

Free Copy

# Geelong Pocket



May 2013						
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Website: [www.lifeline.org.au](http://www.lifeline.org.au)

**Helpline: 13 11 14**

"In the past year I have attended 3 funerals, all of them for people under 35 years old. The first was for a young boy, a chronic asthma sufferer not

even in his teens. Six months ago my cousin died in his sleep a few days before his 30<sup>th</sup> birthday. The most recent, and in many ways the most troubling, was for a close family friend who had committed suicide. He was only 32 years old.

I think the reason I am writing this is because there are many people in similar situations.

David was a troubled person. He had turned to drugs and alcohol at a young age and through many years of use had become extremely depressed, paranoid and even aggressive at times. He had attempted a few times previously to kill himself and I think—if I be completely honest—that we were all just waiting for him to try again.

On December 15, 2012 David hanged himself in his parent's garage while they went out for a few hours. He ended up in hospital on life support until the swelling in his brain had gone down enough for them to do a brain scan to see if there was any activity. There was none. The decision was made to turn off life support on December 18.

There is obviously more to David's story than what I have written, but I wanted to use my experience to let people know how devastating it is for family and friends who have to grieve for the loss of a loved one. I also want to appeal to anyone else out there who may not be coping with life at the moment, that there is help available—there is the possibility of life with happiness and hope for the future. Where can you get the support you need?

**Beyond Blue** has a very helpful website that provides information specifically for individuals and their families, to assist those suffering major depression.

Another very helpful service is **Lifeline**. When you ring Lifeline, a trained Crisis Support Person will listen to your situation, and then offer support in exploring positive choices. They may give you information for services in your area that you may find helpful. Their main focus is to get you the help you need!

I just wish David had made use of these great services."

—Contributed.



Website: [www.beyondblue.org.au](http://www.beyondblue.org.au)

**Info Line: 1300 224 636**

# An Adventurous Life

## The life story of Ivan G. Hawthorn Esq. BEM. JP

Life in the Air Force, expeditions to Antarctica, search and rescue missions in blizzards on ice and while being tossed by high seas, observing a tsunami, surviving crippling injury, and still living a full adventurous life here in Geelong—let me tell you about Ivan G. Hawthorn Esq. BEM. JP.

Born on November 5, 1930 to wheat-farming parents at Ungarie, near Narrandera in outback New South Wales, Ivan Grosvenor Hawthorn and his seven siblings grew up during the Great Depression and 10-year drought that crippled the country until 1938. Learning to read and write using chalk on a slate board, he eventually left school at 14 years of age. After trying work on the land as a farm hand, horse breaker, and shooter, he finally settled into a job as a motor mechanic at Wagga Wagga in NSW.

In 1951, aged 20, Ivan joined the Royal Australian Air Force and completed his automotive training. Later, during his time at the RAAF Base at Point Cook he spent some time as a trainee pilot. One of the cadet's community tasks was to assist on Life Saving Patrol at Ocean Grove beach. Saturday night was spent at the Palais dance hall in Geelong, where he met his future wife, Margaret. They married on December 19, 1953.

After rising through the ranks to Acting Warrant Officer, Ivan was assigned as part of a detail transporting Surface-to-Air missiles through the tropics on the LSM Brudenell White in 1964. While traversing the Arafura Sea in rough weather, the cargo of missiles shifted in the hold. Ivan volunteered for the dangerous job of entering the hold to stabilize the equipment. For his action, he received a Certificate of Outstanding Service and later, in June 1966, the "British Empire Medal" for meritorious service.

On discharge from the RAAF, Ivan returned to Geelong with his wife and family, but his adventurous life had only just started. In 1969 he joined the Commonwealth Department of Supply, Australian Antarctic Division. In preparation for the long trip to Antarctica, Ivan studied surgery at the Royal Melbourne Hospital. The training came in handy—50 miles from Mawson Station on Antarctica, one of the ship's crew was diagnosed with acute appendicitis. After setting up an operating theatre in the officers wardroom, he helped the doctor to successfully remove the patient's appendix.

Two years later, Ivan was on Antarctica at the Davis Base as senior diesel



mechanic and leader of the 1971 Glaciology Traverse—a trip to explore 250 km out over the continent. From the start problems arose when the advance party, who had the job of setting up supply drops at the 80 km and 160 km marks, became lost in severe weather. Ivan led the search party up onto the continent, and after successfully locating the group, brought them back to base.

When the Glaciology Traverse finally began on November 5, 1971, so severe were the blizzards that it took 38 days to reach the 210 km mark at a height of 2,600m above sea level in -32°C of frost. Now late in the season they were forced to turn for home, which, in fine weather, they reached in two days. However, on reaching the coast they were forced to travel several kilometers offshore over dangerous, drifting pack ice, before making it safely back to Davis Base.

In 1973, Ivan was again at Davis Station, this time as captain/navigator on offshore powerboats, supporting marine biologists stationed on Islands located in the Southern Ocean. During the season, he deposited two biologists on Lucas Island and returned to base in deteriorating weather. On the island, the two biologists saw their tent and equipment blown away in a gale-force wind, necessitating an immediate evacuation. Ivan was asked to mount a search and rescue mission. His designated partner refused to leave base in the atrocious conditions, and a brave volunteer was called in to replace him.

In poor visibility and gale-force winds they finally located the island. After several runs up and down the lee side of the island the men were located, brought on board and with a little luck they were able to retrace their steps to base. The storm continued for 7 days, completely burying the base in snow and ice.

In 1975 Ivan was elected leader of the 28<sup>th</sup> Australian National Antarctic Research Expedition (ANARE) to Macquarie Island in the South Pacific Ocean (technically considered part of Tasmania although 1,600km away). In about 1870 sealers had introduced rabbits to the island to serve as food. As a result, the



**Above:** The LSM Brudenell White, photographed in the Gulf of Carpentaria in 1964. Ivan Hawthorn is in the gun deck parapet under the arrow. **At Right:** Ivan in front of the ice-breaker MV Nella Dan in December 1970.





rabbits had reached plague proportions, making it difficult for the native birds to nest. That year (1975), a survey of rabbit numbers was conducted and rabbit reduction methods were planned by Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife.

In 1979, Ivan returned to Macquarie Island as leader of the 32<sup>nd</sup> ANARE. That year myxomatosis was introduced into the rabbit population, in an effort to eradicate them. During the year, the ANARE group on the island observed a huge tsunami, which washed the eastern side of the island back to bedrock, and undermined the radio (Rhombic) aerials that had been set up for communications with the outside world. Fortunately, no members of the expedition were harmed. Two days later another tsunami washed away a tractor working on the beach repairing earlier damage. Luckily the driver was able to make it to safety.

For his services in Antarctica Ivan became the recipient of four Polar Medallions. Later, in 2011 he was recognized for his services to Science and Exploration by being inducted into the prestigious Explorers Club in New York, USA.

