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## TATONG MEMORIAL HALL CELEBRATIONS AND HISTORICAL DISPLAY

Sunday 26<sup>th</sup> June, 2022

The Hall 50 year celebrations and historic display was a great success with over one hundred people attending and nine apologies. This wonderful event was attended by people who were at the opening of the Hall on Friday 28<sup>th</sup> August 1970 and were reminiscing that grand opening ball. The Shire President when congratulating the committee stated "Tatong could now boast the best hall in the Shire". It certainly was an occasion to remember. Sunday was also an occasion to remember. Tatong Hall is still the best.

The historic display covered all clubs, organisations, groups and events with newspaper articles, items and photos of Tatong from 1898 to today.

Some members of the Sonnets band who provided the music for the opening evening were in attendance.

Barry Lewis welcomed everyone and thanked them for their attendance and then asked the following office bearers from 1970, Evan James (President), Geoff Green (Treasurer) and Wayne Lewis, whose late father Howard was (Secretary).to speak about their memories of the building of the hall.

Des McNulty representing his business, Ryan and McNulty who donated the red gum timber for the floor of the hall and supper room was in attendance. The red gum was valued at \$800.00 back then. It is estimated that it would be worth \$25,000.00 today The Crowe family donated the stringy bark timber for the stage and kitchen.

The delicious high tea was served and enjoyed by everyone to round off a very memorable afternoon.

People travelled from Beaufort, Melbourne, Officer, Seymour, Yea, Yarrawonga, Shepparton, Mansfield, Euroa, Milawa, Howlong, Benalla and Tatong and district.

We received so many very positive compliments on the afternoon and the delicious high tea was a great way to finish the afternoon.

The current committee have recently put in solar panels, a new rain water tank and the storage shed, with the assistance of grants.

The next event on the halls calendar is the Art Show which is the first event of the "Benalla Festival" which is planned for 29<sup>th</sup> October – 6 November 2022. The Art Show will run over the two weekends.

Current regular users of the hall are Table Tennis, The Girl's Shed and the Heritage Group.



A few of the many visitors. More photos page 13.



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## GROWING TOBACCO AT WHITEGATE



Tobacco was grown at Whitegate by the De Fazio family from 1959 until 1983.

Tobacco growing commenced during Australia's early settlement and was cultivated by farmers in the Hunter Valley then during the 1850's growing extended to Victoria and Queensland. Initially some proportion of the crop was used as a pesticide for ridding sheep of parasites. Growing reached its peak in the 1970's but by 2006 the market had significantly declined. Most of the crop was produced in Queensland, there is a very interesting Tobacco Museum at Mareeba in Far North Queensland, and the next biggest production was around Myrtleford with a small amount in NSW. The major influences for this downturn were the declining consumption and reduction in protective tariff during the 1990's which meant leaf could be bought more cheaply from overseas. Commercial tobacco farming no longer happens in Australia.

Growing tobacco was a very intensive horticultural industry and very weather dependent. The seedlings were grown in special covered beds then planted out in the paddock at about 6 inches in height. The seedlings needed much loving care, constant water, fertilizer, hoeing and weeding but hopefully grew to around 6 feet in height from November until February when ripening and picking would commence. A single teaspoon of tobacco seeds



yielded thousands of plants which also produced an amazing pink flower, we had about 20-30,000 plants to manage.

Picking was done weekly as the leaves ripened from the bottom and would continue until the first frost.

The picking machine was actually just something on which the pickers could be seated as it worked through the crop, covering all and sundry in a black sticky resin as the leaves were picked. The leaves then went to the tying machine, just like a big sewing machine beside a moving conveyor belt, mostly operated by the women of the family and again



covering all and sundry in black sticky resin. The leaves were sewed onto long sticks which would be put into the kilns for drying. This is nowhere as simple as it sounds, the kilns were tall buildings and passing heavy sticks of tobacco to the top layer required considerable acrobatic skill and a good head for heights.

