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Established 6th February 1950 - Incorporation No. - A0024514U

Annual Membership fee: \$20.00 per person - **Renewals Due In May.**

Historical Society Meetings held monthly on 4th Wednesday at 7.30pm, except in January, also during *winter* on the 4th Saturday at 1.30pm.

News/Updates/Information - Website : colachistoricalsociety.org.au

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Open Hours for the public at COPACC History Centre - 2.00pm to 4.00pm Thursday, Friday and Sunday.

Working Bees at the History Centre – dates & times advised

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Forthcoming Events -

History Centre will be closed from 4pm Sunday 15th December reopening at 2pm Thursday 16th January

November 27th -7.30pm - Meeting - Speaker Garry Richardson – *Warrion House*

December 11th – 12.30 – Lunchtime-Traditional 2 course Christmas Dinner at *Fusion* with Family History Group

– \$30 each - Bookings Essential RSVP – before Friday 6th December

January 22nd – 1.30pm - Bus Tour of *Beeac Area Bluestone Homes* – Bookings Essential (Subject to no total fireban)

February 27th – 6.30pm – BBQ Tea & Meeting – *The Elms* – Gellibrand Street, Colac

March 28th & 29th – Weekend AGM of Western Victorian Historical Societies, hosted by Ararat Historical Society

A Note from the President –

The Victoria Hall Colac, a new book researched and written by Dawn Peel will be available before Christmas for just \$10. The Historical Society is delighted to be able to publish this latest addition to our written record of local history. Local histories written by our members are of immense value in assisting in answering research inquiries.

Two inquiries received this month are excellent examples.

The first was from the great-granddaughter of James Anthony, licensee of the Victoria Hotel around 1900. Reference to Norman Houghton's publication 'Drink up Gents' revealed the Anthony family had been part of the hotel scene in Colac since the 1850s and the inquirer was grateful for the information supplied and keen to purchase a copy.

The second was from the great, great grandson of Farquhar Morrison, the first principal of the Colac National School in 1851. Wanting to learn more of the school's early years, we were able to draw on Dawn Peel's publication '1857 Year of Hope' and the research completed by Dawn in its preparation. Ongoing correspondence with the inquirer has yielded new information for our files. Morrison was sponsored from Glen Shiel in the Scottish Highlands by Dr Stodart who was one of the very early influential Colac settlers. He arrived on the 'Blonde' in 1848, and ship records showed that he was a teacher to the passengers on the voyage to Australia.

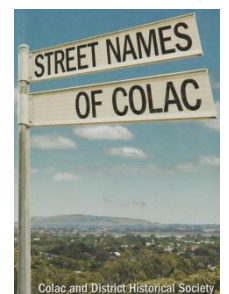
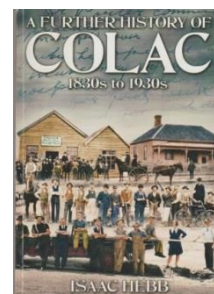
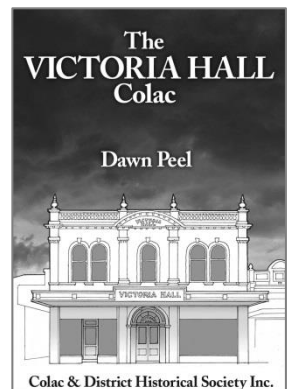
We will again have a bus trip for members and friends on the afternoon of Wednesday 22nd January. This year we will visit some of the early bluestone cottages in the Beeac district and will have afternoon tea at 'Braeburn', a beautifully restored home with an outstanding garden. This home has featured in the Open Gardens Scheme on several occasions.

Another book available from our stocks as a Christmas gift is:

A Further History of Colac 1830s to 1930s by Isaac Hebb - cost \$30

& if purchased a free copy of

Streets Names of Colac is also included – usually \$15



Recent Speakers

August: Helen Paatsch – Colac Botanic Gardens

Helen Paatsch presented a very informative and well-illustrated talk on her book which was written for the 150th Anniversary of the Gardens. Following the photographs in the book she followed the history of the gardens from their inception in 1865 to the present day. The pictures illustrated how the gardens have changed and recorded the growth of the plantings.

The public usage of the gardens included Australia Day Ceremonies, weddings, picnics and parties. The foreshore below the gardens, which is also part of the garden's reserve, hosted picnics, fairs, regattas and markets. Children enjoyed climbing on the cannons and playing in the playground.

The first gardener was named Bunce and came from Geelong. Subsequent gardeners all left their mark on the layout of the gardens and included Tongs, Reeves, McDonald, Oliphant and Campbell. Campbell was curator from 1911 to 1940. In 1911 William Guilfoyle drew plans for the gardens which have been put into effect over the years including under the present curator, Lawrence Towers.

Features which have come and gone have included the monkey cage, the large rose garden, the conservatory, the emu and kangaroo enclosure and several cannons. Later additions have included the Australian Native Garden, new, safer playground equipment, the North Lookout and steps, the promontory to protect the foreshore and the Otway's Dell.

September: Don Nicolson – Shop Owner & Sportsman

Don was born and bred in Colac and was one of 8 children to parents Jack and Thelma. He attended Colac West PS and then Colac High School to Year 10. He started a 5-year plumber apprenticeship with his father and attended the Gordon Institute. After gaining his licence he went into partnership with his father for 10 years. Plumbing has changed over the years – everything used to be gal iron – used hand soldering irons – clay pipes 2ft long then 4ft lengths – today it is much easier with poly pipes!

He purchased a sports store in what is now Pinky's pizza with his father's encouragement and financial support. The shop was originally a saddler's. On a vacant block next door, he built his first shop. When 168 Murray St became available, he moved his business once again. That building was formally Mrs Bartlett's Hygienic Café. Before Don the shop was utilised by Bill Riley and Mike Holland.

There were highs and lows: fires and break ins were the lows but the highs far outweighed the lows: the pleasure of meeting many top sportsmen who worked as reps for sporting companies. He met the English Cricket Team with Rob Osborne. After 36 years he sold the business to Helen and David Baulch – they have revamped the business.

Next door neighbours – He lived at 71 Armstrong Colac – during 50's the number was changed to 75 Armstrong St. Next door 69 Armstrong Street was owned by Mr and Mrs Johnston – parents of test cricketer Bill Johnston. They sold to Dave and Mrs Cole – grandparents of Athol Guy. During school holidays his parents put him on a train to meet Athol in Melbourne. He learnt much from Athol while in Melbourne.

Memories of Murray street businesses – Milk Bar in Jennings Street, Orient House, Gazzard's, Chandlers Hardware next to Union Club, Peters timber and hardware, the bowling alley, McGregor's timber and hardware, Millmans bakery over road from Gainger's, Murray Selwood the grocer, the Library in the square, The Presbytery by the lake, Victoria Hall, Regent theatre and Drayton's store and Fashion Centre.

