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APPENDIX A HHIMS FORM (NOT INCLUDED IN THE DIGITAL COPY)

APPENDIX B BUSH TOOLS FOR BLIND FREDDIE NOTES FROM THE KHA WORKSHOP ON TRADITIONAL BUSH TOOLS

Kosciuko Huts Association

BUSH TOOLS

FOR BLIND FREDDIE!

Notes from the KHA workshop on
Traditional Bush Tools

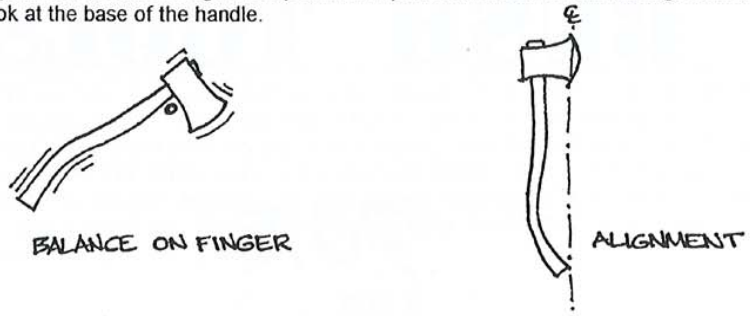
Happy Valley, Adaminaby
OCTOBER 1994

1. THE STANDARD AXE

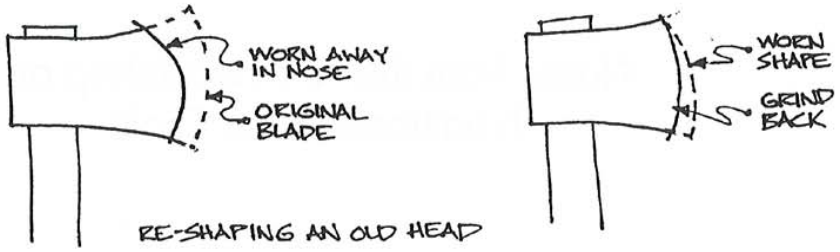
Based on discussion by Graham Fall and Bill Boyd.

Heads:
- Older axes (prior to c1960) tended to have a head of wrought iron onto which a blade of tool steel had been forged.
- Once such an axe has been sharpened many times, little of the original tool steel is left. Often the iron is exposed - as a result the blade becomes blunt far quicker.
- Some blacksmiths (incl one in Cooma) are known to forge new tool steel onto old axes, using the steel from truck springs.

Handles:
- GF claimed *American Hickory* was superior timber for handles. Instructors had made their own handles from a variety of timbers including *Jarrah*, *Walnut* & various gums. "Try it & see" was general advice for experimenting with different timbers. Ensure grain runs the length of the handle parallel to the blade.
- BB makes own handles but favoured 'racing profile' handles when buying off-the shelf. The cross-sectional shape of the handle can be fine tuned to suit the size & shape of your hands.
- Through alteration to the head-end of an off-the-shelf handle, you can alter the effective length of the axe. When the handle is at the correct length, the axe should be evenly balanced when supported on a finger at the junction of head & handle.
- Alignment: an axis through the top & bottom points on the blade should align with the front of the hook at the base of the handle.



Preferences:
- *Kelly, Plumb, Hytest & Keysteel* were names frequently bandied around with some reverence, & some irreverence , depending on personal preferences.
- GF stated a general rule that "if it doesn't have a brand on it then the manufacturer must be too ashamed of it".
- BB markets some Keysteel axes under the Keech brand including a mid-range standard axe for $120. Racing axes can cost upwards of $300 but then you need the skill - *a good axe doth not an axemen make*.
- SG recommended checking out the major shows (Royal Easter, Canberra,etc) wherever there are woodchopping events as several manufacturers are likely to be displaying axes.
- Old axes you come across will generally be worn away in the 'nose' (top edge of the blade). They need to be reshaped so that the top & bottom points on the blade become aligned with the front of the handle. Before acquiring such an axe, you should make sure there is enough tool steel remaining to allow for this drastic reshaping.



Sharpening:
- Standard axes are sharpened uniformly on both sides; it is fairly critical to get the angles even on each side or the axe is likely to deflect as it cuts.
- 'Setting up' includes two main stages: (i) major shaping or profiling of the axe - undertaken only on the workbench, and (ii) honing or resharpening of the blade - undertaken initially on the workbench & later in the field.

NOTES FROM THE BUSH TOOLS WORKSHOP (SCOTT) 2

- Shaping was traditionally undertaken with a flat file. BB & GF use small power belt-sanders. Grindstones can be used provided the blade is not allowed to get too hot - should not get so hot that you cannot grasp the blade between your fingers.
- The finished shape will depend on the intended use of the axe and any preferences one develops from experience. Basic profiles are:
  - Short shoulder - generally for hard or seasoned timbers, firewood.
  - Long Taper - generally for green timber, softwoods.
  - Hollow Ground - special, soft timber.

BB favours short shoulder profiles.

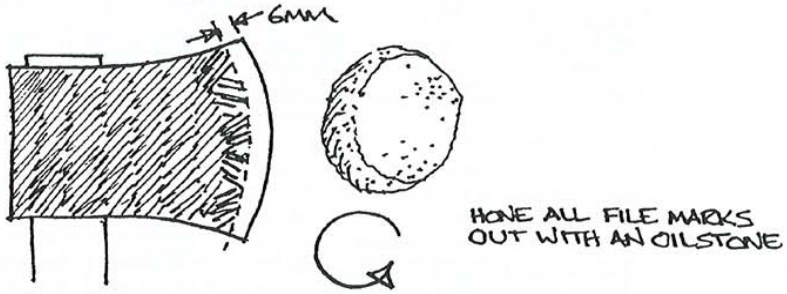
- Experienced axemen mentioned an initial set-up time the order of 40 hours, followed by continual refinement over a period of years.
- Sharpening includes some filing to remove any irregularities in the blade & honing with an oilstone, generally working the last ½"-1" (12-25mm) of the blade - the blade rarely goes further into the timber. The blade should NOT be razor sharp - this weakens the edge and may result in the blade bending or chipping.
- The burr can be removed from the sharpened blade by rubbing a leather strop or your palm backward & forward across the blade.

Tempering:

- Good way to stuff up a perfectly good axe - only advisable for desperate or dedicated axemen.
- Process by which the hardness, NOT strength, of the blade is increased or decreased. A harder blade will remain sharper for longer, but will be more brittle & prone to chipping.
- Can use a blacksmiths forge or gas burner to heat the tool steel section of the blade (outside 50mm).
- Care must be taken to heat the edge to a uniform temperature, otherwise there will be fluctuations in hardness along the edge - damage is likely to occur at these points.
- GF heats the steel past a cherry red colour to that of a dull pink, takes the heat off and waits for the glow to fade a fraction, then quenches in vegetable oil. Water is never used for quenching tools as it renders them too brittle. The oil burns as it quenches, resulting in a slow, even cooling.

Oilstones:

- Oilstones are lubricated with either an oil or water (spit - in the field). BB prefers using water - oilstones tend to clog-up, requiring regular cleaning with kero.
- Use 2 grades of stone: coarse for removing file marks and fine for finishing. Stone should be a small enough size to fit comfortably in the hand.
- Don't have to get every file mark out of the blade, just those in the first ¼" (6mm); in use the wood will wear the rest of the marks out. Keep stone lubricated & rub in a circular motion. Honing should take 20-30minutes.



Points of Use: Cross-cutting or morticing log on grond:

- Secure footing; feet planted firmly with no crud underneath.
- Front foot (matching top hand) to be slightly forward.
- Through the swing the top hand MUST slide down the axe (this is not always necessary when adzing or broad-axing).

NOTES FROM THE BUSH TOOLS WORKSHOP (SCOTT) 3

- Axe should come straight down from above head; axe vertical & in-line with your nose. On impact your elbow should be in-line with your front knee.
- Professional axemen develop a technique of flicking their wrists as the axe bites - jerking the base of the handle upward a fraction - to prevent the blade sticking in the timber.