*Continued -*



# Gawn to Town

In a past life, I hung around with sheep. Not just any sheep; Merinos. You can do a lot with a Merino.

\* Shorn, it gives a wonderful fibre, which can make all manner of garments and blankets and shoes. If the wool is a bit 3rd rate, it can be stuffed into a hessian sack to make a good dog's bed. (For the good dog. But does anyone still have hessian sacks?) Really cruddy wool is handy for packing the wash-away areas under gates.

\* Lawnmower... Merinos can be a bit flighty to make a good lawn-mower.

\* Dinner; once kicked off this mortal coil, a Merino is very tasty, and low in fat. Once accustomed to eating Merino body-parts, roasted meat-sheep seem very fatty. When I say 'tasty', I do remember the time a young ram decided to head-butt a gate-post, and the gate-post won. I had heard rams were strongly flavoured, but this boy wasn't fully grown, so I relieved his corpse of the back legs, put one in the freezer and one in the bottom oven. When I came back home an hour later, the stench in the house was extraordinary. The dogs ate well for days.

Here is Merino Breeding 101. First select good sheep. Rams can be "Expensive", "Hellishly Expensive", or "Buy some sperm and hire a vet, AI is cheaper". Ewes; try and acquire a good line. My partner created a splendid line out of Keri Keri & Collinsville, Willandra & One Oak, and many more. One lot kept throwing the odd black lamb; black wool fibres are not welcome in a wool pack, but there are those who value black wool, and I have a lovely Merino jumper knitted by the mother of a friend.

These days it is not easy to secure shearers. Don't look at me, in my twenties I shored maybe a dozen lambs, and was lucky they & I survived. Sheep need to be dry to be shorn, so avoid rain (!) and get all the sheep you can under cover. Ingenuity is part of farming.

Shearers arrive early. Quash plans of digging a pit in the driveway (I won a prize for a poem on that subject...) and be in the woolshed ready. Have the catching pens full, the board swept clean, the wool bales waiting, food ready. Shearing is an art. If you've never seen it done, try to get the opportunity. If the sheep being shorn appears to be still and calm, this is entirely down to the skill of the shearer. One false move and there's a rodeo. It looks so easy, until you try it yourself.

Once the fleece is off the sheep, pick it up and throw it onto the skirting table. This is also an art form. One needs to grasp just the right bits from the amorphous pile of wool, and hold rest of the fleece within your grasp, enabling the fleece to be thrown out, so that it spreads nicely over the table. As my back got worse I had to give up throwing and stick to skirting. That is removing the grotty bits from the

edge of the fleece. A less interesting task, with the constant threat of encountering Bathurst Burr spikes.

Then, bale up your fleece and sell it. Easy peasy. (Oh God!) - *Andi Stevenson*



The kilns were fired with oil burners. The drying process would take about a week with temperature and humidity constantly requiring adjustment, then steaming to soften the brittle leaves.

After more acrobatics to unload the dried sticks of tobacco leaves the leaves were then stored awaiting sorting later in the season. The leaves are sorted into 10-12 different grades by hand and eye until enough of each grade can be baled, the bales then being sent to the Tobacco and Wool Sales warehouse in Brooklyn, Melbourne about 3 times per year.

As I mentioned earlier tobacco growing is very dependent on the weather particularly wind and Whitegate is quite a windy area. Wind would dry the plants before they had ripened naturally, Myrtleford being much more mountainous meant less drying wind and better growing conditions. By 1983 we had decided that the intense work required to harvest a decent crop and the difficulty in finding workers was making the industry problematic. Also the writing was beginning to be seen on the wall about the effects of smoking on people and the community.



Gone were the days of attending a local dance and coming home smelling of tobacco smoke!! So we sold our tobacco quota, expanded the dairy and entered a new phase of farming life.