October: David Jellie – Civil Engineer

David Jellie was a Civil Engineer and in 1961 began his career with the Country Roads, forerunner of VicRoads, now Regional Roads Victoria. In 1913 the Country Roads Board (CRB) was set up by the State Government, prior to then there were small groups called Regional Road Boards with limited expertise and funds.

The history of roads began in Victoria with settlement of Sorrento in 1803. The first permanent settlement was at Portland, then the colony of Port Phillip, Geelong and Port Fairy (Belfast). Archaeologists have discovered items of trading amongst Aboriginal sites in different parts of Australia, these trading routes which generally followed ridges, shallow river crossings and avoided heavily forested areas were the original trails which later became the road network. David also worked in India where linking towns and villages using the walking tracks was used to generate a road network.

As with the rest of the world, tracks made in the early part of the 19th Century were impassable in wet weather. The way to Sydney opened up in 1835 and to Adelaide in 1838. The trip to Sydney took five weeks. In 1851 the separation of the colony from New South Wales was just prior to the Gold Rush and in 1852 a Parliamentary Committee reported on the state of the roads saying that they were very narrow and prone to weather damage. The road to Bendigo was made before the road to Ballarat.

Bringing goods from Cororooke to Colac took two days which held back opening up the area for agriculture production. Because Port Fairy and Warrnambool were sea ports produce was able to be transported to Melbourne and Geelong.

In those early days road engineering was in its infancy, David Lennox, a bridge engineer was appointed Roads Superintendent in 1844. Prior to his arrival there were only timber bridges being built but he was responsible for 53 masonry bridges in and around Geelong and Melbourne. Because of the Gold Rush there was a shortage of workers and timber bridges were cheaper to build but they required more maintenance. Late in the 19th Century reinforced concrete was introduced for bridge construction, the Fyansford bridge which was the first in Australia to be built this way still exists. Lennox also brought Macadamised roads to Australia. Macadam roads used rocks hand placed into the road bed, followed by a layer of small rocks and gravel then sand to form the road. Later when bitumen was introduced it covered the formed roads to bind the layers together. Work could only be done in the dry weather as water is the biggest enemy of roadbuilding.

In the 1860's rail construction began and road work stalled. No roads of importance were being built as rail was making transport speedier. The first rail line was between Melbourne and Geelong in 1857. The era of rail was supreme for goods and passengers for several decades. Road transport in that time was vehicles drawn by horses and cattle and sledges. Stock was driven to markets and railheads by drovers.

The first car appeared in Victoria in 1897, by 1910 there were 102 models for sale by 50 different manufacturers. The centre of the motor industry was in Armadale, Victoria as all cars were produced in Australia.

The motor car provided new horizons for trade, commerce, rural development and leisure and in 1910 there were 1200 motor vehicles in Victoria, by 1915 there were 38,000. There are at present more registered vehicles in Victoria than there are residents. Production of the T-Model Ford began in Geelong in 1927.

In 1913 the Country Roads Board was first state road authority in Australia. A board of three people was formed to be independent of Parliamentary pressure. The Board members were Calder, McCormick and Frick. Their first task was to buy a car which they named Prudence and undertake an expedition to travel all the roads in Victoria. This took them two years. They employed a typist/stenographer named Kate Handley. When David started at the CRB in 1961 Miss Handley was still working. The CRB initially distributed money to the local shires but in 1924 the Country Roads Act was introduced and the CRB could employ its own engineers and crews to design, plan and build country Victoria's roads and bridges.

What has been in the Colac Herald news?

August 7- 2019- Refurbished staircase reopens at Red Rock. Colac Otway Shire Council officers inspected and ticked off an upgraded staircase to *Alvie's Red Rock Reserve lookout* after 2 weeks of renovations. It is one of the Colac district's most well-loved vantage points to take in the scenic views of the district's volcanic plains and lakes which gets more and more visitors.

August 28- Dedication will honour Colac's forgotten force. Colac RSL Sub-Branch to unveil a plaque dedicated to the district's "forgotten force" of World War Two soldiers which was how the *British Commonwealth Occupation Forces* were often referred to as. They were deployed to, or remained in, Japan after WW2 ended to enforce the terms of Japan's unconditional surrender. The BCOF was disbanded in 1952 after Japan signed a peace treaty. Late Swan Marsh farmer *Jack Osborne* was a BCOF soldier and was president of the BCOF Association.

August 28- Quiet Space at cemetery. A new office at Colac Cemetery will allow for restoration of its *federation rotunda* into a reflection space for visitors. The relocatable office is positioned in the cemetery's new parcel of land off Pound Road. The rotunda was designed as an open-air design which was turned into an office about 60 years ago.

August 30- Bats Banned. *Council gets go-ahead to disperse grey-headed flying foxes from the Colac Botanic Garden.* This will be done under supervision of the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning and a licence to control wildlife by a method using sound, light, smoke and water across 15 days. Three heritage-listed trees in the garden are at risk. Up to 6,500 flying foxes had roosted in Colac but then numbers dropped. Dispersal plans are greatly opposed by bat advocates.

September 4- Lake Colac rises after average rain and First stage of foreshore revitalisation is ready. The first stage of the Lake Colac Foreshore Master Plan means there is new park furniture like shelters and picnic tables, safety lighting, a revamped foot bridge over Barongarook Creek, a sealed car park and a shared pathway along Queen's Avenue. The Federal Government helped fund this with a \$250,000 grant.

September 6- Historical unveiling for RSL. The plaque donated by the disbanded BCOF Australia Association was unveiled in the RSL's main foyer on Saturday. Invited guests included 4 former BCOF servicemen- Alan Bentley, Kevin Russell, Harry Fennell, Peter Gartner and families of late BCOF soldier, Swan Marsh farmer *Jack Osborne*.

September 18- Iconic Road reaches milestone. 100 years since construction of the *Great Ocean Road* began in 1919. Coastal towns will celebrate until October 6. Howard Hitchcock's vision was to employ thousands of ex-servicemen to build a road along Victoria's south coast. It was to be a memorial to soldiers who died in WW1 and is thus the world's largest war memorial.

September 20- History Buff reflects on road. *Val Flitton*, a 90-year old from Apollo Bay, has reflected on the courage of ex-servicemen and their wives, living in tents along the now Great Ocean Road, when constructed 100 years ago. When she was a nurse Val met Ada Mercer from England, a war bride, whose husband Alf worked on the road and shared her story with Val of family life in a roadside tent. Val said it was important to keep the history of the road alive into the future. A film was shown at the Lorne Theatre called *The Story of the Road*.

