The United Nations (UN) World Humanitarian Day is held on August 19 each year. The day honours all humanitarians including those who have lost their lives caring for others.

World Humanitarian Day was established by the General Assembly of the UN in 2008 and was first observed in August 2009. The date of August 19 is the anniversary date of the 2003 Canal Hotel bombing in Baghdad where twenty-two people lost their lives including, the UN’s High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to Iraq, Sergio Vieira de Mello.

Why is humanitarian aid so desperately needed today? The total number of people affected by natural disasters has risen over the past decade and, according to the UN, about 211 million people are directly affected each year. Women and children are especially at risk because of ongoing struggles with gender discrimination, poverty, insecurity, hunger, poor health and environmental decline. Global challenges such as job insecurity, prices rises and the growing number of refugees, increase the need for humanitarians each year. In addition, the cheap and ready access to modern weaponry in developing countries has only added to human suffering and increased fear among the needy.

Humanitarians provide life-saving assistance to millions of people worldwide. Help is offered with such issues as starvation, malnutrition, gender-based violence, refugees and displaced people, child schooling, medical care, as well as providing clean water and access to sanitation. Are you able to assist?

The 4 Key Attributes of Humanitarian Work

**Humanity:** Human suffering must be addressed wherever it is found—to protect life and health and ensure respect for human beings.

**Neutrality:** Humanitarian workers must not take sides in hostilities or engage in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature.

**Impartiality:** Humanitarian action must be carried out on the basis of need alone, making no distinctions on the basis of nationality, race, gender, religious belief, class or political opinion.

**Operational Independence:** Humanitarian action must be autonomous from any political, economic, military or other objectives in the area at the time.
Fred Hollows

Frederick Cossom Hollows was born in Dunedin, New Zealand on April 9, 1929. Hollows received his BA degree from the Victoria University of Wellington.

In 1961 he went to Moorfields Eye Hospital in England to study ophthalmology. He then did post graduate work in Wales before immigrating to Australia in 1965 where he became associate professor of ophthalmology at the University of New South Wales.

Beginning in the early 1970’s, Hollows started to focus on humanitarian activities. Sensing a great need for better medical care among indigenous Australians, he started working with the Gurindji people in the Northern Territory and then later with the people around Bourke and other isolated New South Wales towns and Aboriginal communities.

In July 1971, along with others including prominent Aboriginal social worker Shirl (Mum) Smith, he set up the Aboriginal Medical Service in suburban Redfern, Sydney. This led to the establishment of better medical services for Aboriginals throughout Australia.

In 1976-78, Hollows was responsible for organizing the National Trachoma and Eye Health Program, with funding by the Federal Government, and with assistance from the Royal Australian College of Ophthalmologists.

Hollows spent a further three years visiting Aboriginal communities to provide eye care and carry out a survey of eye defects. More than 460 Aboriginal communities were visited, and 62,000 Aboriginal people were examined, leading to 27,000 being treated for trachoma and 1,000 operations being carried out.

Starting in 1985 he visited Nepal, Eritrea in 1987, and Vietnam in 1991. His desire to help these poor people resulted in programs to train local technicians to perform eye surgery. Hollows also organized intraocular lens laboratories in Eritrea and Nepal to manufacture and provide lenses at cost—about $10 each.

Sadly, while helping others, Hollows discovered his own health deteriorating. On February 10, 1993 he died at the age of 63 with complications from renal cancer.

The Fred Hollows Foundation was launched as an Australian charitable foundation in Sydney on September 3, 1992 to continue the work of Fred Hollows in providing eye care for the underprivileged and poor, and to improve the health of indigenous Australians. The Foundation has also registered as a charity organization in the United Kingdom where Fred did much of his training, as well as in his country of birth, New Zealand.

*Ophthalmologists work to prevent blindness, promote eye health, and rehabilitate people with visual disabilities.
Bridges Around Geelong

One of the first signs of permanent human settlement anywhere is to see evidence of rivers and other waterways being spanned, first by fords, then by bridges; and the area around Geelong was no exception. Could you imagine today, trying to get from say, Melbourne to Ocean Grove, or Portarlington to Ballarat without bridges? Where did it all start?

In the 1830’s the first foot travellers carved a dusty (and often muddy) track between Geelong and the town of Melbourne, where a deeper harbour made it easier for ships to unload their cargo. Team of bullocks and horses pulling drays then distributed these valuable resources throughout the growing Port Phillip District of New South Wales (as it was then called). The return journey from Geelong saw carts loaded with wool destined for Europe. It was noted in the Sydney Monitor newspaper in 1839 that a bridge was needed across the Werribee River to help these teams of animals to make it to and from Geelong. Finally, in 1840 a rough but adequate bridge was constructed by the government across the Werribee River at the junction of Tea Tree Creek.

Batesford Bridge

That same year (1840) a delegation of leading Geelong citizens travelled to Melbourne to speak with the government Superintendent, Charles La Trobe*, and request a number of works be undertaken to improve infrastructure around Geelong. One of their requests was for a bridge across the Moorabool River at Batesford to open up access to the area around “Bunninyoung” (early spelling), today located near Ballarat. Latrobe promised to do all he could. As the name “Batesford” suggests, originally the Moorabool River was crossed by a ford, however during periods of heavy rain the swollen river became impassable for weeks on end, cutting off travellers and settlers west of the Moorabool River. Six years passed and nothing was done. Unwilling to wait any longer for La Trobe to act, the first bridge at Batesford was built by the Corio and Bannockburn shire councils in 1846. This first wooden bridge was located upstream from the ford, but collapsed in 1847 when the river flooded. After observing the difficulties faced by locals when the bridge was destroyed, La Trobe funded the reconstruction of the wooden bridge in 1848 only to see it suffer the same fate as the first. Finally, a bluestone bridge was built in 1859, which still exists today as a service road. All early bridges around Geelong had tollways to help repay the cost of construction. The current concrete bridge on the Midland Highway was built adjacent to the bluestone bridge in 1972.

Fyansford Bridge

After many years serving as a ford, in 1854 a wooden bridge was built across the Moorabool River at Fyansford and was tolled until 1877. By the turn of the century deterioration, along with

* Latrobe Terrace, which runs through Geelong is named after Charles La Trobe, Victorian superintendent (1839-51) and first governor (1851-54).
heavier loads being carried by teams of animals, necessitated the construction of a new bridge. Completed in 1900, the 3-arch concrete construction was cutting-edge technology for the times. By 1970, with heavier vehicles, and a modern highway stretching out towards Hamilton, a new bridge was again needed, being built on the site of the original wooden structure.