- *Linda De Fazio*







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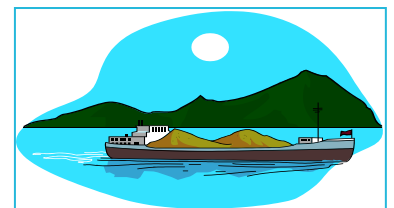
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## CHESHUNT WILD DOG CONTROL GROUP

### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The **Annual General Meeting** of the **Cheshunt Wild Dog Control Group** will be held on **Sunday August 28<sup>th</sup>** at the **Molyullah Hall**.

The meeting will **commence 1.30 pm**.

*All interested Community members are invited to attend*

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## **Michael Savage, Prime Minister of New Zealand 1933-40, was born in the Tatong district 1872.**

*The following is abridged from Barry Gustafson's biography "From the Cradle to the Grave", with his kind permission. Some details are from other sources. This text can be found on [www.vicnet.net.au/~tathg](http://www.vicnet.net.au/~tathg).*

### **Part 4**

#### **Pioneer Teacher - Sarah Ann Brown**

More important than the new schoolroom was a new teacher; 47 years later Michael visited Rothesay to see her. Sarah Ann Brown was typical of the young women teachers who brought literacy to rural Victoria, and just 20 when she came to Tatong. Remembered as firm but very kindly, she was very particular about correct grammar, spelling and punctuation.

For several years Sarah Ann lived in the lean-to at the back of the school. She recalled Mick coming to school with flour and dough on his fingers and clothes after having made his own lunch of damper or scones.

On marrying, Sarah Ann converted to Catholicism, and brought up her own large family. After the death of her husband she ran the farm, and subsequently raised her grandchildren from infancy when her daughter-in-law died.

#### **Kelly Years**

By 1879 the Savage family had moved 2 ½ kilometres away to their own Rothesay selection. Michael and his brothers daily picked their way bare-footed along a track through the thick scrub, pieces of paper pinned to the trees to stop them becoming bushed. They often played bushrangers, for 1878-80 were the years of the Kelly gang's greatest notoriety in the district. Ned Kelly and Michael Savage had much in common – both were the sons of poor Irish-Catholic settlers of the Benalla district. Both saw one parent struggle to maintain a large, young family after the death of the other parent. Both rebelled against the system that suppressed them. But whereas Kelly drifted into crime, and died on a Melbourne gallows on 11 November 1880, Savage went on to reform New Zealand. Years later Michael Savage observed, 'Though I was born in the same district in which Ned Kelly did his bushranging, I did not inherit his methods.'

Richard Savage continued to be the parental mainstay of the school, striving to keep it from closing or being changed to a half-time teaching post. In 1882 Richard Savage wrote that the average attendance of 16 or 17 pupils over the preceding winter months was misleading because of the 'flooded state of the roads', which had stopped children walking to school. The decline in attendance at the end of the previous

summer had been because 'a great many of the children could not attend through blindness caused by the unusually dry summer'. (The blindness was trachoma infection, "sandy blight", brought to Australia with European settlers and widespread in poor housing conditions.)

The Rothesay School became half-time in 1886, closed down temporarily in 1901, and was burnt down by a lunatic Italian and an Indian Hawker in 1905.

#### **After Schooling**

In 1884 Mick obtained his "certificate-of competence" and left school to help Rose about the house and his father about the farm.

By the early 1880s settlement at Rothesay was sparse. Most of Michael's brothers were young men, working and playing football. Mick spent much of his spare time with Joe, who was unable to walk far. The summer of 1884 was very hot, and the storms which finally got rid of the fires and grasshopper hordes blew down trees. Kangaroos, crows and cockatoos left little grain for the farmers to gather, and in March 1885 a run of early frosts destroyed the district's potato crops. During winter months, when roads were impassable and people shut indoors, rural families were dependent on each other. In summer there was more widespread contact, with visits to Benalla and picnics and sports meetings, such as the annual gathering at nearby Samaria.

