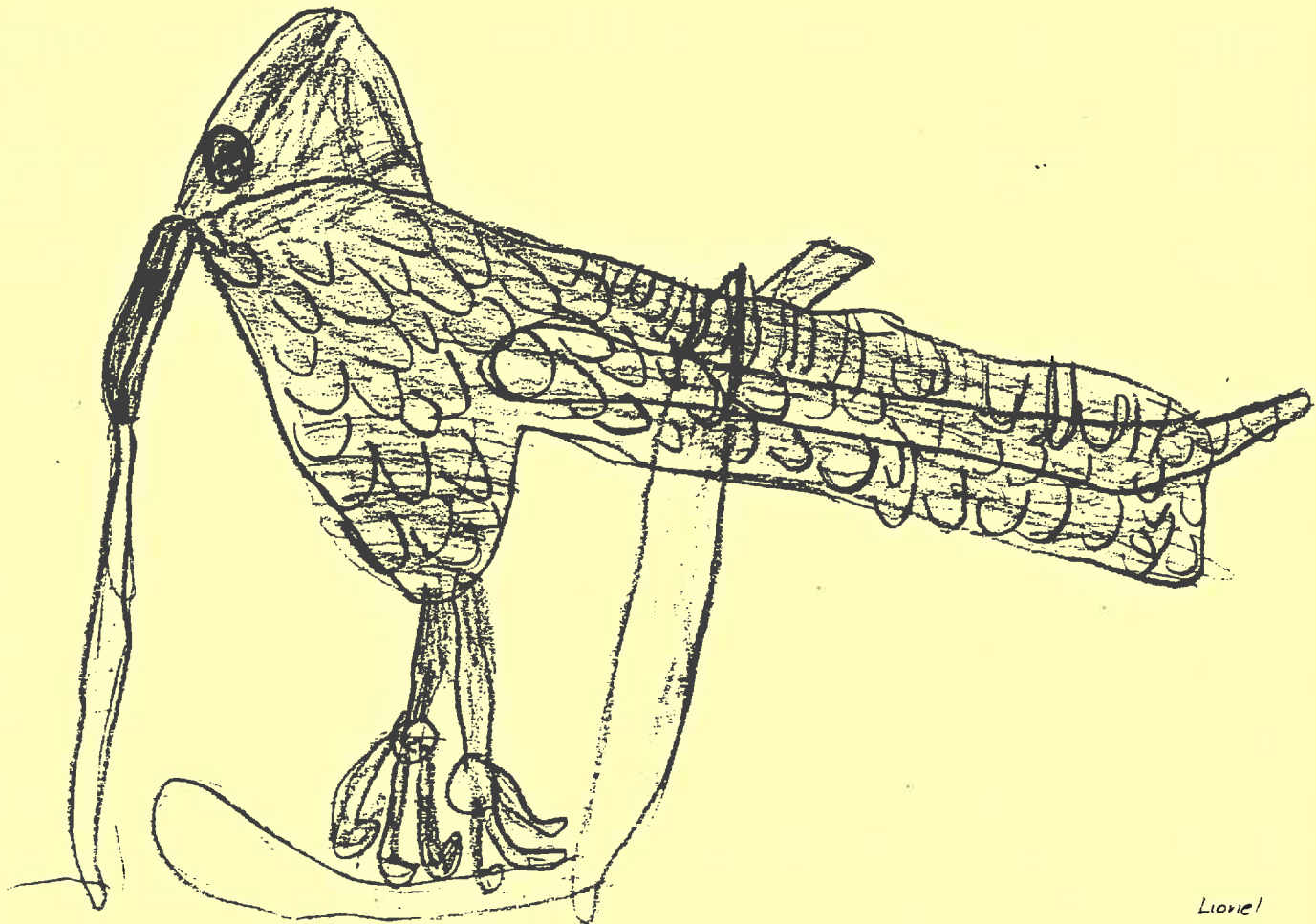
Pests on Eucalyptus trees



eaten by
a Possum
(we think)

Bluegum seed capsule

Blue Gum Seed Capsule by Colin Anstie
Collinsvale Primary School



Lionel

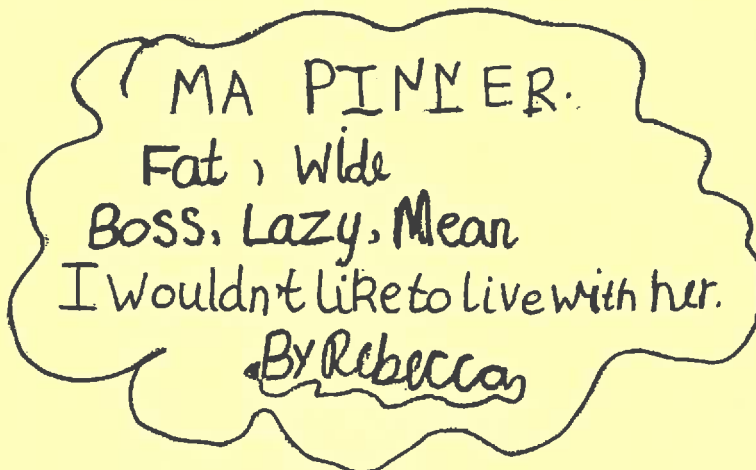
Forest Raven by Lionel



WHEN WE GOT TO CHAUNCY VALE THERE WAS MRS POYNTER TRYING TO BE MA PINNER. SHE WAS YELLING AT US. WHEN WE GOT TO THE GATE MA PINER GRABBED SCOTT AND MADE HIM SWEEP THE GROUND. JON GOLDSTONE

Pa Pinner
thin
gruff
wrinkled
bush man grumpy grandad.

by
Colin Williams



SHE LET US GO IN NAN CHAUNCYS HOUSE IT WAS VERY OLD THE LOUNGE ROOM WAS VERY CLEAN NOT LIKE THE BATHROOM IT SMELT HORRIBLE I LIKED THE OLD TYPE WRITER THE BEST. (MMA LAMP RILL.