Returning to Geelong, Ivan started work at Alcoa as a heavy forklift mechanic. However, in December 1991 after six years on the job, he was involved in an industrial accident, which seriously damaged his back and left him paralyzed from the waist down for several months. Despite undergoing major back surgery, he remains permanently handicapped—but far from useless! Ivan then took up writing, publishing seven books, two copies of which are in the Scott Polar Research Library in London, UK. He was also the major researcher and primary author of the history of the ANARE Club's 50th Jubilee. Two commissioned family biographies followed, and then the story of the shipwreck of the ice-breaker MV Nella Dan (which occurred on December 3, 1987). He also has authored *En Vikings Endgilt* (A Viking Funeral), copies of which are in the 'Vaughan Evans' Research Library of the Australian National Maritime Museum.

Ivan has lived in Corio for the past 44 years and is still heavily involved in community work around Geelong. He was one of the group to establish *Life Activities Club-Geelong* and is currently serving as president for the third time. He has been the organizer of the annual *Geelong Prostate Cancer Awareness Walk* for the past 5 years, which has raised over \$15,000 for research. He remains a committee member of the Osborne Park Association, and an active guest speaker at functions. Since 1974 he has also served as a Justice of the Peace, and now assists the public every Monday at the Corio Police Station.

Ivan G. Hawthorn has twice been nominated as Australian of the Year, the Premiers Award once, and several times recipient of and runner up in the Victorian Regional Achievers Awards. Now married for 59 years to Margaret, he has four grown children, 16 grandchildren and 8 grandchildren—and at 82 years of age the adventure has not finished yet!

# Geelong Orphan Asylum



The Geelong Orphan Asylum, at 150-220 McCurdy Rd, Fyansford, built in 1855.  
It now serves as a museum for the Geelong Cement Works.

**By early 1854 the Victorian Gold Rush had been in full swing for over 2 years. While bringing untold wealth to this fledgling country, the prospect of instant wealth generated a major social problem for the town of Geelong—orphans.**

Hundreds of adults had rushed to the goldfields at Ballarat, abandoning their families. While some children may have been left with relatives or friends, family carers were often struck down by misfortune or sudden illnesses. Many died, leaving children without parents, or with fathers who were unable to be located out on the goldfields. Soon the streets of Geelong seemed filled with unwanted children.

At that time the only avenue of “care” was through the Vagrancy Act, where children were arrested, brought before the courts and often imprisoned or placed in large children homes in Melbourne. The Geelong community regarded as urgent the establishment of an orphanage, fulfilling a social and moral responsibility to local children—both young and not so young.

Successful businessman James Austin, along with Geelong Mayor and local doctor William Baylie, led the charge to build the Geelong Orphan Asylum. A public meeting was held which appointed Baylie as President of a newly established committee to oversee the project. Ladies were not permitted on the committee, but were expected to be active in supporting charitable work and fund-raising. The meeting was followed by a letter published in the Geelong Advertiser, pleading with local residents to help support the cause. (see box: An Appeal to the Public of Geelong.)

By June 1854 over £6,000 had already been raised and meetings were held to establish rules for the running of the orphanage, as well as an operating committee. Finally, the foundation stone for the magnificent bluestone building

## **An Appeal to the Public of Geelong.**

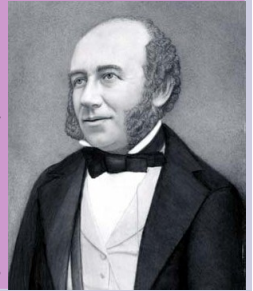
*The Geelong Advertiser Monday, April 24, 1854 p.5*

No country has ever attained a very high state of prosperity without also suffering from increased misery as its result; and there are no classes of unfortunates who are so well entitled to claim the assistance of the philanthropical and the Christian, as those who, from different causes may have been cast helpless and friendless on the world, namely, THE ORPHANS. In all towns, as well as Geelong, there may be said to be two descriptions of orphans; first, those who have been deprived of their parents through death; second, those whose parents have deserted them...

No one is more intimately acquainted with the subject than myself. The numbers of deserted children who have been brought to the Police Office, morning after morning—some starving, some found living in sheds covered with filth and vermin—strongly call on me to make this appeal, and I well know I shall not make this appeal in vain: the liberal minded will come forward and effect this object.

A few benevolent persons, under whose notice this has been brought, have determined in making an effort to save the fatherless and friendless children from want, disease, and crime. The generous donation of James Austin Esq., of £500, the grant from Government of 10 acres, beautifully situated on the hill, near Mr. Moody's, New Town, for the erection of the building, seems an auspicious commencement of this high and holy object. I, therefore, now appeal to every class and every creed, to contribute according to their means to this institution...

**W. H. Baylie, Mayor.**



was laid on March 14, 1855 at the site in McCurdy Road, Fyansford, after the Committee received notification that the Government had allocated further funds to complete the project. In 1856 the first 9 children were admitted and one year after opening 44 children were housed in the orphanage.

The supporters of the Geelong Orphan Asylum largely came from Geelong's Protestant community. While it had no formal affiliations with the church or other religious groups, the Catholics in town who had contributed to the building of the orphanage were annoyed that no Catholic representation was to be found on the operating committee. Concerned that the children were not getting a proper (Catholic) education, the church decided to build their own orphanage—St Augustine's. Thus, in 1862, the name of the Geelong Orphan Asylum was changed to Geelong Protestant Orphanage, to clarify the asylum's religious connections and support base.

In 1934 the institution moved to Belmont, as a result of industrial pollution from the Cement Works next door, and building disrepair at Fyansford. In 1955, the institution became an approved children's home under Victorian legislation and changed its name to Glastonbury - Geelong Protestant Orphanage. Now known as Glastonbury Child and Family Services, and based at 222 Malop Street, Geelong, they continue to provide counselling and support to families, along with long and short-term care for children.

# The Months of the Year

**January**—The month January is named in honour of Janus, the god of beginning and transitions. He is usually portrayed as a two-faced god as he looks to the future and the past.



**February**—The second of month of the year is named after the Roman goddess Februa, mother of Mars. She was also known as Juno Februa, the goddess of fertility.



**March**—Named after Mars who is the Roman god of war. The Greeks called him Aries.



**April**—The word April is derived from the Latin word Aprilis, which means to open, a reference to plants blossoming in Spring.



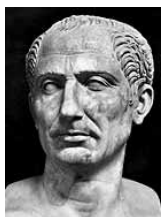
**May**—The month is named after Maia, another Roman goddess of fertility.



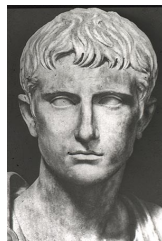
**June**—This month's name refers to the Roman goddess Juno, wife of Jupiter. Worshipped as part of a trinity of goddesses.



**July**—The month of July was named in the Roman Empire to honour Julius Caesar.



**August**—Named after the Roman Caesar Augustus, who is considered the founder of the Roman Empire.



**September**—From the Latin 'septem,' or seven. September was originally the seventh month of the year until the two Caesars had months named after them.