**Barwon River Bridges**

Today there are many bridges across the Barwon River. Built in 1840, the first permanent human construction was originally the Breakwater Dam, which also served as a crossing for human traffic and bullock teams when not in flood.

The first official bridge across the river connected Moorabool Street with High Street in Belmont in 1848. Simply named the *Barwon Bridge*, it was swept away in a massive flood only four years later in 1852. A punt, then a pontoon replaced the destroyed bridge between the Geelong township and the shire of Belmont until 1859 when a two-lane iron bridge was constructed. When electric trams came to Geelong in 1912, the bridge proved to be too narrow to take trams to Belmont, so it was demolished in 1924 and the existing four-lane steel-girder bridge was opened with much fanfare in 1926.

The two lane *Princes Bridge* carries Shannon Avenue between Belmont and Newtown. Originally named after Queen Victoria's husband who died the year before, the wooden 'Prince Albert Bridge' was constructed by the City of Newtown in 1861. The bridge was not tolled, and provided competition for the *Barwon Bridge* on Moorabool Street, which was tolled by the South Barwon Shire. As a result, the shire erected a fence across new bridge to prevent people from using it. In time both S hires installed tolling booths, with both sets of councillors refusing to pay the toll demanded by the other. The bridge eventually became dilapidated, and a new wooden bridge was opened in 1889. The current steel girder bridge, named the *Princes Bridge*, was opened in 1965 upstream of the older bridges on a site which renders it flood-proof.

Perhaps the most notable of other Geelong bridges is the James Harrison Bridge which connects Latrobe Terrace with Settlement Road in Belmont, thus providing the main thoroughfare through Geelong. It was completed in 1990 and provides a scenic view of South Geelong.

**Geelong’s newest bridges form part of the Geelong Ring Road. The largest is over the Moorabool River. Named the Lewis Brandt Bridge (in honour of the Geelong inventor of the Ford Ute) it extends 200m in length and was completed in 2008.**

**The earliest bridge of any type still in use in the region is the railway viaduct bridge over the Moorabool River at Batesford, extending 422m. It was originally built in 1862, but strengthened for modern trains with steel girders in 1918.**

**The disused sewer aqueduct across the Barwon River at South Geelong was built between 1913-16 and was 760m long.**

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Flags adorn the Barwon Bridge at its’ opening in 1926.
For over 80 years, one of the first visible signs that you were entering the city of Geelong was passing a Benders bus. Over three generations of local residents remember fondly catching a Benders bus to school, or to the footy. Mum came home with the shopping by catching the bus to the corner and walking the few meters to home with arms laden with packages. But where did it all start?

Benders Busways was founded by Ernest and Aimee Bender in 1926 in Geelong and the first route ran from Geelong to Chilwell (part of Newtown). In 1931 a second route commenced from the Geelong Post Office to the corner of Minerva Road and Aberdeen Street in Geelong West. The closure of the Geelong tram system in 1956 saw Benders win the contract to serve the tram routes with buses. 18 new buses were purchased to run the increased number of services.

In 1991 an important environmental step was taken. Three Mercedes-Benz natural gas powered buses were successfully trialed by Benders. As a result, the natural gas fleet was later expanded to nine buses.

In June 2000, after being a family-run business for nearly three-quarters of a century, the Bender family sold the busline to the Kefford Corporation, a Melbourne-based transport company that had started with horse-drawn lorries in the 1850’s. Then, in February 2009 Singapore-based ComfortDelGro Cabcharge purchased the Kefford Corporation for $149.2 million.

Benders Buses currently serve 15 routes throughout Geelong and surrounding areas including Belmont, Corio, Grovedale, Hamlyn Heights, Herne Hill, Lara, Newcomb, Newtown, North Shore, Rosewall and Waurn Ponds. The current Benders fleet consists of about 80 buses.

Benders in currently located at 65 Edols St, North Geelong, and charter luxury coaches for excursions and tours. Ph: 5240 5000
The Alaskan Husky

The Alaskan Husky is technically not a breed of dog, but a description given to dogs bred for sled racing and working in the cold climate of Alaska. An athletic dog, originally mushers (dog-sled drivers) developed the bloodlines from native Inuit dogs. Eskimo dog, Siberian husky, Greyhound and German Shorthaired Pointer have been added since the 1940s to give the dog more speed and endurance.

Alaskan Huskies (at least those used for speed racing) are moderate in size, averaging perhaps 21-25kg for males and 17-19kg for females. Colour and markings are a matter of total indifference to racing drivers; Alaskans may be of any possible canine colour and any pattern of markings. Eyes may be of any colour but are often light blue. Coats are almost always short to medium in length, never long, and usually less dense than those of northern purebreds; the short coat length is governed by the need for effective heat dissipation while racing.

Working dogs may be used to haul logs, or cord wool, work a trap-line, or give tourists rides on glaciers. Racing dogs, on the other hand, are specialised for sprint, mid-distance or long distance racing. Race distances can vary from 80km to over 1,500km. None of the purebred northern breeds can match it for sheer racing speed. Demanding racing-speed events such as the Fairbanks, Alaska Open, North America Championship and the Anchorage Fur Rendezvous are invariably won by teams of Alaskan Huskies, or of Alaskans crossed with hounds or gun dogs. Winning speeds often average more than 31km/h covering 32-48km each day.

In very cold conditions, Alaskans often race in “dog coats” or belly protectors. Particularly in long distance races, these dogs also require “dog booties” to protect their feet from abrasion and cracking. Alaskan Huskies that fulfil the demanding performance standards of world-class dogsled racing are extremely valuable. A top-level racing lead dog can be worth up to $15,000.

So, while the Siberian Husky and Canadian Inuit Dog may be hardier and more climate resistant, the Alaskan Husky has the most important quality—speed.
The Black Forest (German: Schwarzwald) is a wooded mountain range in southwestern Germany. The highest peak is the Feldberg with an elevation of 1,493m (4,898ft). The region is almost rectangular with a length of 200km and breadth of 60km. The Romans are credited with naming the area after observing that the dense growth of conifers in the forest blocked out most of the sunlight.

The forest mostly consists of pines and firs, some of which are grown commercially. Similar to other forested regions, the Black Forest has areas that are decimated by mass logging. Due to logging and changes in land use, the forest is now only a fraction of its original size. Sadly, it has also suffered damage from acid rain, caused by pollution from surrounding industry.

A Source of Many Waters

The Black Forest is part of the continental divide between the Atlantic Ocean to the west and the Black Sea to the east. The forest has many rivers flowing from it—the Enz, the Kinzig, the Murg, the Nagold, the Neckar, the Rench, and the Wiese. The Brigach and Breg rivers which also originate in the Black Forest combine to become the Danube River, Europe’s second-longest river (the Volga is the longest). It flows eastward through ten countries before emptying into the Black Sea on the border of Romania and Ukraine.