WE WENT IN NANS COTTAGE IT SMELT RATHER STRANGE BUT BECUASE NO ONE HAD LIVED IN IT FOR ALONG TIME. WE SAW THE TYPEWRITER IT WAS REALLY OLD. THE KITCHEN WAS DIFFERENT TO THE KITCHEN,S WE HAVE TODAY. THE BEDROOM WAS SMALL SO WAS THE BED,S. THE WINDOWS WAS TINNY AND HAD WINDOW SHUTTERS.

AMELIA ASHBARRY.

MRS. POINTER DRESSED UP AS MA PINNER BUT SHE WASN'T FAT ENOUGH.

REBECCA



Ma Pinner
fat
screetchy
wobbly
sweaty
jelly woman.

by
Matthew Bantick

BOOKS BY NAN CHAUNCY

THEY FOUND A CAVE

Illustrated by Margaret Horder
 Published by Oxford University Press 1948
 Childrens Library Edition 1959
 Filmed at Hobart and Chauncy Vale by Island Films
 Translated into Portugese and German
 New Edition - Penguin 1987.

WORLD'S END WAS HOME

Illustrated by Shirley Hughes
 Published by Oxford University Press 1952
 Childrens' Library Edition 1958
 Translated into Swedish and Dutch
 Americans edition published by Franklin Watts 1961

A FORTUNE FOR THE BRAVE

Illustrated by Margaret Horder
 Published by Oxford University Press 1954
 Reprinted 1964
 American edition 1961
 Translated into German

TIGER IN THE BUSH

Illustrated by Margaret Horder
 Published by Oxford University Press
Australian Book of the Year Award 1958
 Translated into Swedish, Danish, French, Norwegian, Italian and Russian
 American edition 1961

DEVIL'S HILL

Illustrated by Geraldine Spence
 Published by Oxford University Press 1958
Australian Book of the Year Award 1958
 Translated into Swedish, Danish, French, Norwegian, Italian and Russian
 American edition 1961

TANGARA

Illustrated by Brian Wildsmith

Published by Oxford University Press 1960

Australian Children's Book of the Year Award 1961

"Diploma of Merit" - Hans Christian Anderson Award 1961

American edition published by Franklin Watts as *The Secret Friends*

Translated into German, Japanese, Danish

New edition published by Penguin 1987, 1991

HALF A WORLD AWAY

Illustrated by Annette Macarthur-Onslow

Published by Oxford University Press 1962

American edition 1963

Cadmus edition (in Braille) 1966

THE ROARING FORTY

Illustrated by Annette Macarthur-Onslow

Published by Oxford University Press 1963

American edition - F Watts 1963

Translated into Dutch, German, Italian, Finish, Africaans, Slovak and French

HIGH AND HAUNTED ISLAND

Illustrated by Victor G Ambrus

Published by Oxford University Press 1964

American edition 1965

Translated into German

THE SKEWBALD PONY

Drawings by David Parry

Published by Nelson 1965

PANIC AT THE GRANGE

Illustrated by Peter Lord

Published by Oliver and Boyd 1965

MATHINNA'S PEOPLE

Illustrated by Victor G Ambrus

Published by Oxford University Press 1967

Translated into Danish, Italian

American edition published as *Hunted in their Own Land*, Seabury Press 1973

BEEKEEPING

Illustrated by Jane Walker

(Life in Australia Series)

Published by Oxford University Press 1968

LIZZIE LIGHTS

Illustrated by Judith White

Published by Oxford University Press 1968

THE LIGHTHOUSE KEEPER'S SON

Illustrated by Victor G Ambrus

Published by Oxford University Press 1969

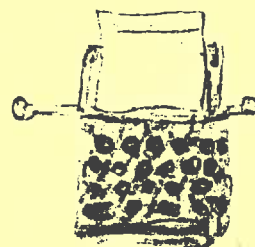
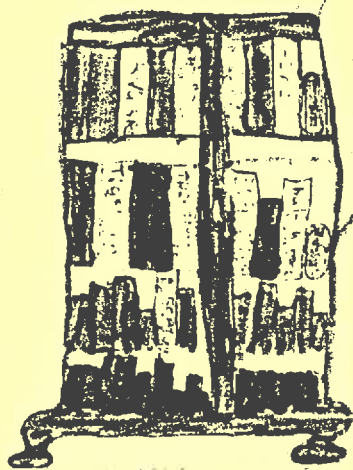
PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

by Nan Chauncy and Others

Compendium (Life in Australia Series)

