

# KANGAROO GROUND

## CHRONICLE

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**Andrew Ross Museum Inc.**

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Blacksmiths were an essential feature of the early years. John Fryer of Kangaroo Ground manufactured a fire cart similar to the one above for the Kangaroo Ground Fire Brigade in 1914. It cost just £7.10.00.

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- photo courtesy *Weekly Times*.

Seven 1958 Kangaroo Ground identities in Stevenson Hall the night they switched the power on in Kangaroo Ground. L-R: Barry Wills, Don Ness, Ted Evans, John Austin, Don Evans, Mal Gratton and Alan Money.

## By Sailing Ship from Scotland

"... after riding over the shingle roads and through harsh-looking forest of a silicious slate country, only an occasional attempt at cultivation was made ... but with gloomy prospects; but a turn in the road brought me suddenly into smiling fields and blooming gardens, with not an acre lost in wood or bush pasture ... Kangaroo Ground, It so happened that a Scotsman was lucky enough to buy most of the 'ground' and by cutting up his own section of 640 acres amongst his country men, and inducing other Northmen to settle, the whole of this fertile district was monopolised by the sons of Old Scotia."

So wrote school inspector James Bonwick about his Victorian horse-back visit in the 1850s to Donaldson's Kangaroo Ground - still stunning as we swing up Bell's Corner at Eltham College after Research and break into the beautiful panoramic and bountiful Kangaroo Ground highlands. But lucky! I'm not so sure.

In 1840 Alex Donaldson 23 (1817-1875) and his sister Isabella 25 (1815-1877) were sent to the new Melbourne from Fifeshire, Scotland, by their parents James Bruce Donaldson (1785-1856) and Isabella (1792-1872) to select farmland in the new colony. They chose a square mile (640 acres) being section XIX of the north-east extremity of Hoddle's square mile grid which opened up the fertile pastures of Kangaroo Ground. The following year, 1841, the Donaldson family arrived to take up the land for £640 and prepare it for surrounding Scottish tenant families. Early settlers from the sailing ship *David Clark* had taken up runs at 'the ground' but the Donaldsons were the first landowners with title to nearly half this rich oasis.

Like Bonwick, I had presumed the Donaldsons simply 'lucky' to have Kangaroo Ground after coming from 'poor' country in Fifeshire. Imagine then, my surprise this September when I visited Donaldson territory in Fifeshire to find the land as abundant and rich as their Kangaroo Ground properties. Rolled-up hay was everywhere abounding on the gently sloping dark and fertile land. No sign of crofters here - just rich producing harvest country. Land from Crail, Carnbee, Kilkenny, Anstruther, Rosebank, Bankhead, Sconie to Leven.

The Scots know how to pick good land. The Donaldsons may have needed some luck but we have to conclude they were canny and smart.

- Bruce Nixon

## Update

Featuring the slogan "Don't Let History Burn" the Andrew Ross Museum, the Kangaroo Ground Fire Brigade and the Primary School combined over the recent *Fire Awareness Week* for a display emphasising the destructive element of fire. Highlights of the display were the replica 1914 horse-drawn water-cart built by Bruce Ness for the Brigade's 1992 Centenary Celebrations and the many fire-theme illustrations produced by the local school children, together with the photographic material set up by Rob Douglas and Nicholas Pelling of the brigade. Our thanks to all who joined in to make the week-end a success.

Plenty Valley Community Radio in conjunction with the Andrew Ross Museum is currently recording Monday morning readings of the *Reminiscences of Andrew Ross*. Very soon these are expected to go to air between the hours of 9 and 12 on **FM-88.6**. Tune in to Norma Jordon's *Morning Magazine* each Monday to enjoy her "easy listening music" interspersed with laid-back interviews of local identities. Hear too, how Kangaroo Ground's first school-master viewed the local scene 140 years ago.

Currently the museum is negotiating with the Furphy family of *Furphy Foundries Shepparton* for a cast-iron 1920s model Furphy tank-end. As many may be aware, the family lived for many years in Kangaroo Ground at *Crown's Nest*, the site now occupied by *Weller's Restaurant*. What many may not know is that one of the family married Alexander Innes whose farm in 1851 was located on land now occupied by the school and museum. Joseph, the novelist, and John, the manufacturer of the water-cart, both received their schooling here under Andrew Ross.