Rivers flowing south and westward drain into Europe’s most important river—the Rhine, which flows north through Germany and the Netherlands before it empties into the North Sea.

Thinking of a Visit?

Despite logging and damage from pollution, the main industry in the area is tourism. The forest is criss-crossed by numerous long distance footpaths, including some of the first to be established in Europe. There are numerous shorter paths suitable for day walks, as well as long-distance paths and mountain biking and cross-country skiing trails. The total network of tracks amounts to around 23,000km, and is

Reconstructed village life at the Schwarzwälder Freilichtmuseum
maintained and overseen by a voluntary body—the Black Forest Society, which has around 90,000 members.

There are many old towns in the Black Forest. Popular tourist destinations include Freiburg, Calw (the birth town of the famous German poet, author and painter, Hermann Hesse), along with other beautiful villages—Gengenbach, Staufen, Schiltach, Haslach and Altensteig. Other tourists head for the mountains—the Feldberg, the Belchen, the Kandel, and the Schauinsland. In summer months the Titisee and Schluchsee lakes entice visitors, while the All Saints Waterfall and the Triberg Waterfall are the most famous waterfalls in Germany.

For those interested in history and rural life, the Schwarzwälder Freilichtmuseum near the village of Gatuch is an open-air museum that shows the life of sixteenth or seventeenth century farmers in the region, featuring a number of reconstructed Black Forest farms. The mechanically minded might enjoy a tour of the German Clock Museum in Furtwagen which showcases the history of the clock industry and watchmakers. Cuckoo clocks were developed and made in the region since the early eighteenth century.

Carnival time! The German holiday of Fasnet, as it is known in the Black Forest region, occurs in the time leading up to Lent. It is celebrated in a similar way to Mardi Gras festivals held worldwide. On the Monday before Ash Wednesday, crowds of people line the streets, wearing masks.

Crafts and Cooking

Wood-carving is a traditional cottage industry in the region and carved ornaments now are produced in substantial numbers as souvenirs for tourists.

If you can’t visit this beautiful part of Europe, why not get into the spirit by cooking something from the local region. Perhaps the most famous culinary recipe to come from the area is the Black Forest Cake. It is also known as the “Black Forest Cherry Cake” or “Black Forest Gateau” and is made with chocolate cake, cream, sour cherries and Kirsch.

Other tasty dishes include the Black Forest variety of Flammkuchen made with ham, cheese and cream. Pfannkuchen, a crêpe or crêpe-like pastry is also common.

Wouldn’t you agree that the Black Forest is truly “Wunderbar!”
“FIRE!” The shout of alarm rang out frequently in early Geelong. Nearly all the homes and commercial buildings were made of wood and all cooking and heating was supplied by naked flames. A drunk or neglectful owner could quickly find his possessions going up in flames. In addition, bush fires started by lightening strikes were common, resulting in the area around Geelong being frequently burnt out. In March 1839 one sheep farmer near the Duck Ponds (Lara) searched for three days on horseback to find unburnt pasturage for his flock but failed!

The first attempts at fire-fighting were made using a water tank mounted in a cart and pulled by horses. Upon arriving at the scene of the fire, buckets were then used to try to douse the flames. In time a hand pump was added but, chances were that little would remain before the fire was extinguished.

Finally, in June 1849 after a number of claims were made against them, the Melbourne Fire Insurance Company donated a horse-drawn fire engine with all necessary accessories for fighting fires. Further purchases and donations better equipped Geelong, but the firefighters themselves needed organizing.

Finally, in March 1854 a meeting was held for the purpose of forming a volunteer fire brigade. Mr. G. R. Bailey was instrumental in the desire to form this brigade, having been a member of one of the fire brigades in New York City for 5 years. Bailey suggested that there was a never ending supply of either salt water from Corio Bay on one side or fresh water from the Barwon River on the other side of the town. He suggested that all that was needed to supply water all the way up to Ryrie Street was three tolerably good engines working into each other. With one placed near the bay with its hose inserted into the water, the first engine could pump water to the second and the second could pump water to the third—and if required, the process could continue on to a sixth, seventh or eighth. Thus water could be brought to any part of the town—the distance from the highest point of the town near the English Church* being not more than half a mile (800m) from a water source. Bailey also suggested that six good engines and six volunteer fire brigades, one for each division of the town, would be quite sufficient to check, if not extinguish, any fire that might break out in the town.

*St Paul’s Anglican Church on Latrobe Terrace had only opened earlier that same year-1854.
Although the proposed firefighting techniques may have been questionable, there was no lack of enthusiasm amongst those in attendance. Thus, on May 2, 1854 the Argus newspaper in Melbourne reported on page 6: “A numerous and most respected body of townsmen, who had signified their intention of enrolling in the Brigade, assembled in full uniform, at the Masonic Hall... The rules and regulations adopted by the central brigade committee were read to the members. Those present then signed the roll of the company, binding themselves to observe the same.” The first Geelong Fire Brigade had begun service to the community!

The first Geelong Volunteer Fire Station was built three years later in 1857, with a giant alarm bell being installed in the tower one year later. Later, in 1915 the Country Fire Brigade Board bought property on the corner of McKillop Street and Yarra Street to become the new home of the Geelong Fire Station.

A major upgrade to the Geelong Fire Station was completed in 2009, with the official opening of the station held on April 18, 2010 by Premier John Brumby. The new Geelong fire station includes six vehicle bays and space for the aerial unit and rescue unit, accommodation for 12 staff, meeting rooms, a gymnasium and communications centre. It also has sustainability features including sensor lights, water tanks and energy efficient appliances and air-conditioning.

The upgrade cost $8.9 million. Additional costs were for a new $800,000 pumper (regular fire engine) and $340,000 tanker (water carrying fire engine) along with a new $1 million fire engine with a hydraulic platform that has a 42m reach, the first of its kind in Victoria.