Published by Oxford University Press 1971

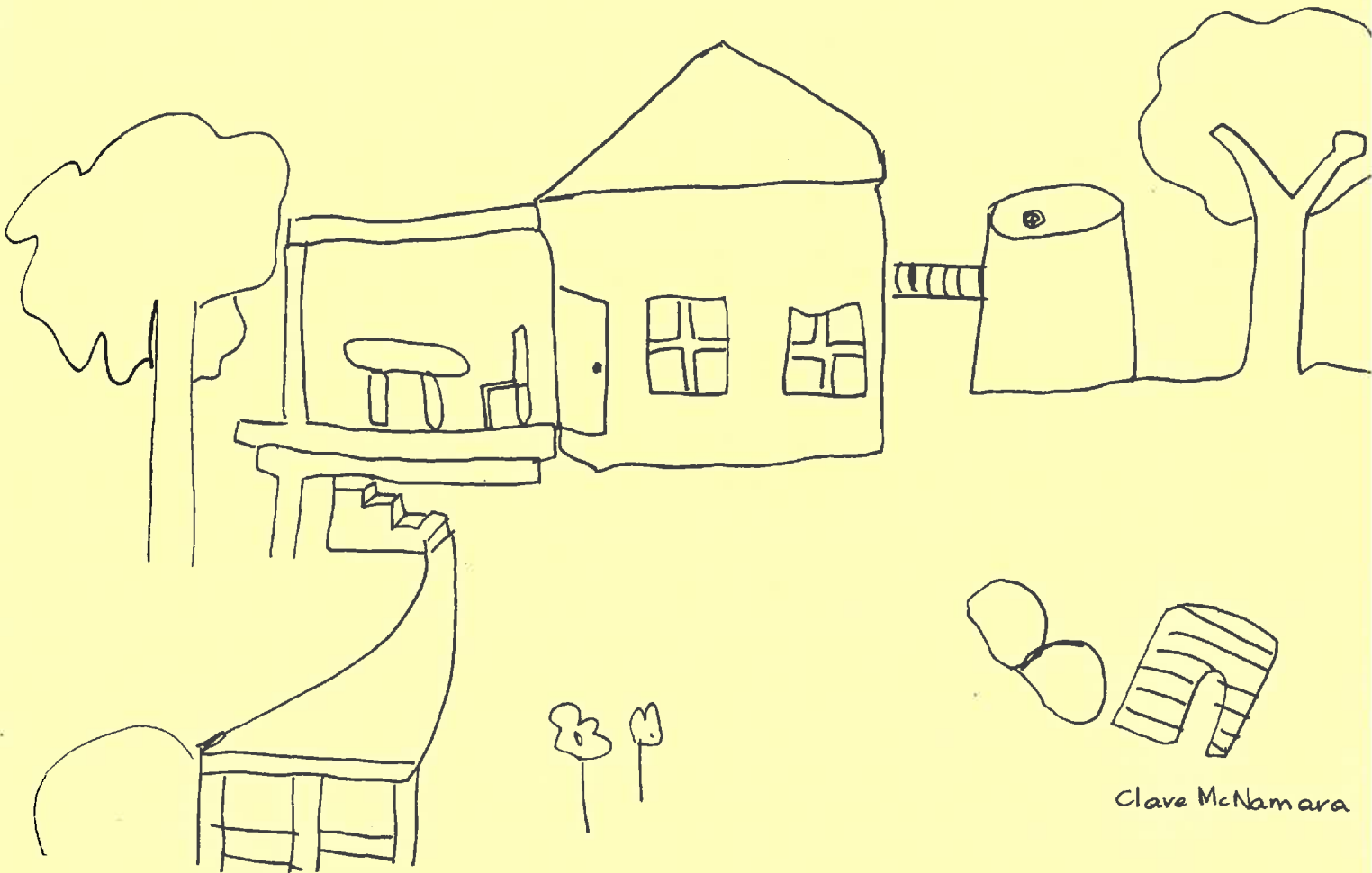
by
Tracy
Graney



There was a glass cabinet with all the books that she wrote. There were three medals for her award winning books.

by Trent

Trevor and Lyndon found Nan Chauncy's little house.
It looked like a neat little cottage built by the convicts.
I discovered some pink flowering plants at Capra Cave.
by Jason



We had a look inside Nan Chauncy's house. The bedrooms were small with tiny windows. The stove was very small and much different from our stoves now.

Meredith Burch, Blackmans Bay Primary School

PLANT SPECIES LIST
CHAUNCY VALE WILDLIFE SANCTUARY IDENTIFIED
1985 - 1992

Pteridophyta: Ferns

- Adiantum aethiopicum* - Maidenhair Fern
Asplenium flabellifolium - Necklace Fern
A. bulbiferum - (5 plants) - Mother Spleenwort
Blechnum minus - Soft Water-fern
B. nudum - Fishbone Water-fern
B. wattsi - Hard Water-fern
Cheilanthes sieberi - Mulga Fern
Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia
Dicksonia antarctica - Soft Tree-fern
Hymenophyllum cupressiforme - Common Filmy-fern
Lindsaea linearis - Screw Fern
Microsorium diversifolium - Kangaroo Fern
Pellaea falcata - Sickle Fern
Pleurosorus rutifolius - Blanket Fern
Polystichum proliferum - Mother Shield-fern
Pteridium esculentum - Bracken
Rumohra adiantiformis - Shield Hare's-foot or Leathery Shield-fern

Dicotyledoneae

- Acacia dealbata* - Silver Wattle
A. mearnsii - Black Wattle
A. melanoxylon - Blackwood
A. verticillata - Prickly Moses

Acaena novae zelandiae - Buzzy
Acrotriche serrulata - Ants Delight
Allocasuarina monilifera - She-Oak
A. littoralis - Bull Oak
Aotus ericoides - Golden Pea
Asterotrichion discolor - Ribbon Wood
Astroloma humifusum - Native Cranberry