September 20- Modern bridge opens to traffic. Princes Highway duplication passed another milestone in the \$363-million highway duplication plan. Barriers were removed to the new *Barongarook Creek Bridge* for traffic to use it.

September 20- Buyer pays \$6.05million for Colac office site. The *Findex building* at 175 Bromfield St was auctioned in Melbourne. The buyer had confidence that Colac is in a growth region.

September 30- New help for mums and bubs. Colac Area Health maternity unit manager said the Colac Area Health Foundation and Long Road Appeal funding made the purchases of a neo-natal resuscitator and CTG machine possible. It will provide oxygen and air to babies, keep them warm and allow staff to weigh them and monitor a baby's heart rate and temperature.

September 30-New fence bowls over visiting MP, (Dan Tehan). *Irrewarra Cricket Club*, Redbacks, have a new white fence at their updated venue at Colac's Secondary College.

October 9- A piece of Federation history. *The Otway District Historical Society and Colac and District Historical Society* have unveiled a Federation coverlet bearing Colac and District dwellers' names from the turn of the century. The society is still researching the names and initials stitched on it. Descendants of some of the names on the quilt attended the unveiling at The Colac and District Historical Society Centre.

October 18- Tribute to respected leader. The Gannon family were an institution in Victorian newspapers, and to the benefit of the Colac community; the Colac Herald was at the heart of the Gannon family for 4 decades. *Mary Gannon* took over the reins after husband Frank died in 2003. It was a male dominated industry, yet the paper thrived under Mary. She was the second independent female newspaper proprietor in Victoria and made history as the first woman elected to the Victorian Country Press Association executive council. She died on October 10, 2019.

October 18- Retailer hopes to tap tourist market. A high-end furniture business hopes to boost tourism and trade in Colac when it moves into the *historic box factory* and former temporary site of the Colac Technical School building in Dennis Street. The warehouse was originally built to manufacture boxes for medicine and jewellery, before closing in the 1950s.

October 28- Iconic Colac bakery is on the market. Thwaites Bakehouse in Murray Street is on the market for the first time in more than 110 years for \$750,000.

October 28- Colanda has shaped the history of Colac. Colac's Colanda Centre closed on October 24 concluding 43 years of disability support and services and heralding the end of institutionalised disability care in Victoria. It had been the first purpose-built accommodation for people with disability in the state. It opened in 1976 and was originally the Mental Health Authority's Colac Training Centre catering for 250 people but began with 10 children aged between 5 and 15. Plans were made to build 10 new houses for residents to move into.

November 4- Former students swarm to reunion. A group of 80, 75-year-old, former students of Colac High School and a teacher- Dawn Peel, (Miss Savage), met at the Colac's Botanic Café for a 60-year reunion. In the class of '59 they would have been 15 and 16-year-olds. CHS merged with Colac Secondary College in 2009.

November 4- Fossils found near Cape Otway. A cache of fossilised theropod bones, rare in Australia, have been discovered at a site called Eric the Red near the Cape Otway Lighthouse, and are possibly 107 million years old. Some of the bones are from a group of theropods called megaraptorids which had powerful arms and used their hands which had big claws on them. This stretch of Victorian coastline has the potential to produce many more specimens.

Butchers J. E. J. Hills & Co. and others.

27 Murray Street, Colac - GPS reference: 38°20'22.1"S 143°35'25.4"E

By Alan Doyle – September 2019

In its early growing days, Colac saw many butcher shops open, close and be taken over by others. Such was the rate; it would have been hard to keep up with. Some lasted years, while others appeared briefly. As Isaac Hebb described in his notes of Colac history, *"The butchering business was a fairly lucrative trade when Colac was young, and shops sprang up like mushrooms"*.

A typical example of the change of ownership, can be shown, with the butcher business of J. E. J. Hills. From 1875 to 1912, (a total of 37 years), there were seven changes of ownership of this little shop. It also expanded into Gellibrand (Gravesend) Street, Colac.



J. E. J. HILLS & Co. Butchers, Murray Street, Colac (c1895-1905)
James Emery Joseph Hills, Arthur Hanson and Ernest Nathanael Thomas (Ern, RHS).
Note: The name J. E. J. Hills & Co. can just be made out, at top of the photo.

The business was initially set up in 1875, and was run by butchers P. W. Fallow and J. P. Collins for two years. Fallon after this time left the district and Collins devoted his time to grazing and stock-dealing. The shop was leased to butchers John Chapman and John White in 1877. In 1879 Daniel Thomas bought the butcher business, as a going concern from Chapman and White, and set up the business for his brother-in-law James Emery Joseph Hills to run. James was granted a slaughtering licence with his slaughtering yard located about 2 miles from town. The Secretary of the Public Health Department described the yard and recommendations in his report of November 1886, as:

T O L E T.
BUTCHER'S SHOP, Opposite National
Bank, Colac. Possession 1st May.
W. FINNIS.
Colac, 23rd April, 1877.

Colac Herald,
Wednesday, 9th March 1877, page 33

"Hills slaughtering place about two miles from the township. – The floor is tolerably well paved, but the walls need more frequent lime washing: this work should be done at least once a week. A small yard or area should be formed and pitched around the blood pit, cutting it off from the large pig yard."

(Colac Herald 19th November 1886, page 3).

J. E. J. Hills owned a Rural Store land site, located on the south/western corner of Aireys Street and Forest Road, Elliminyt. It is likely, that this was the position of the slaughtering yard, as described above.

The butcher shop was in Murray Street (Section 1, allotment 8, Parish of Colac) and was located directly opposite the Old National Bank. There was also a vacant piece of land that was of the allotment, and was bequeathed to Daniel Thomas' son Herbert Daniel Thomas, as described in his Will (1908).

James E. J. Hills ran the butcher business for eleven years. Over time, he took on two employees to help with the growing workload. Arthur Hanson and Ernest Nathanael Thomas became partners in the business in late 1892. The name of the butcher business changed to J. E. J. Hills & Co. Daniel Thomas was still the owner of the land and property, with Ern, his son becoming the rate payer. In 1895, Daniel demolished the original building and built a quality building with the most up to date appliance for a modern shop of its time.

J. E. J. Hills & Co. continued until it was sold to Sanson and Gamble butchers on the 31st July 1905. Sanson and Gamble were already well established in Colac as butchers, who were also trading in Gellibrand Street. They would continue leasing the premises from Daniel Thomas.

Interestingly, both John Sanson and Matthew Gamble had been employees of J. E. J. Hills for several years in their early days and had learnt their trade from him. John Sanson had started out on his own account, back on the 23rd August 1892. He had leased a shop in Murray Street from the departing butcher of Mr. C. W. Daniell, located next to the Polwarth Stores. Later, the partnership of Sanson and Gamble began on the 4th June 1900. They both vacated the Murray Street shop and moved to and began leasing the departing butcher business of Thomas Stephens in Gellibrand Street, 1st March 1901.