**October**—From the Latin word 'Octo' which means eight. October was originally the 8<sup>th</sup> month of year.

**November**—From the Latin word 'novem' which means nine; originally the ninth month of the year.

**December**—From the Latin word 'decem' which means ten; originally the tenth month of the year.



# Jupiter

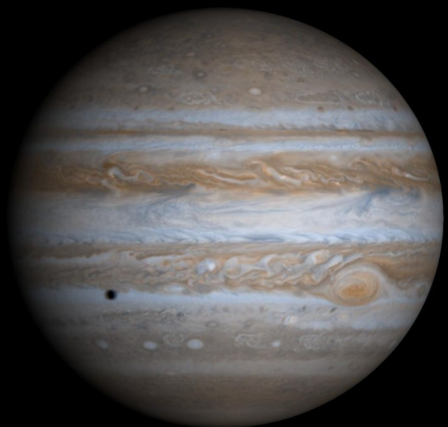


Jupiter is the fifth planet from the sun. Also known as the gas giant this planet is the biggest in our solar system with a diameter of 143,000 km. By comparison, Earth has a diameter of 12,742 km, eleven times smaller. Jupiter is twice as massive as all the other planets in our Solar System combined. It is also the fourth brightest object in our sky, behind our sun, moon, and the planet Venus. The giant planet is named after the Roman god Jupiter, king of the gods, of the sky, and also god of thunder.

Jupiter is made up of 90% hydrogen and 10% helium, with traces of other gaseous elements. The gravity on this planet is 2.5 times that of earth so a kilogram of butter here on earth would weigh 2.5 kilograms on Jupiter. The planet has no solid surface, only gas clouds which get more dense toward the centre. Some astronomers believe that it may contain a liquid or rocky core, but current observations have only been able to penetrate 150 km below the surface of the outer clouds, so it may be many decades before we can be sure.

Jupiter orbits the sun at the speed of 13 km per second. One year on this planet takes nearly 12 earth years, but a day only takes 10 hours, although this is gradually slowing as the many moons around Jupiter provide drag to the rotation momentum. As it orbits the sun, its path is more elliptical, rather than circular. At its closest point to the sun the planet is 740,573,600 km away, and is 816,520,800 km away at its furthest point.

Jupiter has 67 confirmed moons, with four of them almost big enough to be called dwarf planets. They are named Io, Europa, Ganymede, and Callisto. Another 51 are no bigger than 10 km in diameter. Jupiter's moons have all been given the names of lovers, conquests and daughters belonging to the Roman god Jupiter and the Greek god Zeus. There is a giant red spot on the planet's surface which is in fact a giant thunderstorm larger than the size of earth. It remains a permanent feature on the planet.



# The Wombat



Wombats are short-legged, muscular marsupials, native to Australia, approximately 1 metre in length with a short, stubby tail. They adapt easily to different environments and are found in forested, mountainous, and heathland areas of south-eastern Australia, including Tasmania.

The areas around Geelong, and especially Colac were once riddled with wombat burrows. Early settlers found them a nuisance, with the large openings to their burrows destroying pastureland, and creating 'booby-traps' to unsuspecting livestock, horses, and humans on foot, who could stumble

into a hole dug by a wombat, causing serious injury. As a result, they were hunted extensively. Their skins were even used to make garments. Although not as commonly found today, evidence of populations throughout the western districts of Victoria are still to be found.

Wombats dig extensive burrow systems with rodent-like front teeth and powerful claws. One distinctive feature of female wombats is their backwards-facing pouch. This amazing design allows the animal to dig and burrow freely, without filling her pouch with dirt. Although mainly crepuscular (active at dawn and dusk) and nocturnal (active during the night), wombats also venture out to feed on cool or overcast days. They are not commonly seen by humans, but leave ample evidence of their passage, treating fences as minor inconveniences to be gone through or under, and leaving distinctive cubic faeces.

Wombats are herbivores (they eat only vegetation, not meat). Their diet consists mostly of grasses, sedges, herbs, bark and roots. In snow covered areas during winter they will seek out grass found at the base of snow gums. Waddling slowly through deep snow until they get to the tree, they know grass can be found at the base, without a

## What is a Marsupial?

Marsupials are animals that give birth to relatively undeveloped young. The newborn then crawls into a pouch on the mother's belly, where it attaches itself to a nipple and continues to grow.

Along with wombats, well-known marsupials include kangaroos, koalas, possums, opossums, and the Tasmanian devil.

A wombat baby remains in its mother's pouch for about five months before emerging. Even after it leaves the pouch, the young animal will frequently crawl back in to nurse or to escape danger. By about seven months of age, a young wombat can care for itself.

cover of snow. Wombats have an extraordinarily slow metabolism, taking around 8 to 14 days to complete digestion, which aids their survival in arid conditions.

Their incisor teeth somewhat resemble those of rodents like rats or mice, being adapted for gnawing tough vegetation. Like many other herbivorous mammals,

they have a large diastema (gap between teeth) between the incisors and the cheek teeth, which are relatively simple. Wombats' fur colour can vary from a sandy colour to brown, or from grey to black. All three known species of wombats are around the same size when fully grown weighing between 20-35kg.

In spring female wombats give birth to a single young, about 2cm long, after a gestation period of 20–21 days. The first 7 months of its life is spent living in its mother's pouch. Wombats are weaned after 15 months, and are sexually mature at 18 months. Wombats tend to live alone, so after two years if the children have not left the mother's burrow, she will drive them away, forcing them to dig their own home.

Wombats generally move slowly, as their body shape would suggest. However, when threatened, they can reach speeds up to 40 km/h and maintain that speed for about 90 seconds! By comparison, the world's fastest sprinter, Jamaican runner Usain Bolt, reaches the same speed, but can only maintain it for about 20 seconds. Over 90 seconds, the world record holder for the 800m, Kenyan runner Wilson Kipketer, averages only 29 km/h. In their natural environment they have no predators.

Wombats defend home territories centred on their burrows, and they react aggressively to intruders. The common wombat occupies a range of up to 23ha (57 acres), while the hairy-nosed species have much smaller ranges, of no more than 4ha (10 acres).

As wild animals wombats are not afraid of humans, and have often been found in national park camping grounds living in the bushes next to camp sites. These furry bundles actually make nice little pets that can live under the house, although long-suffering owners should be prepared to have their gardens dug up everywhere. They should also be aware that, in warmer areas wombats can carry a lot of ticks, a small inconvenience to having this animal as a delightful pet.

**Wombats can often sleep with their four feet sticking up in the air!**



# Godfrey Hirst

# CARPETS

Godfrey Hirst was born on January 6, 1857 in Yorkshire, England, the son of yarn spinner, Charles Hirst, and his wife Minerva. Trained as a weaver in the family business, Godfrey found his health suffered due to the damp Yorkshire climate. Thus, for the sake of his health, he immigrated to the colony of Victoria in 1885.



**Godfrey Hirst**

Initially an insurance agent in the Western District, Hirst soon joined the ailing Victorian Woollen & Cloth Manufacturing Co. in Geelong, only to disagree with its management over the best means of competing with imports. Believing that there was a living to be made from quality products, Hirst decided to go into business for himself. Renting a shed in Fyans Street, South Geelong, he built his own loom, and using yarn supplied by his former employers and the Albion mill, began manufacturing flannels in 1888. Hirst did well despite the industry struggling as a whole, and expansion came quickly. In 1889 he moved to larger premises. Then, in July 1890, in partnership with woolbroker Charles Shannon, and fellmonger\* Charles Smith, Hirst bought the abandoned Barwon Woollen Factory in what is now Factories Road, South Geelong.