Recently, the museum received \$800 from the shire under its 1995 Community Grants Program. Some months previously, the Shire indicated that it might be able to assist also with one of its many computers currently being disposed with in the process of its technology update. If so, it will certainly be an acquisition of benefit to the museum for use in cataloguing and the production of captions and information sheets.

A third edition of the *Reminiscences of Andrew Ross* will soon be available for those still without a copy. This has been made possible by an offer from the shire of a print-run of 150 copies at

just \$265.00. Recently the museum acquired also, additional copies of Alan Marshall's 1971 Eltham shire history, *Pioneers and Painters*. This beautifully illustrated volume is currently on sale at the museum for just \$12 - an ideal Christmas present. Another recent addition to our collection is Shirley Wiencke's *When the Wattles Bloom Again: the Life and Times of William Barak, Last Chief of the Yarra Tribe* - a must for anyone desiring to learn more of the Koorie people of the Yarra Valley. Orders for these and of course our own Kangaroo Ground book and other publications can be made on 7120 563 or by personal visit to the museum any Sunday afternoon of the year.

## Kangaroo Ground Blacksmiths

**John Barr** In much the same way as the service stations of today, an essential feature of the countryside prior to the advent of the motor-car was the village smithy. Kangaroo Ground gained its first with the arrival of John Barr from Scotland in the 1840s. After relinquishing his "smiddy" in Swanston Street Melbourne, John purchase the 80 acres embracing the present-day supply store to farm and serve the smithing needs of the local community and the occasional traveller passing through.



- photo courtesy John Scarce.

When John Barr moved here to Kangaroo Ground in 1849, John Cook, his partner in the Swanston Street "Smiddy" set up at Richford on the Romsey Road.

**Charles Draper** The next smith to arrive was Charles Draper who with his family arrived in Port Phillip in 1852. Charles set up first, as wheelwright and blacksmith, alongside the present crossing on the Lower Plenty. Soon after, he moved to Kangaroo Ground to take up the position of farm overseer on the Donaldson *Square-Mile*. Of one thing we can be certain, the work of these two early tradesmen centred on the maintenance and repair of the wooden-beamed ploughs and farmers' drays in constant use around the district's notoriously difficult soils.

**Thomas Morrison** Little is known of this particular blacksmith other than his listing as such at *View Hill* Kangaroo Ground in 1868 - perhaps the Ness family have additional information as to his identity.

**William Everitt** The *Evelyn Observer* of 17 November 1893 carries this item: 'The Everitt Brothers have started a blacksmith shop next to Weller's Hotel'. William, one of the brothers, is listed in the Eltham rate books as coachbuilders on a ½ acre of land owned by John Donaldson. School records further locate the family at Kangaroo Ground from 1908 until 1921. Les Johnson, whose home still survives alongside the cemetery, is said to have been a relative of the Everitts.

**Jethro Fryer** School and Fire Brigade records locate the children of this blacksmith as commencing school at Kangaroo Ground in 1914. Until the late 1920s, the Fryer smithy stood alongside that of the Everitts on the low side of the Main Road between the Yarra Glen and Wattle Glen Road intersections - there is believed to have been great rivalry between these two establishments!

**Arthur Butler Young** Another early blacksmith was Arthur Butler Young who, in 1871, applied for a 50 acre selection on the Yarra Flats Road a kilometre or so north east of the Kangaroo Ground Cemetery. Earlier on, under the 1865 Land Act, he acquired the 60 acre selection to its east with a Watsons Creek frontage. On his 50 acre road-side block Arthur built a 22 ft by 12 ft. weatherboard-and-shingle home with beside it a 30 ft. by 12 ft. blacksmith's shop. Two of the Young children were born on the property. Apparently, with the demise of the Yarra Track, income from arthur's smithy and farm proved

insufficient for his family of four - in 1874, they moved instead to Alexandra and later on, it seems, Preston. Doug Orford of Eltham is a present day descendant of this Arthur Butler Young of Kangaroo Ground.