### **In Sickness and in Health.**

Both Maeve and I have tested positive to the 'Flu-Rona' starting at about the 20<sup>th</sup> of June and recovered, in the main, after about 10 days of symptoms – at the end of June. The illness was a period of constant tiredness and lack of appetite or energy. For me it felt like the flu but not as bad as the flu I and my then wife had, over 40 years ago, when we could not look after our 3 kids, and with no relatives who could take them were fortunate that the nearby hospital minded them for a while.

As the 'pandemic' is such a contentious matter I will make no further comment, except to say that most people will by now have observed the situation for themselves and can make up their own minds about the pros and cons of this deadly, or otherwise, disease.

Mike Larkin





# Garden Daze

The best time to plant a tree is 20 years ago - the next best time is now



*The blossoms are starting to come in the Orchards - looking forward to some warmer weather.*

A plant that I love in the garden at this time of the year is **Winter Honeysuckle (*Lonicera fragrantissima*)** a hardy non invasive scrambling shrub with small white flowers that give off a lovely fruity lemon fragrance throughout the winter.



We first came across this shrub when we moved into our house in the foothills of the Dandenong Ranges 30 km from Melbourne. The large rambling garden had a Winter Honeysuckle

growing next to the back verandah and its lovely scent would waft through the air to be noticed as we walked past. When we planned to move to our current home, cuttings were taken to have this near our new front door.



New Holland Honeyeater

Flowering through the winter, the now quite large shrub is a source of nectar for bees and is very popular with the birds. The little Eastern Spinebill and New Holland Honeyeaters soon find this food source and hang from the branches enjoying the nectar.

Also finding the shrub a source of food are the King Parrots, who will arrive in numbers of six or more, sit in the branches and then proceed to eat the flowers. Which is rather disappointing.

A large, wide, easy to grow, spreading shrub with cane-like growth, frost and drought tolerant, Winter

Honeysuckle will flower well in full sun or part shade. The leaves look like other honeysuckle leaves but are wider and more rounded.



Winter Honeysuckle grows to about 2 meters high and wide. It transplants readily, is tolerant of soil pH and poor soils.

We have at least five large shrubs at various places around the garden, and find that the shrubs will survive in windbreaks and plantations. Providing winter food for the bees and birds and a good place for birds to build their nests come the Spring.



Eastern Spinebill

Gardeners who like a neat tidy well trimmed garden can find Winter Honeysuckle a frustrating plant to control, with its sprawling habit and cane like shoots. As I prefer a more "overgrown", garden it suits me just fine.

In the words of Edna Walling "A garden should be just that much too big to be able to look after it properly".

On that note - here is **A bit about Edna Walling.** .

Edna Margaret Walling (1895-1973),

Edna Walling is arguably Australia's best-known and most influential garden designer.

The State Library of Victoria Library holds about 4500 of her photographs and over 300 garden plans and numerous manuscripts.

Edna studied at the Burnley School of Horticulture and by the early 1920s she had built a flourishing practice in garden design. She also had regular gardening columns (1926-46) in *Australian Home Beautiful*

The gardens Edna Walling created exhibited an architectural character. For wealthy clients, her designs included - walls, pergolas, stairs, parterres, pools and colonnades - woven into a formal geometry - but there was always a wilder unstructured area.

For clients with more modest means, Walling gave the illusion of greater space with curving lawns and garden beds, with a stone wall or other structural feature.



Her handling of space, contour, level and vista was brilliant.

She favoured greens and used other colours sparingly, mostly in pastel tones or white.

Edna created a picturesque village which she named Bickleigh Vale in Mooroolbark in the 1920s, building some of the cottages with her own hands. In the 1950s she changed her emphasis towards native plants, promoting their use in the suburban garden, and wrote passionately about conservation of the natural environment. An early and active conservationist, she crusaded for the preservation of indigenous roadside vegetation.

Bickleigh Vale is an extraordinary experiment in urban development, in both Walling's lifetime and beyond, it has become a place of pilgrimage for her many followers.

Seeking a warmer climate Edna moved to Buderim, Queensland, continuing to design gardens for another 10 years.

Edna Walling and her designs had a significant influence on twentieth century gardening in Australia.