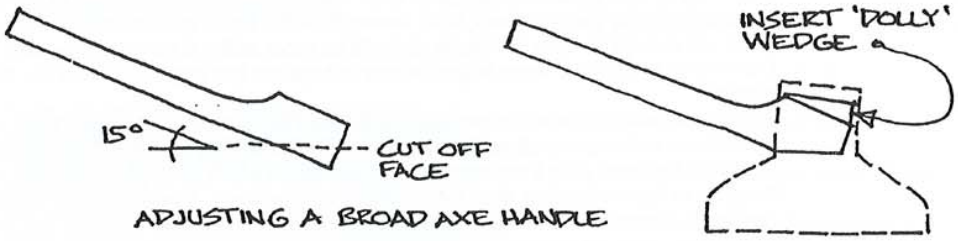
Storage:
- Remove any gum & wipe blade with oily rag when finished.
- Fit a leather guard when transporting.

2. THE BROAD AXE

Based on discussions by Bill Boyd and Graham Fall.

Heads:
- The terms 'broad axe' and 'squaring axe' appear to be interchangeable.
- Broad axes were available in a range of sizes, for building work the blade lengths varied between 9" & 13" (230-330mm). Smaller axes used in other work include coachbuilding axes and one-handed bench axes.
- One broad axe head can be used on either a left-handed or right handed axe; the difference being in the shape of the handle & which side of the eye the handle is inserted.
- As for standard axes, broad axes tended to have a head of wrought iron onto which a blade of tool steel had been forged.

Handles:
- Instructors used hand-made & off-the-shelf handles in varying timbers.
- For squaring logs, BB recommended the head be angled about 10-15° off vertical (so when the blade is parallel to the ground the handle is angled upwards) to prevent back problems from leaning over the log. To set up a new handle, BB cuts a 15° fillet off the face of the handle, rounds off the front with a file to match the original, inserts the handle in the head and then fixes a triangular ('dolly') wedge in the back of the eye.



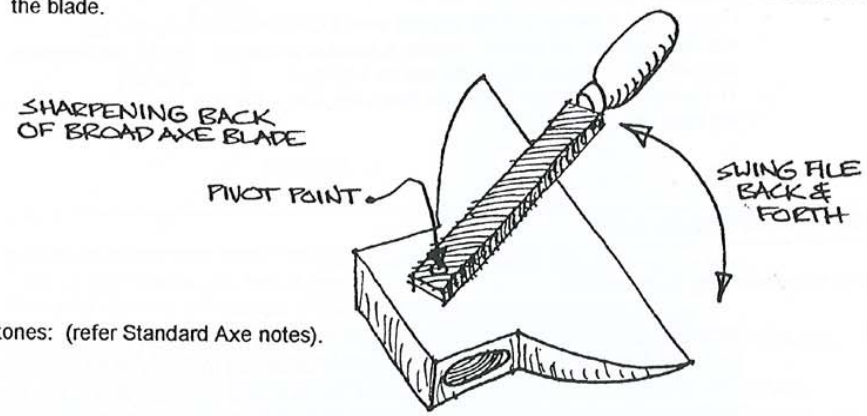
ADJUSTING A BROAD AXE HANDLE

- The handle also needs to be kinked horizontally away from the face of the log so that knuckles will not hit the log. The handles can be bent by trickling boiling water for one hour onto the point where you want the handle to bend, then bending it and clamping it in place until it is dry. GF uses a large pot with a lid that has a pipe fitted; as steam travels out the pipe, some condensation occurs and drips are easily directed onto the handle.

Preferences:
- Not directly referred to; *Kelly*, *Plumb* & *Bell* were mentioned. Unlike the talk on standard axes, there was less religious devotion to brands; it became a point of "just find one and see if it works".
- BB markets some Keysteel axes under the Keech brand including a broad axe for $200. GF stated that a blacksmith named Martin O'Toole was forging broadaxes in Sydney under licence to Keysteel, USA. Obscure importers bring some heads in from the USA, whilst some even more obscure blacksmiths & foundries produce some in Australia.
- As with standard axes, old broad axes tend to suffer excessive wear in the nose (top edge of the blade). They need to be reshaped so that the top & bottom points on the blade become aligned with the back of the head. Before acquiring such an axe, you should make sure there is enough tool steel remaining to allow for this drastic reshaping.
- The other potential problem with old axes is that they may have been previously sharpened from both sides. If this is the case, then the blade will have to be ground right back so there is no longer any shoulder or tapering on the back of the head. Again, you will have to make sure there is enough tool steel remaining to allow for considerable reshaping.

Sharpening:
- Broad axes are SHARPENED ONLY FROM ONE SIDE. This is a distinctive feature of broad axes of all sizes & shapes - and differentiates them from other types of axes which are sharpened on both sides.

- As for standard axe, major shaping or profiling can be undertaken with a file or small belt sander. BB recommends the axe be shaped with a ½" (12mm) bevelled shoulder at the cutting edge.
- The blade is then honed with an oilstone as described for standard axe. Again, the blade should NOT be razor sharp.
- BB outlined a process for filing irregularities from the back of the blade & sharpening the edge. A flat file is laid on the back of the blade, with one end held at the centre of the eye - this becomes a pivot point. The other end of the file is then moved in arc backward & forward across the blade.



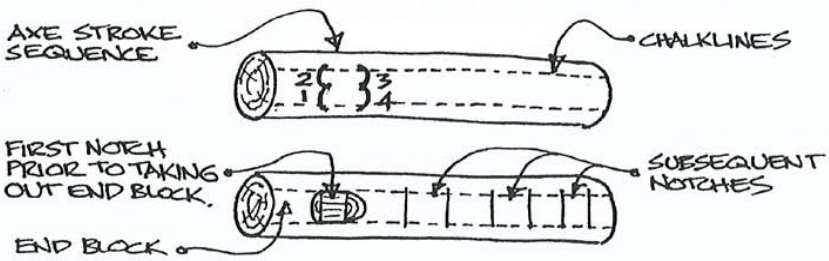
Tempering & Oilstones: (refer Standard Axe notes).

3. SQUARING A LOG

Based on discussions by Bill Boyd.

Preparation:
- Squaring of timbers will be easier if the timber is 'green' - freshly felled. Seasoned or partly seasoned timbers can be worked - requires far greater effort.
- Logs should be trimmed to length, or rebated to fit other elements, AFTER squaring.
- Log is supported off the ground, chock logs having been notched to wedge the log being worked. Log must be solidly supported, no rotation, whilst not interfering with axing. The face of the log which is worked on is always the vertical side of the log.
- Square profile is marked on ends of log. Sides of square are projected upwards to the top of the log; a chalkline is then used to mark this line along the top of the log. This line defines the finished vertical side of the log.. If desired, the sides of the square can also be projected down and a chalkline used to mark the bottom of the plane.

Notching In:
- This process involves removing the bulk of the timber using a standard axe. BB recommends a standard axe with a handle slightly longer than normal (+50-70mm). States that "notching-in is the most important part of squaring".
- Axeman stands on top of the log, working the face from one end to the other.
- The face of the log is set out in vertical panels approximately 12"-15" wide (300-375mm). Notching-in involves the removal of alternate panels; cutting out a tapered block.
- Each block is cut out using a series of 4 strokes: bottom right, top right, top left, bottom left. The axe strokes are angled inward at about 30° so the wood will fall out.
- After the block has fallen out, the solid panel between this block and the last/end of the log, is removed. A couple of strokes are made at 90° to the log along the edge of the solid panel and then a hefty blow into the end of the panel at 45° will usually remove it.
- The face is roughly trimmed as you progress; any large projections are removed.