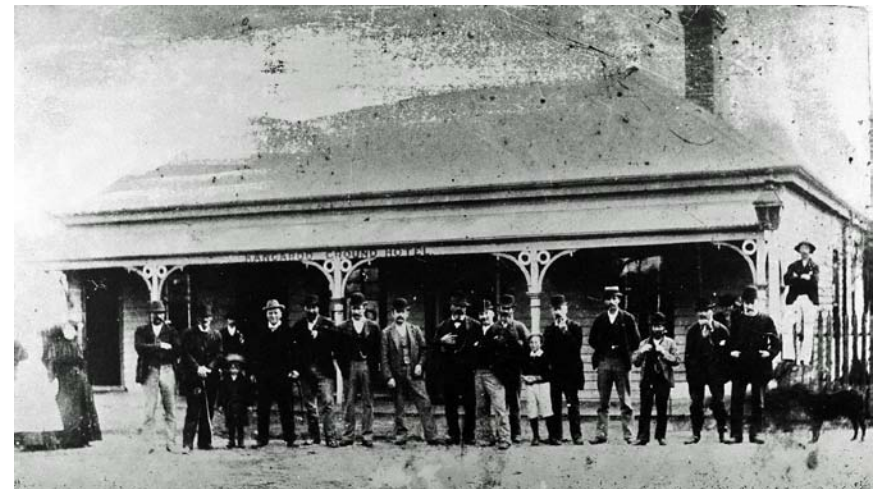


Arthur Butler Young at his Preston forge c 1875.  
- photo courtesy Doug Orford.

**John Weller** In 1907, John is listed in the shire rate book in a blacksmith's hop and house on 2 ½ acres of Donaldson's section XIX with a net annual value of £20. These were the days when the Main Road passed below his mother's pub, alongside. John would probably have learnt his trade from the Everitt brothers when they operated the smithy alongside the pub.

**Jack Stevenson** The grandson of the Christmas Hills pioneer, Jack Stevenson of *Bankhead*, filled the role of the district blacksmith after the Everitts and Fryers departed the scene.

**Joseph Mess** Joseph was another acknowledged to have been a practitioner of the fine art of smithing in the years that saw the departure of the horse and the arrival of the motor-car.



- photo courtesy Floberg Family  
Locals photographed outside the second Kangaroo Ground Hotel c 1900.

## James Bonwick

*Rides Out and About* was written by James Bonwick probably between 1856 and 1862 - the year it was published. Bonwick was a prolific writer of over 60 publications and his first historical work *The Discovery and Settlement of Port Phillip* was published in 1856 in Melbourne.

Born in 1817 and educated in England, Bonwick arrived with his wife Esther at Hobart Town in 1841 where he opened Sir John Franklin's school before joining the Gold Rush in 1852. In 1856, after opening his own boarding school in Kew, he was appointed an inspector of the Denominational Schools Board. However, after 4 years he was forced to abandon his extensive horseback tours of Victorian Schools due to a coaching accident.

Following Bonwick's numerous publications the N S W government appointed him its official archivist until 1902 when he returned to England again and died in 1906, his wife having died in 1901. Of their 7 children, 2 died in infancy, the eldest died before Bonwick, 2 settled in England and 2 left descendants in Victoria. We can assume a close bond between Kangaroo Ground's exceptional educator, Andrew Ross.

- Bruce Nixon



## RIDES OUT AND ABOUT

James Bonwick 1862

RAMBLES OF AN AUSTRALIAN SCHOOL INSPECTOR.

THE LONGEST STAGE-RIDE IN THE WORLD.

AN ADVENTURE IN THE DESERT

### THE KANGAROO GROUND

There are some curious geological oases in Australia, as well as in the Sahara. From amidst a realm of partial sterility will suddenly arise a little garden of beauty. This is strikingly conspicuous in the upland region. There the non-productive palaeozoic rocks prevail, and the *débris* furnish soil but for the feeble grass beneath the stringy-bark forest; but wherever the volcanic element is found, the change is as sudden as pleasing. Upon basaltic hills the trees are more varied in kind and luxurious in growth, and in the basaltic hollows the richest verdure and closest of herbage give promise of abundant crops to the farmer.