Today the Geelong Fire Station is an integrated fire brigade with 18 volunteer and 34 full-time career firefighters and staff who respond to more than 1,800 callouts a year. How times have changed!
The Port Phillip District was discovered in 1802 by Lieutenant John Murray of the Royal British Navy and soon afterwards named for Governor Arthur Phillip of New South Wales. Initially, the Port Phillip District was considered part of New South Wales. The first attempt at permanent settlement was made by Lieutenant David Collins and his party of soldiers and convicts when they landed at Sorrento on October 13, 1803. However harsh conditions convinced him to abandon the settlement in January 1804. It was not until the Henty brothers landed in Portland Bay on November 11, 1834 and John Batman settled on the site of Melbourne that the Port Phillip District was officially sanctioned on April 10, 1837. (See Map No.1)

In January 1840, coinciding with the introduction of a fixed price land sale scheme, the district’s northern border was advanced northward to follow the course of the Murrumbidgee River, and from its source to the Pacific coast at Moruya. (See Map No.2) However after extensive opposition in Sydney, including from the Legislative Council, the border was retracted south to the Murray River. On July 1, 1843, a proclamation formalized the border as running from Cape Howe, to the nearest source of the Murray River, and then along the course of the Murray River to the border with South Australia. (See Map No.3)

On August 5, 1850 the Parliament in the United Kingdom passed the Australian Constitutions Act 1850 which made provision for the separation of the Port Phillip District from New South Wales. Further legislation was passed by the Government of New South Wales, and the Port Phillip District formally became a separate colony of the United Kingdom on July 1, 1851. This colony was named Victoria, after the reigning monarch—Queen Victoria.

The Victorian Legislative Council was created in 1851 to govern the Colony of Victoria and met for the first time in November 1851 at St Patrick’s Hall, Melbourne. There were 30 members on the Council, 10 of which were nominated by the Sovereign, and the remaining 20 were elected by the people. The first Legislative Council served for 5 years and was responsible for at least three significant and enduring contributions to the parliamentary system in Victoria. These are: 1. Drafting the
Constitution of Victoria 2. Introducing the secret ballot and 3. Ordering the construction of the Victorian Parliament House in Melbourne. The Constitution of Victoria was approved by the Legislative Council in March 1854 and sent to Britain for approval which was officially granted a year later, then proclaimed in Victoria.

The Victorian Parliament followed the Westminster-derived Parliamentary system and was headed by the Governor of Victoria, then the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. Victoria’s first Governor was Captain Sir Charles Hotham appointed on May 22, 1855 with Victoria’s first Premier, William Haines, being appointed on November 30, 1855.

The election for the first Victorian Parliament was held during the spring of 1856 and the first Victorian Members of Parliament were sworn in on November 21, in the recently opened Parliament House. On November 25, 1856 the first Victorian Parliament was officially opened by Acting-Governor Major-General Edward Macarthur.

The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act was passed on July 5, 1900 and given Royal Assent by Queen Victoria on July 9, 1900. It was proclaimed on January 1, 1901 in Centennial Park, Sydney where Sir Edmund Barton was sworn in as interim Prime Minister. The Federation of Australia in 1901 was the process by which the six separate British self-governing colonies of New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia formed one nation. They kept the systems of government that they had developed as separate colonies but would now have a federal government that was responsible for matters concerning the whole nation. When the Constitution of Australia came into force on January 1, 1901, the colonies were renamed States of the Commonwealth of Australia. Fiji and New Zealand were originally included in this process but decided not to join the Australian Commonwealth.

The Australian Government system operates on three levels: Commonwealth, State and Local Government.
- Commonwealth Government is responsible for media advertising regulations, currency, defense, immigration, telecommunications and broadcasting.
- State Governments are responsible for all issues not given to the Federal Government which includes agriculture and fishing, law enforcement, state planning, water and sewerage, prisons and public transport.
- Local Governments are responsible for building approvals, car parks, community facilities, domestic animals, trees and footpaths.

When responsibilities overlap between Commonwealth, State or Local Governments, a meeting is held to resolve different responsibilities. For example, with roads the Commonwealth manages national highways, the State manages major state roads and the Local Government manages local streets and street signs.
As the personal computer became feasible in the early 1970s, the idea of a portable personal computer followed. A “personal, portable information manipulator” was imagined by Alan Kay at Xerox PARC in 1968, and described in his 1972 paper as the “Dynabook”.

The IBM SCAMP project (Special Computer APL Machine Portable), was demonstrated in 1973. This prototype was based on the PALM processor (Put All Logic in Microcode).

The IBM 5100, the first commercially available portable computer, appeared in September 1975, and was based on the SCAMP prototype. As 8-bit CPU machines became widely accepted, the number of portables increased rapidly. The Osborne 1, released in 1981, weighed 10.7kg. It had no battery, a 13cm CRT screen, and dual 5.25” single-density floppy drives. In the same year the first laptop-sized portable computer, the Epson HX-20, was announced. The Epson had a LCD screen, a rechargeable battery, and a calculator-size printer in a 1.6kg chassis. Both Tandy/RadioShack and HP also produced portable computers of varying designs during this period.

The first laptops using the flip-lid appeared in the early 1980s. The Dulmont Magnum was released in Australia in 1981-82. The $8,150 GRiD Compass 1100, released in 1982, was used at NASA and by the military.

The Gavilan SC, released in 1983, was the first computer described as a “laptop” by its manufacturer. From this time onward, several new input techniques were developed and included in laptops, including the touchpad (Gavilan SC, 1983), handwriting recognition (Linus Write-top, 1987) and the pointing stick (IBM ThinkPad 700, 1992).

Displays reached VGA resolution by 1988 (Compaq SLT/286), and colour screens started becoming a common upgrade in 1991 with increases in resolution and screen size occurring frequently.

As a result of constant improvements, a modern laptop today would easily out-perform a desktop computer from only a few years ago. In fact, due to their popularity, the laptop computer now keeps pace with advancements in processing power once only dreamt about by computer enthusiasts.
When the Geelong Football Club was first established in 1859 they were known as the Seagulls and wore a dark blue and white striped uniform which represented the blue water of Corio Bay and the white seagulls that inhabited the area.

Geelong Football Club’s first home ground was Argyle Square situated on the corner of Aberdeen Street and Pakington Street in Geelong West. They were forced to relocate in 1878 due to the private owner evicting the club as they had neglected to pay the rent.

The Geelong Football Club then moved to Corio Oval which was located near Limeburners Point in East Geelong. At the time the Town of Geelong was referred to as The Pivot due to it being the pivotal point for all shipping and railway routes in the region. The Geelong Football Club then became known as the Pivotonians.

The Geelong Football Club adopted a new nickname, The Cats, in 1923 when a spate of losses prompted a cartoonist to suggest Geelong needed a black cat to bring it good luck.

The early 1940s were a tumultuous time for the Geelong Football Club, with the club moving from Corio Oval as it was needed for military training during World War Two. Kardinia Park, which was located in South Geelong, was decided upon as a temporary location with the start of the 1941 season seeing the ticket boxes and turnstiles relocated.