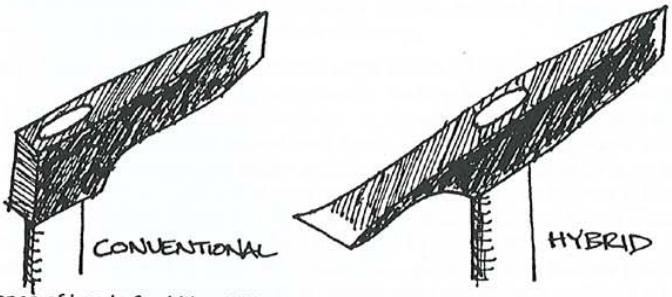
NOTES FROM THE BUSH TOOLS WORKSHOP (SCOTT) 5

Squaring:
- The face is then finished to a relatively smooth, even surface with a broad axe. The notching should not have gone as deep into the timber as the chalkline mark; the broad axe should remove the last 25mm of timber back to the line.
- As with a standard axe, the most powerful hand is the top hand, usually 1/2 to 2/3 up the handle. The log should be positioned on the same side as the top hand. The bevelled side of the broad axe blade should be on the opposite side as the top hand, with the handle kinking outward away from the log.
- Commence at the end of the log and work FORWARDS along the log.
- Axe head should be worked vertical & parallel to the log. As the blade strikes, the edge should be horizontal. Shape of handle can be adjusted.
- The weight of the head should be doing the work - the axe should simply fall onto the timber; the top hand merely guides it.

4. THE MORTICING AXE

Based on discussions by Graham Fall.

Heads:
- As with standard axes, morticing axes generally have a wrought iron head onto which a blade of tool steel has been forged & thus susseptible to same problems -refer standard axe.
- Two basic types of heads. Conventional, with a single blade parallel to the handle, and a hybrid variety, with a blade parallel to the handle on one side and a second blade at 90° to the first on the opposite side (this was developed so that the 4 sides of the mortice could be cut whilst standing in one spot). Hybrids are rare.



- Shapes of heads & widths of blades vary significantly.
- GF states most important feature is weight, which should be high. A large proportion of morticing axes are too light - takes far greater effort. Old imported axe heads may have been designed for lighter timbers.
- Not known whether any foundries are forging new heads.

Handles:
- Handles appear to vary in shape from off-the-shelf handles for standard axes, to almost straight handles. Hybrids need a straight handle.
- GF preferred American Hickory standard axe handles.
- (refer Standard Axe notes).

Sharpening/Tempering/Oilstones: (refer Standard Axe notes)

Points of Use:
- (refer morticing notes below)

5. POST & RAIL FENCING

Based on discussions by Graham Fall.

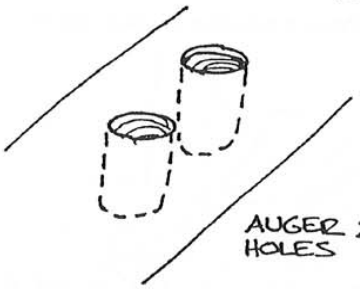
Morticing:
- Use of morticing axe is generally as for standard axe (refer Standard Axe notes).
- Cut strokes at right angles to the post/grain first.
- Care with strokes parallel to the grain or the timber will split all the way to the end of the post/rail.
- Turn post over as soon as the axe breaks through & work the mortice from the opposite side.
- When 'trimming up' (making mortice neater), top hand on axe should be about ½ way along - for greater control & less power.

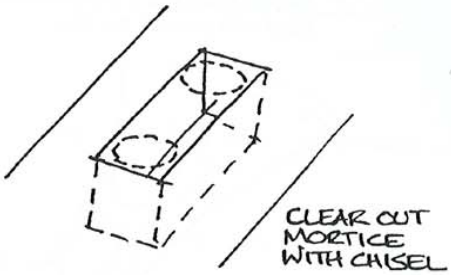
Use of auger:
- "If you can't use an axe then use an auger!" Morticing can be undertaken with an auger. This method recommended for people with poor axe skills; for a skilled axeman it would take much

NOTES FROM THE BUSH TOOLS WORKSHOP (SCOTT) 6

longer to use an auger, for a poor axemen the difference would not be so great & the auger would be neater.

- Need a large auger: 2½"-3" desirable (63-75mm).
- Space holes to allow for typical 6" mortice (150mm). Refer Auger notes.
- Take out timber between holes & square-up holes with a morticing axe or broad chisel.



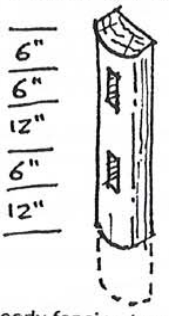


Posts:

- Split posts as for thick slabs. Strainers (corner posts) are generally whole logs.
- Trim off any heartwood - less durable.
- Trim post down to a thickness of 3½" (85-90mm), with basically flat faces.
- Post spacing depends on available timber for rails, traditionally around 8' to 10' (2.4-3m).

Rails:

- Most common setups are either a 2-rail fence or a 3-rail.
- GF (from Victoria) generally uses Red Stringybark, Silvertop, Mountain or Alpine Ash.
- Rails split as per slabs. These days size depends on the available timber, traditionally rails were around 8" x 3" or 10" x 3" (200 or 250 x 75mm).



2 RAIL FENCE

3 RAIL FENCE

Historical note:

- early fencing types were 'dog' (overlapping logs, zigzag), 'chock & log' (logs stacked between posts), then morticed post & rail, followed by wire.
- When morticing was common, a typical work rate for one man was 8 panels of 2-rail per day, or for 2 men, 9 panels of 3-rail.

6. THE ADZE

Based on discussions by Laurie Berry.

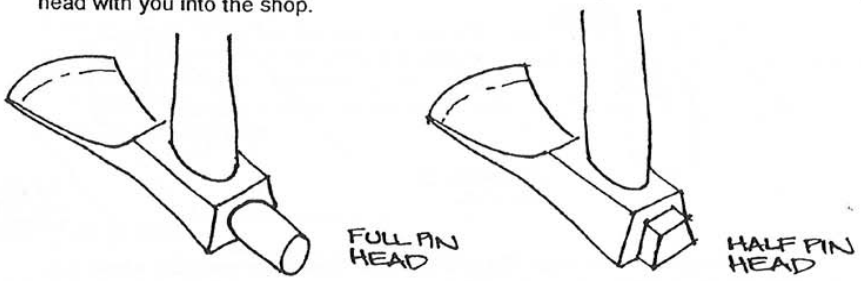
Heads:

- As with standard axes, older adzes generally have a wrought iron head onto which a blade of tool steel has been forged. Once such an adze has been sharpened many times, little of the tool steel is left.
- Whilst some old timers favour the older adze heads - reputedly to be of better quality steel, LB talked mostly of the widely available *Cyclone* or *Trojan* brand heads and stressed that how they were set up was usually more important.
- Adzes come in a variety of shapes and widths for uses from sleeper cutting to one-handed joinery adzes. The workshop examined only the general purpose/sleeper adze with a flat blade and either a full-pin or half-pin head.
- The pin is the projection off the back of the head - generally used for stripping bark off logs or as a small sledge hammer.
- When looking at secondhand adzes check for:
  - excessive wear of tool steel - limited life
  - excessively rounded blade edge - requires extensive sharpening

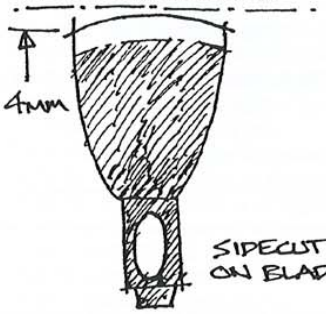
NOTES FROM THE BUSH TOOLS WORKSHOP (SCOTT) 7

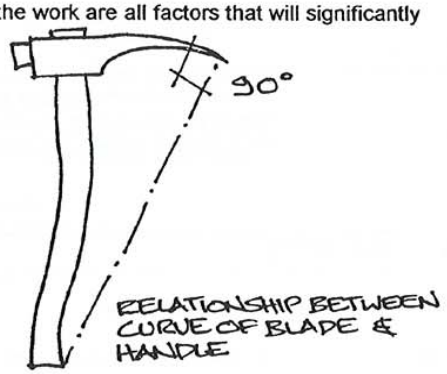
- if it has been sharpened from the back - requires extensive sharpening
- damage from being used as a mattock

Handles:
- LB talked solely about off-the-shelf handles from local hardwear stores.
- Short handles are no good - handles should be of full length.
- Change grip height to suit height of work.
- Handle should be a tight fit in the head. When purchasing a new handle make sure you take the head with you into the shop.