Renamed the Excelsior Number One mill, the old factory prospered. With Hirst in personal charge of its raw materials and sales, the factory employed about one hundred people by February 1895. In 1899 the adjoining Victorian factory was

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*\*A fellmonger was a dealer in hides or skins, particularly sheepskins, who might also prepare skins for tanning. The name is derived from the Old English 'fell' meaning skins and 'monger' meaning dealer.*



purchased and refurbished as the Excelsior Number Two mill. Advantaged by interstate free trade after Federation as well as government contracts during World War I, the firm's pay-roll increased to more than 300 in 1917. By then the company manufactured blankets, rugs, tweeds, and worsteds as well as flannels. After the death of Charles Smith in 1908, the business was incorporated as Godfrey Hirst & Co. Pty Ltd in October 1909.

Godfrey Hirst was always trying to improve the manufacturing of textiles. In 1911 he returned to England, discerning that his birth country was the leader in modern machinery technology at the time. After the Number One mill was destroyed by fire in March 1912 Hirst again returned to England in search of the latest machinery. Returning to Geelong he supported the Gordon Technical College as a centre of textile education, and became its president in 1913-16.

Known as a man of high principals he was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1908. However, many found that his reserved nature limited his ability to mix socially with others. He once stood unsuccessfully for the South Barwon Shire Council. Hirst was also a very religious man. A self-taught musician, he was organist at St George's Presbyterian Church from 1889, and was active in the musical life of the Belmont Methodist Church. A lover of music, he served as vice-president of the Geelong Musical Society and also sponsored the Excelsior Mills choir.

Hirst died after several years of failing health at his home in Belmont, on February 15, 1917 and was buried in the Methodist section of Geelong Eastern cemetery. He was survived by his wife Sarah, whom he had married at Huddersfield, in Yorkshire, England, on July 22, 1876. They had three sons and two daughters. At his death his estate was valued for probate at £65,999, a large fortune for the times.

Established in 1865 as the Barwon Woollen Factory before being taken over by Godfrey Hirst, the 33-hectare Geelong site at 7 Factories Rd, South Geelong is home to various areas of production as well as corporate administration.

The site contains state-of-the-art continuous dyeing and printing facilities, comprehensive spinning works, computerised tufting systems and advanced finishing equipment for the production of wool, nylon, polypropylene and blended carpets. Thousands of metres of fine tufted carpet are produced from the Geelong plant every day.

In 2011 Godfrey Hirst Australia PTY LTD purchased the old Ford Engine Plant at 309-341 Melbourne Road, Norlane to expand their carpet manufacturing. The company remains Australia's leading residential and commercial tufted carpet manufacturer, with an annual turnover exceeding \$200 million. Other brand names owned by Godfrey Hirst include Hycraft, Feltex Carpets, Redbook Carpets, and Fibremakers Australia.



# Australian Slang- E & F



**"Esky"** - a portable icebox.



**"Fair dinkum"** - honest, genuine.



**"Fair crack of the whip"** - ease up.

**"Fair enough"** - alright, acceptable



**"Freak out"** - to have an extreme reaction (good or bad) to something.

**"Fair go"** - an appeal to fairness.



# Australian Slang- G

***"G'donya"-good for you,  
well done.***



***"good one"-an explanation of  
approval or a comment that someone  
is stretching the truth.***

***"Garbo"- garbage collector***



***"Garbage"-an exclamation meaning  
rubbish I don't believe you!***

***"Gutful"- more than enough  
(I've had enough)***

32:22	CITY OF GREATER GEELONG		
GEELONG	37	11	233
	GOALS	BEHINDS	TOTAL
MELB	27	5	47

# Indented Head - Part 6

## Victoria's First Permanent Settlement

*(Continued from the April issue of the Jillong Pocket)*

By 1836 many of the Port Phillip Association members had established properties around the bay. David Fisher was one such early settler who had sent agents over to Port Phillip in advance to begin improvements to his property near the Exe River (Werribee River today). On February 9, 1836 Fisher himself arrived at Williamstown by ship, and headed west to inspect his property. Pleased with what he saw, he then travelled to Indented Head (the Bellarine Peninsula) where he had other interests; and besides, two of his men there were missing. He spent five days searching for them without success,\* before giving up and completing his tour of the peninsula down to the mouth of the Barwon River. He then returned to his property at the Exe River.

From his tour of the area around the Bellarine Peninsula and the Barwon River, Fisher became keenly interested in acquiring more of this land, an area he described as “romantic and picturesque.” In fact, he was so charmed by the area he decided to build his new house near the Barwon River. When completed on September 25, 1837 it became the first house constructed in what would become the township of Geelong.

Meanwhile, John Batman along with other prominent members of the Port Phillip Association were having great difficulty convincing the British authorities in Hobart and Sydney of their rightful ownership of the Port Phillip district. Finally, out of frustration, they decided to sell off their interests to others, including an area of 10,000 acres between the Barwon and Moorabool Rivers.

In partnership with Hobart Banker Charles Swanston, along with Thomas Learmonth, George Duncan, John Mercer, and John Montagu, Fisher formed the Derwent Company which purchased the 10,000 acres near Geelong in 1839 for £7,919. Fisher was appointed manager of this land. Eventually the Derwent Company went on to buy other land west of Geelong, along with land around present-day Queenscliff and Point Lonsdale.

With such vast holdings, it appeared that the Derwent Company would eventual-

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*\*The two men had been killed by local aborigines. They had been traversing Murradoc Hill just east of present-day Drysdale when approached by a group of aboriginal men. The two were taking a bullock-cart laden with supplies to the Exe River property. Despite the two men being armed, the aboriginal men tricked them into leaving the cart and start chasing after local game. When the two men had become separated from each other, the aborigines killed them both and took their supplies.*

*About 12 months later, a local aboriginal man named Woolmurgeon showed Fisher the remaining bones of his two employees where they had been killed.*

ly take over the entire district. However, behind the scenes not all was running smoothly. Finally, in 1842 the company was dissolved, with the land split among the partners. David Fisher became a prominent early resident of Geelong. Perhaps more notable among the partners was the land apportioned off for Charles Swanston—at the far eastern end of the ‘Indented Head’ peninsula. Today, the historical town of Queenscliff is located overlooking the entrance to Port Phillip Bay. Swanston, Learmonth and Mercer Streets, which feature prominently in the town are named after these early landowners.



This map of the Bellarine Peninsula dated 1847 shows the location of the early squatters. Numbers 14 & 15 were farms run by Charles Swanston and his friend Edward Willis.

Number 20, near the town of Geelong was the location of the farm run by Anne Drysdale and Caroline Newcomb. Their story appears in Part 7 of this series.

Meanwhile, back in 1837 as the Derwent Company was still buying up land around Geelong, back near the banks of the Barwon River farms were being developed and homesteads were being constructed. Alexander Thomson, who was one of the first white men to set foot in the area as part of John Batman’s party, had helped establish the first house for Batman at St Leonards. After spending time as medical officer in Melbourne he now became occupied in building his own homestead and property on the Barwon River. He named his property Kardinia, a well-known Geelong name even today, as part of the land he farmed is home to the football ground of the Geelong Cats.