Happy Gardening



Kathy Z



# White Gate Dates



White Gate dinner returns to the Tavern on Wednesday August 3rd. We get to try out the Brand New Kitchen! (Seems a shame to get it dirty... but just think, once upon a time the old kitchen was new and exciting and beautiful. The meals it would have seen prepared over the years! Does anyone have an old menu?

Update from Caryn De Fazio: "And down at Whitegate... it's colder than a mother-in-law's kiss (sorry Linda!). We are burning through the winter woodpile at an alarming rate, but at least the lawns don't need mowing - win!"

## White Gate Fire Brigade Roster:

Bruce Burgess	31 Jul	Bill Sykes	28 Aug
Hamish Mcmillan	7 Aug	Matthew Defazio	4 Sep
Laurie Defazio	14 Aug	Ross Runnalls	11 Sep
Alan Stafford	21 Aug	David Elford	18 Sep

- Andrea Stevenson, 0429 439 336

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### Ain't Nuthin' But a Hound Dog.....

Tucker, the hapless harrier pup, has thus far managed to thwart all attempts to keep him contained in his dog pen. This includes electrified fencing, a shock collar, training treats, and the latest "brilliant" idea of getting him a companion (thumbs down to Matt). So not only do we now have a voracious 60kg hound dog breaking loose to visit Uncle Mick down the road, we also have a cyclonic Jack Russell pup that barks furiously at anything that has wheels (including the carpet sweeper, toy trucks, the laundry hamper, and suitcases).

There is a major discrepancy in size between the harrier and JR, but not so much in intelligence or maturity. Both being puppies, they find great amusement in biting each others ears, running into glass doors and barking incessantly at the cat.

Tucker remains fiercely loyal to his master, Miss Leni, as attested by his woeful wails every morning when she leaves to catch the school bus. Fingers crossed that the Smith Rd Zoo does not gain any additional occupants in August.

- Caryn De Fazio



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## Norfolk Island – a potted history.

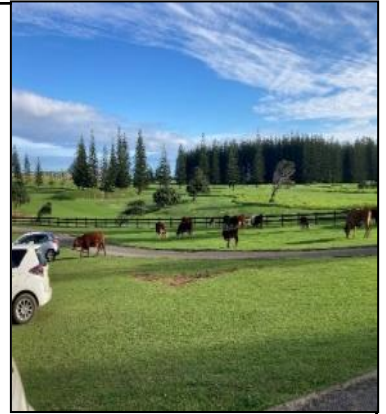
Maximum speed limit – 50 kph  
40 kph through town - 30 kph in Kingston and past the school.

### Cows have right of way!

Capital is Kingston – only the administrator lives there.  
Only town is Burnt Pine.

Norfolk Island is 14 sq. miles – roughly 5X3 miles – 8960 acres – population 2188.

Janette and I have recently returned from a week there. We travelled with another couple, Denise and Michael (Denise and Janette go way back to when they were 7 year old girls at Clayton Primary School). They said that they were thinking of going there, we said we'd always talked about going one day, and before we knew it, we were booked for a seven day stay. Michael was really the reason for the trip as his three times great grandparents were guests of his majesty on the first fleet.



Habitation of Norfolk Island had three distinct phases – Polynesian, Penal and Pitcairn. It was inhabited by Polynesians in the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. Cpt Cook landed on 10<sup>th</sup> October 1774 and named it Norfolk after the Duchess of Norfolk. Cook thought the tall, straight pine trees would be excellent for ships' masts (unfortunately pine tends to snap as it is very knotty – so not too good for masts).

When the first fleet arrived at Port Jackson in January 1788, Governor Arthur Phillip ordered Lieutenant Philip Gidley King to lead a party of 15 convicts and 7 free men. They were to take control of Norfolk Island and prepare for its commercial development and to ensure no other country claimed it.