Banksia marginata - Silver Banksia
Bedfordia salicina - Blanket Leaf
Beyeria viscosa - Pinkwood
Boronia anemonifolia - Boronia
Bossiaea cordigera)
B. prostrata) Yellow Peas
B. riparia)
Brachyscome scapiformis - Blue Daisy
Bursaria spinosa - Prickly Box

Carduus pycnocephalus
Cardamine hirsuta - Bittercress
Cassinia aculeata - Dolly Bush
Cerastium sp.
Cirsium vulgare - Spear thistle
Clematis aristata
Comesperma volubile - Blue Love Creeper
Coprosma quadrifida - Native Currant
Cyathodes glauca - Cheese Berry
Cymbonotus lawsonianus - Perennial Herb

Daucus glochidiatus
Daviesia ulicifolia - Native Gorse
Dichondra repens
Dodonaea viscosa ssp. *spathulata* - Native Hop

Einadia nutans
Epacris impressa - Pink Heath
Eucalyptus amygdalina - Black Peppermint
E. globulus - Blue Gum
E. obliqua - Stringybark
E. ovata - Black Gum or Swamp Gum
E. pulchella - White Peppermint
E. tenuiramis - Silver Peppermint
E. viminalis - Manna Gum
Exocarpos cupressiformis - Native Cherry

Galium australe
Geranium solanderi
Gonocarpus tetragynus
G. teucroides
Goodenia ovata - Parrots Food

Haloragis sp.
Helichrysum obcordatum
H. scorpioides - Herb
Hydrocotyle sp.
Hypericum gramineum
Hypochoeris radicata - Flat Weed

Indigofera australis - Native Indigo

Lagenifera stipitata

Leptomeria drupacea

Leptospermum lanigerum - Woolly Teatree

L. scoparium - Teatree

Leucopogon ericoides - White Beard-Heath

Lissanthe strigosa - Peach Berry

Lomatia tinctoria - Guitar Plant

Notelaea ligustrina - Native Olive

Olearia floribunda)

O. viscosa) Daisy Bush

O. lirata)

Oxalis corniculata

Oxylobium ellipticum - Golden Rosemary

Parahebe derwentiana

Pelargonium australe

Pimelea ligustrina

P. nivea

Plantago varia - Plantain

Pomaderris apetala - Dogwood

Poranthera microphylla

Prostanthera lasianthos - Christmas bush

Pultenaea juniperina - Prickly Beauty

Ranunculus sp.

Scleranthus biflorus

Senecio hispidulus

S. lautus

Solenogyne gunnii

Stackhousia monogyna - Candles

Stylidium graminifolium - Trigger plant

Styphelia adscendens

Tetradlea labillardierei - Black-eyed Susan

Ulex europaeus - Gorse

Viola hederacea - Purple/white Violets

Wahlenbergia gracilis - Blue Bells

Zieria arborescens - Stinkwood

Monocotyledoneae - orchids, grasses, bulbs, irises

Acianthus pusillus - Gnat Orchid

Agrostis sp. - Grass

Caladenia carnea - Pink Fingers

Carex appressa - Sedge

Chiloglottis gunnii - Common Bird Orchid

Danthonia (2 species)

Dianella revoluta - Blue Lily, Flax Lily

D. tasmanica

Diplarrena moraea - Native Iris

Diuris pardina - Leopard Orchid

Drymphila cyanocarpa - Turquoise Berry or Native Solomon's Seal

Gahnia grandis - Cutting Grass

Holcus lanatus - Yorkshire Fog-grass

Juncus gregiflorus)

J. pauciflorus) Rushes

J. pallidus)

Lepidosperma laterale - Sword Sedge

Lomandra longifolia - Sagg

Luzula sp - Woodrush

Poa sp. - Grass

Potamogeton tricarinatus

Pterostylis foliata - Slender Greenhood

P. longifolia - Tall Greenhood

P. pedunculata - Maroon-hood

Isolepis nodosus - Club Rush

Schoenus apogon - Bog Rush

Stipa sp. - Grass

Thelymitra cyanea - Veined Sun Orchid

T. ixioides - Dotted Sun Orchid

The following species were listed between 1945 and 1949 by Heather and Nan Chauncy. Their references were Rodway and Thistle Harris. It is doubtful that several species exist in the Sanctuary, but as the list is of historical importance it has been reproduced as a record. Where possible the names have been updated according to Buchanan et al 1989 classification.

Monocotyledoneae

- Bulbine bulbosa - Onion Lily
- Caladenia cucullata
- Corybas aconitiflorus - Spurred Helmet Orchid
- Cryptostylis subulata - Large Tongue Orchid
- Dipodium roseum - Hyacinth Orchid
- Diuris pardina - Spotted Double Tails or Leopard Orchid
- Gastrodia sesamoides - Potato Orchid
- Glossodia major - Parson in Pulpit
- Prasophyllum fuscum - Leek Orchid (not regarded as occurring in Tasmania)
- Spiranthes sinensis ssp. australis - Austral Lady's Tresses
- Thelionema caespitosum - Blue Lily

Dicotyledoneae

- Acacia ulicifolia - Prickly Wattle (doubtful - probably *A. genistifolia*)
- Brachyscome decipiens - Daisy
- Centaurium erythraea - Wild Centuary
- Convolvulus erubescens
- Dillwynia glaberrima - Pea
- Hovea heterophylla
- Leptorhynchos squamatus - Scaly Buttons
- Podolepis jaceoides
- Platylobium formosum
- Pultenaea daphnides var. obcordata
- Rubus moluccanus (doubtful)
- Rubus parvifolius - Native Raspberry (regarded as not occurring in this habitat)
- Senecio vagus - Saw Groundsel
- Solanum laciniatum - Kargaroo Apple



Blackwood Seed Pods

Flowers from Her Garden

Foxglove intertwining in dead bushes,
Iris in her silken Dress.
Rosemary over loaded in scent,
Cactus,
Pine,
and Colombine are the one's that still remain.