**Governor Richard Bourke**

With all this activity, the Government in Sydney was starting to pay attention to what was happening around Port Phillip Bay. In that same year, 1837, Governor Richard Bourke decided to pay a personal visit, first to Williamstown, where he decided to establish a township further up the Yarra River—named Melbourne. He then sailed back down the bay and landed at Point Henry. There, at Point Henry he proposed the establishment of a town, before travelling on to Kardinia, where he was entertained by Alexander Thomson and his household—which included an individual who was to feature prominently in the future history of the Bellarine Peninsula and Geelong. Next month the story continues...

(story with help from Ian Wynd’s book *Balla-wein*)

# AMERICAN FOOTBALL



Early Football players circa 1895-1910

The history of American Football can be traced to early versions of rugby and soccer. Both games have their origins in varieties of football played in the United Kingdom in the mid-19th century, in which a ball is kicked at a goal and/or run over a line. Many games known as "football" were being played at colleges and universities in the United States soon after. From these, the game of American Football has developed into a very physical, high energy game, which enthralled millions of people worldwide every year.

## The basics of the game

- There are two 11-person teams that play against each other throughout the game. Each team usually has separate players for offensive and defensive parts of the game.
- The game lasts for 60 minutes, split into four quarters of 15 minutes each. At the end of the 1st half or the 2nd quarter, there is a break, and the game continues after about 20 minutes.
- The primary objective of one team (the offense) is to take the ball and try to advance it (by either passing the ball or running with the ball) to the opposing team's end zone, while the other team's (the defence) objective is to try and stop the advancing team.
- The aim of the offense is to score points. To do that they must maintain possession of the ball. The offense gets 4 chances (called "DOWNS") to progress the ball 10 yards forward. If they do, they will start at the first down again, and have another four more downs to move the ball forward 10 yards. This continues until they score or fail to move the ball the required 10 yards and turn the football over to their opponents.



American Football's greatest prize is called the Superbowl, played every February. This year New Orleans hosted the 47th Superbowl on February 3rd, between the Baltimore Ravens and the San Francisco 49ers. The Ravens held on to win 34 to 31.



- Before each down, the offense goes into a huddle - a team meeting on the field. The Quarterback tells the team the play for that down. The team is told all the details for that play, including who gets the ball, whether it's a run or a pass, when the ball will be snapped, and to what side of the line the play will occur.
- If the offense is successful and a player carries the ball into the end zone, they score a touchdown, worth 6 points. The scoring team then gets an opportunity to score an extra point by kicking the ball between the upright posts—called a conversion. An offensive team can also score by kicking a field goal—worth three points. If a defensive team tackles an offensive player carrying the ball in their own end zone, they score 2 points.

### American Football—Here in Geelong

There are 10 teams in the state-wide Victorian league. Berwick Miners, Croydon Rangers, Croydon Stars, Gippsland Gladiators, Melbourne Uni Royals, Monash Warriors, Monash Barbarians, Northern Raiders, Western Crusaders and Geelong Buccaneers.

The gridiron season starts in early May and ends in late September for seniors, with juniors starting in September and ending in November.

Why not come down to the game and support the Geelong Buccaneers!

### Now in Australia!

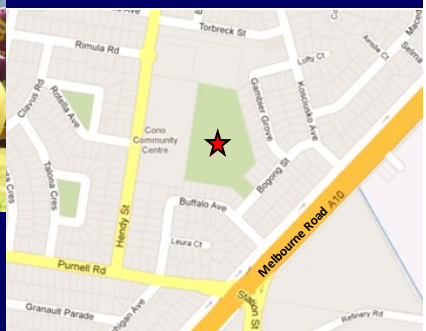
Outside the United States, the sport is referred to as "American Football" to differentiate it from other football codes, such as soccer, rugby league, rugby union, Australian Rules football and Gaelic football. In the U.K., Australia and New Zealand the game is also known as gridiron, although in the United States the term *gridiron* refers only to the playing field itself.

American Football made its way to Australia in the mid 1980's. **Gridiron Victoria** is the governing body for American Football in our state.



Geelong Buccaneers (in Blue on the left) confront the Monash Warriors during the 2012 season.

Games in Geelong are played at the reserve in Hendy Street Corio.



# Hard Labour!

## A Poem Composed in Prison

Here, you and I, we frisks a till,  
And for which we gets the Crank or Mill,  
It may be for years to the 'ulks we goes?  
It may be for hever, p'raps—who knows?

*Geelong Advertiser and Intelligencer October 20, 1855 p.4*

Two hundred years ago, a minor crime (like stealing from a *till*) could be punished with many years of hard labour in prison. Before the Victorian era, hard labour fulfilled two purposes: punishment and the creation of a product that benefitted the larger society. This changed drastically in the 1800's when "hard labour" became a more severe, yet simple, repetitive and mind-numbing chore.

One of the most infamous techniques was the *crank*: a box-like machine with a handle placed in an inmate's cell. The procedure was quite simple: the inmate had to rotate the handle of the crank 10,000-14,000 times a day to receive his meal. It was estimated that 10,000 cranks would last up to eight hours and twenty minutes. If this task was completed quickly, however, the prison officer would adjust a screw which increased friction, to make the handle more difficult to turn. This is perhaps the origins of the term 'screws', which is used today as a slang term for prison officers.

Another widely used technique was the treadmill (*mill*). Introduced in England in 1818 as a form of punishment, the treadmill had the ability to be used for grinding flour. The authorities, however, preferred to use it to grind the 'wind,' turning a big fan or regulator, which added to the severity of the work by increasing the resistance. Each inmate was separated with wooden partitions, leaving prisoners in only a small enclosure making it difficult to breath.

Many prisoners around Geelong in the early days were also housed in hulks ('*ulks*)—filthy rotting ships which were kept anchored in the bay. Convicts were then brought ashore to fulfil there quota of hard labour by making roads, bridges, and railways, all desperately needed to link the fledgling communities with each other. Life was hard, in fact a number of prisoners committed suicide rather than endure the agony of the maltreatment dished out to them. The following are a few examples of the many sentences handed down at the Supreme Court held here at Geelong in only one year—1852:



*“Joseph Jordan, was called up for sentence. He had been found guilty of a common assault—it was one of no common character. The conduct he had been found guilty of must have alarmed and frightened the woman greatly; besides annoying her with its indecency. He had, however, used no great violence towards the female, and this consideration, and his good character before, induced the Judge to pass a comparatively lenient sentence on him, which was, that he should be imprisoned 12 months in her Majesty’s jail in Geelong, and kept to hard labour.”*

*Geelong Advertiser April 22, 1852 p.2*

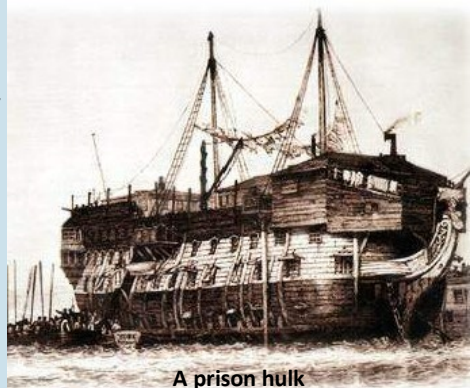
*“Before the Chief Justice. John Reid, for stealing a horse at Bendigo, was sentenced to seven years hard labour on the roads.”*

