

February field trip to the Ford garden at Eltham

In the afternoon of Saturday 11 February the Dry Stone Walls Association of Australia (DSWAA) held a field trip and walling demonstration in Eltham at Füllung in the garden of noted landscape designer the late Gordon Ford. Thanks to extensive advertising on the radio, there was a sizeable turnout and several new members were recruited.

The garden features excellent stone landscaping and a mud-brick house in the Eltham tradition which sits within the natural look of the local rocks. Since Gordon died the garden has been maintained and developed by his wife Gwen, who gave guided tours of the property.

By the 1950s, dry stone walls were no longer an important form of fencing for agricultural purposes. However, as early as the 1920s their slow decline and fall in favour for farming use was paralleled by an increase in popularity in public and private garden settings.



Visitors enjoy the serenity of the pond in its bush setting.

exciting mood. Their talent lay in blending the stonework and the plantings to create gardens of exquisite beauty. Each of these designers enjoyed the form, shape and placement of local stone. They understood and appreciated the value of dry stone walls for their aesthetic value as well as their practical application.

Gordon Ford bought this land at the end of 1945 immediately after returning from war service in New Guinea. Around the turn of the century, 25 acres of bushland had become an orchard for apples, plums and quince. In the 1930s, the land was subdivided. Boundary planting began during the construction of the house. A studio was erected on the northern edge of the of the property in the 1960s, joined 30 years later a series of three interlinked round rooms constructed to the north-east of the house. A six-foot high



DSWAA President Jim Holdsworth addresses the assembled gathering (some 80 people), introducing Gwen Ford and outlining the proceedings for the afternoon.

In the period after the Second World War, the craft of dry stone walling experienced a revival through the influence and work of a small group of innovative landscape designers. One among these was Gordon Ford.

At that time people were beginning to surround themselves with things of beauty. They became creative in their gardens and used recycled materials to create a sense of place. Nature and the natural form suddenly became important. The garden designs of Edna Walling and Paul Sorenson, followed closely by Ellis Stones and Gordon Ford, captured this new and



Al and Gerhard hard at work on the dry stone wall made of local sandstone.

Some websites you may like to visit

www.astoneuponastone.com; www.dswa.org.uk
www.rbg Syd.gov.au; www.pierreseche.net
www.jboyweb.com/drystonewall/index.html

adobe wall surrounds a small waterfall and pond attached to this series of buildings. In keeping with other constructions on the property, mud brick is the medium for these new additions, now operating as the Eltham Garden Retreat bed and breakfast accommodation.

The utility area is to the west of the property where an old cable tram was once home to Gordon while he built the first room of the house. The tram recently made way for a propagating area and tool shed. Due to the lack of building materials immediately after the war, a prefabricated Triton hut became the original kitchen of the house. Other rooms were added in a 'Topsy' fashion as the needs of the family expanded. Füllung is built mainly of mud brick in a rather haphazard design, something the late Robin Boyd once referred to as 'confused romanticism'. The history of this property partly reflects Eltham's history. Over the past 50 years, local tradesmen have completed all building and restoration work apart from that undertaken by the owners.



A more recent feature added to the garden is the waterfall and ponds, designed and constructed in the early 1980s.

Planting close to the house was originally developed with Edna Walling cottage garden ideas and elements of that influence remain. In the early 1950s, Gordon worked with Ellis 'Rocky' Stones for two years. Ellis Stones became Gordon's lifelong mentor. His influence is evident in the dry stone walling and rock outcropping.

The central feature of the garden at Füllung is the waterfall and ponds, designed and constructed later than the rest of the garden (early 1980s). In recent months, the removal of a planting border against the old stone wall and an extension of Castlemaine slate paving has widened the outdoor area. Gordon constructed this wall in the early 1950s using stone from the property.

Since Gordon's death in 1999 more than 2,000 trees, shrubs and grasses have been planted on the property.

To add colour to the event, Russell Yeoman, Secretary of the Eltham and District Historical Society gave a short talk entitled, 'Artists in the Landscape: a brief history of the character of Eltham'. While all this was happening a wall-building demonstration was under way by Alistair Tune (known for his wall at Scienceworks) and Gerhard Steiniger from South Australia – both DSWAA members. Gerhard began painting with acrylics and watercolours, but in 1998 was introduced to the craft of dry stone walling on the Isle of Skye in Scotland.