The Geelong Football Club was unable to compete in the 1942 and 1943 seasons due to wartime travel restrictions and a lack of available players. At the start of the 1944 season there was much debate over a return to Corio Oval, however influential people who were in favor of staying at Kardinia Park won the day.
The Joy Ark was as a silent picture movie hall and entertainment venue, located on the Geelong waterfront at the bottom end of Yarra Street. Costing £3,900 it was built on wooden piles out over the water. The grand opening was on December 20, 1912. After a promising start the owners ran into financial difficulties, and the Joy Ark was closed in early 1914 when the estate of the owners was seized. It was then re-opened on July 30, 1914 under the management of Mr. Douglas Macaul and used as a dance saloon and roller-skating rink.

In 1920, the Joy Ark became primarily a dance hall and underwent a name change to the *Palais de Jazz*. However, before long the building experienced further problems. Although it was a novel idea to build out over the water, the cost of maintenance was proving to be prohibitive. Eventually, under the burden of increasing costs, in May 1926 the *Palais de Jazz* was sold by the Harbour Trust and demolished. But there was still a need to an entertainment venue in Geelong, and the original building still had a part to play...

The *Palais Royal* was designed and built by Howard R Lawson, a South Yarra architect and building contractor. Located in Moorabool Street, just south of McKillop Street, construction work began in 1926. Steel roofing beams and posts were salvaged from the demolished *Joy*
Ark and incorporated into the structure, providing a permanent link between the two historical buildings. Construction was not without its difficulties. On June 6, 1926 the half finished building suffered a partial collapse injuring one worker. Completion of the structure was delayed several weeks. When finally opened in 1927 it was initially used as a film house and centre for public dances.

The Palais Royal drew much praise for its’ stunning interior furnishings, including fibrous plaster with rich ornate mouldings. On either side of the central bay, double storey parapets are decorated with geometric mouldings. Other decorative elements include large lights on both parapets, and tiled steps leading to the entrance.

Owned by C. Bland Studios the Palais Royal was designed to host large meetings and other forms of public entertainment, in addition to movies and public dances. The Palais Royal closed as a cinema in 1952 but still operated as a location for special events. There were many famous names who played there, including Mr John D. Brownlee, Miss Amy Johnson, Madame Elsa Stralia and British supergroup—The Shadows. Other uses included dance competitions, Geelong Football Club premiership dinners, Victorian Boxing matches and even fashion shows.

The Palais Royal is still standing but is now known as the Palais Bingo Centre.

Photos courtesy of the Geelong Heritage Centre
Arguably, Britain’s most famous woman of all time is Queen Victoria, while in France, Joan of Arc is adored. What about Egypt? Some may say Cleopatra, but history tells us that the power and stunning beauty of Nefertiti would put her in first place! Let me tell you her story.

Nefertiti (*Meaning: The Beautiful One Has Come*) lived about 1,500 BCE, and was the royal wife of Pharaoh Akhenaten. She gave birth to six daughters but had no sons. Nefertiti’s political importance is seen in a large number of carved scenes in which she is shown accompanying Pharaoh Akhenaten during ceremonial acts. She is also shown taking part in the daily worship of Egyptian gods—the making of such offerings was usually reserved for the king, while queenly consorts took on secondary roles. In fact, there is evidence that Nefertiti may have been elevated to co-Regent (equal to that of the Pharaoh himself).

Religion played a pivotal part in the life of Nefertiti. It is likely that she served as a high priestess in the worship of her chief god, Aten. Perhaps most impressively, Nefertiti is shown on a relief from the temple at Amarna smiting a foreign enemy with a mace before Aten.

However, after the fourteenth year of Akhenaten’s rule Nefertiti ceases to be mentioned. What happened? Some have suggested that Nefertiti fell out of favour with Akhenaten. Did she get caught having an affair? Did Akhenaten become jealous of her popularity—in Egyptian artwork, her picture is depicted nearly twice as often as her husband? Did her failure to produce a male heir to Pharaoh have her replaced as queen? Or did she simply die? We cannot be sure, but the mystery surrounding her disappearance from historical records has only added to the allure of this stunning Egyptian queen.

In our day, some 3,500 years later, Nefertiti is mostly known for her elegant beauty. Her image has set the standard promoted by modern cosmetic companies worldwide and many women have adopted the queen as a symbol of true beauty. Some historians have even proclaimed her the most beautiful woman in the world!
The double bass is the largest and lowest pitched bowed string instrument in the modern symphony orchestra. In addition, it is used in other genres such as jazz, 1950s-style blues, as well as rock and roll, traditional country music, bluegrass, tango and many types of folk music. A person who plays the double bass is usually referred to as a bassist. The double bass sounds one octave lower than written sheet music.

The double bass stands around 180cm (six feet) from scroll to endpin, and is typically constructed from several types of wood, including maple for the back, spruce for the top, and ebony for the fingerboard. The double bass is nearly identical in construction to other violin family instruments.

Like many other stringed instruments, the double bass is played either with a bow (arco) or by plucking the strings (pizzicato). In orchestral and tango music, both arco and pizzicato are employed, while in most other forms of music the instrument is plucked.

When playing the double bass, the bassist either stands or sits on a high stool and leans the instrument against his own body with the bass turned slightly inwards. This stance is also a key reason for the bass’ sloped shoulders, which mark it apart from the other members of the violin family, as the narrower shoulders make it easier for the bassist to reach the top of the neck with his fingers.

History

The double bass is generally regarded as a descendant of the bass violin which dates back to 15th Century Europe. Before the 20th century many double basses had only three strings, in contrast to the five or six strings typical of other stringed instruments, like the guitar. However, the past 100 years has seen the instrument constructed with a standard of four strings.

In the 21st Century, the double bass has been mostly replaced due to its cumbersome size and modest volume compared to electrically amplified instruments. However, the rich, gentle tones of an acoustic double bass can still soothe the soul of music lovers worldwide.

The much-loved Australian band “The Seekers” was formed in Melbourne in 1962. They were the first Australian band to become popular in Britain as well as the United States of America, with record sales topping 50 million. Athol Guy played the double bass, showing that acoustic instruments can still maintain their appeal, even though electric bass guitars and computerised music are now considered the norm.
Louis Daniel Armstrong was born on August 4, 1901 and became one of America’s greatest jazz trumpeters and entertainers. Armstrong grew up in New Orleans, Louisiana, preferring to play cornet before switching to the trumpet. While playing on riverboats Armstrong’s musicianship began to mature and expand. At twenty, he could read music and he started to be featured in extended trumpet solos, one of the first jazzmen to do this, injecting his own personality and style into his solo turns. He learned how to create a unique sound and started using singing and patter in his performances.