Nathaniel Lucas and Olivia Gascoigne, Michael's ancestors, were two of the convicts. The thought at the time was that Norfolk Island would be a foodbowl for Sydney. Except for eleven years between 1814 and 1825, this second Norfolk Island settlement lasted till 1855. When it was re-established in 1826, re-offending convicts, "the worst description of convicts", in Australia were sent to Norfolk Island.

Convict labour built Kingston comprising Government House, Military Barracks and Officers' quarters, Commissariat Store, gaol, Quality Row houses and the cemetery. Kingston and Port Arthur in Tasmania are considered the two most significant historic settlement sites in Australia.

Transportation to Van Diemen's Land ceased in 1853 and was replaced by incarceration in the UK. The last convicts on Norfolk Island were removed to Tasmania in May 1855. So ended phase two, the penal phase, of Norfolk Island's settlement.

The third phase of settlement, the Pitcairn phase, began in June 1856. Descendants of the Bounty mutineers were living on Pitcairn Island. It was getting a tad overcrowded so they petitioned Queen Victoria asking for help. She gave them Norfolk Island. All 163 'Pitcairners' made the move but 43 later returned to Pitcairn Island.

So, on 8<sup>th</sup> June 1856, permanent civilian residence began on Norfolk. In 1914, the UK handed Norfolk Island over to Australia to administer as an external territory. In 2021, Queensland took over from NSW the responsibility of providing state services. TV service is via satellite out of Alice Springs and they are part of the electorate of Canberra.

In Kingston there is a memorial near where King would have raised the flag and claimed Norfolk Island for Britain. It lists the names of the 15 convicts and 7 free men.

Between there and the cemetery is a little sandy bay called Emily Bay. Scattered around are small plaques indicating burial places.

One of them reads:-

*"In memory of Mary and Sarah Lucas, twin daughters of first fleeters, Nathaniel Lucas and Olivia Gascoigne, born 18-8-1790, died 14-8-1792, tragically killed by a falling tree".*

There was something different about this plaque.

There were fresh flowers, deliberately placed at each side of the plaque...

John Knapper.





What is the origin of the name "Myrreeh"? Place names in Australia can be tricky. As the English spread out over Victoria in the late 1830's, displacing the indigenous people, they often christened their selections with words from the local indigenous languages. The word itself might be mis-pronounced, and if no good record was made, the reason for that choice of word became as lost as the language from which it (may) have come. As people have a natural tendency to find patterns in sounds, and invent possible meanings, any place name can collect multiple origins. The internet abounds with suggestions for "Moyhu", many being indigenous meanings, when there is good evidence it is a corruption of an Irish town name. What of Myrreeh? The earliest record I could find on Trove was 1853, May 13th: "The above sheep are now running on the Myrreeh Station, King River, near Wangaratta..." [ <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/4792565> (top right corner) ]

A Myrreeh History states (and gives references): "George FAITHFULL took up the Oxley Plains run in March 1838. Around the same time, Dr. George MACKAY took up a selection of 96,000 acres which he named "Myrreeh" (Ellis 1972\*). "The large Myrreeh run extended from Laceby in the North, with the King River and Fifteen Mile Creek forming the approximated East and West boundaries, and included the Moyhu, King Valley and Whitfield areas." (Myrreeh School Centenary and Pioneer Families Reunion 1985)." [ <http://ne.ausvic.net/KayesPages/myrreeh.html> ]

- Note that the number of 'r's varies. Indigenous people did not use spelling, and of the English, some didn't spell, some didn't spell very well, and some varied their spelling by the day.

A Heritage Report for the Rural City of Wangaratta concurs: "...in 1838 and Dr George Edward Mackay took up Myrreeh run, before being forced to abandon, and returning to establish Whorouly run".