Ern Thomas remained with the business and acted as manager for the Murray street shop. By this time, Ern had 17 years of butchering and business experience and was qualified to oversee the operations.

With their keen eyes and a good knowledge of cattle, Sanson and Gamble were able to source some of the best beef in the district. On the 11th May 1907 the Ballarat Star wrote:

PRIME BEEF. Some excellent beef was on view at Messrs Sanson and Gamble's butchery establishment, Colac, on Wednesday last. The beef was as prime as it could possibly be, and was amongst the best ever seen in Colac. The two bullocks were fattened on Mr. Shanahan's Happy Valley Estate, Birregurra. They went over 1000 lb each.

On the 31st March 1908, the Sanson and Gamble businesses in both Murray & Gellibrand Streets were sold to 78-year-old Mr. John James, the well-known and respected grazier of "Derrimut", Ondit. John James continued with Ern Thomas managing the two butcher shops, while he continued with his specialised breeding of Shorthorn cattle and Clydesdale stallions from his home. He was known throughout Australia, as a large and important breeder of Shorthorn cattle. The supply of prime quality meat was predominantly sourced directly from Mr. James' estate.



John James



John James butcher, Murray Street, Colac (c1910)

Courtesy of CDHS – Doug Kirkman collection (Image D25)

The shop was described as “...commodious ones, also everywhere the writer inspected he found the general appointments spotlessly clean and neat” (Prosperous and Progressive Colac – J. Edward Robertson, 10th March 1911).

By this time, the Murray Street shop was well fitted out with Dayton’s computing scales, large brine vats, a gas engine, a Silent sausage machine, Clanfield’s patented chambers and chilling rooms (ice chests). There was a delivery fleet of three horse drawn order carts and one beef cart with a stable of five horses.

Four years later, John James sold his butcher businesses in Murray & Gellibrand Streets on the 6th May 1912 to Mr. George A. McAdam. As a result Ern Thomas retired to his farm at Elliminyt, where he continued, as a dairy farmer. The butcher shop fittings, sundries, carts and horses were sold at auction on the 13th May 1912 by H. D. Thomas, auctioneer. This saw an end to the shop in Murray Street being used as a butcher.

For seven years G. A. McAdam had been trading at his Gellibrand Street butcher shop on the eastern side of the street, in direct competition to John James’ shop on the western side of Gellibrand Street.

The shop in Murray Street at time of writing, is currently being used by Prompt Care (aged care support).



Present day image, 27 Murray Street, Colac.
Author image, August 2019

PUBLIC NOTICE.

HAVING SOLD my BUTCHERING BUSINESS in Murray and Gellibrand Streets as from May 6th to G. A. McAdam, I wish to THANK the PUBLIC for their Liberal Support in the past, and trust that they will continue to Support my Successor, who has taken the business as a going concern, and continuing with the staff as at present, which will be sufficient guarantee that the customers' requirements will be attended to.

JOHN JAMES.

HAVING PURCHASED the BUTCHERING BUSINESS of J. JAMES in Murray and Gellibrand Streets, I trust that by paying strict attention to Customers' Requirements, to retain the support bestowed upon my predecessor.

G. A. McADAM.

Change of ownership to

G. A. McAdam

Colac Herald, 6th May 1912, page 2

This story is to be followed by:
‘Opposing butchers of Gellibrand (Gravesend) Street Colac’.

Timeline Summary of Butchers – 27 Murray Street, Colac:

- 1875** - P. W. Fallon and J. P. Collins start butcher shop.
- 1877** - Butchers Chapman and White takes over.
- 1879** - Daniel Thomas buys shop and property and appoints James E. J. Hills to run shop.
- 1892** - J. E. J. Hills butcher, becomes J. E. J. Hill & Co. taking in partners Arthur Hanson and E. N. Thomas.
- 1905** - Sanson and Gamble butchers take over shop and continues with E. N. Thomas, as manager.
- 1908** - John James (grazier) takes over shop and continues with E. N. Thomas, as manager.
- 1912** - G. A. McAdam butcher buys out John James’ interests in both Gellibrand and Murray Streets.
Resulting in the closure of the Murray Street shop.

Bibliography:

- A Further History of Colac 1830s to 1930s - Isaac Hebb - (CDHS publication) ISBN 978 0 646 58
- Prosperous and Progressive Colac – J. Edward Robertson, 10 March 1911 (CDHS)
- E. N. Thomas - Life history notes - May 1935 – Janet Galley
- Colac Shire Rate Books – CDHS.
- Daniel Thomas’ Will & appendix ‘B’ – 1908 – PROV.
- Colac Herald (various articles & advertisements) – NLA Trove.
- J. E. J. Hills Rural Store land site details – Robyn Currie (CDFHG).

Acknowledgement and thanks to Craig Pink for his time in researching the CDHS records for this article.

THE ROBERTSONS

By Craig Pink

The August 2019 Society Newsletter included an article titled - **"The Robertsons of Alvie in Van Diemen's Land"**. In this issue we expand further into William Robertson and his family's life around the Colac District. Firstly - read over the original first-hand account from the Colac Observer newspaper following William Robertsons' death on 18th January 1874.

THE LATE MR. WILLIAM ROBERTSON, SEN. (From the Colac Observer, 20th January 1874)

Colac has lost one of its earliest settlers and most influential men, and a general wide-spread feeling of gloom has been cast over the whole district in consequence. We allude to the decease of Mr. W. Robertson, sen., which took place at his late residence "The Hill," about nine o'clock on Sunday morning last. The deceased has been suffering for the last five or six weeks from dropsy, combined with other complaints, in fact it may be called a general break up of the system. The deceased suffered a great deal during his illness, but bore it with great fortitude, and exhibited wonderful composure during the severe paroxysms of the disease. There was no hope of Mr Robertson's recovery from the first period of the attack. Dr. Rae was the deceased's medical attendant, and had been in constant attendance since the outbreak of the disease. Dr. James, of Melbourne, was also brought up to Colac, in order that everything should be done that might be considered necessary, but medical skill was of no avail, and death took place as above stated. The deceased was a man of great energy and force of character, and once he had made up his mind to accomplish anything it would take a great deal to turn him from his purpose. As has often been remarked in Colac, "he was hard to beat."

The late Mr Robertson contributed to all our religious denominations and public institutions, and his purse was always open to relieve the needy. During the last year or two the deceased retired from taking any active part in the management of his station, which has been superintended by Mr James Robertson. The deceased, when first attacked, seemed to have a presentiment that his days were numbered. Just a day or so prior to his being confined to his bed altogether he was in Colac in his buggy, and said to one or two well-known residents in the township - "I have come to bid you all good-bye, for you will never see me in Colac again." This turned out to be too true, for Mr Robertson was never seen in Colac again. The Union Jack is flying half-mast high at the post and telegraph offices, and the various places of business have their shutters up out of respect to the memory of the deceased. The name of William Robertson, sen., has long been a household word in Colac and the district generally, and will be many a year ere the remembrance of it and the many good and charitable deeds connected with it will die out. The deceased had lived to a good old age, being 76 years old, at the time of his death, and died surrounded by his family.