In 1922, Armstrong joined the exodus of musicians to Chicago, where he could make a sufficient income so that he no longer needed to supplement his music with day labour jobs. It was a boom time in Chicago and though race relations were poor, the “Windy City” was teeming with jobs for black people, who were making good wages in factories and had plenty to spend on entertainment.

Joe Oliver’s band, where Armstrong started playing, was the best and most influential hot jazz band in Chicago in the early 1920s, at a time when Chicago was the centre of the jazz universe. Armstrong lived like a king in Chicago, in his own apartment with his own private bath. Armstrong made his first recordings on the Gennett and Okeh label (jazz records were starting to boom across the country), including taking some solos and breaks, while playing second cornet in Oliver’s band in 1923.

Armstrong enjoyed working with Oliver, but Louis’ second wife, pianist Lil Hardin, urged him to seek more prominent billing. Louis took the advice of his wife and left Oliver’s band. In 1924 he received an invitation to go to New York City to play with the Fletcher Henderson Orchestra, the top African-American band of the day. Armstrong switched to the trumpet to blend in better with the other musicians in his section and adapted quickly to the more tightly controlled style of Henderson. Yet, he was still an individual jazz talent. In time, his brilliant trumpet playing rubbed off on other members of the band who quickly took up his emotional, expressive pulse.

The Henderson Orchestra was playing in the best venues for white-only patrons, including the famed Roseland Ballroom. Duke Ellington’s orchestra would go to Roseland to catch Armstrong’s performance and young horn men
around town tried in vain to outplay him, splitting their lips in their attempts.

Although he loved playing in New York Armstrong returned to Chicago in 1925 due mostly to the urging of his wife, who wanted to pump up Armstrong’s career (and income) even further. She even publically proclaimed him “the world’s greatest trumpeter.” Armstrong was now free to develop his personal style as he wished, which included a heavy dose of effervescent jive, such as in Whip that thing, Miss Lil and Mr. Johnny Dodds, Aw, do that clarinet, boy! In 1926, working with Erskine Tate’s Little Symphony he first recorded his ‘scat’ singing (improvised vocal jazz using nonsensical words) which instantly made the group the most popular jazz band in the USA.

The Depression that hit in 1929 was especially hard on the jazz scene. Armstrong moved to Los Angeles in 1930 where he played at the New Cotton Club. His band drew the Hollywood crowd, which could still afford a lavish night life, while radio broadcasts from the club connected with younger audiences at home. Bing Crosby and many other celebrities were regulars at the club. In 1931, Armstrong appeared in his first movie, Ex-Flame.

Marijuana use and poor management eventually started to leave its mark on Armstrong’s genius. Money problems plagued him. Breach of contract violations were common. Armstrong began to experience problems with his fingers and lips, a condition aggravated by his unorthodox playing style. As a result he branched out, developing his vocal style and making his first theatrical appearances. He appeared in movies again, including Cosby’s 1936 hit Pennies from Heaven.

After spending many years on the road, in 1943 Armstrong settled permanently in Queens, New York, with his fourth wife, Lucille. In the following years, Armstrong played more than three hundred gigs annually. However, music styles were changing. Ballrooms were closing. Big bands were being replaced with smaller, cheaper Rock and Roll groups. People were staying home to watch TV.

Throughout his career, Louis Armstrong had many memorable hits, including: Stardust, What a Wonderful World, When The Saints Go Marching In, Dream a Little Dream of Me, Ain’t Misbehavin’, You Rascal You, Blueberry Hill, and Stompin’ at the Savoy.

On July 6, 1971 Armstrong died in his sleep of a heart attack at his home in Queens, New York, a month before his 70th birthday.

Some interesting facts about Louis Armstrong:

- Louis married 4 times—to Daisy, Lil, Alpha, and Lucille.
- When about 20 years-of-age Louis and his first wife Daisy, adopted a 3-year-old mentally disabled boy named Clarence. Louis cared for him the rest of his life.
- Louis was a heavy marijuana user throughout his whole adult life. In 1931 he was convicted for marijuana possession in Los Angeles.
- In the early 1930’s while playing in Chicago the gangsters took a disliking to him. Louis fled to Europe to avoid being ‘taken out.’
- Having to battle against obesity, Louis became well-known for his regular use of laxatives to control his weight.
- 16 years after his death Louis was still topping the charts when his song What a Wonderful World was featured in the 1987 movie “Good Morning Vietnam.”
The construction of the HM Prison Barwon, or simply *Barwon Prison*, began in 1986 and was completed in October 1989. The first prisoners were received in January 1990. HM Prison Barwon was built as a high security prison to house prisoners transferred from Geelong Prison and Pentridge Prison in Melbourne, which were closed in 1991 and 1997 respectively. The new Barwon Prison can house a maximum of 425 prisoners. It is located on Bacchus Marsh Road, near Lara and about 15km to the north of central Geelong.

The prison is divided into various sections to cater for the needs of the inmates. For example, there are wings for new prisoners, mainstream prisoners, maximum security, and high security to protect targeted prisoners. Each separate unit is named after a type of Australian flower; Acacia, Banksia, Waratah, Grevillea, Diosma, and so on. Each accommodation unit has its own kitchen, team room, laundry, day room and recreation area. All units are centrally heated and every cell has ventilation and a large window.

HM Prison Barwon employs a recreation officer who is responsible for a wide range of recreational activities within the prison. Facilities within the prison include a full sized oval for sports, a swimming pool, multipurpose courts and a hobbies room.

Prisoners are expected to work, and receive training while doing so. Activities include—powder coating, making wooden products, packaging, catering, laundry, gardening and general building maintenance. Prisoners are required to undergo an accredited Occupational Health and Safety course before working.

Educational opportunities are provided to prisoners to help them
integrate back into society upon their release. Prisoners can complete courses through the Gordon Institute of TAFE that include Horticulture, Cookery, Information Technology, and Certificate of General Education for Adults plus others. All courses are conducted within the prison.

A range of professional services are available and prisoners can participate in group activities that include Alternatives to violence, Drug and Alcohol programs, personal development programs and individual counseling provided by a psychologist.

HM Prison Barwon has been home to notable prisoners:

- **Paul Denyer** is a serial killer, currently serving three consecutive sentences of life imprisonment with a non-parole period 30 years for the murders of Elizabeth Stevens, 18, Debbie Fream, 22, and Natalie Russell, 17, in Frankston, Victoria in 1993.