An origin for Myrreeh is listed in possible origins in "A History of Moyhu" [ <https://moyhublog.wordpress.com/2016/09/22/the-history-of-moyhu/> ]:

- 1) The name Moyhu seems to have originated with the Byrne family who in 1859 were one of the earliest landowners in the area and had emigrated from a town in Ireland named Moihu (pronounced Moyhu). Records then show that in 1866 a catholic parish priest at Wangaratta applied for aid from the Education Board for a school at Moihu. By 1868 it appears that Moyhu was the accepted spelling as the Post Office was opened on 1st January 1868 under this name.
- 2) The fertile district was settled by Dr George Mackay who took up the 'Myrreeh' pastoral run early in 1838. The run's name is thought to have been derived from an Aboriginal word meaning wind. Myrreeh was probably later corrupted to Moyhu (although there is a Myrreeh village south of Moyhu on a tributary of the King River).
- 3) Moyhu was founded between 1856 and 1875, It is believed the name of the town came from the corruption of the names of two Chinese farmers, Ah Moy and Ah Yu." - that last one smacks very much of some smarty having a play with words. Then again, if records can be found... But back to Myrreeh. Dear Tattler Reader, do you have any good suggestion as to whence came the name, "Myrreeh"? \* Presumably "A History of Greta", by S.E.Ellis

Andrea Stevenson

## Tatong Hall 50th celebration





Tree is the only writer in this collection of books that focuses on the soil as a whole entity rather than just focusing on worms or ants. Worms disappear in arable land, there being little organic matter on which they depend. Ants are voracious insect killers and also assist worms with ground burrowing, and increase nutrients by storing food underground. But underneath the ground there are many other insects, many not visible to the human eye, and the all important mycorrhizal fungi, not an insect but a life supporting web for plants and both are destroyed by ploughing and chemicals.

### Managing Pests

Goulson says “Managing pests effectively with minimal or no pesticides requires a good understanding of the biology and behaviour of the pest.” For instance codling moth eggs on the leaves hatch and tiny caterpillars feed on the leaves. This is the time to catch them before they burrow into the apples. In the orchard earwigs are the predator of choice for aphids, codling moths, scale and any pest in fruit orchards and vegetable gardens. The use of IPM or integrated pest management where the use of chemicals is a last resort and crops are continually checked. A full explanation of IPM can be found at the CSIRO. There are many new developments in biological control for pests in Australia and the last website below is worth a visit. In Switzerland, there is a national forecasting system for pests using scouting and a model that takes into account temperature.

Where I live, in north east Victoria and south of the Hume, insects appear to abound. Less cropping and stubble burning, less clearance and more attention paid to the ecosystems by Landcare. Nevertheless at my place I notice the absence of Christmas beetles, no beetle invasions on summer nights, few moths around the outside lights, no Welcome swallows last year and an explosion of Harlequin Bug everywhere in the garden, even in the lawn – where is their predator? So despite the wonderful season we are having with dragonflies, butterflies and bees, something is wrong.

### Sources

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Don't forget Happy Hour every Friday night 5.30-6.30**

- July 24** Xmas Luncheon booked out, so we are doing Xmas Dinner as well, book now!
- Aug 5-7** Celtic Music Festival all weekend by local musicians and friends
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- Sep 4** Father's Day Luncheon