*Geelong Advertiser September 20, 1852 p.2*

*“George Davis, charged with leading a mob in the attempt to rescue a prisoner from the police, was convicted, and sentenced to two year’s hard labour on the roads. James Lowe, stealing cash at the store of John*

*Allen, at Mount Alexander, was sentenced to eight years’ hard labour on the roads. John Wilson, for fraud, in representing a bag as containing gold, which was filled with shot was sentenced to four year’s hard labour on the roads.”*

*Geelong Advertiser October 20, 1852 p.2*



**A prison hulk**

### **Geelong Dam**

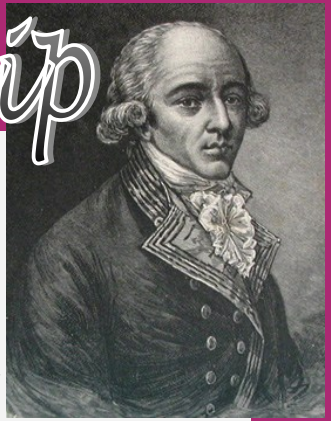
The area we now know as Johnstone Park, between the Geelong Railway Station and the city, was once a smelly, swampy dam. It formed the boundary between the town and the suburb of Ashby, now part of Geelong West between Mercer Street and Packington Street. Before being drained and turned into a park, a number of animals and even children drowned in this notorious bog. It was also a lurking spot for thieves as the following account records:

*“The dam – we again draw the attention of the police to this most dangerous spot; scarcely a night passes but some outrage or another is perpetrated on people passing to and from Ashby. On Thursday night, between eight and nine o’clock, as a man who had just come from Melbourne by the steamer was making his way towards Ashby, he was waylaid by two ruffians, one clasping him round the throat and half strangling him, whilst the other rifled his pockets. The villains as a matter of course escaped, without being pursued.”*

*Geelong Advertiser and Intelligencer March 13, 1852 p.2*



# Arthur Phillip



Arthur Phillip, British Admiral and the first Australian Governor, was born on October 11, 1738 in London, the second child of Jacob and Elizabeth Phillip. On June 24, 1751 he was enrolled in the Greenwich school for the sons of seamen as an apprentice. During the Seven Years' war, fought mainly between Britain, France and Spain, he saw active service in the navy. He was appointed lieutenant in 1762, following an engagement resulting in the capture of Havana (in Cuba). With the coming of peace on April 25, 1763 he was retired on half-pay.

Four months later, on July 19, 1763 Phillip married Margaret Denison. However, by 1769 the two were separated, suggesting an unhappy union. Until 1774 most of Phillips time was spent ashore, working land in Lyndhurst, Hampshire. In 1774-78 Phillip served with distinction in South American waters as a captain in the Portuguese fleet, which he entered with the Admiralty's permission after the outbreak of the Spanish-Portuguese war. In 1778 he returned to the English navy where he was made a post captain and was given command of the 24-gun *Ariadne*. In 1782 he left her to take charge of the 64-gun *Europe*. His sealed orders sent him to India, but he saw no action in either vessel and was again retired on half-pay on May 25, 1784. When appointed the first governor of New South Wales on October 12, 1786, he was engaged in survey work for the Admiralty, as Captain James Cook had been before him.

By then Phillip was a mature man of 48 years of age. Experience had broadened his abilities—commanding men as a naval officer; experience establishing a farm in England; transporting convicts for the Portuguese. The appointment was made on the advice of Sir George Rose, treasurer of the navy, who lived near Lyndhurst, and knew Phillip personally.

The First Fleet left England on May 13, 1787 and arrived at Botany Bay on January 18, 1788 after a voyage of eight months. When the original site proved unsuitable for settlement Phillip moved to Port Jackson. On January 26 landing operations began there. All told 1030 persons went ashore, of whom 736 were convicts, including 188 women. The rest were marines and civil officers, 27 with wives, along with 37 children.

Phillip's commission appointed him as the representative of the Crown in an area embracing roughly the eastern half of Australia together with adjacent Pacific islands. Within these areas his powers were absolute. The subordinate officers appointed to assist him proved of varied merit. The officers, construing their

duties as being primarily military, caused Phillip much trouble. They refused to help in supervising the activities of the convicts even though few suitable persons were available, and they objected to having to sit on the Criminal Court. Their discontent was heightened by the fact that they were denied free grants of land. Phillip for his part, was concerned with the community as a whole, trying to avoid friction between the civil and military authorities if possible.

Between 1788 and 1792 about 3546 male and 766 female convicts were landed at Port Jackson and handed over to the governor, who faced the task of deciding how their sentences were to be served, while keeping costs as low as possible. The task was not made easier by the characteristics of the convicts themselves. Not unnaturally they resented being wrenched from their homeland and taken to a harsh, hostile and uncivilized land. Phillip found them lazy and anxious to escape work by any means possible. Few were mechanics or knew anything of agriculture, and each of the fleets that arrived up to 1792 contained a high proportion of aged and sick who were unfit for work. Worst of all was the Second Fleet which arrived in June 1790 after losing more than a quarter of its 'passengers' *en route* through sickness.



The area cultivated by the government slowly expanded until, by October 1792 some 1017 acres (412 ha) were under crop. Although livestock was still scarce, important advances had been made towards the attainment of self-sufficiency in grain. The community was still vitally dependent on overseas supplies for most of its needs, but no longer was survival thought to be impossible. Phillip had succeeded in fulfilling his commission.

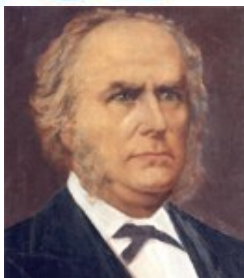
On December 11, 1792 Phillip sailed for England in the *Atlantic* to seek medical attention for a chronic pain in his side, and medical advice compelled him formally to resign on July 23, 1793. By 1796 Phillip had sufficiently recovered his health to resume active naval duties. After successively commanding several ships, he was given a shore appointment in 1798 as commander of the Sea Fencibles, whose purpose was to defend that county against invasion by Napoleon. This task fully absorbed his energies and involved him in much travelling and administrative work until he retired in 1805.

The last nine years of his life saw him living in retirement at Bath, with his second wife Isabella, whom he had married on May 8, 1794. He died on August 31, 1814 three months after receiving his last promotion to Admiral of the Blue. He left an estate worth about £25,000 and was buried in the church of St Nicholas, Bathampton. He was aged 75.



# Geelong Advertiser

The city of Geelong would not be the same without its very own daily newspaper—the *Geelong Advertiser*. The *Geelong Advertiser* is the oldest newspaper title in Victoria and the second oldest in Australia (behind the Sydney Morning Herald) still in operation. It was first published as a weekly newspaper, coming out every Saturday. The first edition was dated November 21, 1840.



James Harrison

The first 'newspaper' in the early settlement around Port Phillip Bay was actually a hand-written foolscap page entitled the *Melbourne Advertiser*, written by John Pascoe Fawkner in 1838. It included shipping arrivals and departures from Melbourne, along with local advertising. It also included blunt reminders to his customers to pay their outstanding debts. After ten hand-written editions, he received from Launceston an old, battered wooden press, along with a collection of discarded printers type. More copies could now be printed, and to increase interest in the paper, Fawkner included a free copy of the *Melbourne Advertiser* with every meal he served at his pub.