Sharpening:
- Adzes are sharpened from one side only. A bevel is filed onto the handle side of the blade.
- If you need to remove irregularities in the back of the blade then this can be done by running a flat file over the head - flush with the surface!
- The angle of the bevel depends on the shape of the head and on the timber being worked. As a general rule, if when viewed side-on the head of the adze is very rounded then a steep bevel of about 30° is required; if the head is basically flat then a steeper angle of about 15° is required.
- Experience will tell whether the angle is correct. If the head is glancing off the face of the timber, then you need to either lower your stance or steepen the angle of the blade. If the blade is 'trenching' (jamming into) then you need shorten your grip or put a shallower angle on the blade.
- The corners of the blade should be slightly rounded, a gap of about 4mm visible at each side when you place a straight edge across the blade. Too straight and the blade will jam in the timber.
- Adzes should only be sharpened with a file and an oilstone. The blade does not need to be razor sharp.
- Handle length, sharpening angle and the height of the work are all factors that will significantly effect how the adze works.





Oilstones & Tempering: (refer Standard Axe notes)

Points of Use:
- Set work at a comfortable height or change grip height to suit work.
- Hand at base of handle is called the *pivot hand* - it holds the end of the handle 'fixed' to your hip. The upper hand is called the *drive hand* - it provides power, pushing the adze in an arc around the pivot point on your hip.
- Stance should be with bent knees, one leg slightly forward (match top hand) and with head positioned above the point where the adze is striking.
- Arc of adze swing should never align with any part of your body; blade should be swinging in line with either a gap between your legs or completely off to one side of your body.
- Your intention should be to drive the adze through (in & out) of the timber, not just let the adze fall against or strike the timber.
- LB used the term *joggles* for rebates in logs - with either squared or angled sides. Advised that rebates should always go through the sapwood into the timber below as the sapwood is susceptible to shrinkage.

NOTES FROM THE BUSH TOOLS WORKSHOP (SCOTT) 8

- Chamfering: advisable to take 10-15mm chamfer off ends of squared posts of even round logs. This reduces surface tension & thereby splitting in the ends. Adze should be used parallel to the grain & not across it, otherwise it will chip at the edge.

7. THE FROE & MAUL

Based on discussions by Bill Boyd and Graham Fall.

Paling Froe:
- Larger blade (>300mm wide) with long handle (1-1.2m) - for splitting palings & often slabs.
- Blade sharpened on one side only.

Shingle Froe:
- Smaller blade (200-250mm), short handle.
- Generally sharpened on both sides of the blade.

Handles:
- Generally straight with circular cross section. BB was using a sapling complete with bark.

Sharpening:
- (not discussed, assume use of file & oilstone as per axes).

The Maul:
- Timber mallet for driving froe and wedges.
- BB prefers timber maul to steel as it does not burr the back of the froe or wedges.
- Maul should be made from seasoned timber so as to prevent shrinkage.
- Head should be cut from the limb of a tree rather than the trunk - less splits & heartwood in better condition.
- Head should be 1" (25mm) greater diameter than the rings, rings heated to expand & forced over head, cool & contract to a tight fit.
- Sapling handle fitted in auger hole through head.
- Weight of head does work rather than power in swing.

Steel Hammer:
- GF used a steel hammer in splitting work.
- Steel hammers not popular due to frequent injurues from steel splinters flying off on impact, protective clothing, gloves & eyewear essential.

8. SPLITTING SLABS OR PALINGS

Based on discussions by Bill Boyd and Graham Fall, describing two methods.

BB Method:
- BB demonstrated splitting a log into palings using a froe, maul & wedges.
- The log lay on the ground, the froe was placed horizontally about ¾ of the way up the end of the log and driven in with the maul.
- Once the froe was driven all the way in, the froe was levered upright to split the timber further into the log. The froe was then returned to its flat position & forced up the split; when it could g no further it was again levered upright.
- Once the froe was over halfway down the log, it was levered upright, and the elevated 'slice' of log was stomped upon - causing the rest of the paling to separate from the log.
- The wedges were used only when the froe became stuck & could not be levered upright. They were placed in the split that had developed in front of the froe and were hammered home with the maul.
- A face was taken off each side of the log - making it roughly square. Another face was taken off each side, leaving a rectangular 'billet'. The billet was then split in half, each half then split in half, each quarter split in half, etc until palings of 20-30mm remained.

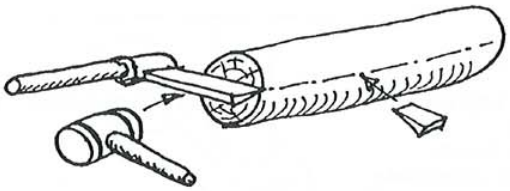
GF Method:
- GF demonstrated splitting a log into posts for post & rail fencing, using an axe, wedges & steel hammer. The overall technique is less precise, due to larger tolerances in splitting posts.
- The log lay on the ground, a standard axe was swung horizontally into the centre of the log.
- A wedge was then driven into each side of the split that had been created with the axe. As the split lengthened further wedges were driven in. When the split extended over ¾ of the way, the slab was levered off by hand or with a crowbar.
- The offcut was then split in half again - along a parallel plane to the original - in the same manner.
- The split posts (slabs) were then trimmed of all heartwood & sapwood, and could be dressed further with an adze if desired.

General:
- Selection of timber to be split is crucial - must have straight grain. Never select a tree where the bark is not straight up & down the trunk; avoid limbs & burls.
- Generally timber should be split within 48 hours of felling. The longer the timber dries out then the harder it will be to split, whilst shakes will form in the timber limiting its value for splitting.

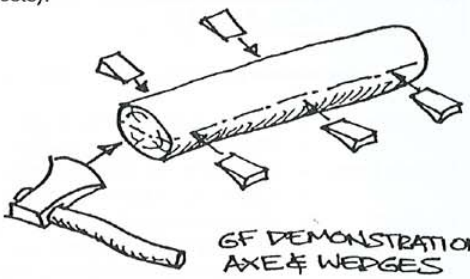
NOTES FROM THE BUSH TOOLS WORKSHOP (SCOTT) 9

GF did claim that Mountain Ash up to 3 years old could be split - providing it was soaked in water for 3 days to 1 week beforehand.

- The basic process of splitting is to be working in multiples of 2 - continually halving the timber.
- Where you suspect that a log may not split straight, GF states you can encourage it along a set line by cutting a narrow groove through the sapwood with the axe along the line you wish it to take (note: this is suitable only for large slabs & posts).



BB DEMONSTRATION
FROE & MAUL



GF DEMONSTRATION
AXE & WEDGES

9. SPLITTING SHINGLES

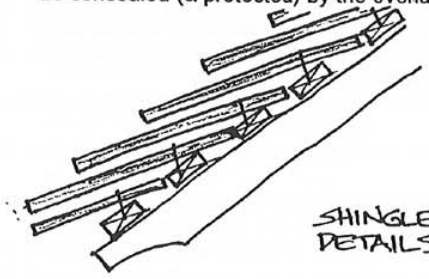
Based on discussions by Graham Fall.

Timber:
- Ideally logs should be large in cross-section - >2'6" (>750mm).
- Alpine Ash shingles should last 25-30 years, Red Stringybark should last about 45 years. Other species used by GF (in Victoria) include Silvertop Ash.