Penny King



MAMMALS RECORDED AT CHAUNCY VALE WILDLIFE SANCTUARY 1945 - 1992

Platypus - *Ornithorhynchus anatinus*
 Echidna - *Tachyglossus aculeatus*

Dusky marsupial mouse - *Antechinus swainsonii*
 Swamp marsupial mouse - *A. minimus minimus*
 White-footed Dunnart - *Sminthopsis leucopus leucopus*

Forester Kangaroo - *Macropus gigantus tasmaniensis* (introduced)
 Bennetts Wallaby - *M. rufogriseus rufogriseus*
 Tasmanian Pademelon - *Thylogale billardierii*
 Tasmanian Bettong - *Bettongia gaimardi*
 Long-nosed Potoroo - *Potorous tridactylus apicalis*

Possoms - Brushtail - *Trichosurus vulpecula fuliginosus*
 Common Ringtail - *Pseudocheirus peregrinus viverrinus*
 Eastern Pygmy - *Cercartetus nanus nanus*
 Little Pygmy - *C. lepidus*

Sugar Glider - *Petaurus breviceps breviceps*
 Common Wombat - *Vombatus ursinus tasmaniensis*
 Bandicoot - Southern Brown - *Isodon obseculus affinis*
 Eastern Barred - *Perameles gunnii*
 Spotted-tailed Quoll - *Dasyurus maculatus maculatus*
 Eastern Quoll - *D. viverrinus*
 Tasmanian Devil - *Sarcophilus harrisii*
 Swamp Rat - *Rattus lutreolus velutinus*
 Water Rat - *Hydromys chrysogaster*
 Broad-toothed Rat (or mouse) - *Mastacomys fuscus fuscus*
 Long-tailed Mouse - *Pseudomys higginsii*
 Bats - Great Pipistrelle - *Falsistrellus tasmaniensis*
 Gould's Wattled Bat - *Chalinolobus gouldii*
 Chocolate Wattled Bat - *C. morio*

Feral animals

Sheep - *Ovis aries*
 Cat - *Felis catus*
 House mouse - *Mus musculus*
 Black Rat - *Rattus rattus*
 Rabbit - *Oryctolagus cuniculus cuniculus*
 Goat - *Capra hircus*



R Poynter

Ben Macqueen and Sam Poynter at "Whirlpool Rocks"



EXCHing

You can see out
all over the trees

trees growing in the
rock

leaves rustling

Like you're
flying

It's different

YOU are
Welcome
To Chauncy
Vale
and it will
be the most
fantastic Day
of your life!

communicating

Enormous

A good scene

romantic



Holy Rosary
Claremont

BIRD SPECIES LIST CHAUNCY VALE WILDLIFE SANCTUARY 1945 - 1992

Little Pied Cormorant - *Phalacrocorax melanoleucos melanoleucos**
 White-faced Heron - *Ardea novaehollandiae*

Pacific Black Duck - *Anas superciliosa superciliosa*
 Maned duck - *Chenonetta jubata*

Brown Goshawk - *Accipiter fasciatus fasciatus*
 Grey Goshawk - *A. novaehollandiae novaehollandiae*
 Wedge-tailed Eagle - *Aquila audax*

Peregrine Falcon - *Falco peregrinus macropus*
 Brown Falcon - *F. berigora tasmanica*

Stubble Quail - *Coturnix novaezelandiae**
 Brown Quail - *C. australis*
 Tasmanian Native-Hen - *Gallinula mortierii*

Masked Lapwing - *Vanellus miles novaehollandiae*

Common Bronzewing Pigeon - *Phaps chalcoptera*

Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo - *Calyptorhynchus funereus xanthanotus*

Musk Lorikeet - *Glossopsitta concinna**

Swift Parrot - *Lathamus discolor*
 Eastern Rosella - *Platyercus eximius diemenensis*
 Green Rosella - *P. caledonicus*
 Pallid Cuckoo - *Cuculus pallidus*
 Fan-tailed Cuckoo - *C. pyrrhophanus prionurus*
 Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo - *Chrysococcyx basalis**
 Shining Bronze-Cuckoo - *C. lucidus plagosus*

Southern Boobook - *Ninox novaeseelandiae leucopsis*
 Masked Owl - *Tyto novaehollandiae castanops*

Tawny Frogmouth - *Podargus strigoides strigoides*

Australian Owlet-nightjar - *Aegotheles cristatus tasmanicus*

White-throated Needletail - *Hirundapus caudacutus*

Laughing Kookaburra - *Dacelo novaeguineae novaeguineae*

Welcome Swallow - *Hirundo neoxena*
Tree Martin - *Cecropis nigricans nigricans*

Richard's Pipit - *Anthus novaeseelandiae**

Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike - *Coracina novaehollandiae*

Blackbird - *Turdus merula*
Flame Robin - *Petroica phoenicea*
Pink Robin - *P. rodinogaster**
Scarlet Robin - *P. multicolor boodang*
Dusky Robin - *Melanodryas vittata*

Olive Whistler - *Pachycephala olivacea*
Golden Whistler - *P. pectoralis*

Grey Shrike-Thrush - *Colluricincla harmonica harmonica*

Satin Flycatcher - *Myiagra cyanoleuca*
Grey Fantail - *Rhipidura fuliginosa albiscapa*

