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**Name:** Chauncy Vale  
**Status:** Permanently Registered  
**Tier:** State  
State

**THR ID Number:** 5385  
**Municipality:** Southern Midlands Council

<u>Location Addresses</u>	<u>Title References</u>	<u>Property Id</u>
345 CHAUNCY VALE RD, BAGDAD 7030 TAS	57365/1	5018947
345 CHAUNCY VALE RD, BAGDAD 7030 TAS	212963/1	5018947
345 CHAUNCY VALE RD, BAGDAD 7030 TAS	211509/1	5018947
345 CHAUNCY VALE RD, BAGDAD 7030 TAS	128453/2	5018947
345 CHAUNCY VALE RD, BAGDAD 7030 TAS	128453/1	5018947
350 CHAUNCY VALE RD, BAGDAD 7030 TAS	104734/1	5018939



Day Dawn and memorial tree  
DPIPWE



Northern elevation of Day Dawn  
DPIPWE



Southern elevation of Day Dawn  
DPIPWE



Memorial to Nan and Aton Chauncy  
DPIPWE



Memorial to the Hutchins School hut, Alameda  
DPIPWE



A section of Brown's Caves  
DPIPWE



Nan Chauncy on the verandah at Day Dawn  
Libraries Tasmania



Eastern elevation of Day Dawn  
DPIPWE



Visitor's Centre, Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary  
DPIPWE



Information Centre Hut  
DPIPWE



Picnic Shelter  
DPIPWE



Day Dawn  
Libraries Tasmania

**Setting:** Chauncy Vale (now known as the Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary) is located approximately 40 kilometres north of Hobart along the Midlands Highway, the main north-south highway in Tasmania in the Municipality of the Southern Midlands. Chauncy Vale is located four kilometres east of the small township of Bagdad, within the steep sided, forested east-west valley of Browns Cave Creek. Bagdad is a small rural town that is bisected by the Midlands Highway. Bushland and farm land surround the small town. The junction of the Midland Highway and Chauncy Vale Road is marked by the Bagdad Congregational Church and Cemetery (THR#5380).

**Description:** The Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary consists of 376.5 hectares. It is owned by the Southern Midlands Council and is managed as a Conservation Area under the provisions of the National Parks & Reserves Management Act 2002. This registration includes the cottage known as Day Dawn, associated outbuildings and landscaping, including dry stone walls, memorial pine tree, the memorial to Nan and Anton Chauncy, and the wider wildlife sanctuary, including the Information Centre, the Visitor's Centre, a collection of caves, and the site of Alameda, the Hutchins School hut constructed in 1947.

**Day Dawn**

For the purpose of this description the facade of Day Dawn faces east. The original three-roomed main building is constructed in slip-form concrete. The experimental construction technique is shown through the horizontal lines in the concrete. The foundations are formed by rough concrete pillars. The shingle roof was covered with corrugated iron during the 1920s. There is a tall red brick chimney in the centre of the house. In the original part of the cottage there are small openings with groupings of four-paned timber-framed casement windows. The house is accessed on the eastern elevation via a timber ramp to a verandah with a

skillion roof porch above the doorway. The doorway has a solid timber door. The northern elevation of the cottage shows the original gabled-roof cottage with timber gable end and single timber-framed four-pane window. The skillion roof extensions to the western elevation of the house were constructed in two stages during the 1950s. The first stage was the kitchen/dining room to the south west corner, which has an external hand-made brick double chimney and is clad in Baltic pine weatherboards. There is a bay window to the south-east corner. The second stage is formed by the laundry, bathroom and bedroom. It is built from concrete block and bagged to match the original building. The southern elevation of the cottage has a verandah enclosed by vertical and horizontal timber boards (c1946) and large timber-framed multi-paned sliding windows. The verandah was used as a sleep-out.

Internally the original rooms are panelled in Tasmanian Oak to dado level. In the living room there is a sandstone fireplace with low brick seats constructed on either side. The main bedroom has two doors off the living room, indicating that it was once two bedrooms. The kitchen and bathroom additions are painted with bright colours. The cottage is currently used as a museum celebrating Nan and Anton Chauncy's contribution to Tasmania's natural and cultural heritage.

#### **Associated collections (not part of the Heritage Register entry)**

The contents of Day Dawn are on loan to the Southern Midlands Council from Heather Chauncy.