"peace to his manes."

"After life's fitful fever he sleeps well"

Mr Robertson leaves a family of six children. The eldest, John, was educated at the Agricultural College of Cirencester, in Gloucestershire. The second, William, who is the representative for the united Counties of Polwarth and South Grenville in the Legislative Assembly of this colony, after leaving school at Hobart Town went to Oxford, where he took in due course the degree of B. A. He had the honour of being the first Australian who ever rowed in a University eight. The third son, George, also graduated at Oxford and achieved high honors in the cricket field, he being one of the best of the University eleven, and was captain of the Victorian eighteen in the match against the All England Eleven. The youngest son James, was at Rugby until his mother died, and has lately had the management of "The Hill" station. There are two daughters, one married to Mr Vincent Dowling, the Police Magistrate, the other to Mr George Bell, a squatter in Southland, New Zealand. All the sons are married and have families. The late Mr Robertson was born at Alvey, in the Badenoch district of Invernesshire, in the year 1798, and was consequently in his 76th year at the time of his much regretted death. His father was a sheep farmer, and the son, after receiving a sound practical education in the school of his native parish, his dominie being Mr Anderson, who subsequently became the Presbyterian minister of Balmoral, assisted his father on the farm, and like so many of our successful colonists may be said to have been brought up amongst sheep and cattle. As he approached man's estate, the advantages of emigration were brought very strongly under his notice. The Colonial Office was anxious to attract free settlers to Tasmania, that colony having previously consisted exclusively of convicts sent from New South Wales, and of the civil and military officers charged with their super-intendence. This was costly, and the authorities were anxious for a free population of employers, who would cultivate land and furnish the prisoners with work. Great inducements were offered to persons of capital who were willing to emigrate from the mother country. Grants of land were made to them proportionate to the extent of the capital which the colonist was prepared to invest in stock and agricultural implements. Nor was this the only concession; the settler was provided with rations for himself, the members of his family, and his assigned servants, for a period of time ranging from six to twelve months, and when this additional bonus was withdrawn the only remuneration received by the convict servant was food, lodging and clothing.

These substantial advantages were sufficient to induce Mr William Robertson to leave his home and emigrate to Tasmania, where he arrived in company with his brother, John Robertson, by the *Regalia*, in the year 1822, his brothers Daniel and James arriving some time afterwards. Prior to leaving London, the brothers Robertson paid a visit to the Colonial Office, and having satisfied the Secretary of State, who at that time was Earl Bathurst, of the amount of their capital, which they were bringing with them in dollars, they received such credentials to Colonel Sorrell, then administering the government, that shortly after their arrival in Hobart Town they were authorised to select 2560 acres of land, which after some enquiries they selected near the Elizabeth River, in the neighbourhood of Campbelltown, having besides an unlimited quantity of Crown land upon which their stock could be depastured without having to pay any squatting licence. The conditions upon which the grant was issued were not onerous. The grantee was expected to reside upon his property, and to employ one man for every hundred acres, and even these easy conditions were not insisted upon. At Campbelltown, William and John Robertson remained until 1832, growing crops, rearing sheep and cattle, and improving their bush land, until it became a valuable property. They met with the usual vicissitudes inseparable from the early settlement of a new country. They had good seasons and bad seasons, high prices and low prices; but during the years that the Robertsons were engaged farming the colony was in a prosperous condition. Its population had steadily increased, there were good markets for every description of agricultural produce; stock sold well, and thus the brothers gradually became wealthy. Their estate had acquired an additional value from the abolition of free grants, which took place in 1831, and having received an eligible offer, determined upon accepting it, and going to live in Hobart Town.

Accordingly in 1832 the two brothers, William and John embarked in mercantile pursuits in the capital of Tasmania. The juncture was a very favourable one; commerce was steadily increasing, the export of wool, and of oil was large, and the expenditure of the Imperial Government upon the convict establishment was very considerable. The business of the Robertsons became extremely large and profitable, and they soon found that they had acted wisely in leaving the bush. They, however, still devoted some attention to farming, and for that purpose bought a small estate at Green Ponds, near Melton Mowbray. But Mr Wm. Robertson's ambition was not bounded by the limits of his business. The colonists of Tasmania had long been curious about the nature of the Territory which existed on the opposite shore of Bass's Straits. They had heard of Hovell and Hume, who in 1824 reached Port Phillip, somewhere near the entrance of Corio Bay, and who took back with them to Sydney a glowing account of the richness of the country. These explorers, however, made a mistake as to their exact locality, and in consequence of their wrong information the expedition despatched by the Government of New South Wales a few months after their return landed upon the eastern side of Western Port, near what is now known as Settlement Point. This was abandoned in consequence of the difficulty of finding fresh water, and the poorness of the soil. In 1834 the Messrs Henty formed a whaling establishment at Portland Bay, remaining near the coast, and not occupying the fine country at their back until they were informed of its richness by Major Mitchell in July, 1836.

It was in 1833 that William Robertson determined upon fitting out an expedition to the mainland of New Holland. John Batman, who was his associate in the enterprise, was a native of Australia, having been born at Parramatta, where his father was a missionary. At the age of 21 he emigrated to Van Diemen's Land, where after taking part in the settlement of the native question he obtained a grant of land. But he was of an adventurous turn of mind, and had long been anxious to settle upon what is now Victoria, the locality which he favoured between Western Port. He gave Mr Robertson a glowing account of the fertility of the soil, his information being derived from men who had been there gathering wattle bark. Mr Robertson agreed to defray half the cost of the enterprise, but suggested that instead of Western Port, the place visited should be Port Phillip, of which a chart compiled by Captain Flinders was then in existence, showing the various rivers which run into the Bay, and the Yarra as far up as the junction with the Saltwater River. Batman at once saw the advantages of the proposal, and in the year 1835 he sailed from Launceston. He arrived in due course at Indented Head, where he landed, and walked past the present site of Geelong to Station Peak, which he ascended, and from its summit obtained a fine view of the surrounding country. Delighted with what he had seen, he did no more upon that occasion, but at once returned to Launceston, where, instead of keeping his information secret, and allowing his partner to share with him whatever benefit was to be obtained from his discovery, he took Mr Gellibrand, with whom he had previously been upon intimate relations, into his confidence, and the result was that a second expedition was fitted out, to which not only Mr Robertson, but a number of other gentlemen contributed. On the 29th May, Batman and his party, on board the *Rebecca*, a vessel of only fifteen tons burthen, arrived for the second time at Indented Heads. They lost no time, but travelled along the northern shore by the bay of Geelong, the Werribee, and the Saltwater River, until they reached the Merri Creek, near the township of Northcote, where they met a large body of natives, and entered into a celebrated treaty by which the whole country, from the Plenty of Queenscliffe, and as far north as Sunbury and Station Peak, was conveyed to Batman and his associates for a few blankets and tomahawks. Delighted with the advantageous bargain made by him, and bearing in triumph with him his deed, signed, with their marks, of course, by the three brothers Jaga Jaga, who gave their name to the district which is now Fitzroy and Collingwood, Cooloolock, Bungaree, Yan Yan,