Latest dry stone wall murder mystery

by Rob Wuchatsch

In our February 2006 newsletter (Issue No. 6) we carried a story about a recent Melbourne murder victim whose body was discovered lying against a dry stone wall at Truginina, near Werribee. It followed our 'Do you know the Title of this Book?' quiz in September 2005 (Issue No. 5), which related to a murder whodunnit amid dry stone walls in the Yorkshire Moors. Now we have another dry stone wall murder story, although this deadly deed took place way back in the 1850s on a pastoral run near Colac. The details below come from *The Leader* of 11 September 1869.

Intelligence reached the police station [Colac] early this week that the skeleton of a man had been discovered underneath a heap of stones, about a mile and a half from the Tea Tree [Warrion], in the direction of the Corangamite Lake, and trooper Killen at once started to the place indicated. It appears that on the day the skeleton was found a man and his son were stonewalling on the run of the late Mr Hugh Murray, when a rabbit darted out close by; the lad at once gave chase, and the animal took shelter in a hole, and when in the act of removing some stones to get at it he discovered the entire skeleton of a man. He at once informed his father, who gave information to the police... That the man has been murdered there is every reason to suspect, as the right side of the skull is smashed in, the collarbone broken, and several other bones fractured, and it is believed they are the bones of a shepherd, formerly in the employ of the late Mr Murray, and who suddenly disappeared between sixteen and seventeen years ago, and was never heard of, although his dog was frequently traced to the vicinity of where the skeleton was found; but it is not to be wondered that no traces of the man were to be discovered, as the body had been concealed in such a manner as to defy discovery except by accident.

The man's bones were immediately removed to Colac where an inquest was held. *The Leader* of 18 September 1869 continued the story, again taking its information from the *Colac Observer*.

Mr Andrew Murray deposed: I recollect a shepherd in the employ of my late brother being lost about sixteen or seventeen years ago. I knew him well; he was an elderly man, and went by the name of old Tommie, was about the middle height. A party was sent out to look for him, and searched about a fortnight, but without discovering any traces of him. There was some talk of his having been murdered...from the appearance of the skeleton I should think it is the remains of the same man. I believe his name was Thomas Brookhouse. George Stewart, another witness, stated that he had known Brookhouse and 'he used to wear lace-up boots. Those on the skeleton are similar to the ones he generally wore'.

Although the inquest jury delivered a verdict of wilful murder by a person or persons unknown, another shepherd, Patrick Geary, was strongly suspected. Geary was subsequently arrested at Albury, New South Wales in March 1871 and found guilty of Brookhouse's murder. Geary was sentenced to death by hanging and executed on 4 December 1871. The evidence showed that Brookhouse had been murdered in February 1854 to prevent him informing his employer, Hugh Murray, about Geary's sheepstealing activities. According to DSWAA member, June Barling, the murder has now become part of local folklore in the Warrion area with the location of the dry stone wall being constructed in 1869 still known.

President's Message



DSWAA President Jim Holdsworth.

Greetings!

Patron of DSWAA

At the March committee meeting, it was resolved to invite Sir James Gobbo to be our Patron. I am delighted to announce that he has accepted.

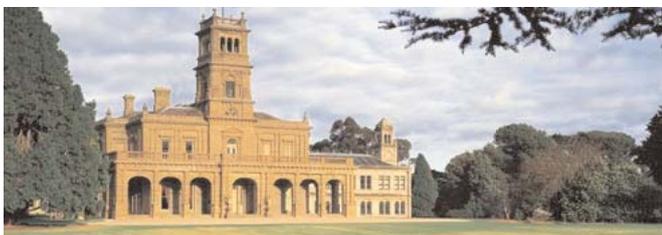
We are privileged and honoured to have the benefit of Sir James' enthusiasm and experience at the head of our Association. Sir James Gobbo AC, CVO, QC is, among his many other interests and involvements, patron of the International Specialist Skills Institute, based in Melbourne, and has a long connection with traditional skills and crafts.

Sir James has had an illustrious career in the law, and was Governor of Victoria from 1997 to 2000. He will bring to the Association his passion for traditional craftsmanship and a great interest in Victoria, and will be a wise sounding-board for the Committee and a valuable contributor to our future activities and the increasingly important task of advocacy on behalf of dry stone walls.

I welcome Sir James to the Association.