The cultural material collections of Chauncy Vale are of significance in their own right and their housing and exhibition within Day Dawn enhances the place's heritage value. The collection includes Nan's writing desk, typewriter art, furniture, books, toys and objects associated with the functioning of the household. The collection is not part of the Heritage Register entry for Chauncy Vale and is not regulated or managed in accordance with provisions of the Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995.

The main garden faces north. The property has a number of dry stone walls built by Nan and Anton Chauncy. There is a mature pine tree planted on Armistice Day (1918) at the south-eastern corner of Day Dawn. The site has a number outbuildings including a toilet in a dilapidated state located to the south of the cottage, a dog kennel which sits in front of the eastern verandah, and a beehive.

A rough dirt track extends eastward of Day Dawn to the other facilities and structures located on site.

#### **Information Centre & Picnic Shelter**

There is an Information Centre located a short distance north-east of Day Dawn. The open rectangular structure sits near the car park area, and has a corrugated iron roof and concrete floor. There are a number of information boards relating to Nan and Anton Chauncy, the history of the property, Nan's writings, and the flora and fauna within the wildlife sanctuary.

The picnic shelter, approximately 100 metres eastward along the track, is also an open rectangular structure with a concrete paver floor and gabled iron roof supported by six tree poles with picnic table and nearby brick barbecue.

#### **Memorial**

A memorial to Nan and Anton Chauncy is located east of the cottage along the track to the Visitor's Centre and walking tracks. The memorial is a modest plaque carved into a rocky outcrop. A low semi-circular freestone wall has been constructed in front. Nan and Anton's ashes were laid at this location.

#### **Visitor's Centre**

The Visitor's Centre is approximately 100m east of the memorial to Nan and Anton Chauncy. The simple rectangular structure is clad with tray deck roofing material. The roof is also clad in this material. There is a covered verandah and deck which wraps around the western, southern and eastern elevations, and was extended in 2018. The Visitor's Centre is accessed through a doorway added to the eastern elevation in 2018. The original doorway is on the southern elevation. The main void within the building has a timber floor, painted timber panelling to the walls and a cement sheeting ceiling. There are a number of window openings of varying sizes. The Visitor's Centre is contemporary with the establishment of the Wildlife Sanctuary.

#### **Alameda**

A memorial located on the site of the Hutchins School hut, Alameda, which was constructed in 1947 and destroyed by bushfires in 1979, is located close to the walking track. Remnants of the hut include a partial concrete floor and remains of the brick hearth. The memorial cairn is constructed from loose stones and a bronze plaque listing the students and the teacher, Mr Gordon W Jones involved in building the log hut. According to the plaque the hut was the first example in Australia of organised outdoor education.

#### **Walking tracks & caves**

At the termination of the rough dirt track there is a pedestrian gate, a vertical board structure housing toilet facilities and a small structure that functions as a visitor registration hut; these facilities are of no heritage significance.

Walking tracks through the wildlife sanctuary area are accessed from this point. The Caves Track leads to Brown's Caves, the inspiration for Nan's first published novel, *They Found A Cave*. Other tracks include the Winter Track and Guvys Lagoon track. Both Old Road Track and Flat Rock Track extend through Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary into Flat Rock Reserve.

#### **Features of No Heritage Significance**

The caretaker's cottage, located a short distance north-west of Day Dawn, was constructed c1993, renovated in 2017, and is of no heritage significance.

The neighbouring Flat Rock Reserve does not form part of this registration.

#### **History:**

Chauncy Vale forms part of the larger Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary at Bagdad established in 1946 by Nan and Anton Chauncy, who moved to property during the late 1930s. The cottage on the property, Day

Dawn, was built by Nan's father and twin brother Jan for her brother Kay .

### **Bagdad**

European exploration in the Bagdad area was first recorded in 1807. The land around Browns Caves Creek (which runs parallel to Chauncy Vale Road) was first settled in the 1820s by John Espie, who established an orchard there in 1821, and was the first to export Tasmanian apples to Sydney in 1833, and Gamaliel Butler (1783-1853), lawyer, landowner and prominent public figure, who purchased 2000 acres in the Bagdad area (see Harrison ADB) during the 1820s and established Shene (THR#5554) (Bagdad Online Access Centre). The Bagdad valley became an area sustained by primary production, including raising sheep, growing crops and orcharding (Alexander 2005:54).