It was such a place as this that met my eye after riding over the shingle roads and through harsh-looking forests of silicious slate country. Only an occasional attempt at cultivation was made, and that in the most favourable glens, with but gloomy prospects; but a turn in the road brought me suddenly into smiling fields and blooming gardens, with not an acre lost in wood or bush pasture.

In the early days of the colony a man was seeking a "run" for a flock, and was about to turn disheartened from his tour, when he suddenly fell in with this charming spot, and saw its rich grass grazed over by a mob of kangaroos. He returned to tell a tale of this Kangaroo Ground.

But I found a moral oasis as well as a physical one: a good school was there.

It so happened that a Scotchman was lucky enough to buy most of this "ground"; and by cutting up his own section of six hundred and forty acres among his country men, and inducing other Northmen to settle, the whole of this fertile district (itself but four square miles in extent) was monopolized by the sons of Old Scotia.

Such a people, however ardent in the pursuit of wealth and cut off from civilization by an intervening country of a most impracticable kind for travelling, would not be long without provision for religious ordinances and the means of instruction for youth. A building was erected to serve both purposes; it was rudely constructed of slabs of timber and sapling logs, covered up partially with mud to stop the wind-holes. A house of the schoolmaster was next in order; and, with successive additions, very suitable premises for the bush were there established. The garden-ground of the institution, also a free gift of the people, was in admirable order, and aided materially the finances and comforts of the teacher.

Considerable difficulty exists in the colonies generally, but in sparsely populated districts particularly, in carrying out a scheme of public instruction; because of the mixture of Protestants and Roman Catholics.

The Irish national system does not please either Protestant minister nor the Catholic priest, who both see no provision for the religious instruction of the youth of their communion unless they themselves attend the school to communicate it. Such a duty, in the peculiar circumstances of the colony, is next to impossible, except in large towns, as a clergyman may have charge of a district several miles in extent. Many Protestants would be content with the adoption of any school where the Bible was read without respect to the denomination under whose auspices it was formed. 8

The Government try to meet the difficulty by authorising the establishment of school by any Protestant body or by the Catholic Church, permitting any creed to be taught therein, but providing that no children be required to read a book or attend religious instruction to which their parents have conscientious objections. Still, this does not remove the suspicion of undue influence or unfair advantage;

and although I frequently met with Protestants in Catholic schools, and more frequently Catholics in Protestant schools, a natural jealousy exists, and the master feels himself hindered in the freedom of his instruction, or is tempted to proselytize.

But in Kangaroo Ground no such inconvenience was felt, as the population was absolutely Protestant. The school was essentially Scotch, where the Assembly's Catechism could be introduced without any interference with the rights of conscience. While the Presbyterian clergy will often require the catechism to be used in their schools, and the Roman Catholics always, it is very rarely that the Episcopalians insist upon the teaching of their own peculiar tenets; and I know no instance in my district of the Wesleyan Catechism being found in a day school. But this may arise from the superior gregariousness of the Scotch and Irish, and the stronger observance of national customs; the Englishman quietly shakes off his own peculiarities.

Thus the Presbyterian school is always for a Scotch community, and a Catholic school for an Irish one. English schools, though nominally sectarian, are practically open. In the largest Church of England school in Victoria, not one-half the children belong to the Episcopalian body. The one Wesleyan school in the bush I found, to my astonishment, that thirty out of seventy-six upon the roll were Roman Catholics, and these were not required to read the scriptures. The subsequent establishment of another school by the priest, though diminishing the income of the original institution of the township did certainly give freer scope to its training system. In a district where the majority was Irish, the Protestants attended the Catholic school, without interference with their religious views. But as, in spite of Governmental regulations, disputes will arise in these mixed schools, the Kangaroo Ground was preserved in peace by the uniformity of faith.

The farmers of that neighbourhood were to be even satisfied with ordinary instruction, and that given by one of the ablest and most worthy masters in the colony, who conducted an evening as well as day school for the accommodation of the people; they demanded the establishment of an industrial school. They wisely saw, as agriculturists, the advantage of physical training for youth, and of

practical attention, under the eye of a suitable teacher, to improved modes of culture, a knowledge of agricultural chemistry, and all the appliances of high scientific farming.