Inaugural Dinner

Members will have received invitations to our Inaugural Dinner, to be held at Werribee Park Mansion on Saturday 27 May. This is a significant event for the Association and we anticipate an exciting evening, centred around our Guest Speaker, Simon Molesworth AM, QC and the launch of our website.



The Mansion at Werribee Park

We hope that you will join the Committee and a range of invited guests, including representatives from State and local governments, government agencies and business from across Australia, at this dinner. Our guests are the people whose support we need if we are to meet our goal of gaining adequate recognition and protection of dry stone walls.

The Inaugural Dinner has been made possible by the generous financial support of Rio Tinto Limited, Oxiana Limited, and Pinharuu Mining. It is solely due to the hard work of Committee member John Collier that this support has been obtained, and we are very grateful for John's tenacity in this regard.

Field trips

Have you been on one of our field trips this year? These popular events occur on the same day as our bimonthly general meetings. You can find details of forthcoming field trips elsewhere in this newsletter, together with a report on the April visit to several sites of historic interest in the most concentrated area of dry stone walls in Australia, the Stony Rises near Colac.

The prospect of conducting field trips outside Victoria, perhaps to Tasmania or South Australia, is currently being investigated. These would provide excellent opportunities for members to get a national perspective on the heritage and styles of dry stone walls and to cement relationships with members and others beyond the Association's home State.

Keep an eye on future issues of *The Flag Stone* for information about future field trips.



Rugged up against the wind, there was a good crowd for the Stony Rises field trip.

Annual General Meeting and election of office bearers

Our third Annual General Meeting (AGM) will be held on Saturday 17 June at Scienceworks in Spotswood, starting at 10.30 am. I encourage you to attend this highlight of our year and to participate in the business of the Association.

Office bearer and general committee positions will become vacant at the AGM, and you will be invited to nominate for membership of the Committee when formal notices are sent out in a few weeks. I encourage you to consider joining the Committee; it's a satisfying experience among enthusiastic people. Alternatively, you may want to put forward ideas for future activities or directions, and the AGM is the time to do that.

Coming, as it does, just a couple of weeks after the Inaugural Dinner, the AGM will not include an afternoon seminar as last year, but a most engaging guest speaker will provide the counterfoil to the business aspect of the meeting. As happened last year, an informal get-together for members will follow the AGM.

I look forward to seeing you at the AGM and to you joining us in celebrating a year of significant achievement for the DSWAA.

New members

Our membership continues to grow steadily. Each field trip brings new members and people from all over Australia join up, often following an enquiry regarding walls in their region or a request for the Association to provide information.

Best wishes

Jim Holdsworth



Gathering Stones...

Tie the knot at Mount Annan Botanic Garden

Celebrate your undying affection for your special someone on our newest artistic installation. The Knot is the focal point for the Wedding Tree Avenue at Mount Annan Botanic Garden, located in the Central Valley of New South Wales.

Built to last, a dry stone wall of many stones that entwines as it loops over and under itself, provides a metaphor for lasting relationships as each stone representing a memory or emotion, supports and bonds with each other in a bid to create permanence.

To be something a little bit more interesting than a rock placed in the landscape as a memorial, the Knot was designed and installed by Geoff Duggan, Master Craftsman Dry Stone Waller. He was assisted by a team of Victorian wallers contacted through the DSWAA including Alistair Tune, Billy Elliot and David Long.

Funding was generously provided by the Friends of the Botanic Gardens, Sydney. To inquire about attaching your own engraved plaque, poem or anniversary message to the knot, contact Rebecca Moutia on 02 4648 2477. For more information about learning the craft of dry stone walling, contact Geoff Duggan, Landscape Planning Officer, 02 4634 7916

A unique dry stone structure

Mt Bogong is Victoria's highest peak. Its summit is 1986 metres above sea level (Mt Koszciusko is about 240 metres higher). It's not so much a peak as the highest point of the extensive and treeless Bogong High Plains, affording extensive views in all directions. And, sitting proudly at the highest point in Victoria is a dry stone structure.

Vale DSWAA member Anne Clapham/Mountain

Anne died on 5 December 2005, years before her true time. Four-and-a-half weeks before she died Mum was in her beautiful garden digging away with myself and my partner and her two grandsons, my sons Max and Charlie. We had a lovely few days although mum's legs were feeling a bit weird and didn't want to work very well but she kept gardening and directing all of us; none of us realised the true problem of her legs.