### **The Masterman family**

Nancen Beryl (Nan) Chauncy (1900-1970), author, was born at Northwood, Middlesex, England, second child of Lilla Masterman and Charles Edward Masterman, civil engineer. One of six children, Nan had a comfortable Edwardian childhood, being brought up in the family residence Highover in Kent, where she was taught by governesses. However, the Masterman family immigrated to Tasmania in 1912 following a decline in her father's fortunes. In Tasmania Charles Masterman was employed as a council engineer involved in diverting the Hobart Rivulet. The family lived at Derwent House, on the corner of Sandy Bay Road and Lipscombe Avenue in Sandy Bay

In 1914 Charles' employment with Hobart City Council was terminated. Against advice Charles bought land at Bagdad from John Hutton Bisdee, planning to clear some of it and plant an apple orchard on the flatter land of the valley floor (Friends of Chauncy Vale, Eastman 2000, p. 20).

At first the family only went to the Bagdad property on weekends, later renting a house named Riposo, located a few kilometres away. They later constructed and moved to a three-roomed slab hut with a front verandah and split paling shingle roof near Browns Cave Creek, which Lilla named Cherry Tree Cottage (near to the site of the Information Centre). It was a stony and secluded valley with only a rough track for access. All members of the family pitched in to clear the land, plough, sow and plant. The family had fruit and vegetable gardens on the creek flat below the hut (Eastman 2000, p. 22).

Nan, who had attended Collegiate but left school at 16, was to write of her childhood as a golden age: she enjoyed the close family teamwork, the stories told by lamplight, the discovery of fauna and flora, and the legend of a bushranger's cave nearby (Eastman ADB). In a later account to her publisher Nan wrote, 'Picture the delight of conventionally brought up children of those days, let loose in this wonderland, the long twisting valley with its steep tree-covered walls, its wild mountain creek and endless sandstone caves. Everything was a huge adventure, the world full of glorious discoveries. Naturally the valley, the animals, and the adventures have found their way into my books. Animals were our special friends. While the axes rang and the trees fell, the children had to look after the poultry, feed and milk the cows, harness the horses, drive a harrow sometimes and take the buggy ten miles to fetch the mail. We had no other children to play with, and we didn't need them.' (Eastman 2000, p. 23).

### **Day Dawn**

Nan's brother Kay purchased a five hectare property adjoining his father's at Bagdad before he left to serve in the First World War. Between 1916 and 1918 Charles and Nan's twin brother Jan, both engineers specialising in concrete construction, built a slip-form concrete cottage for Kay to live in when he returned from the war. Slip form concrete was an unusual construction method for domestic structures in the early twentieth century. The family's pony, Narrups, pulled loads of stone and slabs of rock for the chimney which was built by stonemason Bill Hailey (Eastman 2000, p. 24).

The Masterman family lived in the cottage, which they called Day Dawn, for several years. In 1917 the family had received news that Kay was missing in action, and it was some months before it was discovered that he was a prisoner of war. A pine tree was planted by the family, close to Day Dawn, on Armistice Day. Kay returned to Australia following World War One, but never lived at Day Dawn (Friends of Chauncy Vale, Eastman 2000:24, see Johnson ADB for more information on Kay Chauncy Masterman).

Due to financial constraints the children were withdrawn from boarding school at Collegiate and Hutchins to become day students. Lilla rented a house in Sandy Bay known as Golf House, and the other children attended nearby junior schools. For a time the Masterman family maintained two households, with Charles working to produce an income on the land at Bagdad, and Lilla attending to her children's education in town. Nan left Collegiate in 1916 to assist her parents (Eastman 2000, p. 27).

The failure of the orchard, as the fruit trade lost its shipping outlets and the apple trading boats became troop carriers during the war, and the eventual decline of the Bagdad area in favour of the Huon for orcharding, led Charles to sell the Bagdad property except the cottage and twelve acres. However, the sale of the Bagdad property enabled the family to buy a portion of the Shoobridge orchard at Austin's Ferry, where they built a new home called Kentway (Eastman 2000:30). Cherry Tree Cottage burnt down soon after the Bagdad property was sold (Friends of Chauncy Vale).