After another seven editions, the government in Sydney closed the *Melbourne Advertiser* down, since Fawkner did not hold a publishing license from the colonial office. Undeterred, within a year he was back in the newspaper business with his new rag, the *Port Phillip Patriot*. However, with fingers in many different business interests, Fawkner needed help. Enter James Harrison.

Scottish emigrant James Harrison had arrived in Sydney in 1837 to set up a printing press for the English company Tegg & Co. Moving to Melbourne in 1839 he was employed by Fawkner as a compositor and later editor on Fawkner's *Port Phillip Patriot*. When Fawkner finally purchased a new press in 1840 Harrison offered him £30 (\$60) for the original old wooden press to start Geelong's first newspaper. For the first two years Fawkner maintained ownership of the paper (holding the publishing license) before selling it outright to Harrison in November 1842. Printing was initially done by William Watkins at the Geelong Advertiser offices in North Geelong. Shortly afterward, the offices were moved to Malop Street in the town, opposite the Salvation Army head-quarters. Today, the main office is in Ryrie Street.

Initially, the Geelong Advertiser met with considerable opposition. Others were vying for the advertising dollar, and wanted a strong voice in the fledgling community. However, despite competitors trying to shut down the 'Addy' it continued to thrive. Soon competition came from others, and by 1861 there were three morning dailies available for Geelong readers. Eventually, at least 12 newspapers became established in Geelong—the *Intelligencer*, the *Geelong Register*, *The Mercury*, *The*

*Observer, The Spirit of the Age, the Geelong Times, the Daily News, The Reformer, The Geelong Chronicle, The Express, the Geelong Times (a 2nd attempt), and an evening newspaper, The Star.* The last opposition to the *Geelong Advertiser* was the *Geelong Standard*, which finally closed in 1925.

In its early years the 'Addy' underwent minor name changes, drawing attention to major issues affecting Geelong residents at the time.\* However, from 1856 it has simply been known as the *Geelong Advertiser*.

For the first seven years the paper was printed in demi-folio size before changing to broadsheet. In 1858 the newspaper retired the original wooden press and adopted new typography. Printing was then done by mechanised steam-driven press. The newspaper did not feature actual news on the front page until June 21, 1924, coinciding with the inauguration of a more modern printing press. Before this time the front page was filled with classified advertisements.

The paper remained broadsheet in size until a tabloid size paper was trialled during 2000, with a Sunday edition printed for the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games. The large broadsheet paper size was finally phased out in 2001, when the newspaper changed to the tabloid size which has been used since. Current circulation figures are about 22,500 copies Monday to Friday before nearly doubling to 39,400 on Saturday. A larger readership prefer the modern on-line version available on the internet. It remains Victoria's largest regional daily newspaper.

The newspaper is currently owned by News Limited.

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*\*Geelong Advertiser (1840-45); Geelong Advertiser and Squatters' Advocate (1845-47); Geelong Advertiser (1847-51); Geelong Advertiser and Intelligencer (1851-56); Geelong Advertiser (1856- )*

### Do you like researching history?

Recently the National Library of Australia, located in Canberra, electronically digitised the first 16 years of the *Geelong Advertiser*, making this valuable resource available on-line. The fully searchable website also contains an Electronically Translated version of the text, for easier reading. Currently over 360 newspapers from throughout Australia are listed on the website with a similar number already planned to be added in the near future, including the popular *Ballarat Star*.

This information treasure is one of the most valuable resources available to the Australian public.

Why not take a closer look at: [trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper](http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper)

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF AUSTRALIA [trove.nla.gov.au](http://trove.nla.gov.au)

Australia  
**Trove**  
one search ... a wealth of information

# Jack Thompson

Jack Thompson was born as John Hadley Payne on August 31, 1940 to a father who was a merchant seaman and a mother who died when he was only 4 years of age. Growing up, Jack hardly ever saw his father. Due to World War II his father left him and his brother David in the care of their aunt Beverley who was advised never to put them in an orphanage. Instead, she sent them to the Lakes House boarding school in Sydney. Another student at the school was Peter Thompson, and they became fast friends. Jack would often go over to Peter's house to stay for weekends. Eventually, when Jack was 6 he stayed for good, when he was adopted by Peter's parents, John and Pat Thompson. Peter thus became his adoptive brother, and is still one of his closest friends.



As a boy Jack became curious about the Northern Territory and Arnhem Land, which prompted him to leave Sydney Boys High School at 14 and pursue jack-a-rooing in the outback. At 20, he joined the Army to get a science degree and spent six years in the medical corps before leaving to pursue an Arts degree at Queensland University. There he joined the drama society while working with an experimental amateur theatre group called Paginate Players and also teaching classes at the Twelfth Night Theatre. His adoptive father John encouraged him to take up full-time acting, a decision he never regretted—but it took time.

After 28 auditions and cleaning countless rooms at the Menzies Hotel in Sydney, Jack landed a role on the daytime soap *Motel*. He was then seen in *Spyforce* from 1971 to 1973 playing a civilian intelligence operative in the South Pacific during World War II. Interestingly, Russell Crowe had his first ever speaking appearance on the same show, as a six-year-old. Thompson had to bandage his foot, to which Crowe replied, "Thanks Mister."

Jack Thompson's first film (the first of over 70), was *Wake in Fright* (1971). The film was not well known, but Jack had made a start that would lead on to bigger and better things. His public image grew considerably when he posed naked for Cleo magazine in 1972. Television appearances became more common in series like *Homicide*, *Matlock Police*, and *Boney*. He also became well-known for promoting products like the *Bank of Melbourne* and *Claytons* ("the drink you have when you're not having a drink") in TV commercials.

In 1975 he starred in *Sunday Too Far Away*, playing a shearer in outback Australia. He got the role because he was the only actor to be found who could actually

shear, a skill he had picked up working in outback New South Wales in 1956. The film had great local acclaim in Australia. It was followed by other popular movies like *Caddie* (1976) and *The Chant of Jimmie Blacksmith* (1978). International stardom arrived with *Breaker Morant* (1980), which earned him the Best Supporting Actor award at the Cannes Film Festival, the first time an Australian had won an award at the famed festival.

From this point onward Jack could afford to pick and choose from among the many roles offered to him. In 1982, *The Man From Snowy River* was hugely popular. Other movies include—*Merry Christmas*, *Mr. Lawrence* (1983), *Short Circuit* (1986), *The Sum of Us* (1994) with Russell Crowe, *Broken Arrow* (1996), *Star Wars episode II, Attack of the Clones* (2002), *The Assassination of Richard Nixon* (2004), and *Australia* (2008). His most recent role is as a football coach in the locally produced movie *Blinder* (2013).

Demonstrating his love of poetry, Thompson is featured in a series of recordings of Australian poetry, reciting poems by Henry Lawson, Banjo Paterson, C.J. Dennis, Patrick Joseph Hartigan and John O'Grady.

In his personal life Jack Thompson married Dorothy Hall in 1963. They had one son, Patrick, now a TV star in his own right. Sadly, Jack and Dorothy's marriage ended in 1968.