Spotted Quail Thrush - *Cinlosoma punctatum dovei*

Superb Fairy-wren - *Malurus cyaneus cyaneus*

White-browed Scrubwren - *Sericornis frontalis humilis*
Scrubtit - *S. magnus*
Brown Thornbill - *Acanthiza pusilla diemenensis*
Tasmanian Thornbill - *A. ewingii*
Yellow-rumped Thornbill - *A. chrysorrhoa*

Yellow Wattlebird - *Anthochaera paradoxa*
Noisy Miner - *Manorina melanocephala melanocephala*
Yellow-throated Honeyeater - *Lichenostomus flavicollis*
Strong-billed Honeyeater - *Melithreptus validirostris*
Black-headed Honeyeater - *M. affinis*
Crescent Honeyeater - *Phylidonyris pyrrhoptera inornata*
New Holland Honeyeater - *P. novaehollandiae canescens*
Eastern Spinebill - *Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris*

Spotted Pardalote - *Pardalotus punctatus*
Striated Pardalote - *P. striatus striatus*

Silvereye - *Zosterops lateralis lateralis*

European Goldfinch - *Carduelis carduelis*
European Greenfinch - *C. chloris*

House Sparrow - *Passer domesticus*

Beautiful Firetail - *Emblema bella*

Common Starling - *Sturnus vulgaris*

Dusky Woodswallow - *Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus*

Grey Butcherbird - *Cracticus torquatus cinereus*

Australian Magpie - *Gymnorhina tibicen hypoleuca*

Grey Currawong - *Strepera versicolor arguta*

Black Currawong - *S. fuliginosa*

Forest Raven - *Corvus tasmanicus tasmanicus*

** Denotes sighting to be verified.*



Insect Pests on Gum Leaves
Stuart King, Collinsvale Primary School

<p>ASSORTED SPECIES FOUND AT CHAUNCY VALE WILDLIFE SANCTUARY 1946 - 1992</p>

Tiger Snake - *Notechis ater*
 Copperhead Snake - *Austrelaps superbus*
 White-lipped Whip Snake - *Drysdalia coronoides*
 Blotched Blue Tongue Lizard - *Tiliqua nigrolutea*
 She Oak Skink - *Cyclodomorphus. casuarinae*
 Mountain Dragon - *Tympanocryptis diemensis*

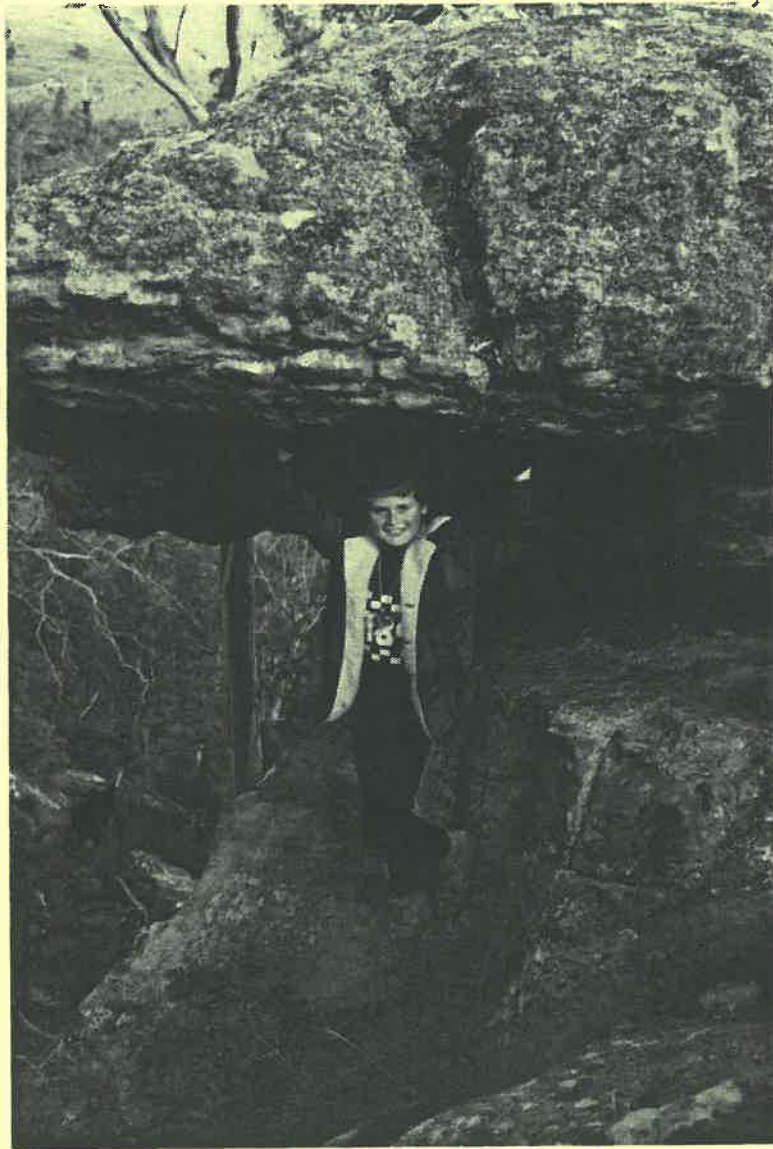
Tasmanian Smooth Frog - *Geocrinia laevis*
 Southern Bull Frog - *Limnodynastes dumerili insularis*
 Brown Tree Frog - *Litoria ewingii*
 Southern Toadlet - *Pseudophryne semimarmorata*