and Monmarter. Batman returned to Launceston, leaving several of his men in an encampment at Indented Heads. Absurd as the bargain appears after the lapse of nearly 40 years, it was not thought so ridiculous at the time. The British Government had only a short time before recognised the independence of the New Zealand chiefs, and several persons has settled in those islands upon land which for very small sums they had purchased from the Maories. But Colonel Arthur, who was the Governor of Tasmania, damped the hopes of Batman and his associates with respect to the validity of their arrangements. He did not deem the grant from the aborigines to be of any value, as Great Britain would not consider that they had any rights in the soil. Mr Gellibrand and Captain Swanson went to Sydney, where Sir Richard Bourke not only threw cold water upon the scheme, but issued a proclamation notifying that the treaty was void, as against the rights of the Crown, and threatening all persons found in occupation of land, without being duly licensed, with all the pains and penalties of trespassers. Thus baffled in their original schemes, the sixteen partners divided their estate, and the whole of Geelong and half the Indented Head fell to the share of Mr Robertson. The dispute was referred home, but the opinion of the Crown lawyers was unfavourable to the views of the association, and the counsel whom they consulted – Sir William Follett, Mr Burge, and Mr Pemberton - gave them little or no encouragement.

The result was that neither Mr Robertson nor his partner took any steps to reduce their estates into possession, and after some delay, their claims were compromised for a remission order of £7000 upon land which they selected at the Moorabool River. It will be seen from the foregoing facts, that although circumstances prevented Mr William Robertson from being any gainer by his enterprise, it was through his liberality that Batman was enabled to make his first voyage, and through his foresight that its destination was altered from Western Port to Port Phillip. Mr Robertson made another unsuccessful attempt to procure a slice of the new territory. Buckley, who had for many years been living among the natives, laid claim, as chief of the Corio tribe, to the greater portion of the Barrabool Hills. This right he sold to Mr Robertson. But a preliminary objection was taken by the Government that as a prisoner of the Crown, Buckley could not acquire real property. And so the whole affair fell to the ground. But Mr Robertson was determined to have an interest in Port Phillip, and to see it for himself. He sailed from George Town in company with Gellibrand, landed at Western Port near the Bass River, and walked overland to Melbourne. There he met Mr Fawkner, who had built a hut, Batman, and some other Tasmanians. He made an expedition into the interior with Gellibrand, riding over the whole of the company's land, and then returned to Hobart Town. Meanwhile, Port Phillip was being rapidly taken up, and scarcely a day but settlers and sheep were landed at both Melbourne and Geelong.

When Mr Robertson returned in June 1837, at the time of the first Government land sale, a large area of land was occupied by squatting stations, Colac was settled by a little colony of Tasmanians, and some of the more adventurous spirits had gone considerable distances from the centre of population. The brothers-in-law of Mr Robertson, the Whites, who originally took up the Pentland Hills, feeling it necessary to push further out in consequence of the number of neighbours, went as far west as the Konongootong Creek, in the neighbourhood of Coleraine, being induced to do so by the glowing description which Major Mitchell had given the district. It was on his return to Geelong after visiting these settlers that Mr Robertson first saw the Warrions, and the richly grassed country which lies to the west of Colac. This was, however, all laid claim to by one settler or another, and there was no mode of obtaining any land there except by buying the fee simple. He at first hoped to have been able to take up a special survey, but in this he was disappointed, and his first land at Colac was bought at auction, when he acquired 7000 acres at the upset price. About the same time he purchased 7000 acres of land near Bolinda, on the Deep Creek, which has since become the property of W.J.T. Clarke, and now forms a portion of the Sunbury estate.

In 1843 Mr Robertson bought the run of Captain Foster Fyans, at Colac, together with all his stock, and he subsequently purchased from Benjamin Boyd the adjoining station, which that gentleman had obtained from Augustus Morris. Mr W. Robertson now had a large and valuable area of Crown in addition to his purchased land, and although unable to leave his business in Hobart Town he determined to do all in his power to improve his Colac property. With that object he engaged an overseer, Gilbert Robertson, who had been superintendent of agriculture at Norfolk Island, and set himself vigorously to work by selecting the best bulls and cows upon the estates of the Van Diemen's Land Company at Circular Head to improve the stock which he originally purchased from Captain Fyans, whose brand, FF, he still retains. He also purchased from time to time the best blood that could be found in the colonies, and when he returned from England brought with him a large number of purely bred Herefords and Durhams selected from the best herds in the United Kingdom. He also purchased 34,000 acres of rich and well grassed land on his own runs. But it was all bought at open auction, and Mr Robertson did not avail himself of the facilities afforded by the Land Act of 1862 to unscrupulous persons for obtaining the public estate at about a fifth of its real value. When he had thus acquired the fee simple of his estate he divided it into paddocks, and laid it all down with English grass. The two breeds of cattle, the Durham and the Hereford are still maintained, and the experience of Mr Robertson led him to believe that the one possesses no superiority over the other. Mr Robertson's property keeps about 10,000 head of cattle, and turns out every year about 2500 fit for the butcher. The price realised by the FF brand are generally higher than any other in the market, and the condition and quality of the herd is not to be

surpassed. There have been no sheep upon the run since 1848. It was not until the year 1865 that Mr Robertson made Victoria his home. Prior to that time his residence had been in Tasmania. He retired from business in 1852, and went to live at a farm at Cross Marsh, near Melton Mowbray. In 1856, accompanied by his family, he visited his native land, where he remained for two years, and then returned to Tasmania.

Upon taking up his permanent residence at Colac Mr Robertson had in the first instance to wage an unceasing war with the thistles, and scarcely had he succeeded in eradicating them when he had to encounter a much worse enemy in the shape of the rabbits, which, first introduced into the Western district by Mr Thomas Austin, increased so rapidly that in 1865 they invaded the Colac district, not in single files, but in battalions. For some time they were rather welcomed than driven away, but in a very few months their increase was something enormous, and having taken possession of the wombat holes in the neighbourhood of the Warrions, it became impossible to dislodge them. So plentiful were they all over the run that thousands of acres were entirely denuded of grass, and 168 frequently fell to one gun for a day's shooting. Mr Robertson acted with his usual promptitude, and determined upon their expiration. He filled up the wombat-holes, shot, and trapped without cessation, and at one time had no fewer than 120 men employed in the work of slaughter. His expenses on rabbit account during 1869 were £5000, and in 1870, £5000. Since those dates he has not been much troubled by the long ears.