In 1986, after 42 years apart, Jack reacquainted himself with his father, Harold, in Perth. Harold's second wife never wanted their child, a disabled boy, to know of Harold's other children, and so there had been no contact during this long period in his life. Despite only having limited memories of his father from when he was a young boy, Jack described their meeting as being warm, with both men having so many similar traits. Unfortunately Harold passed away 12 months after seeing his son, Jack.

During the 1970's Jack entered into a polyamorous\* relationship with Leona King and her sister Bunkie which lasted 15 years. In 1990 Jack's second son, Billy, was born to Leona. Around this time Bunkie left the relationship.

Jack Thompson has been the recipient of a number of awards for his acting and contributions to film, including Best Actor by the AFI (Australian Film Institute) three times. On June 9, 1986 he was awarded an Order of Australia for his contribution to film. In addition to his involvement in the entertainment industry, Jack Thompson remains an outspoken environmentalist.



**Jack Thompson—as lead defence counsel, Major J. F. Thomas in *Breaker Morant*.**

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\*Polyamorous: a consensual sexual relationship involving more than two people.

# Minestrone

## Ingredients

- 2 tbs olive oil
- 2 celery stalks, halved lengthways, thinly sliced
- 1 leek, thinly sliced
- 2 garlic cloves, crushed
- 1 large carrot, finely chopped
- 2 desiree potatoes, chopped
- 2 tsp tomato paste
- 2 bay leaves
- 4 fresh thyme sprigs
- 1.5L chicken or vegetable stock (or water)
- 400g can cannellini beans, rinsed, drained
- 2 small zucchini, finely chopped
- 100g each frozen peas and baby spinach leaves
- Chopped flat-leaf parsley, to serve

## Method

**Step 1** Heat oil in a large heavy-based pan over medium-low heat. Cook celery, leek, garlic and carrot, stirring, for 5 minutes.

**Step 2** Add potato, paste, bay leaves, thyme and stock, then bring to the boil over high heat. Simmer over medium-low heat, partly covered, for 20 minutes or until potato is tender.

**Step 3** Add beans, zucchini, peas, salt and pepper. Simmer for 6-8 minutes.

**Step 4** Stir in spinach, then divide among warm bowls, season and serve scattered with parsley.

*Recipe by Jill Dupleix.*

*For more recipes like this one go to: [www.taste.com.au](http://www.taste.com.au)*



With winter soon upon us, nothing beats a hearty bowl of soup to warm up at the end of the day.

Good minestrone has loads of vegetables and great flavour—and this recipe is super-easy to make.

**Serves: 4**



## Word Search— FRUIT

A	V	A	U	G	N	R	A	G	A	L	O	N	G	V	A	P	E	N
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APPLE

APRICOT

AVOCADO

BANANA

BLACKBERRY

BLACKCURRANT

BLUEBERRY

CHERRY

CLEMENTINE

COCONUT

DATE

DRAGONFRUIT

EGGPLANT

ELDERBERRY

FIG

GOOSEBERRY

GRAPE

GRAPEFRUIT

GUAVA

HONEYDEW

KIWIFRUIT

KUMQUAT

LEMON

LIME

LYCHEE

MANDARINE

MANGO

NECTARINE

ORANGE

PEACH

PEAR

PLUM

PINEAPPLE

POMEGRANATE

RASPBERRY

STARFRUIT

STRAWBERRY

TANGERINE

TOMATO

WATERMELON

# Endangered Australian Species



## Long- Nosed Potoroo

The Long-Nosed Potoroo is one of the smallest members of the Kangaroo family. Like many other smaller native mammal's the Long-nosed Potoroo has declined in number since the introduction of foxes and cats. They are now only found in isolated populations along coastal Victoria, New South Wales and up into south-eastern Queensland. The geographical separation of the populations is a major threat to the ongoing survival of the species.

Fox control programs in Victoria and New South Wales have reduced the predation pressure on these small animals. The Southern Ark project in east Gippsland, Victoria has implemented a baiting strategy to effectively reduce the abundance of foxes in one million hectares of native forest. Trapping results indicate an increase in Potoroo numbers corresponding to a decrease in fox numbers.

**Appearance:** The upper body is brown to grey with a paler underbody and a long nose that tapers with a small patch of skin extending from the snout to the nose. The animal tends to have a 4-legged pottering motion, but when startled, they hop like all other kangaroos. Males are typically larger and heavier than females. Body length (excluding the tail) between 28–41 cm (males) and 25–37 cm (females). Tail lengths range between 20–26 cm (males) and 19–25 cm (females).

**Habitat & Diet:** Long-nosed Potoroos utilize a wide variety of habitats from wet forest to dry scrub, preferably where there is dense underbrush. They eat many types of roots, tubers, fruits, seeds, insects and larvae, all depending on seasonal availability.

Potoroos improve the health of the forest by helping to disperse a host of beneficial fungi spores as they move about. These fungi, which form a major part of their diet, live in association with the roots of various Eucalypts and Acacias. The fungi help the trees to absorb more water and nutrients, and are sometimes essential for seedling survival.

As part of a contingent of herbivorous marsupials, they also act as nature's fire fighters by keeping the undergrowth down via grazing and turning the leaf litter over.

## Geelong– 150 years ago this month

[When news reached Australia of the wedding between the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra of Denmark, a public holiday was scheduled in Geelong on May 20, 1863 to celebrate the event.]

“A quite steady respectable sort of rain that seemed to be in no particular hurry to come down, knowing that it had the whole day before it did come down, and it made a day of it. The rain did not cease until four o'clock this afternoon. However, even that was not sufficient to damp the ardent loyalty of ye Geelongese. Indeed, in one respect, the rain made the town appear more verdant than ever. The enormous quantities of foliage seen in all directions, giving it the appearance of an inland town.

The excitement has been immense. The first notification was the booming of the large gun at an early hour. At noon, the Volunteers, mounted and foot, commenced operations according to programme, which, everything considered, was well carried out. The youngsters belonging to the Orphanage and the various schools appeared to enjoy the thing immensely...

A torch-light procession with a capital band is at the moment of writing parading the town. Lanterns and transparencies are springing up in every direction, and there is every appearance of Geelong being jolly.”

*The Star (Ballarat) Wednesday May 20, 1863 p.2*



The Prince of Wales (Albert Edward, later King Edward VII) married Princess Alexandra of Denmark on March 10, 1863 at Windsor Castle. He was 21, she was 18 years of age.

About this brochure:

This brochure has been produced as a community service by participants in the Work For The Dole scheme at Workskil- Corio branch office. This is part of a Job Services Australia initiative.

All comments and views expressed in this publication are the opinions of the participants in the scheme and not necessarily the views of Workskil or Job Services Australia.

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Then c.1855



Drawing by S.T.Gill

**Yarra Street— from the corner of Little Malop Street looking north.**

A dramatic contrast between old and new is seen in these 2 views. Above, mounted soldiers roam the streets, part of a heavy military presence in Geelong and on the Bellarine Peninsula. Their watchful eyes were evidence of the application of strict British law as well as fear of attack from foreign invaders. Below, concrete multi-level car parking and an above-street glass cross-over pamper to the modern shopper.