At the time of my first visit this industrial element had been grafted on the original school. The portion of land, however, in which the operations were to be conducted was inadequate in extent and inferior in character, as well as insufficiently provided with means for its cultivation. There was a scene attractive enough to the tourist - a wooded knoll, a romantic gorge, a trickling stream, but only severe toil and heavy outlay could make it even approximately of any advantage. It was a fine opportunity for employing science upon a bed of gravel and a flinty rock. But such experiments would be of little use to lads who had to live in a country where labour was high, and manure not easily obtained. With the growth of colonial public instruction this attempt at an industrial school will resolve itself into a flourishing institution. At any rate, the boys could, even in that barren spot, vary their work of digging roots in digging for gold, as the region around is an auriferous one, and yellow crystals have been found on those palaeozoic hills of the farm.

To accommodate the scattered population, the master receives a number of borders, where their corporeal well-being is consulted, as well as their moral and intellectual progress. A well-assorted library is attached to the school. As an illustration of the habits of the Kangaroo Ground settlers, it is pleasing to record the existence there of that rare institution in the colonies - that of a *district library*. The books were generally, or perhaps with the exception of a little poetry, absolutely of a practical character, including history, science, travels, and religious literature.

Though no minister can be wholly supported by the few farmers, they are never without one Sabbath service from a neighbouring Presbyterian clergyman; but the pulpit is open for all Protestant ministers. The moral state of this isolated community would be highly satisfactory but for the presence, to some extent of the curse of the bush-strong drink. As it is, however, few districts in Australia can compare with the Scotch settlement of the Kangaroo Grounds.



The Scarce Family of *Kiata*, Kangaroo Ground, c 1900. Henry Scarce (1856-1934) and Phoebe Thomson née Jardine (1855-1933) and their sons John (1880-1946), Thomas (1883-1972), Aubrey (1885-1976), Evelyn (1886-1942) and Harry (1888-1955).

## Did You Know?

Did you know that in the 1920s there was an ostrich farm in Kangaroo Ground? Peter Bassett-Smith informs that it was located on James Martin Brennan's farm, *Hatton*, located down towards Watsons Creek. Apparently the commercial dyers, D H Lawrence of Clifton Hill had an interest in the venture and tinted plumes grown on the farm for the decoration of ladies' hats.

Did you know that last century Watsons Creek showed promise of developing into a town in its own right. It had an hotel, a school, and a post office store. The hotel was at the intersection of Dawson and Yarra Glen Roads, the school up the hill a little on the opposite side of the Yarra Glen Road, and the post office store across the creek on the Ridge Road corner. When the Shire Offices at Kangaroo Ground burned down in the 1930s there was a push for them to be relocated at Watsons Creek, those in favour of the proposition arguing on the basis that the offices would be half-way between the main centres of Yarra Glen and Eltham.

Did you know that Watsons Creek was named after James Watsons, the leaseholder of the *Stringy Bark Station* that in the early 1840s ranged between the creek and Kangaroo Ground proper. His station homestead stood in Morgan's Gully mid-way between the creek and land upon which the cemetery is now sited.

Whilst most today know what a furphy is, who knows what a tom collins was? Well, last century, long before the term furphy gained its present currency as colloquial for a rumour, any story of dubious substance was referred to in the bush as a tom collins. It is ironical therefore that Joseph Furphy should choose the pseudonym Tom Collins to write under and years later learn that the water-cart his brother made famous should lead to his family name becoming a part of the Australian language along similar lines to the name he had chosen - Such is Life!

Did you know the museum holds a copy of the Andrew Ross Diary started right here in Kangaroo Ground 140 years ago? Little missed Andrew's discerning eye and always if it was of note he jotted it down. Perhaps one of your antecedents rode by a gained a mention. Perhaps there is a description of the land you now reside upon. Visit the museum and have a browse. The only thing the diary lacks is an index - perhaps you might care to assist us in creating one.



The Volunteer Motor Corps' visit to Kangaroo Ground c 1918 with returned World War I diggers.

# Kangaroo Ground's 1851 – 1996 Furphy Week-End Friday May 17<sup>th</sup> to Sunday 19<sup>th</sup> May 1996.



IN COMMEMORATION OF THE DISTRICT'S LINKS WITH THE FURPHY FAMILY, A PLAQUE WILL BE UNVEILED AT THE FRONT ENTRY OF THE ANDREW ROSS MUSEUM BY ROGER FURPHY OF THE FURPHY FOUNDARY, SHEPPARTON.