### **Nan Chauncy**

Nan and her brother Kay were enthusiastic bushwalkers and their interest drew them into the guiding and scouting movements. Nan established the first company of Girl Guides at Claremont, and later became a Guide Commissioner. From 1918 to 1930 Day Dawn was used for guide and scout camps (Friends of Chauncy Vale).

Between 1925 and 1930 Nan was employed as women's welfare officer at Cadbury Fry Pascall Australia Ltd. Following her retrenchment Nan travelled to England in 1930, both to advance her guiding qualifications at the training centre at Foxlease House, Hampshire, and to learn to be a writer. She lived in a houseboat on

the Thames with her twin brother Jan, completed an unpublished novel and in 1934 visited Sweden, Finland and the Soviet Union with Kay. Four winters were spent teaching English at Spejderskolen, a school for Guides in Denmark (Eastman ADB). During this period Nan was influenced by Scandinavian culture and literature (Eastman 2000, p. 45-6).

### **Nan & Anton Chauncy**

Returning to Australia on the Dutch cargo vessel *Meliskerk*, in 1938, Nan met a Jewish refugee Helmut Anton Rosenfeld, son of a once prosperous Königsberg merchant whose business had been confiscated by the Nazis. Anton left his family home in Königsberg, in what was then German East Prussia and is now part of Latvia, during the early 1930s, going first to Switzerland and then to England (Friends of Chauncy Vale, Chauncy 2003:186-188). Nan and Anton were married from Kay's house at Geelong Grammar School in Victoria in September 1938 (Eastman 2000, p. 2).

Kay gave the couple *Day Dawn* as a wedding present, where they lived and established a Saanen goat stud. They named the property Chauncy Vale. The couple lived simply, as the basic cottage had no running water and electricity. During this period, wartime antagonism caused the Rosenfeld's to change their surname to Chauncy, the family name of Nan's grandmother. Anton's parents, who had made a safe exit from Nazi occupation in 1939, stayed at Chauncy Vale until they later moved to Hobart (Eastman 2000, p. 53). Nan and Anton's daughter Heather was born in November 1939 (Eastman ADB, Department of Premier and Cabinet).

### **A private wildlife sanctuary**

Nan and Anton shared a love of the Tasmanian natural environment and they purchased 1000 acres of bush adjoining Chauncy Vale. In 1946 the land was declared a sanctuary for various native and exotic animals, gazetted on 3 July 1946 as a Private Wildlife Sanctuary under the Animals and Birds Protection Act 1928 (SMC 2010, p. 6).

An article in the *Mercury* by Tasmanian historian Michael Sharland (1899-1987) describes the property as 'the first large private sanctuary officially recognised in Tasmania...It's 1000 acres of valley, cliff and dense forest have been set aside by its owner for every type of native animal that might seek security there...'. However, the creation of a sanctuary was not applauded by all; 'Mr Chauncy told me there was much opposition by shooters and wood cutters to his decision to close the property, which was necessary to carry out his idea of making it a sanctuary. Last year, when he remonstrated with a shooting party, their ill feeling was expressed in physical violence.' (*Mercury* 17 July 1946 p11).

### **Outdoor education and Alameda**

While remaining a private property the Chauncy's encouraged the use of the land as an outdoor classroom and for purposes of non-destructive scientific research. In May 1947 a bush hut, known as 'Alameda', was built by a number of students led by Science Master Mr Gordon V Jones on land made available to them by the Chauncys. The hut was built 'to be used by groups from the school as a headquarters for practical work in general science, and also as a recreation centre where boys and masters may meet on an informal basis under camping conditions.' The site was described as a 'schoolboy's paradise' (*Mercury* 24 May 1947 p4). The hut is credited with being the site of the first example in Australia of organised outdoor education. Destroyed by bushfires in late 1979, a rock cairn with a plaque marks the site where the hut was located.

### **Writing**

An insufficient income from the wildlife sanctuary led Nan to publish articles in *Wildlife* and to write radio scripts for the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Her first, full-length novel, *They Found a Cave*, was accepted in 1947 by Oxford University Press in England who were impressed with the freshness of its bush setting and characterization of children. She won the Children's Book of the Year award for *Tiger in the Bush* (1958), *Devil's Hill* (1959) and *Tangara* (1961), and in 1961 was the first Australian to win the Hans Christian Andersen diploma of merit. A film of *They Found a Cave* was released in 1962, a largely Tasmanian production, including music by Tasmanian composer Peter Sculthorpe (Eastman ADB).