Common Brown Butterfly - *Heteronympha merope salazar*
 Bright-eyed Brown Butterfly - *Heteronympha cordace*
 Australian Painted Lady Butterfly - *Cynthia kershawi*
 Australian Admiral Butterfly - *Bassaritis itea*

Glass Snails - *Oxychilis cellarius*
 Glass Snails - *Cerualla vestita*

Huntsman spider - *Delena cancerides*
 Scorpion - *Cercophonius squama*
 Embioptera nauropterous)
 Beefly - *Marmasoma bombyliidae*) First records for Australia

Short-finned Eel - *Anguilla australia*
 Tasmanian Freshwater Crayfish - *Parastacoides tasmanicus*
 Freshwater Shrimp - *Paratya australiensis*



R Poynter

Chauncy Vale

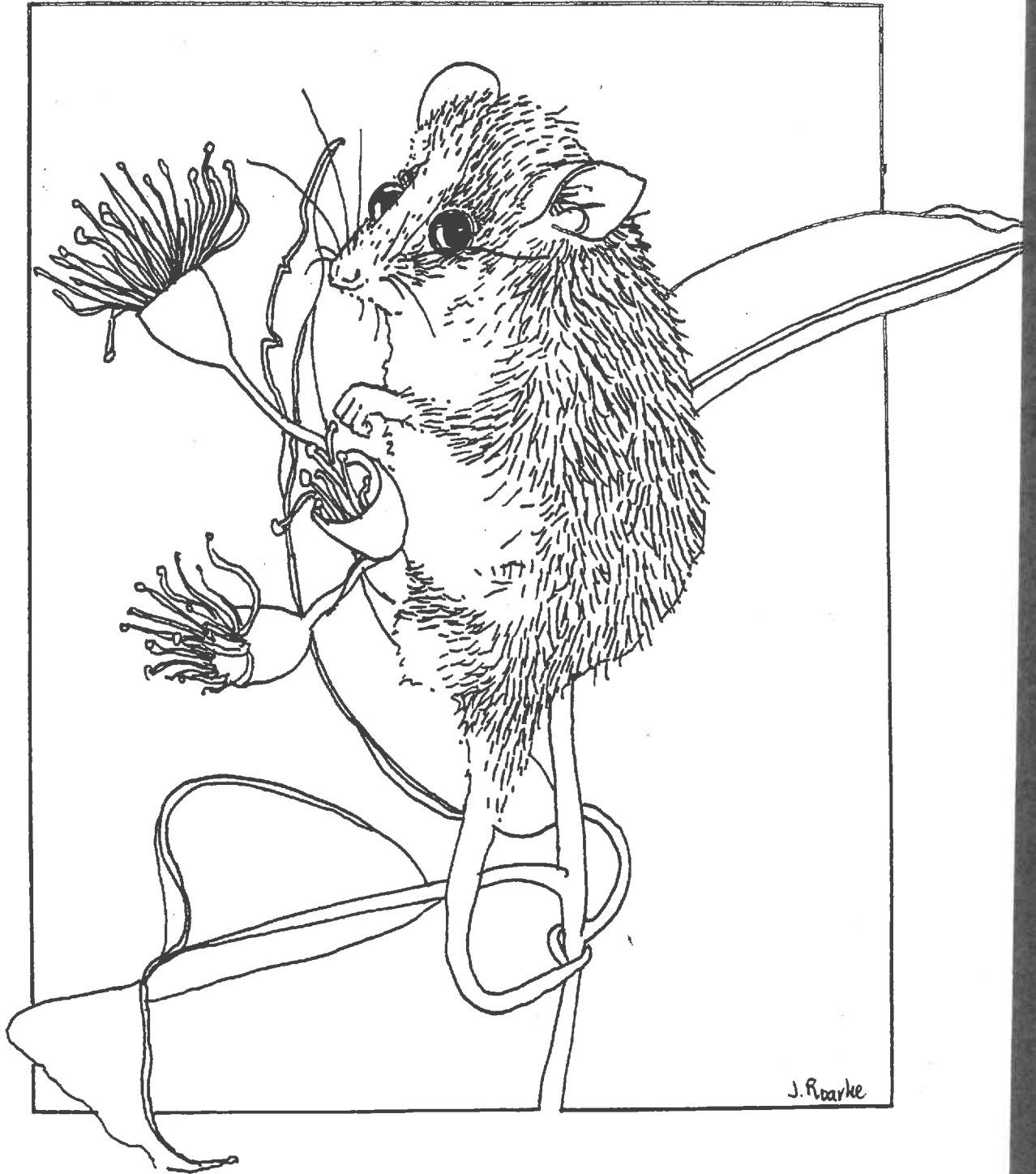
Quiet
Peaceful
Playing
Walking
Enjoying
Fun to be there!