- **Carl Williams** was convicted of three murders (Jason Moran, Lewis Moran and Mark Mallia), and conspiracy to murder (Mario Condello). He was sentenced to life imprisonment with a 35 year non parole period. He was bashed to death in the Acacia Unit in April 2010. Fellow prisoner, Matthew Johnson, has pleaded ‘not guilty’ to his murder.

- **Bandali Debs** was convicted of the murders of policemen Sergeant Gary Silk and Senior Constable Rodney Miller in Cochrane Road, Moorabbin on August 16, 1998. He was sentenced to life imprisonment with no parole. He is currently serving his sentence at Barwon Prison.

- **Matthew Wales** was convicted of the murders (nicknamed ‘the Society Murders’) of his mother Margaret Wales-King and his stepfather Paul King. He was sentenced to 30 years jail with a non parole period of 24 years. He is still at Barwon Prison.
Mr. Squiggle

Mr. Squiggle was Australia’s second-longest running children’s television series.* It went to air on July 1, 1959 and entertained children for 40 years, the last episode being shown on July 9, 1999.

Mr. Squiggle was a marionette with a pencil for a nose, who visited his friends from his home at 93 Crater Crescent on the Moon, flying in his pet rocket. In every episode he created several pictures from “squiggles” sent in by Australian children.

The children’s television show was created by Norman Hetherington. Mr Squiggle first appeared on the Children’s TV Club on ABC TV, before being spun-off into his own programme. Hetherington voiced all the show’s puppets, while his wife, Margret, wrote the scripts. In the show Mr. Squiggle was always helped by a pretty female assistant.

The show was usually presented in five minute time slots, and underwent several name changes, originally airing as Mr. Squiggle and Friends. Yet the basic premise of the show remained the same: children wrote in with their “squiggles” and Mr. Squiggle would turn them into a recognizable drawing by connecting lines with his pencil nose. More often than not, the picture would be drawn upside down (Hetherington manipulated the puppet from above by viewing the drawing upside down), and then Mr. Squiggle would gleefully declare: “Upside down! Upside down!” – asking his assistant to turn the picture the right way up and reveal the completed drawing.

Mr. Squiggle was a cheery, scatter-brained character who would often be distracted and would occasionally go for “space-walks.” His assistant would need to calm him down to get him to focus on the task of drawing.

Other puppets that appeared in the show included:
- Blackboard, the grumpy blackboard that Mr. Squiggle used for an easel, whose catch cries were “Oh Hu-rry u-p” and “Hmmph and double hmmph”.
- Gus the Snail, who had a TV for a shell.
- And Bill the Steam Shovel, who liked to tell corny jokes and belched steam out of his “nose” when he laughed.

*Play School has been on air for 55 years, running continuously on Australian TV since 1966.
Norman Hetherington

Born on May 29, 1921, Hetherington first became known as a talented cartoonist. After attending school at Sydney’s Fort Street High School, he served with the First Australian Army Entertainment Unit during World War II. After the war Hetherington continued to work as a cartoonist for The Bulletin magazine until 1961. However, it was his love for puppetry that eventually became the focus of his life.

In 1935 his father had given him a copy of an American magazine called Popular Science Monthly, which contained instructions for making a puppet out of used bicycle inner tubes. Twenty-one years later, his experiments with puppets combined with the beginning of television in Australia in 1956. That same year Hetherington created Nicky and Noodle for the Australian Broadcasting Commission (ABC). The following year he made Jolly Gene and His Fun Machine for Channel Seven.

In 1958 he married his wife Margret, and all the ingredients for something special to happen were put in place. Hetherington operated the puppets, Margret wrote the scripts, and thousands of Australian children were ready to be mesmerized by a playful TV character who was able to draw pictures. In 1959 Mr. Squiggle was born.

Over the years Hetherington and his wife received several honours and awards, including the Penguin Award in 1984, and again in 1989, from the Television Society of Australia “for their outstanding contribution to children’s television in Australia.”

The following year (1990) he was awarded a Medal of the Order of Australia “for service to children’s television programmes and puppetry.” In 2005, he was presented with the Dean’s Award for Excellence in Art, Design and Education (College of Fine Arts, UNSW), for contribution to the media.

The Hetherington’s lived their entire married life in the Sydney suburb of Mosman. After a long illness Norman died on December 6, 2010 aged 89.
In today’s busy world many feel inclined to function on less sleep. They ignore the body’s signals to slow down and rest. Rather, they cram as much into their day (and night) as possible.

On the other hand, many others (especially older ones) would love to have a full night’s sleep but are plagued by constant waking, or periods of restlessness during the night. As a result they feel sluggish all next day.

As our planet turns in a 24-hour cycle, our body is designed to rest and rejuvenate during the hours of darkness. What makes us fall asleep? Researchers do not know! However, there are many things they have discovered that may change your viewpoint on sleep or help you sleep better. Consider the following facts:

- A baby sleeps up to 18 hours a day, usually in shorter, but more frequent periods than adults.
- During puberty (early teens) the body clock shifts, causing teenagers to want to stay up later, and sleep in longer the next morning. (So, parents, your son/daughter is not just being lazy!) However, the biological clock settles back into a normal rhythm by the late teens, so this is no excuse for sleeping in during your 20’s.
- Our sleep is linked to eating. Our brain interprets lack of sleep as a lack of food. When we sleep we release the hormone Leptin into the bloodstream which signals the brain that we have had enough to eat. When we do not get enough sleep our brain does not get the “full” signal, and thus sends hunger pangs craving for food, especially carbohydrates. The result? Sleep deprived people risk becoming overweight. Likewise when we have a full meal, we feel drowsy. Feeling like an afternoon siesta is a natural biological rhythm. If you can, why not take a short snooze after lunch?
- People who lack sleep look older and get sicker—true or false? TRUE! For example, a study was conducted in Chicago USA, where young adults were given only 4 hours sleep a night. After only 6 days these youthful men were functioning like 60-year-old men and their blood-sugar levels were the same as a diabetics! Researcher Deborah Suchecki concluded- “sleep seems to be the most important indicator of how long you’ll live.”
At one time all sleep problems were labelled as insomnia. Today, there are 17 different sleep problems, and doctors take them very seriously. Even a feeling of drowsiness while driving can have fatal consequences, particularly on long, boring highway trips. About 50% of fatal accidents that occurred on two main highways were found to be caused by driver fatigue.