Nan's twelve published novels included the partially autobiographical *Half a World Away* (1962), *The Roaring 40* (1963), *High and Haunted Island* (1964), *Lizzie Lights* (1968) and *The Lighthouse Keeper's Son* (1969). Nan was innovative in her treatment of Aboriginal issues, reflected in her writings *Tangara* and *Mathinna's People* (1967), which are generally regarded as her finest work (Eastman ADB). Nan is 'undoubtedly' the best known Tasmanian writer of children's books about Tasmania. The Children's Book Council's Nan Chauncy Award, for outstanding contribution to children's literature in Australia, commemorates her contribution. Nan's writings were also included in readers which formed part of the Tasmanian education curriculum (Children's Book Council of Australia).

Nan has been described as a 'vivacious woman, with observant, brown eyes and a sturdy figure' who dressed in 'practical tweeds'. She was an authoritative, but unpretentious, participant at educational and cultural meetings. However, royalties from publishing were small, though her books were translated into thirteen languages and set in braille. Some Australian children's authors in the 1960s and 1970s were influenced by her work and her best novels continue to appear in paperback editions. Nan was a member of the Australian Society of Authors, president (1958-59) of the Tasmanian branch of the Fellowship of Australian Writers and national correspondent (1960-63) for *The Council Fire* (Eastman ADB). Nan Chauncy was added to the Tasmanian Honour Roll and Women for service to the arts and service to the environment in 2005 (Tasmanian Department of Premier and Cabinet).

Nan died at Chauncy Vale in 1970, however, Anton continued to run the Wildlife Sanctuary until he was

forced to close it to unregulated access following bushfires in 1982. Anton died in 1988 and bequeathed the property to the Municipality of Brighton. The Sanctuary was extended through a later gift to the Council by their daughter Heather Chauncy of two further blocks, including the paddock and the cottage Day Dawn, where Nan wrote her books (Southern Midlands Council [SMC] 2010, p. 6).

The status of the reserve was changed to Conservation Area after the land was bequeathed to Brighton Council, however, as a result of municipal council amalgamations the land is now owned by Southern Midlands Council. In 2018 the Wildlife Sanctuary remains open to the public, and continues to be used as an 'outdoor classroom', as the Chauncy's intended. The Chauncy family house, Day Dawn, is now used as a museum celebrating Nan and Anton Chauncy's lives and the ecologically sustainable way in which they lived. The contents of the museum, including pictures and furniture, are on loan to the Southern Midlands Council from Heather Chauncy (SMC 2010, p. 7).

The additional purchase of Flat Rock Reserve, adjoining the Wildlife Sanctuary to the north, has extended the protection of conservation values in the area. Flat Rock Reserve was previously owned by a logging company, with parts of the land selectively harvested in the 1960s and 1970s (SMC/TLC 2010, p. 6-7).

The Sanctuary is managed co-operatively by the Chauncy Vale Management Committee comprising representatives from the Tasmanian Land Conservancy, Southern Midlands Council, Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service, the education sector, the Chauncy family and the local community (SMC 2010).

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### **Statement of Significance:** (non-statutory summary)

Chauncy Vale is of historical cultural heritage significance because of the strong associations with British-born Tasmanian author Nan Chauncy (nee Masterman), and her husband Anton (nee Rosenfeld). Both pioneering conservationists in Tasmania, the Chauncy's legacy is the creation of the Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary, the first large private wildlife sanctuary officially recognised in Tasmania. Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary reflects an increasing national awareness of environmental values through the late 1930s, the post-war development of the Tasmanian conservation movement, and establishment of community-based land conservancy groups to complement the public reserve system. Nan and Anton Chauncy intended Chauncy Vale to be used as an outdoor classroom and for scientific research. Nan Chauncy's well-known and awarded children's books were largely inspired by the natural environment at Chauncy Vale. The cottage Day Dawn is highly significant, being the place where Nan wrote all her published books. Day Dawn, at Chauncy Vale, is an unusual example of an inter-war vernacular cottage constructed from slip-form concrete.