Mr Robertson never took any part in the public affairs of Victoria, unless his exertions at the general election, when his son was returned for the electorate in which Colac is situated, maybe taken as such. But in Tasmania he always took a very active part in elections, and his sympathies were always on the popular side. He was always ready both with purse and person to do anything and everything in his power to advance the cause against transportation [convicts], and he contributed greatly to the election of members of Parliament opposed to transportation.

The deceased will be interned in the family vault, in the Colac cemetery, on Thursday afternoon. The funeral procession will start from *The Hill* at 1.30p.m. on Thursday.

Various newspapers stretching from Tasmania to Queensland ran similar, but mostly shortened versions of this text over the weeks following William Robertsons death.

William's wife Margaret died on 10th February 1866, tributes followed in various newspapers over the following weeks including - The Geelong Advertiser, The Ballarat Star, Melbourne Argus and Australasian, also several Tasmanian newspapers.

AT RIGHT - From *Tasmanian Morning Herald (Hobart)* - Monday 19th February 1866. The daughter Jessie was still buried at Hobart town at this point. A brief mention in the death columns is all women usually received in these earlier times.

ROBERTSON.—On the 10th inst, at Corangamoorah, Colac, Margaret, the beloved wife of William Robertson, Esq, (late of Melrose, Hobart Town.) aged 55 years.

AT RIGHT – *Corangamoorah* or *The Hill* as it was better known - built (c. 1859) with stone quarried close by. The original *Kerangamoorah* name being an aboriginal term.

Image from part of the Society's original collection of 21 local scenes taken (c. August 1875) by J. Norton, Geelong, at the request of the Colac Shire Council.



AT LEFT – The Robertson Family Vault at the Colac Cemetery. Among the recorded Robertson family members here is Jessie Robertson - the eldest daughter of William and Margaret, who died aged 14 at Hobart Town.

As the inscription reads – “HER REMAINS WERE REMOVED FROM HOBART TOWN TASMANIA AND LAID IN THIS VAULT ON THE 10th APRIL 1868. This vault measures precisely 23 feet 11 inches square. (C. Pink image)

Following the death of William Robertson on 18th January 1874, his four sons went on to receive an equal portion of his land, which at the time, consisted of some 30,000 acres. The sons worked the properties together as “Robertson Bros”. With the youngest son James’ education at Rugby England, he was duly qualified in a style equivalent to managing director.



ABOVE – Always known as Cororooke House, this was the original home of John Robertson, built c. mid-1860’s. The house looked as this in the times of the Robertson ownership, it was Everard Browne who extended the mansion, and added the tower – (See Society Newsletter [November 2016] for Everard Browne’s time at Cororooke House - by Norman Houghton)

Image from part of the Society’s original collection of 21 local scenes taken (c. August 1875) by J. Norton, Geelong, at the request of the Colac Shire Council.

AT RIGHT - Newspaper advertising some 6 months in advance for the Robertson Bros forthcoming January 1876 cattle sale at *The Hill*. The date for the 1876 sale fits with the 1st being as 1874. This advert was used extensively in newspapers, this one from the Hamilton Spectator (Victoria) 21st July 1875 edition.

COLAC.
PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
To the Cattle Breeders of
Australia and the neighbouring Colonies.
THIRD ANNUAL SALE
AT COLAC,
OF
MESSRS. ROBERTSON BROTHERS'
PURE SHORTHORN AND HEREFORD CATTLE.

RICHARD GIBSON and CO. beg to intimate that, owing to numerous applications for purchasing privately, they have received instructions from the above well-known breeders and owners of the celebrated FF brand to hold their
Third annual sale at their estate, Colac, consisting of 400 head of Pure Shorthorn and Hereford Bulls, Cows, and Heifers, upon a day in January next to be named.

These cattle are so well known and appreciated by breeders in all parts of the colonies that any comment by the agents is unnecessary. The stock to be sold will be the descendants of pure blood imported direct from England at an enormous cost, and will comprise a large number of the choicest specimens of their stud herd.

Further particulars will appear in a future advertisement.

N.B.—Messrs Robertson Bros. guarantee that no private sales shall take place before the day of public sale.

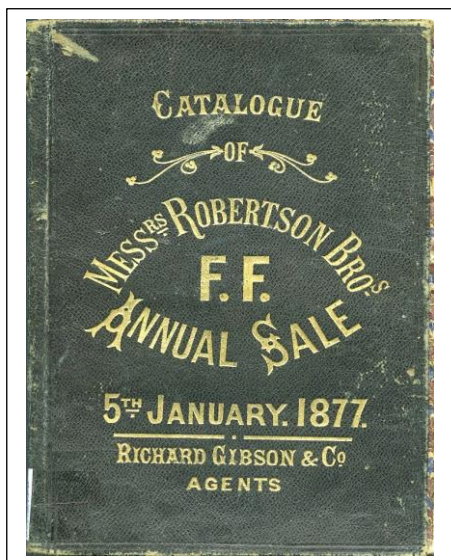
Later described as *not necessarily great breeders, but great organisers and born salesmen*, the Robertson Bros biggest innovation was their annual cattle sales at *The Hill saleyards*, with their first sale held in November 1874. The Robertson Bros purchased (c. 1875) the Mount Derrimut stud herd for some £27,000, selling off excess stock the next year yielded them around £31,000.

Before the Geelong railway connected Colac in 1877, special Cobb & Co. coaches ran from places such as Geelong, chiefly with buyers for the annual Robertson Bros cattle sales. Buyers were accommodated at a Colac hotel, and driven to the Robertson property by special coach for the sales.

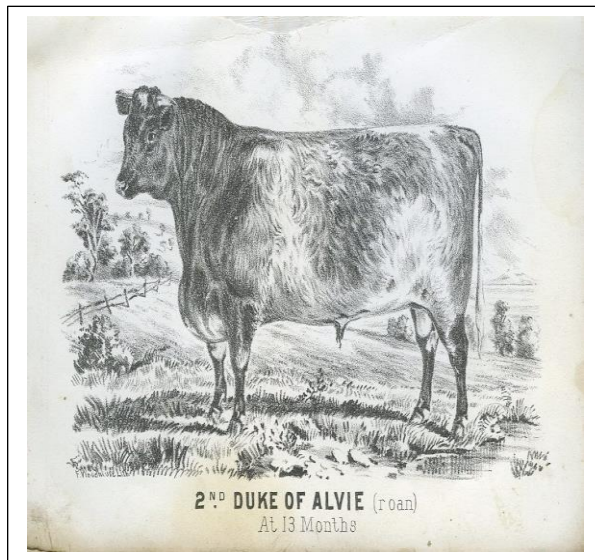
The intended buyers would pass cattle in the best of condition, usually with lush grass up to their knees on their way through the vast Robertson property on their way to the saleyards. Annual sales followed over the next five years from 1874 for a return of some £95,000. At various times the Robertson Bros also sold cattle at numerous special markets such as Melbourne, which usually sold for generous prices, mainly for butcher purchased beasts.