**What are the symptoms of sleep deprivation?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Short-term effects</th>
<th>Long-term effects</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Drowsiness</td>
<td>• Obesity</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Sudden mood swings</td>
<td>• Premature aging</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Loss of short-term memory</td>
<td>• Fatigue</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Loss of capacity to create or plan</td>
<td>• Increased risk of infections, diabetes, heart disease, and stomach trouble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Loss of concentration</td>
<td>• Chronic memory loss</td>
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**Tips for getting a good nights sleep**

Sleeping tablets may work okay for a short time, but there are healthier alternatives worth trying first—

1. Avoid alcohol and stimulants like coffee or tea when getting close to bedtime. Many sufferers have reported much better sleep when these three drink types are avoided completely after the evening meal.
2. Quit smoking. Smoking raises blood pressure and heart-rate. It also stimulates brain-wave activity. Smokers wake up more often during the night, possibly experiencing withdrawal symptoms.
3. Avoid strenuous exercise and mentally stimulating activities before going to bed. If anxious, or coping with a big problem, try some relaxing activities like reading, or listening to soothing music.
4. Make sure your bedroom is dark, quiet, and preferably on the cool side. If you cannot control these outside factors, why not try earplugs, eye mask, or an electric fan to minimise these distractions for a good night’s sleep.
5. Avoid take sleeping medications long-term. Growing evidence suggests that medications can be habit-forming, work less effectively over time, and can have many different side affects.

So, don’t go through life in a constant state of exhaustion. Plan your sleep time. Stay healthier. Maintain your joy in life. And live longer.

Yaaaaaaaaawn! Goodnight.
State of Origin is an Australian best-of-three series of rugby league football matches between the Maroons, representing the state of Queensland, and the Blues, representing the state of New South Wales. Described as "sport's greatest rivalry," the State of Origin series is one of Australia's and the region's premier sporting events, attracting a huge television audience. Despite low attendances to regular weekly league matches, State of Origin matches usually sell out the stadiums in which the games are played. Despite the existence of international tournaments and State of Origin being a domestic competition, it is frequently cited as being the highest-level of rugby league played anywhere in the world.

Players are selected to represent the state in which they played their first senior rugby league, hence the name 'state of origin'. Prior to 1980 players were only selected for interstate matches on the basis of where they were playing their club football at the time. From 1982 onwards a best-of-three match series has been played around the middle of the rugby league season for the State of Origin shield. Since the inception of the series, total victories for each side are even, although in recent years Queensland has started to dominate, winning every series since 2006.

Under State of Origin rules players are selected for the state in which they first played senior (or registered) rugby league. Players must also be eligible to represent Australia at international level. Because State of Origin football is so highly esteemed, players eligible to represent Australia as well as another country often choose Australia, not only to play for the national side, but also to play State of Origin (as was the case with Tonie Carroll and Karmichael Hunt*).

This year, the State of Origin shield was won by Queensland: 2 - 1

*Karmichael Hunt now plays AFL football for the Gold Coast Suns.
Places Around Geelong Word Search

Botanical Gardens  Great Ocean Road  St Mary’s Church  T and G Building
Buckley Falls  Harrison Bridge  Torquay  Telegraph Station
Corio Bay  Old Courthouse  You Yangs  Waterfront
Cunningham Pier  Old Post Office  Queenscliff Fort  Torquay
Eastern Beach  Queens Park  Queenscliff Fort  Waterfront
Fairy Park  Railway Station  Queens Park  You Yangs
Geelong Cats  Showgrounds  Queens Park  You Yangs
Geelong Goal  Showgrounds  Queens Park  You Yangs
In Greek mythology Zeus was the father of gods and men. A magnificent temple was dedicated to him on Mount Olympus, in southern Greece. The temple housed a statue of Zeus that was considered one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. (see box below) Zeus was also honoured as the god of sky and thunder. Many adoring Greeks flocked to his temple since worship of Zeus became linked to divination and knowledge of future events. His Roman counterpart was Jupiter.

Zeus was the youngest child of Cronus and Rhea. In addition to Zeus, Cronus sired several other children by Rhea—Hestia, Demeter, Hera, Hades, and Poseidon, but swallowed them all as soon as they were born, fearing a prediction that he would be destroyed by one of his own offspring. When Zeus was about to be born, Rhea devised a plan to save him, handing Cronus a rock wrapped in swaddling clothes, which he promptly swallowed.

After reaching manhood, Zeus forced Cronus to disgorge first the stone, then his siblings, saving their lives. After killing Cronus he went on to claim many other victories in battle. Eventually the world was divided into three parts. By drawing lots Zeus and his two older brothers, Poseidon and Hades took control of the world. Zeus got the sky and air, Poseidon the waters, and Hades the world of the dead.

In most traditions he was married to Hera, although he had many affairs with other goddesses and earthly women, producing offspring including Athena, Apollo, Artemis, Hermes, Persephone, Dionysus, Perseus, Heracles, along with many others. Understandably, this incited the rage of Hera. In an effort to distract Hera while having one of his affairs, Zeus assigned a nymph named Echo the job of talking incessantly to her. When Hera discovered the deception, she cursed Echo to endlessly repeat the words of others.

THE STATUE OF ZEUS was one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. It was made by the sculptor Phidias in his workshop on site at Olympia and stood approximately 13m high. It took about twelve years to complete. On his head was a sculpted wreath of olive sprays. In his right hand he held a figure of Nike, the goddess of victory. His left hand held a sceptre, with an eagle perched on the top. His sandals and robes were made of gold. His garments were carved with animals and with lilies. The throne was decorated with gold, precious stones, ebony, and ivory. The statue was considered the most famous artistic work in Ancient Greece.
Geelong—150 years ago this month

“One very great drawback to the advancement of vine culture and the manufacture of colonial wine is being seriously felt just now by many of those who have invested their money in vineyards; but it is one which I think only requires to be made known to be remedied. I allude to the apparent impossibility of disposing of the last year’s vintage. At the present time there are many thousands of gallons of really good sound wine on hand, just fit for the last racking off, and the owners cannot find purchasers for it.

Considering the way in which the Berramongs wines sold at auction a short time ago, and the manner in which they have improved in the hands of some of the purchasers, there should be no difficulty, one would think, in disposing of any quantity; but from a lack of spirit, or a lack of cash, or from some other cause, our mercantile men seem to decline the business. It is a most unfortunate thing for the smaller vigneron* that such a state of things exists; but so it is. I believe there cannot be less than 20,000 gallons (90,000 litres) of wine now ready for sale in the district. The Berramongs wines are really fine, and will surprise many who taste them next summer.”

*Vigneron: Someone who cultivates a vineyard for winemaking.

(The Argus: Thursday, August 15, 1861 p.5)
Ryrie Street was named after the pastoral family of Stewart Ryrie who settled in the area after immigrating from Scotland. The Ryrie’s were associated with surveyor Henry William Smythe who laid out the township of Geelong.