### **Significance:**

The Heritage Council may enter a place in the Heritage Register if it meets one or more of the following criteria from the Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995:

#### **a) The place is important to the course or pattern of Tasmania's history.**

The establishment of Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary in 1946, Tasmania's first officially recognised private wildlife sanctuary, reflects an increasing national awareness of environmental values through the late 1930s, the post-war development of the Tasmanian conservation movement, and establishment of community-based land conservancy groups to complement the public reserve system. Nan Chauncy's writings were largely inspired by the natural environment at Chauncy Vale.

**b) The place possesses uncommon or rare aspects of Tasmania's history.**

No Data Recorded

**c) The place has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Tasmania's history.**

No Data Recorded

**d) The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of place in Tasmania's history.**

No Data Recorded

**e) The place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement.**

Day Dawn, at Chauncy Vale, is an unusual example of an inter-war vernacular cottage constructed from slip-form concrete.

**f) The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons.**

Nan and Anton Chauncy intended Chauncy Vale to be used as an outdoor classroom and for scientific research . Chauncy Vale has been a publicly accessible wildlife sanctuary since 1946.

**g) The place has a special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Tasmania's history.**

Chauncy Vale has strong associations with British-born Tasmanian author Nan Chauncy (nee Masterman), and her husband Anton (nee Rosenfeld). Both pioneering conservationists. In Tasmania, the Chauncy's legacy is the creation of the Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary, the first large private wildlife sanctuary officially recognised in Tasmania . The cottage Day Dawn is highly significant, being the place where Nan wrote all her published books. Nan's association with Day Dawn began during the 1920s lasting through to 1970.

Nan Chauncy's legacy is a large collection of writings , including fourteen novels, numerous articles and radio scripts. She is undoubtedly the best known Tasmanian writer of children's books about Tasmania . During her lifetime Nan was presented with a number of prestigious awards for her writing, including Children's Book of the Year (1958, 1959, 1961), and she was the first Australian author to be awarded the international honour of the Hans Christian Andersen Diploma of Merit (1961). Nan's contribution to the State's cultural and natural heritage was recognised in 2005 when she was added to the Tasmanian Honour Roll of Women for her service to the arts and to the environment . The Children's Book Council of Australia awards the Nan Chauncy Award for outstanding contribution to children's literature in Tasmanian biannually.