Back in July 2005 Mum had a bone marrow transplant to fight her cancer. It appeared to have worked after much pain and suffering, but only a few months later the cancer was back with great aggression. Mum went in for a check-up to see why her legs were behaving badly. The doctors wanted to do some tests and found the cancer was everywhere in her bone marrow. They hit her with every drug they could but in the end the drugs killed her and we lost our beautiful Annie years before we should have.

Her garden in Glenburn Victoria is wonderful and she loved it greatly. Only weeks before her death she had a beautiful stone wall built in her garden which she had wanted for years. Since Mum and Ken were retiring to the farm at Christmastime 2005, she finally had her wall built, but didn't live to enjoy it. Ken and I will try hard to keep her garden up to scratch as best as we can in memory of lovely, smiling, beautiful Annie.

Roe Clapham



The Wedding Knot.



February 2006, and DSWAA President Jim Holdsworth adds to Victoria's highest dry stone structure.

Dry Stone Wall Workshops in Melton

DSWAA Members Alistair Tune and David Long are to conduct Dry Stone Wall Workshops (limit 14 people per workshop) in the Shire of Melton as part of a Dry Stone Walls Study currently being undertaken by a consultancy team of Jim Holdsworth, David Moloney and Raelene Marshall.

The workshops will be open to anyone interested in learning how to build, repair or maintain dry stone walls and will be facilitated by Melton Shire Council. The first workshop will be held on 3-4 June and, numbers permitting, a second will be held 6-7 June. A compulsory Introductory and Health and Safety session for all participants will be held in the early evening of Friday 2 June at Melton Shire Offices. Registrations of interest can be made by contacting Wendy Vine at Melton Shire Council wendyv@melton.vic.gov.au 9747 7279.

2006 Field Trips and Meetings *Calendar of Dates for your Diary*

Month	Date	Location
June	17	Scienceworks (AGM)
August	12	Daylesford area
October	14	t.b.a.

Stony Rises and surrounding district, April field trip

by Charmian Brent and Rob Wuchatsch

The beautiful Autumn day began with a DSWAA General Meeting at the Stony Rises Homestead – the property of Robert and Gaye Wuchatsch, 2020 Princes Highway, Pirron Yallock, which is on the north of the highway opposite the Swan Marsh Road. Geologist Dr John Sherwood of Deakin University set the scene for the tour with a most interesting commentary on



The Rabbit Factory seen from the paddock.

the evolution of the local volcanic landscape. In fact, Dr Sherwood's informative presence at all the sites was unanimously declared, 'Very good value, indeed'. Then Rob Wuchatsch regaled us with the history of his property, the Stony Rises Homestead, the old Rabbit Factory next door, which the group visited, and all the intimate details of the rabbit canning process in the 1880s and 1890s.

The Stony Rises Homestead was built by the Roadknight family, which owned the 26,000 acre Stony Rises Run and held it from the mid 1840s until 1863. In 1880, when 5,800 acres of the Stony Rises Estate was put up for sale, it had been overrun by rabbits and proved hard to sell but was eventually purchased in 1884 by a Melbourne syndicate known as the Pomborneit Pastoral and Preserving Company, which



The causeway at Pirron Yallock, built in 1885–86 across a gully in the lava flow to access a fruit orchard more easily.

immediately set about tackling the rabbit problem by establishing a rabbit canning factory in the old woolshed. The intention was to preserve and can the rabbits for the English market. The company planned to process rabbits for the first three years, then switch to fruit, having planted thousands of apricot, apple, cherry, plum, peach and quince trees. In 1885, its first season, the factory produced 186,000 cans for export 'each tin weighing 2 lb., containing a rabbit and three quarters'. The skins were dried and exported as well. More than 50 men and boys were employed in the factory, supplied by 150 trappers. The factory is believed to have operated until about 1895. In 1948, during excavations at the old factory, then being used as a milking shed, two tins of rabbit meat were discovered. They were judged by the three men who found them to be 'as fresh as if right out of the burrow'.