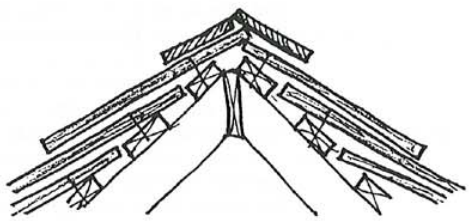
Shingles:
- Shingles MUST be split and fixed whilst green.
- Size will depend on the available timber - generally wider shingles from bigger logs. Traditionally about 4"-6" wide (100-150mm), 15"-19" long (380-480mm) and ½" thick (12mm).

Splitting:
- GF split his logs into billets running with the grain, and then split his shingles across the grain (radially to the log). The shingles were not split all the way through; this made it easy to transport billets of 4-8 shingles up onto the roof. Here they were split through & trimmed up with a small hand axe.
- BB split his logs into billets running across the grain, then split his shingles with the grain (tangentially to the log). The demonstrated shingles split much easier this way and had a more even surface.
- GF claims that shingles split with the grain will cup when exposed to the weather, hence the need to split them radially. BB claims you cannot split parallel shingles radially, and anyway when you split them with the grain you get a more even & weather-resistant surface. This discrepancy is probably due to GF & BB coming from different parts of the country, being used to different sizes & species of trees, and the same timbers exhibiting different properties in different regions.
- Log to be split is sawn into whatever length you wish the shingles to be. Using a log stood on-end as a bench, the offcuts are first split into billets and then shingles, hammering the froe vertically down through the timber.
- As for general splitting, the basic process involves one of continually halving the timber.
- Heartwood, some of the sapwood and any irregularities are removed with a small hand axe at the time of installation -up on the roof.

Fitting:
- Must be fit green, with only one nail in each shingle - to allow for any shrinkage. 1½" flat head nails or clouts (40mm).
- Fixing layouts can incorporate either 2 or 3 overlapping layers. The main considerations are that all joints must overlap because the shingles will shrink after installation, and that the nails should be concealed (& protected) by the overlap or they will rust away.



SHINGLE
DETAILS

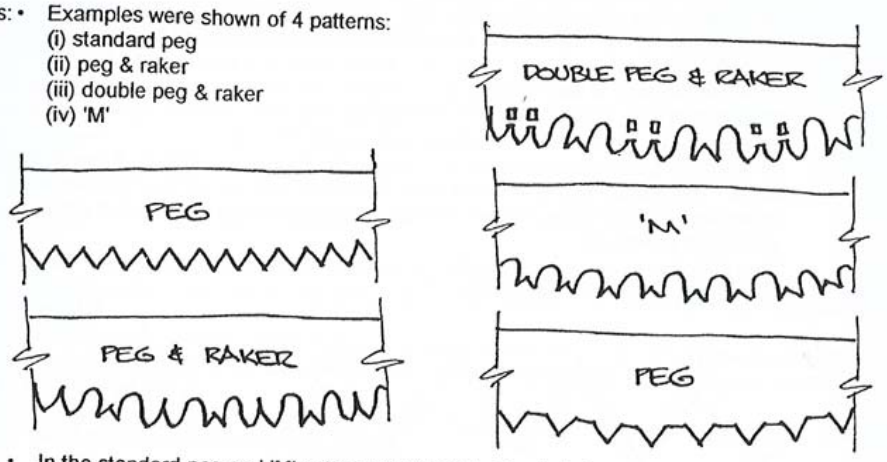


NOTES FROM THE BUSH TOOLS WORKSHOP (SCOTT) 10

10. THE CROSSCUT SAW

Based on discussions by Ross Albert, Stuart Garner and Graham Fall.

Teeth Patterns: • Examples were shown of 4 patterns:
(i) standard peg
(ii) peg & raker
(iii) double peg & raker
(iv) 'M'

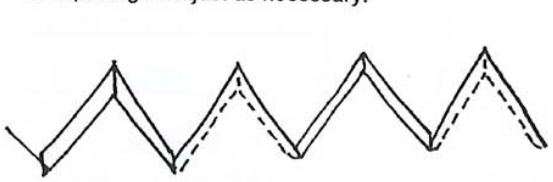


- In the standard peg and 'M' patterns the teeth both cut & clear out the joint. In the other patterns the 'rakers' are projecting teeth which do no cutting but simply clear the joint of sawdust.
- The standard peg pattern was often preferred by stockmen as they were simple to understand & work on.

Sharpening:
- Step 1 - clamp the saw upside down along the side of a bench using a plank on each side of the blade to provide continuous support.
- Step 2 - file teeth to uniform height. For maximum efficiency teeth must be of the same height, otherwise the few that are longer will be doing all the work. On saws with rakers, the rakers must be less than the height of the teeth - on one saw examined the rakers were longer than the cutting teeth!!?!
- For step 2 a metal clip (name unknown) was used to hold a flat file at right angles to the blade. The file was run back & forth along the points of the teeth until wear from the file became evident on all teeth - indicating uniform height.
- Step 3 - set the teeth. 'Setting' the teeth is the process whereby the cutting teeth are angled sideways out from the blade, alternating left to right. If the teeth are not offset then friction on the sides of the saw blade will cause the saw to jam. If the offset is not uniform for all teeth then the blade may tend to cut downwards & sideways in a curve - until the blade probably jams. Rakers are not offset.
- The blade must be clean of rust or resin deposits prior to using the gauge - scrape & clean w steel wool as necessary.
- There are several methods to set the teeth. The preferred method was demonstrated in which the set is measured with a gauge that sits against the side of the blade, whilst the angle is varied with a special tool (or an adjustable spanner or pliers). This process involves repeated measurements and alterations for each tooth.
- Alternately you can use a pliers-like setting tool which you cramp onto the tooth and it offsets it to a predetermined amount. The setting tool is basically a larger version of a device which is available in hardware shops for use on smaller panel saws. RA, who races crosscut saws against chainsaws, did not believe that these devices were accurate enough, whilst SG claimed they were adequate for use 'out in the field'.
- The teeth should be offset to opposite sides alternately. To tell which way to initially offset the tooth - look down on the tooth, the cutting edge should be angled across the saw looking something like a chisel point; the sharp point of the chisel should be on the outside edge of the offset tooth.
- In the demonstrations, all the saws were set with an offset of 5 thousands of an inch. This is an offset RA uses for racing, in discussions it was ascertained that around 5-8 thou was suitable for general use, favouring 8 or more for situations where the timber is particularly fibrous or has a high sap content.
- Step 4 - shorten the rakers. The rakers should be about 1.5-2mm shorter than the cutting teeth. The special clip used for holding the file in step 2 came with a predetermined depth gauge for filing the rakers.

NOTES FROM THE BUSH TOOLS WORKSHOP (SCOTT) 11

- Mention was made that some sawmen set up standard peg pattern saws where every fifth peg serves as a raker - it looks the same but is not offset and is kept shorter than the other cutting teeth.
- Step 5 - sharpening the teeth. A flat or triangular file is used to sharpen the teeth. The angle of the cutting edge should be about 30° (off a right angle to the line of the saw). The points of the teeth, which were all flattened in step 2, need to be brought back to a sharp point at the outside. Be careful not to over-file the point - which will cause it to become shorter than the others.
- Note that the face of each tooth is filed from the one side - ie: BOTH SHARP EDGES SHOULD OCCUR ON THE ONE SIDE OF THE TOOTH, and this should be opposite to that on the 2 adjacent teeth. This is true for both peg teeth and 'M' teeth.
- 'M' teeth are generally sharpened witha triangular file, run backwards & forwards in the valley of the M. The outside edges of the M tooth should be vertical. At least one example present had generously splayed sides; this would require extensive work with a flat file to make bring the sides back to vertical.
- Step 6 (optional) - if you are about to go saw racing, you should check the set again after sharpening & adjust as necessary.