The most distinctive product to carry the Furphy brand would certainly be the water cart. The presence of the cart in military camps in Australia and overseas during the First World War led to the name of Furphy becoming an indelible part of our language and idiom. It was used extensively in Europe and the Middle East to carry water to the troops and the drivers of the carts were notorious sources of information and gossip for the men as they moved from camp to camp. As could be expected, not all their news was reliable and so it was that the word Furphy rapidly became a synonym for suspect information or rumour.

## Furphy Week-End

In recognition of the district's links with the Furphy Family, the Andrew Ross Museum, Kangaroo Ground, will be launching a week-end special event commencing on the afternoon of Friday 17<sup>th</sup> May. The date is seen as significant since it marks the 145<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the death of Judith, the young sister of John and Joseph Furphy, who died soon after commencing school here in Kangaroo Ground 1851. Andrew Ross chronicled the event in his reminiscences thus:

... first was the death of an interesting little girl, the daughter of Mr Furphy, who had attended school a fortnight only. The child caught a cold from resting on wet grass at *Crow's Nest*. Hearing she was seriously ill, I volunteered to ride to Melbourne for advice and medicine, which I did on Mr Furphy's horse on the evening of the 15<sup>th</sup> returning the next morning. Little Judith only survived another day. This event led to the selection of a piece of land suitable for a cemetery. One or two interments had taken place on private ground, but no public burying place existed near than Melbourne. The case being considered urgent, a general meeting of the settlers took place on the evening of the 17<sup>th</sup>, probably the first of the kind help in the county, and the first in the schoolhouse. The result was the selection of unoccupied crown land at the N E side of the purchased land, which was subsequently granted by Government for a public cemetery. Here, therefore, on the afternoon of the Sunday, 18<sup>th</sup> May 1851, the remains of Judith Furphy were deposited, always to be noted as the first interment. The Rev. P Gunn had service at the schoolhouse in the morning of that day to a full congregation, but as he had to leave for another engagement the teacher performed at the grave ...

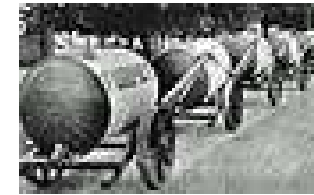
It is a truly remarkable picture Ross paints of Kangaroo Ground as it was lived 145 years ago, identifying the trauma of a remote community faced with the death of one of its children. It is Saturday evening and word had quickly spread that young Judith is dead.



Tomorrow a visiting minister will be arriving and a decision has to be made as to where Judith might best be buried; for the first time, the community gathers in their recently constructed slab schoolhouse. A sandy knoll on the edge of the town becomes the chosen spot and, since no work must be done on the Sabbath, a grace must be immediately prepared. Ross commences evening service whilst, outside, men with lanterns and shovels silently move off into the darkness.

*Crow's Nest*, where the Furphys lived, stood on the site now occupied by Weller's Restaurant. The family appear to have arrived in Kangaroo Ground sometime during 1850 from Ryrie's Yerring Station where Samuel had been employed for six or seven years as 'gardener, dairyman and general useful'. Since four of the Furphy children were at the time under nine years of age, it was probably the prospect of a school opening that drew the family to the district. As to precisely how and to what extent its master, Andrew Ross, influenced the brothers to later make their mark on the Australian scene must remain an issue for further debate - although, the three, John, Joseph and Isaac, spent something like two years under his tuition. Considering Ross's life-long interest in steam navigation and education, and the fact that he established in Kangaroo Ground his Evelyn Commercial, Industrial and Agricultural School, - in effect, the colony's first technical school - his influence must be considered to have been substantial.