The company also built an extensive network of subdivisional dry stone walls to help control the rabbits. Early in 1886, the walls were reported to 'stand 5 ft. 6 in. in height, 3 ft. wide at bottom and 15 in. on top. The foundations are dug out when necessary to the solid rock, to prevent the rabbits getting under them; on the outer side they are built up as smooth as a brick

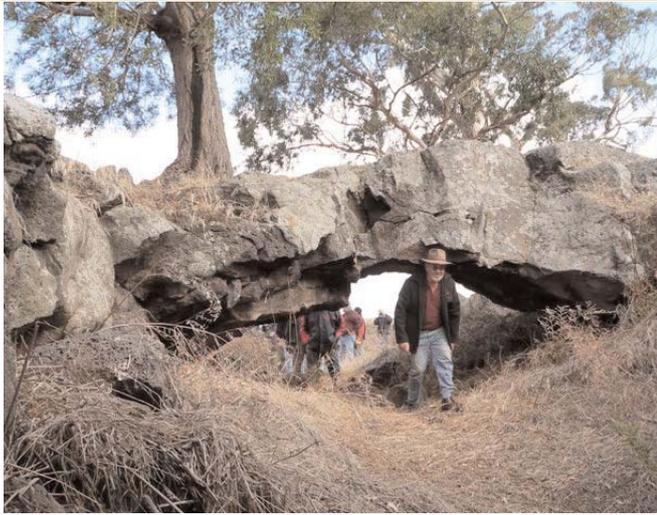


Huge machinery makes several passes over the landscape, crushing the rocks and turning what was land fit only for grazing into arable pasture.

wall, and are surmounted with a slab coping projecting from 6 in. to 8 in. The slabs are 20 in. long by 1 in. thick, taking 140 to a chain. These are secured by a layer of heavy stones, and make a perfectly rabbit proof structure, costing £160 per mile, or £2 per chain. They are rapidly coming into general use throughout the district, as when once the ground is cleared of rabbits there is no difficulty in keeping it so'.

To provide access across a small valley to its largest orchard, 800 metres north-east of the Stony Rises Homestead, the Pomborneit Pastoral and Preserving Company had a dry stone bridge or causeway constructed. This bridge, which is about 10 metres high with a 4-metre wide roadway, was constructed in 1885–86 and remains in remarkably good condition 120 years later.

A mechanical rock crushing operation on a farm at Koallah was the next stop on the tour. Rock crushing is a process by which more land can be cleared for farming. The recent development of machines to lift and crush the rocks has made the process easier.



The arched entrance to O'Callaghan's cave, showing the volcanic rock formation.

Another important site included in the tour was O'Callaghans Cave, Pomborneit, sometimes alternatively known as the Porndon Arch Cave or the Bat Cave. This site was easily reached by conventional vehicles and people who wanted to see deep into the cave lit their way with torches.

At the next stop at Mount Porndon, Dr Sherwood gave us another interesting insight into how volcanic eruptions tens of thousands of years ago shaped the current landscape.

Sue Seabright, the property owner, told us of her years spent as a fire warden at Mt Porndon, surveying the surrounding countryside from her perch high up on her mountain top. Those fit and willing were invited to climb to the top of the mount which, although a little steep, rewards the climber with an excellent vantage point to view the lava flow and other volcanic cones in the district. Other less energetic members were left to explore the quarry for volcanic bombs.

The Stony Rises were formed 59,000 years ago by eruptions from Mount Porndon, which is of national significance and an important teaching and research site.

In recent years, the Stony Rises have been classified by the National Trust of Victoria and now the Trust intends to nominate this unique landscape for National Heritage Listing.



View from Mt Porndon to nested crater.

Some good thoughts

Happy are those who see beautiful things in modest places... everything is beautiful, the whole thing is to know how to interpret it.

Excerpt from the Camille Pissaro exhibition at the National Gallery of Victoria

The correct distance between objects is critical, whether that distance is physical, cultural or emotional. Two objects too close to each other become one, two objects too far apart no longer relate to each other.

Glen Clarke a sculptor whose work is represented in the Helen Lempriere National Sculptor Award at the Mansion at Werribee Park, the title of work is: Raft/Endeavour/Ark/Siev X.

Win a year's free membership to DSWAA

See how many words of three or more letters you can make from DRY STONE WALLS only using the letters once as they appear above (that is, you can use two 'I's).

Please arrange your entry alphabetically and send it to:

chabrent@bigpond.net.au

or by mail to: C. Brent, 11 Towong Court, East Doncaster, Vic. 3109

The winning entry will be announced in Issue 8 of *The Flag Stone*.