PEG TEETH SHARPENED ON ALTERNATE SIDES

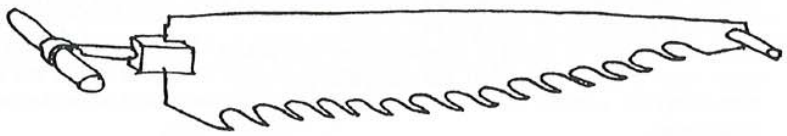
WORN 'M' PATTERN

Points of Use:
- One handed saws are generally used as for a larger panel saw; cutting on both forward & backward strokes.
- With two-handed saws, the operators only put effort into the stroke towards themselves (the pull), you never push forward on a two-handed saw!
- Generally you stand beside the saw facing the blade, one shoulder towards the log. With the blade fully toward you the handle should come to about the outside edge of your body. The whole body is used to work the saw - rock in & out with your hips, use your shoulders as well as your arms. Keep your eye over the blade looking along its length. Use the whole length of the blade to cut through the log - long strokes are better than short.
- When starting a two-handed saw it is recommended that you commence moving - get a slow rhythm up - before the saw touches the timber. For novices it is helpful if a third person stands at the log to guide the blade until the cut is established; from then the speed can be increased.

11. THE PIT SAW

Brief notes based on observations.

Teeth Pattern:
- Easily identifiable by the assymetrical teeth pattern due to the need only to cut in the one direction.



Sharpening:
- Generally as for crosscut saw. Only one face of each tooth is sharpened, and for the demonstration saw the teeth were offset 25 thousands of an inch. This saw had a reasonable amount of surface rust & some teeth had previously been offset 35 thou.

Stand:
- A frame about 2.4m high was erected at the workshop. Four posts supported two main rails about 800mm apart, and the posts were fitted with diagonal stays. The saw is operated vertically between the two main rails. Movable planks were layed across the rails to support the logs being worked on; these were shuffled about as the saw progressed along the log & threatened each in turn.

NOTES FROM THE BUSH TOOLS WORKSHOP (SCOTT) 12

Points of Use:
- The saw only cuts on the downward stroke, therefore the bottom person ('underdog') provides the power to the cut.
- The person on top ('top dog') has to lift the saw up to the top of its stroke (no light feat in itself) but who is also responsible for guiding the saw along the log.
- Uniform offset of teeth is vital in pit sawing otherwise the saw will not maintain a straight line.
- On at least one occasion, the operators used the saw at a shallower angle so as to keep the cut straight.

12. THE AUGER

Based on discussions by Laurie Berry and Graham Fall.

Patterns:
- Two basic types of augers: (i) standard type with a screw thread at the tip ('the worm') and a single cutting edge that spirals around the shaft, and (ii) a 'figure 8' type with two cutting blades spiralling around the shaft.
- Augers were generally available in sizes from around ¾" - 3" in ¼" increments (18-76mm).
- Standard lengths incorporated a spiral of about 10" (200mm), although longer versions were also available.
- To work effectively, the auger must have a decent 'worm' - not broken off or blunt. Check tha' the auger has been sharpened properly.
- Handles can be made of anything: timber, plastic pipe, steel, etc, however it will be more comfortable to use if the handles have rounded ends that can fit into the centre of the palm.

Sharpening:
- There are 3 points to sharpen on an auger: (i) the horizontal cutting blade, (ii) the projecting side cutter at the edge of the blade, and (iii) the worm.
- The horizontal blade is sharpened on the the top surface ONLY (ie: the spiral side). On occasions as necessary, minor irregularities can be removed from the bottom of the blade using a flat file. A small triangular file is required to sharpen the top surface; the file has to nestle within the spiral and is used with outward strokes over the edge.
- The side cutter is also sharpened with a triangular file, nestled within the spiral. The cutter should be vertical or close to. DO NOT file the outside edge of the spiral - this will reduce the diameter of the cutting blade and the remainder of the spiral, being wider, will not fit into the hole.
- The worm should be sharpened using a small triangular file to sharpen the outside edge of the thread. Fiddly & time consuming, with the risk that if you stuff the thread then your auger will be useless. Only undertake when absolutely necessary.
- GF mentioned a blacksmith that was capable of grinding out old worms and dovetailing new screw threads into an auger, but the general view was that to go to such lengths you would have to be emotionally attached to your auger.

Points of Use:
- The worm is the device that does most of the work - it bites into the timber & pulls the cutting blades into the surface. You provide the rotation for the worm to bore its way in, but without a decent worm, no amount of pressure on your part will get the auger to work!
- Line the auger up where you intend to bore your hole; your head should be positioned so that you are looking straight down along the auger. You stay in this position whilst boring.
- The start is the only time when you apply any downward pressure to the auger. Apply only sufficient pressure to get the worm to bite. How easy the worm bites will depend on the sharpness of the thread and the hardness of the timber; any attraction to hammer the worm in with a mallet should be resisted as this wears out the worm & may cause it to break.
- Once the worm is into the timber all effort is limited to rotating the handles without any downward pressure. LB demonstrated 360° rotations of the auger, holding the handles lightly at the ends.
- Whilst the spiral is still visible, the timber cuttings should be effectively propelled out of the hole. Once the end of the spiral disappears into the hole, the auger will need to be extracted & the cuttings cleared regularly (about every 40mm). Listen for any noises that may indicate the auger is becoming clogged/jamming. To extract the auger, wind backwards for two revolutions (this disengages the worm at the bottom of the hole), then wind forwards slowly whilst lifting the handles upwards. It may take a couple of rotations to come all the way out, but in this way you will bring all of the cuttings out of the hole.
- Avoid knocking any debris into the hole once the auger is out! Clear the spiral of cuttings and the worm of any sawdust. To resume, wind the worm slowly forward down the hole. Once it reaches the bottom, continue winding slowly with a slight downward pressure so the worm will bore into its earlier hole. If any debris has fallen into the bottom of the hole, then the worm may

be unable to slot into its original hole and you will have to find someway to clean out the hole before you can progress.

13. MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS

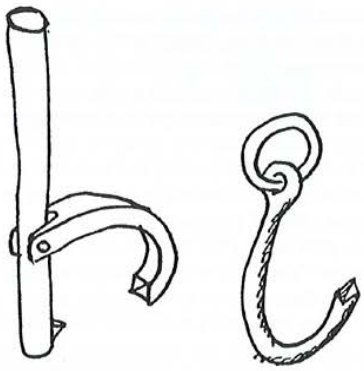
Some minor tools demonstrated at the workshop include:

Cant Hook:
- This a device for rotating logs that can save a lot of time. Basically comprises a long handle with a large hook hinged off one side - a log is gripped between a spike on the base of the handle and the hook.
- BB demonstrated two versions: (i) an off-the-shelf model from Husquvarna - a light-duty model designed for softwoods and retailing for about $70, and (ii) an older (probably home-made) version looking like a large wrought iron fish hook with a ring through the eye of the hook - this was used by placing a crowbar or axe handle through the ring. BB suggested a blacksmith could make them easily.

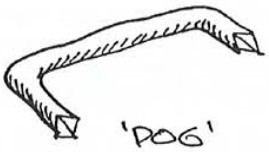
Draw Knife:
- This is a device used for planing the edges of slabs, etc. It comprises a large blade, similar in size & shape to a froe, with a handle on each side with which the blade is pulled towards the operator. The work is usually clamped or wedged in place with the edge to be worked on being horizontal.
- The blade is sharpened only on one side. BB suggested that the angle of the bevel can be used as a guide for inclining the blade at the correct angle (with the flat side of the blade upward).
- The handles are usually parallel to the blade. BB demonstrated a large draw knife where the handles were rotated about 60° downward from the blade - he claimed this was more comfortable to use & gave greater accuracy.

'Dogs':
- Large pins used to hold logs or large split timbers in position. GF demonstrated one that was a 'C' shaped hook with a sharpened point at each tip and about 18" (450mm) in length. Whilst morticing posts, the dog was used to pin the post to a log on which it was resting. GF stated such items could be easily fabricated by a blacksmith.