The eldest son John, born Van Diemen’s Land on 17th July 1837, who upon returning to Australia after studying practical agriculture and chemistry in England, had the mansion *Cororooke House* built c. mid-1860’s, where he went on to reside with his wife, one son and three daughters. John Robertson was also a Justice of the Peace for many years, he died on 18th July 1875 at *Cororooke House* after a lengthened illness of an aneurism of the heart. His only son Edgar Quartus Robertson was killed in action at Stephansdrail, S. Africa on 29th July 1900, aged 32 years. (For further information on Cororooke House see Society newsletter November 2016). *Cororooke House* was demolished in the mid to later 1940’s (c.1946).

The second eldest son William (Jnr), also educated in England, upon returning to Australia tried to enter politics for the Polwarth and South Grenville electorate in the Legislative assembly in 1865, but was defeated by just a small margin. Some five years later he won the seat for three sessions, then retired from the assembly and was elected to the Legislative Council for the Western Province until 1888, when he retired from political life.



AT LEFT + RIGHT –
Robertson Bros sale catalogue from their January 5th 1877 sale. The quality of the stock wasn't always as advertised, but the extravagance of the catalogue (leather bound) is perhaps a clue to the Robertsons' born salesmen description. (Catalogue from Society collection).



He was also a Colac Shire Councillor from 1877, and president in 1880-81. He was a promoter of the 1879 Colac Regatta and its first president, and an active member of the Colac Agricultural Society. He also supported the Colac Presbyterian Church, as well as other demoninations. He lived the life of a country gentleman in the family mansion he inherited - *The Hill* - with his wife, two sons and three daughters. William died on 23rd June 1892 in an operation for throat cancer, aged in his 53rd year.

The Hill two storey mansion comprised about 60 squares, while the kitchen and other buildings (including the ballroom which remains today), adjoined. The roof was of slate, along-with wonderful workmanship in the placing of honeycomb basalt solid stone doorsteps. Several such steps consisted of one stone of 11 feet in length and 18 inches wide. Window sills in the upper storey were of the same heavy stone. The hall and passages were panelled in oak, mantle pieces in black, purple. Other colours were placed in the various rooms. One was of Carrara marble, which was of great beauty and design.

The Hill had many distinguished guests over its years, amongst the most famous included the second son of Queen Victoria, *The Duke of Edinburgh*. The Duke made a rather infamous visit in 1867, supposedly to Colac, where he stayed at *The Hill*. The Duke had plenty of time to plant that famous Date Palm while at *The Hill*, but completely disrespected Colac and all its pre-prepared ceremony (see Society newsletter November 2018) *The Hill* and *Cororooke House* had three Date Palms between them (two at *The Hill*). The room the Duke occupied at *The Hill* was known for many years as *The Duke's Room*, which was decorated in the Duke's colours of scarlet and gold. The room also gave a commanding view of Lake Colac, Mt. Gellibrand further to the east, and further also on to the Dividing Ranges. Water was supplied to *The Hill* mansion and surrounds from an underground tank of 30 feet diameter, and 30 feet deep, which was carried from a dam in four inch piping. The mansion was surrounded by a wrought iron fence which housed their deer, and it was in this setting the first starlings were introduced into the Colac area. The paving stones in the stables showed fine craftsmanship, as did all the out-buildings - an outer building known as the bull shed even extended and made a house in later years.

At the first Colac & District Historical Society meeting for 1960, Mr Allen Rankin gave a very interesting talk on the property *The Hill*, where he had lived - and his father before him. His father - Mr Dugald Rankin purchased *The Hill* and surrounding 80 acres in 1918. Allen talked of many things, including places and terms still used in his time there such as - the saleyards paddock, the vast amount of rare trees - both native and exotic that were originally planted at *The Hill*, and also at nearby *Cororooke House*. He also stated that eventually *The Hill* mansion was in a state of disrepair and was demolished in later 1940's (c.1948) under the ownership of Ron Morriss, with some of the former stonework used to build a new vestry at St Andrews's Presbyterian Church in Colac. The Colac Town Council also used some of the stone for guttering. The magnificent palm, said to have been planted by the Duke of Edinburgh in 1867 still remained at this time, with a very large diameter, and over 30 feet to the first frond. A Judas tree also survived which still bloomed, along with prolific bulbs.

Coragulac House and Glen Alvie mansion – the homes of George and James Robertson continue next issue – along with a brief mention of the largest windmill in the colony that fed water to both these mansions from the nearby Bullock Swamp Springs.

CRAIG'S CONUNDRUM

LAST ISSUE ANSWER –

AT LEFT – May 1963, back in the days of manual garbage collection, Stan Mitchell from the Colac City Council collects the garbage. In these days all the rubbish went into the one garbage can, no recycling at all. This was the days before automated garbage trucks, with this type of trailer generally towed by a tractor.

(Image from Bela Bard Brucker collection)



AT LEFT - Can you pick the location of this early, local Colac area painting with prize cattle grazing amongst lush green pastures.

ANSWER NEXT ISSUE

A CLUE - That's Lake Colac at the upper right of painting. And do you know the artist ?



COLAC AND DISTRICT HISTORICAL SOCIETY ROSTER 2019 - 2020 2.00 PM – 4.00 PM

Please Note: History Centre Closed from 4pm Sunday 15th December 2019

Reopening 2pm Thursday 16th January 2020

Month	Thursday	Friday	Sunday
December 2019	5 th D. Missen 12 th R. Osborne	6 th C. Pink 13 th G. Bray	1 st A. McIntosh 8 th G. Knox 15 th B. McDonald
January 2020	16 th G. Splatt 23 rd J. Knight 30 th R. Missen	17 th E. Chambers 24 th M. Saddlier	19 th B. McDonald 26 th I. Barlow
February 2020	6 th D. Missen 13 th R. Osborne 20 th G. Splatt 27 th J. Knight	7 th C. Pink 14 th G. Bray 21 st E. Chambers 28 th M. Saddlier	2 nd A. McIntosh 9 th G. Knox 16 th B. McDonald 23 rd I. Barlow