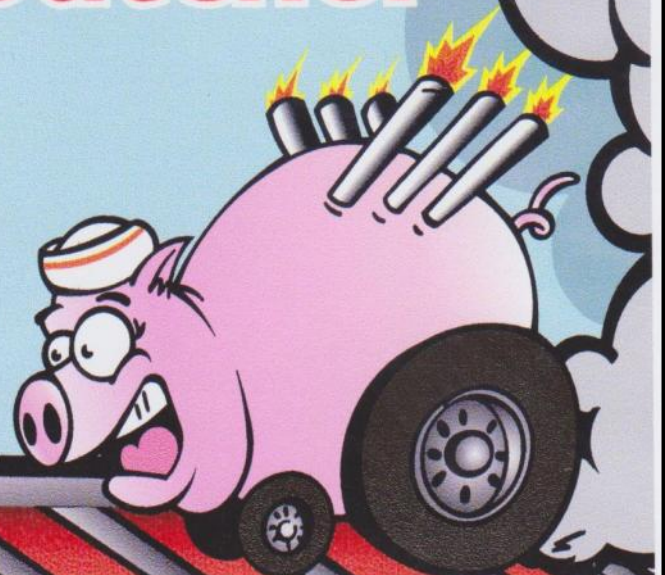
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Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2012	82.5	94.0	184.9	18.1	35	57.6	115.8	92.1	35.5	34	28	30.1	773.6
2013	1.8	52.4	85.5	8.4	43.0	60.1	112.1	141.1	61.2	27.5	26.2	65.3	684.6
2014	33.9	16.4	86.4	89.6	82.8	146.5	98.8	9.8	68.5	20.4	58.5	64.2	775.8
2015	44.7	29.1	5.7	87.4	70	33.7	97.3	69.4	25.7	13.7	55.5	81.7	613.9
2016	69.7	11.9	36.9	38.5	117.2	110.5	142.8	108.4	172.1	91.4	50.1	101.3	1050.8
2017	67.6	36.2	49.1	61.7	52.5	6.5	92.1	112.4	23.9	100.1	29.3	118.9	760.3
2018	34.3	6.4	24.9	13.7	49.8	67.2	52.8	81.2	25.1	22.3	75	73.1	525.8
2019	27.7	13.2	23.8	22.7	105	72.9	83.7	49.4	51.3	34.9	37.9	40.8	563.3
2020	63.6	35.6	88.4	207.2	53	77	43.5	66.8	49.4	132	34.1	40.7	891.3
2021	76.6	47.8	39.6	8.2	66.5	99.3	154.9	51.5	92.6	66.5	111	40.5	855
2022	219.3	4.8	72.7	81.4	42.5	102.5							523.2

**WEATHER IN THE TATONG TOWNSHIP**

For the month of June we received a very good total of 102.5mm of rain. For July we have had 6.7mm up until the 15<sup>th</sup> of the month. There was a spell of 13 days when no rain fell at the end of June and beginning of July and this is a time when plants can suffer because everything still seem wet but isn't.

Ps. We have had heavy rain on Sunday the 17<sup>th</sup> July, to be written up in the Tattler after this one.  
Mike Larkin

**TATONG GIRL'S SHED**

The Tatong Girl's Shed held their second three day weekend for the year, from Friday 15<sup>th</sup> July to Sunday 17<sup>th</sup> July. There were 20 ladies creating brilliant items of craft, from quilts, string dolls, bags of various designs, book making and knitting. There was lots of socialising as well as assistance to each other on articles they were making. This was another great community event in Tatong.

The girls shed is held at the Tatong Memorial Hall on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Friday of each month from 10am. Bring your lunch and craft that you are working on, or just sit and chat over a cappuccino or read a book. The cost is \$5. All welcome.

For information contact 57672238, or 57672287.



3rd Friday each month from  
10am. \$5.00 BYO lunch

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Tatong Memorial Hall  
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**To avoid distortion** to your image, please fit your advertisement to these sizes.

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If layout is important, submit your work as an image, or in MS Publisher. If laid out in a **Word** document, contents will be copied into Publisher. However, the Editor will have an idea of your preferred layout.

**The content of a PDF file can be difficult to extract.**

If you require help, contact a Tattler committee-member.

**DEADLINE**

The Tattler Deadline is end of the 20th of the month, January-November.

**SUBMISSIONS / CONTACT**

Submit via e-mail to [tatongtattler@yahoo.com.au](mailto:tatongtattler@yahoo.com.au), leave in the Tattler Mailbox beside the Tavern, or send by post to the Secretary.

Secretary: Linda De Fazio, PO Box 588 Benalla 3671, 03 5766 6375 [linda.defazio6@gmail.com](mailto:linda.defazio6@gmail.com)

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A donation of \$1 per issue, or \$10 per year, is appreciated & helps cover costs. The Tattler is managed, produced and distributed entirely by volunteers.

Donations can be given to committee members, left in the locked Box by the Tavern, or sent by EFT (see above).


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