END OF NOTES



CANT HOOKS



APPENDIX C SUMMARY OF THE ORAL HISTORIES REGARDING LIFE IN THE AUSTRALIAN ALPS (INTERVIEWS THAT RELATE TO COOLAMINE)

A Bibliography of Oral Histories on the Australian Alps

Sue Hodges for the Australian Alps Liaison Committee

Entry 30

Interviewee Bell, Charlie
Interviewer Kosciusko National Park
Record Locations Klaus Hueneke Tape 1 of 2
Index/Transcripts Transcript 7pp no summary
Date 9.10.1970

Abstract
This interview contains the history of the ex-fisheries inspector Charlie Bell, including details of his schooling and his memories of gold-mining, prospecting and grazing. Bell was at Kiandra between 1914 and 1922, returning briefly in 1930 and visiting frequently in subsequent years. The construction of the Three Mile Dam is covered. Bell's father was a gold miner and Bell himself worked for the Snowy Mountains Authority at Eaglehawk. He also recalls some of the residents of Kianda including Chinese people, bullock teams carting provisions from Adaminaby and Tumut to Kiandra, and criminals of Kiandra. He finished by talking about the establishment of the road between Adaminaby and Talbingo in the late 1880s.

Major Descriptors
Grazing; Mines and Mining; Gold; Bullock teams; Roads; Chinese; Immigration; Dams; Homesteads; Coolamine Homestead; Currango Homestead; Alpine Areas

Entry 32

Interviewee Charlie Bell
Interviewer Nev Gare
Record Locations Tape Lost
Index/Transcripts Transcript 14 pp, no summary
Date 9.10.1970

Abstract
Bell discusses his background, gold mining in Kiandra, his family history, working as a miner, working for the Snowy Mountains Authority, Chinese residents at Kiandra, social life in the 1930s, the 1939 fires, the road from Adaminaby to Talbingo, and the rescue of 'Old Mick' Shanley.

Major Descriptors
Mines and mining, gold, dams, roads, skiing, tunnels, electricity, trade unions, fishing, bullock teams, Chinese; immigration; police; bushfires; farms; Coolamine Homestead; Sheep, grazing, cattle, homesteads, alpine

Entry 95

Interviewee Bill Cotter
Interviewer Danny McEvoy
Record Locations Klaus Heuneke
Index/Transcripts 11 pp no summary
Date 20/8/1981

Abstract
…sheep and cattle runs, snow leases and early mountain tracks…

Major Descriptors
…Coolamine Homestead…

Entry 113

Interviewee Phyllis Dowling (on tape of Yan, Tom)
Interviewer Klaus Heuneke

Record Locations NLA ORAL TRC 594/21-23

Index/Transcripts Not dated

Abstract
Dowling talks about the KHA's work at Coolamine Homestead and elsewhere

Major Descriptors
Huts, Homesteads, Coolamine Homestead, farms, Alpine Areas

Entry 134

Interviewee Fred Fletcher
Interviewer Klaus Heuneke

Record Locations NLA ORAL TRC 594/35-36 90 minute

Index/Transcripts 36 pp summary 3p
Date 15/6/1980

Abstract
Fletcher is associated with the Alpine and Snowy Plain grazing leases…

Major Descriptors
Huts, Grazing, Sheep, Tourism, Coolamine Homestead, Immigration, Homesteads…

Entry 148

Interviewee Mark and Sheila Garner
Interviewer Ruth Lane
Record Locations Ruth Lane, 037 and 038 Cassettes
Index/Transcripts Transcript no summary
Date 11/10/1992

Abstract
Mark Garner is a member of one of the first settler families in the Tumorrama area and used to graze cattle in the alpine pastures. He has an extensive knowledge of timber and timber crafts and has worked on the restoration of the Coolamine Homestead with the NPWS . Both Garners regret the spread of pines in the area.

Major Descriptors
Coolamine Homestead

Entry 170

Interviewee Hain Herbert
Interviewer Edie Swift

Record Locations Klaus Heuneke 60 cassette

Index/Transcripts 17 pp no summary
Date 6/2/1991

Abstract
Hain's father owned the Cooma Store and, as a young man, Hain went with his father to the various properties…

Major Descriptors
…Huts

Coolamine plains

Entry 173

Interviewee Irene Harris
Interviewer Klaus Heuneke

Record Locations NLA ORAL TRC 594/24-25 60 MINS reel

Index/Transcripts 8 pp no summary
Date 2/5/1978

Abstract
Harris, a sister of Tom Taylor lived at Coolamine Homestead for many years and later at Blue Waterholes House. She describes living in huts and gives a history of Coolamine

Major Descriptors
Homesteads, Coolamine Homestead, Huts, Caves, National Parks, Alpines Area

Coolamine, Blue Waterholes House

Entry 190

Interviewee Leo Hoad [cave guide]
Interviewer Greg Middleton
Record Locations Klaus Heuneke 90 minutes

Index/Transcripts 5 pp no summary
Date 27/8/1970

Abstract
Hoad, an ex-cave guide, recounts the discovery of Yarrangobilly Caves by Bowman, the history of early cave exploration, the layout of caves and how the caves were named.

Major Descriptors
Caves, Alpine Areas, National Parks

Coolamon Caves

Entry 209

Interviewee Peter Ingram
Interviewer Mathew Higgins
Record Locations State Library of Victoria Australian Manuscripts Collection 2 cassettes 75 mins
Index/Transcripts no transcript summary 5 pp
Date x

Abstract
Ingram began working as a ranger in the KNP in 1968. he discusses the reaction of the locals to the cessation of grazing in the park, the Soil Conservation Authority's work, the demolition of Kiandra, high country huts, and the impact of humans and the Snowy Mountains Scheme on the park…

Major Descriptors
National Parks, Grazing, Erosion, Flora, Skiing, Hydrologym Fires, Bushfires, Fire Control, Horses, Wilderness, Cultural Conservation, Historic Sites, Alpine Areas

Coolamine Homestead, Nungar Plain, Long Plain Hut, Blue Waterhole &c

Entry 276

Interviewee George Martin
Interviewer Sue Wesson
Record Locations SLVIC Australian Manuscripts Collection 1 cassette
Index/Transcripts no transcript, summary 4pp
Date x

Abstract
This interview examines George Martin's knowledge of the Aboriginal inhabitants of the Tumbarumba area and the surrounding region, and the relationship between Aborigines and Europeans in the area. Martin discusses the Snowy Mountains Scheme, rock art sites and the changing relationships on the land due to the scheme. He finishes by commenting on the paucity of Aboriginal history, moth hunting and the fears held by Aboriginals about disclosing their aboriginality.

Major Descriptors
Aborigines, Aboriginal Art, Aboriginal Camp Sites….

Coolamon, Mannus Creek &c

Entry 272

Interviewee Maxwell, Lach and Audrey
Interviewer Mathew Higgins
Record Locations Mathew Higgins, Hand written notes, no tapes as the Maxwells declined to be interviewed on tape.
Index/Transcripts 4pp no summary
Date 25/6/1990

Abstract
Lach Maxwell is one of the sons of the Cotter Catchment ranger jack Maxwell and remembers living in Brindabella Homestead…

Father mustering with Aboriginal stockmen…

At the end of the interview the Maxwell's discuss Cotter History, Cotter House, snow leases and local identities

Major Descriptors
Grazing, Sheep, Cattle, Women, Huts, Homesteads, Forestry, Horses, Aborigines, Skiing, Historic Sites, Climate, Skiing, Alpine Areas, National parks.

Long Plain, Coolamine, Yaouk, Bimberi, Little Peppercorn Hut &c

Entry 322
Interviewee Max Oldfield
Interviewer Mathew Higgins
Record Locations NLA ORAL TRC 2572/14/1-4
Index/Transcripts 4 pp no summary
Date 28/6/1990

Abstract
Oldfield discusses his family history, how his father was manager of the Naas homestead, his work as shepherd in the snow country and in the Cotter (before the Catchment), rabbit trapping, hunting, his schooling, and brumby-running. He then talks about Cotter House, snow leases, huts and the routes and routines of droving trips from Naas through Orroral and the Cotter to the snow leases in the KNP. The last part of the interview is mainly concernced with the leases and huts on the Booth range, and Oldfield's move to the Young area after his land was resumed when the Park "locked up" grazing land.