Effective use of the craft of dry stone walling formed part of garden displays at this year's Melbourne International Flower and Garden Show. Photos: Carole Pemberton

Annual General Meeting – 17 June 2006

The DSWAA Annual General Meeting will be held in the upstairs room at Scienceworks, 2 Booker Street, Spotswood at 10.30 am. Melway Ref. 56 B1.

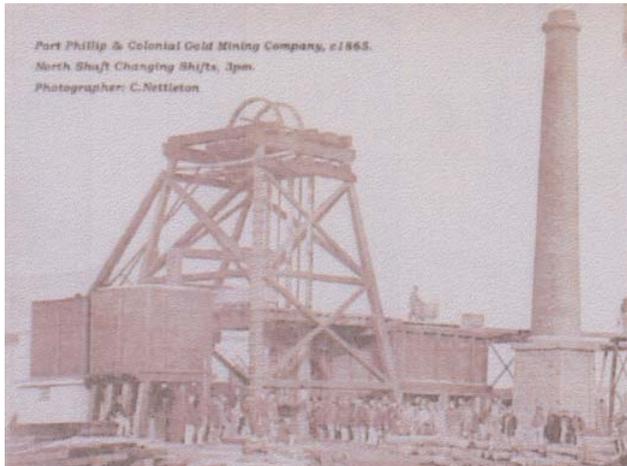
The guest speaker will be Dr Bill Birch, a noted geologist and senior curator of Mineralogy and Petrology from the Museum of Victoria.

August committee meeting and field trip

The next field trip, scheduled for 12 August 2006, will be to the Central Victoria Goldfields area around Daylesford and Hepburn Springs. Andrew Miller is coordinating the excursion with Claire Gervasoni and it will probably take the form of a bus trip as people in the area are extremely sensitive about their privacy and don't want the general public invading their properties. A flyer with all the necessary information will be sent out to members closer to the event.

Clunes Goldfield, Victoria

This is the second in a series on Australian mines by John Collier



On 29 June 1851, gold was discovered at Clunes, approximately 30 kilometres north of Ballarat, by James Esmond. He was a station hand who had been to California, where, presumably, he had gained experience in alluvial goldmining. Alluvial mining at Clunes was short-lived because of the extensive basalt cover. The main prizes were the auriferous quartz reefs which were the first to be worked in the colony of Victoria.

But, first the geology of the field. Clunes is located in the Lachlan Fold Belt. It is in a region of many important goldfields, including the world famous Ballarat and Bendigo goldfields.

The giant deposit in the Lachlan Fold Belt is the Bendigo goldfield, which produced a whopping 540 tons of gold. Other goldfields in the area that each produced more than 30 tons of gold are Ballarat (58 tons), Maldon (58 tons) and Clunes (37 tons).

Several other goldfields have produced in excess of 10 tons each, viz., Castlemaine (23 tons), Daylesford (17 tons), Scarsdale (16 tons), Egerton (16 tons), Tarnagulla (12 tons) and St Arnaud (12 tons).

At Clunes the gold occurs in vertically stacked quartz reefs in argillaceous sediments, in a domed anticline.

Phanerozoic gold occurred between 450 and 35 myr and about 60 per cent of this is in the Bendigo-Ballarat area of the Lachlan Fold Belt. The gold mineralisation coincides with the main period of granite emplacement into the Belt. I have often wondered whether certain of these granites could host world-class gold deposits. It happened elsewhere in the world.

Now back to mining and dry stone walls at Clunes.

Clunes was home to the famous underground mining company Port Phillip & Colonial Gold Mining Company. It appears quartz (15,466 tons) was first crushed in 1857–58. Peak crushing was in 1871–72 (66,299 tons). This was quite an enterprise. Operations ceased in 1887–88, the mine having crushed 1,306,764 tons of ore for 480,813 oz of gold. To show how extensive the operations were, I have included an extract from R. Brough Smyth's *Gold Fields and Mineral Districts of Victoria*, dated 1869.



For its time in history, the mining and milling operations conducted by the Port Phillip & Colonial Gold Mining Company (above) would have been deemed to be first-class.