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Banks, M.R., Cosgriff, J. W., Kemp N. R., (1978). A Tasmanian Triassic Stream Community. Australian Natural History, Vol. 19, No. 5. January - March, 150-157.
- Blakers, M., Davies, S.J.J.F., Reilly, P.N. (1984). The Atlas of Australian Birds. Royal Australasian Ornithologists Union, Melbourne University Press.
- Breckwolfdt, Roland (1986). The Last Stand. Department of Arts, Heritage and Environment, Canberra. Australian Government Publishing Service.
- Brown, S. Aboriginal Archaeological Resources in South East Tasmania. Occasional Paper No. 12. National Parks and Wildlife Service. April 1986.
- Buchanan, A. M., McGeary-Brown, A., Orchard A.E. A Census of the Vascular Plants of Tasmania. Tas. Herbarium Occ. Publication No.2 1989.
- Cameron, M. (Ed.), Launceston Field Naturalists Club. Guide to Flowers and Plants of Tasmania. Reed Books Pty. Ltd., Sydney, 1986.
- Canberra College of Advanced Education Library (1982). LuRees Archives Collection. Nancen Beryl Chauncy 1900 - 1970. Leaflet 1982.
- Chauncy, N. (1948). Alameda - A Building Within a Sanctuary. Wild Life. February 1948.
- Chauncy, N. Magnificent Port Davey. Saturday Evening Mercury, 17 March 1962.
- Chauncy, N. The Story of Rastus - A Wild Wombat. Wild Life, Part 1, September 1950. Part 2, October 1950.
- Chauncy Papers. Archives Office of Tasmania. NS 351/- Nos 1 - 34.
- Clark, J. The Aboriginal People of Tasmania. Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart, 1983.
- Cornell, Joseph Bharat (1979). Sharing Nature with Children, Watford Uk. Exley Publications.
- Davies, J. Land Systems of Tasmania. Region 6: South, East and Midlands. Department of Agriculture, Tasmania, 1988.
- Eastman, B. A Biography of a Tasmanian - Nan Chauncy. Pap. Proc. Tas. Hist. Res. Association, Hobart, 1978.

- Education Department of Tasmania. Trevallyn State Recreation Area. Teacher's Handbook, 1984.
- Elliot, G. Fun With Australian Plants. Melbourne. Hyland House Publishing Pty. Ltd., 1981.
- Fuhrer, B. A Field Companion to Australian Fungi. The Five Mile Press, Hawthorn, Australia, 1985.
- Gascoigne, T. Chauncy Vale. Magpies. No.1. March 1987: p.9.
- Gould League of Victoria. Environmental Starters, Environmental Log Book, Fun Book of Environmental Trails, Some Environmental Measuring Techniques, Making Trails, Junior Survival Series, The Way to Go: Excursion Guide, Feral Peril.
- Green, R. H. Birds of Tasmania. Foot and Playsted Pty. Ltd., Launceston, 1989.
- Hobart Walking Club Safety in the Bush. 1986.
- Hutchins School, School Magazines. December 1946, June and December 1947, June 1948.
- Kirkpartick, J. B., Backhouse, Sue. Native Trees of Tasmania. Pandani Press. Hobart, Tasmania, 1989.
- Leaman, D. E. Geological Survey Explanatory Report. Sheet 75 (8312N) Brighton. T J. Hughes. Government Printer, Tasmania, 1977.
- Macquarie, Lachlan. Lachlan Macquarie - Governor of N.S.W. Journals of His Tours in N.S.W. and V.D.L. 1810 - 1822. Published by the Library of Australian History in Association with the Library Council of N.S.W. Macarthur Press 1979.
- Melville, H. (Editor and Printer) The Van Diemen's Land Almanac. 1833.
- Mooney, N. J. and Brothers, N. P. The Peregrine Falcon. Australian Wildlife Research, 1987. 14.
- [The] National Trust of Australia (N.S.W.) (1981) Local History - Ideas and Suggestions for Teachers. Sydney. Heritage Council of New South Wales.
- Plomley, N. J. B. Friendly Mission - The Tasmanian Journals and Papers of G. A. Robinson. 1829 - 1834. Tasmanian Historical Research Association, 1966.
- Royal Australian Ornithologists Union (1978) The Emu, Journal of the Royal Australasia Ornithologists Union. Vol.77, May Supplement.

- Scanlon, A., Fish, G. J., Yaxley, M. L. (Editors) Behind the Scenery. Tasmania's land forms and geology. Department of Education and the Arts, Tasmania. Australia 1990.
- Schodder, R. Tidemann, S. C. (Editors) Reader's Digest, Complete Book of Australian Birds - 2nd Edition. Readers Digest Services, Sydney. 1986.
- Smith, S. J. Checklist of the Vertebrate Animals of Tasmania. St David's Park Publishing Hobart. 1990.
- Somerville, J. Tasmanian Timber Trees. Tasmania Media Centre, Education Department of Tasmania, 1981.
- Stancombe, G. Hawley. Highway in Van Diemen's Land. Halstead Press, 1969.
- Stephenson, B. Environmental Field Studies. A Handbook for Teachers. Curriculum Branch, Department of Education Queensland. January 1977.
- Strahan, R. (Ed.) The Australian Museum Complete Book of Australian Mammals. Angus and Robertson, 1983.
- Tasmanian Conservation Trust. Tasmanian Mammals. A Field Guide. Tasmanian Conservation Trust Inc., Hobart, 1987.
- Triggs, Barbara. Mammal Tracks and Signs. A Field Guide for South-eastern Australia, Oxford University Press, Melbourne, 1985.
- Van Matre, S. Sunship Earth. American Camping Association, Indiana, 1979.
- Victorian Bushwalking and Mountaineering Training Advisory Board. Bushwalking and Mountaineering Leadership Handbook. 1986.
- Victorian Schools' Nursery. Arbor Week Activities Books 1-3. Ministry of Education and Training (Office of Schools Administration) Victoria. 1991.
- Warrandyte South Primary School. A Model Primary Environmental Education Program. The Gould League of Victoria, Victorian Association for Environmental Education. (Undated)
- Weeding, J. S. A History of the Lower Midlands. Regal Press, Launceston, 1980.



J. Roarke