Major Descriptors
National Parks, Alpines Areas, Homesteads, Coolamine Homestead, Sheep, Grazing, Rabbits, Schools, Horses, Huts
Naas homestead, de Salis hut, Long Plain, Coolamine, Yaouk, Blue Waterholes, Orroral Homestead

Entry 332

Interviewee Fanny Pattison
Interviewer Klaus Heuneke
Record Locations NLA ORAL TRC 594/37-38 270 mins
Index/Transcripts 54 pp no summary
Date 1/7/1982

Abstract
Pattison discusses her family history. Her mother lived in Old Adaminaby and ran the boarding house and her grandfather was a blacksmith. Pattison herself attended Old Adaminaby Public School and spoke of class differences in Old Adaminaby, special celebrations for Anzac Day, Empire Day and May day, school games, the Gould league of Bird Lovers and how domestic chores in her family were shared. Her father worked in the Post Office and would take her family walking. Pattison goes on to describe conditions in Old Adaminaby, her move to Kiandra when she marries, housing in the 1930s, hawkers, women's clothing, medicine and religion. She claims the local Chinese and the Indian hawker were accepted by the community and finishes by speaking of her hostility to the National Park

Major Descriptors
Schools, Ceremonies and Celebrations, Caves, Trade Unions, rabbits, Coolamine Homestead, Mines and Mining, Social Structure, Women, Homosexuality, Politics, Huts, Grazing, Chinese, Immigration, Indians, Greeks, National Parks, Alpine Areas
Coolamine included. There is a second interview but no mention of Coolamine

Entry 336

Interviewee Dave Predergast
Neen Predergast (nee Kidman)
Interviewer Klaus Heuneke
Record Locations NLA ORAL TRC 594/43 90 mins

Index/Transcripts 31 pp no summary
Date 21/10.1981

Abstract
Neen Predergast (nee Kidman) and Dave Predergast both came from large Monaro families. The interview covers the Pedergast family history, mountain cattle mine, mining at Tin Mine and dingo trapping

Major Descriptors
Grazing, Sheep, Roads, Huts, Coolamine Homestead, Mines and Mining, Gold, Gardens, Loggins, Sawmills, Cattle National Parks includes Coolamine

Entry 358

Interviewee Jack Reid
Interviewer Mathew Higgins
Record Locations NLA ORAL TRC 2572/19/1-2
Index/Transcripts 3 pp no summary
Date 15/8/1990

Abstract
Reid describes his memories of the Cotter catchment ranger Jack Maxwell and his family, his own first brumby-running trips to the Cotter in 1933 and 1934, and Cotter House. He discusses the place names and the importance of summer leases, taking stock to Leura and the Stock Route, the Leura Snow Lease, the impact of climate, the alluvial gold mine established by his grandfather William Reid at the southern end of the Brindabella Valley in the late Nineteenth century. He finishes by discussing the Reid's moves from Quenbeyan to Canberra and Tidbinbilla in 1928, Orroral Homestead and his opinion of the National Park. He died a few months after this interview was recorded.

Major Descriptors
National parks, Grazing, Sheep, Cattle, Forestry, Horses, Stock Routes, Mines and Mining, Gold, Place Names, Climate, Huts, Coolamine Homestead, Alpine Areas

Entry 359

Interviewee Harold Rial
Interviewer Klaus Heuneke
Record Locations NLA ORAL TRC 594/70
Index/Transcripts 25 pp no summary
Date 22/4/1984

Abstract
Rial was born in 1900 and recounts his family history, including details of the bullock teams and huts. His mother was the first woman to ride astride down the main street of Old Adaminaby, leading residents to describe her as a hussy. Rial also talks of how Charlie Bell brought sheep from Cobar to the mountains because of the drought in the Riverina, the Snowy Mountains attitude to huts, his trips to the Snowy and fishing camps. He makes some interesting comments on changes to the treeline and the view from the top of Youngal and has a negative attitude to rangers and the NPWS. He finishes the interviewby remarking on Chinese gold miners, skiing before WWI and mustering during the winter

Major Descriptors
Huts, Homesteads, Gold, Mines and Mining, Bullock Teams, Grazing, Sheep, Dingoes, dams, Electricity, Fishing, National Parks, Chinese, Skiing, Fire regimes, Caves, Forestry, Alpine Areas

Entry 374

Interviewee Leo Russell
Interviewer Klaus Heuneke

Record Locations NLA ORAL TRC 594/55 180 MINS reels

Index/Transcripts 41 pp no summary
Date 15/2/1982

Abstract
The Russell family had a long association with the mountains. Leo Russell begins by discussing the cattle doffing, the superior condition of 'cold country' cattle, hut building, mustering, and the history of mining. He continues with a discussion of how the Russell's ran cattle in the mountains after grazing ceased….

Major Descriptors
Grazing, cattle, sheep,, dams, mines & mining, Hydrology, rabbits, huts, dingoews, sawmills, Coolamine Homestead, Logging, National Parks, Alpine Areas, Sense of Place

[index lists people and places also] Yaouk, Coolamine…..

Entry 412

Interviewee Mollie Taylor
Interviewer Klaus Heuneke

Record Locations NLA ORAL TRC 2404/4844 270 minutes

Index/Transcripts transcript 56 pages summary 2pp
Date 24/8/1982

Abstract
Taylor was a foundation member of the Sydney Bushwalkers. She begins by discussing her family background and working life, her marriage to Tom Taylor, and life at Coolamine homestead. She goes on to talk about family life at Coolamine, the isolation of the bush in the 1940s, her move to Spencer's Hut, and Tom Taylor's role in child rearing. The interview also covers Tom's life as a grazier, Italian migrant workers, patterns of travel to Sydney and Tumut, the Indian hawker at Coolamine, and Adaminaby before the dam. Taylor finishes by discussing how she taught Aborigines at Dandaloo and sking at Perisher

Major Descriptors
Bushwalking,Recreational Equipment, Coolamine Homestead, Women, Indians, Caves, Graxing, Dams, cattle, Immigration, Aborigines, Italians, Alpine areas
Paddy Pallin, Milo Dunphy

Entry 413

Interviewee Tom & Molly Taylor
Interviewer Klaus Heuneke

Record Locations NLA ORAL TRC 594/10 450 MINS reels

Index/Transcripts 96 pp Summary 3pp partial index

Date 24/8/1978

Abstract
The Taylors recount their family history and the history of the Coolamine Homestead, together with discussing the building of Tantandara Dam and how the National Park has "locked" things away.

Major Descriptors
National parks, mines and mining, sense of place, Coolamine Homestead, Environmental Groups, Huts, Logging, Caves, Alpine Areas
including SouthwellS

Entry 463

Interviewee Tom Yan [storekeeper]
Interviewer Klaus Heuneke
Record Locations NLA ORAL TRC 594/21-23 120 MINS
Index/Transcripts 35 pp summary 3pp
Date 2/5/1978

Abstract
Yan, who died in 1979, was from an old Kiandra family of shopkeepers and worked as a timber getter, bullocky, rabbiter, shopkeeper and rouseabout…

Major Descriptors
…huts…homesteads…bullock teams, Alpine areas

[index lists people and places also] including Coolamine

Klaus Hueneke Collection
No. of Interviews 78
Year Surveyed 1973
Main Subjects of Interviews Huts, cattle and sheep grazing on the high plains, bushwalking, skiing, sense of place, farming, mining, family history, historical sites.

Collection location
Klaus Hueneke holds all of the interviews and transcripts, the National Library and the National Museum of Australia hold some of the interviews and transcripts and the Kosciusko Huts Association holds the remaining material.