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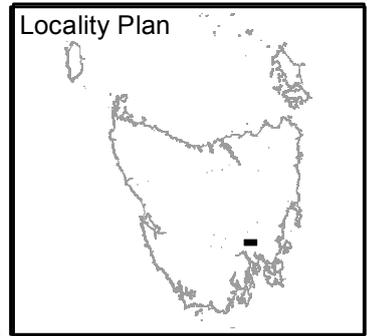
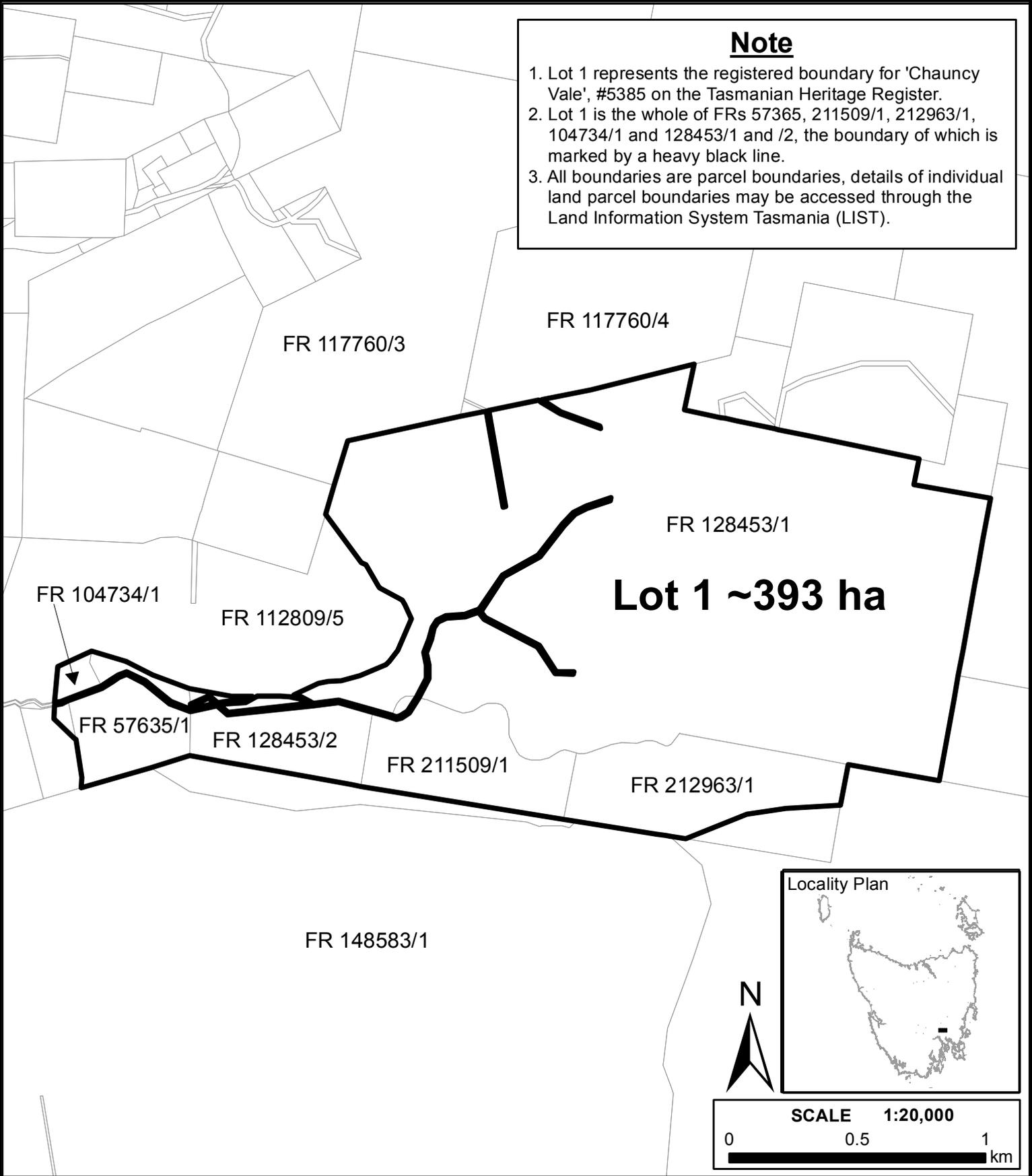
**h) The place is important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.**

As the first large private wildlife sanctuary officially recognised in Tasmania , Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary continues to function as an outdoor classroom and publicly accessible place of recreation, and conservation, as Nan and Anton Chauncy intended. The landscape and natural environment of Chauncy Vale is celebrated in Nan Chauncy's writing.

**PLEASE NOTE** This data sheet is intended to provide sufficient information and justification for listing the place on the Heritage Register. Under the legislation, only one of the criteria needs to be met. The data sheet is not intended to be a comprehensive inventory of the heritage values of the place, there may be other heritage values of interest to the Heritage Council not currently acknowledged.

**Note**

1. Lot 1 represents the registered boundary for 'Chauncy Vale', #5385 on the Tasmanian Heritage Register.
2. Lot 1 is the whole of FRs 57365, 211509/1, 212963/1, 104734/1 and 128453/1 and /2, the boundary of which is marked by a heavy black line.
3. All boundaries are parcel boundaries, details of individual land parcel boundaries may be accessed through the Land Information System Tasmania (LIST).



<b>TASMAB:</b> BAINS - 5228		<b>GRID:</b> MGA94 / ZONE 55		<b>DATUM:</b> AHD		<b>CONTOUR INTERVAL:</b> N/A	
No.	PRODUCTION / AMENDMENT	AUTHORITY	REFERENCE	DRAWN	APPROVED	DATE	 Tasmania
1	Production	THC	5385	JS	DRAFT	DRAFT	

**Chauncy Vale**  
 345 & 350 Chauncy Vale Road, Bagdad

PREPARED BY  
 HERITAGE TASMANIA



**CENTRAL PLAN REGISTER**

p.p. Surveyor General: \_\_\_\_\_

Date Registered: \_\_\_\_\_



**CPR**  
**TBC**