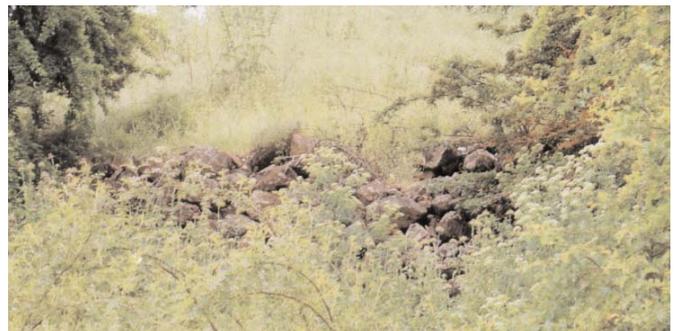
There are five reefs included in the workings, and the length of drives (main tunnels) in each is as follows:

	Feet
Western	4,460
Robinson's	6,060
Old Man	580
Eastern	8,290
Westerm	1,020

Other mines on the goldfield were: New North Clunes Company, South Clunes Company, South Clunes United Company, New Lothair Company, Yankee Company, Victoria Company, Criterion Company, Clunes United Company, Bate and Downes Company and some small alluvial companies. These mines including, the Port Phillip and Colonial, produced 1,162,611 oz of gold.

Mining in Clunes all but stopped in the 1890s and has yet to be revitalised. Thirty-seven tons of gold were won from the field.

In view of all this sustained activity, it's surprising that there are so few dry stone walls. There are a few on the roads leading into Clunes and there are some in the township, but they are scattered and have no particular originality. An examination of early photographs of Clunes shows that there was an extensive use of timber in fencing, housing, mine structures, etc.



There is limited use of dry stone walling in the mining company's operations at Clunes. What is still there could only be classified as remnants.

References

1. R. H. Bland. *History of the Port Phillip & Colonial Gold Mining Company*, 1890.
2. Clunes Historical Society and Museum – various handouts which were all good.
3. S. Dew. *Joseph Robson*, 2004.
4. R. B. Smyth. *Gold Fields and Mineral Districts of Victoria*, 1869.
5. R. Woodall. *Geology of the Mineral Deposits of Australia and Papua New Guinea*, Monograph No. 14, pp. 55–7.

Contributions for Newsletter invited

Pictures of unusual walls/damaged walls
Dry stone wall-related literature
Any item of interest to members of DSWAA
News from overseas

Deadline for the September issue is 12 August 2006

All material to: chabrent@bigpond.net.au

Tania's wall in Tasmania

by Eleanor Bjorksten



This sturdy flat-topped wall was built recently by Tania and Doug Burbury. It is part of the garden surrounding the cottage at 'Spring Cottage', 1902, Inglewood Road, Andover, Tasmania. In January, the garden was open as part of the Open Garden Scheme and many people were able to enjoy the ambience and the views of this secluded valley.



The wall runs along two sides of a large garden of native plants, and keeps stock secure in the paddock further down the slope.

All stone (sandstone) has been found on the farm and collected with the aid of a tractor with a bucket.

The two large upright stones either side of the opening are gateposts, although the gate has not yet been installed. The second of these stones was manoeuvred into place, Doug on the tractor and Tania 'manhandling' the stone from the bucket to the ground. After a superhuman struggle getting it upright, then inspecting it, Doug declared it needed moving half an inch to the left! Needless to say, his helper was not happy with this statement and he had to do the small adjustment alone.



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Please complete (or photocopy) and **either** email to OR post to DSWAA Membership c/o Rob Wuchatsch, 2020 Princes Highway, Pirron Yallock, Vic. 3249 Tel. 5235 4220

Payment: monies can be deposited in the Association's bank account 013 274 4997 47356 at any ANZ Bank **or** send a cheque payable to: The Dry Stone Walls Association of Australia Inc. at the above address.

(*Please indicate payment method below.)

The Dry Stone Walls Association of Australia Inc.

No. A004473S. ABN 31 721 856 687

Application for Membership

Professional (voting rights)	\$40.00
Individual (voting rights)	\$25.00
Corporate (voting rights)	\$80.00
Family (voting rights)	\$40.00

* Paying by: Cheque enc. • Bank deposit •

Name

Address

Telephone

Mobile

Email

Area of interest, for example, farmer, heritage, etc.

Contributors: photographs and illustrations

page 1	Andrew Miller
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page 3	Werribee website, Charmian Brent
page 4	Geoff Duggan, Jim Holdsworth
page 5	Andrew Miller, June Barling
page 6	June Barling, Andrew Miller
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