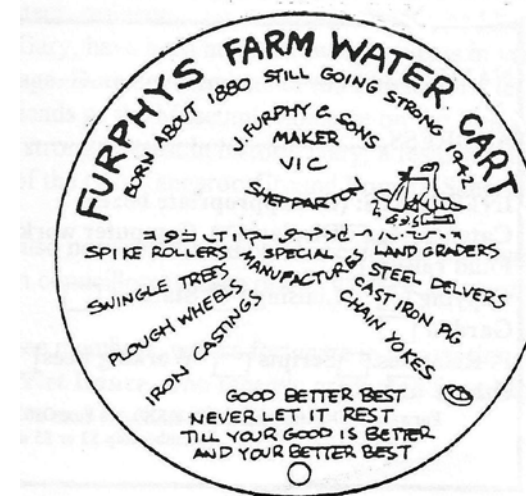
To commemorate these and other Furphy links and to allow the Kangaroo Ground community an opportunity to learn more about the family, the museum is currently planning a week-end of events commencing on the afternoon of Friday 17<sup>th</sup> May with the unveiling of a plaque and a Furphy casting on the front wall of the museum premises. Although the precise hour for this to take place has yet to be decided, we are able to say that it will be preceded by an address by author, Dr John Barnes of La Trobe University, the country's leading authority on the novelist, Joseph Furphy. The unveiling itself will be performed by Roger Furphy of Furphy Foundry, Shepparton, a direct descendant of John Furphy, the maker of the original water-cart.



## The Joseph Furphy Plaque

Dedicated to Joseph Furphy, the plaque was unveiled by Vance Palmer on 29<sup>th</sup> September 1934. Originally the plaque was on the of the Yarra Glen Primary School, the closest public building to Joseph's birthplace. When the building was demolished in 1985 it came into the possession of the Yarra Glen Historical Society.

## The Water Cart Inscription



When first developed in 1878, the Furphy water-cart bore no inscription whatever. One by one they were added until 1942 all were present. The Pitman shorthand inscriptions read:

*Water is a gift from God but Beer and Whisky are concoctions of the Devil. Come and have a drink of water.*

Below the stork and baby, the inscription reads:

*Produce and populate or perish.*

## Your Committee

**Bruce Nixon** (Chairperson). Bruce, a former resident of Kangaroo Ground, has long had an interest in the history of the region. In 1994 he commissioned the writing of the book *Kangaroo Ground: the Highland Taken*, and funded the production of the Museum's *Photographic Collection* - seven fully indexed volumes containing 534 large-format photos of the district and its people.

**Diana Bassett-Smith** (Hon. Secretary). Diana, a descendant of pioneer settlers Joseph and Ruth Stevenson and long term resident of the district, is one of the three Eltham District Historical Society's nominees on the Board of Management. The founder of both the Eltham and Kangaroo Ground Pony Clubs, Diana and her husband, Peter, maintain a keen interest in the collation and preservation of the region's history.

**Jan Becker** (Hon. Treasurer). Jan, a local resident, is principal of the Kangaroo Ground Primary School and involved in the Pony Club.

**Denise Denyer**, a local resident with a strong concern for the natural environment and heritage values of the region, has played a leading role with husband John in, among other things, the Shire's Waste Management Committee, the annual Kinglake Lyrebird Survey, and the Bend of Islands Conservation Association. Denis is the contact person for the Friends of the Museum.

**Mick Woiwod**, the author of *Once Around the Sugarloaf: The Transformation of Victorian Landscape and the Story of Its People*, and *Kangaroo Ground: the Highland Taken*, also (as editor) of *Reminiscences of Andrew Ross*. Mick, another of the Eltham District Historical Society's nominees on the Board, lives in the Bend of Islands Environmental Living Zone.

**Jacinta Bartlett**, a landscape architect, resident in St Andrews, Jacinta and her environmental consultant husband, Gary, have been involved over the years in various projects to do with the Shire's heritage. Both are members of the Eltham District Historical Society. Jacinta is the Friends of the Museum's nominee on the Board.

**Gary Patterson** is an architect with a strong interest in history. A resident of the Environmental Living Zone, Gary is one of the two Kangaroo Ground Primary School nominees on the committee.

Until the recent shire restructuring, the committee included also a Shire Council nominee, namely local resident and councillor **Bill Penrose**. In March 1997, when councillors again resume, we shall require that this vacancy be again filled.

In addition to the above committee members, we are fortunate in having the services of weekend supervisor, **Harriet Dance**, who recently graduated from Monash University's School of the Visual Arts and English Literature.



**NAME**

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**ADDRESS**

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