Helen Mary Yuille was born on 11 Apr 1863 in Charlotte Plains, House, Carisbrook, Victoria, Australia. She died on 29 Dec 1939 in South Yarra, Victoria, Australia. Helen married John Matthew Vincent Smith, son of John Mathew Smith and Ann Hunt, in 1884 in Charlotte Plains, Victoria, Australia. John was born in 1857 in Brighton, Victoria, Australia. He died in 1922 in Armadale, Victoria, Australia.

Archibald Buchanan Yuille 2nd son of George Murdoch Yuille and Matilda Buchanan, was born 2/1/1812 in Blythswood District, Glasgow and died 30 December 1881, South Kensington, London. He married Janet Ritchie Buchanan in 1857 the daughter of Hubert Buchanan and Frances Cooper. Archibald was the 7th successor to Darleith House as the first Yuille to arrive in Australia. He sailed from Liverpool aboard the 345 Ton bark Statesman, Captain Rowett on 23rd August 1836 and arrived in Hobart on the 9th December (Victorian Men of the Time 1882 and the Hobart Town Courier). He later met with his younger cousin William Cross Yuille. Whilst in Australia he held many properties by himself or with his cousin. Archibald held 25 acres in Geelong West, Victoria. There today Yuille Street off Pakington Street is named after him.

Their Children were: -

Frances Cooper Yuille b 15/2/1859 in Midlothian, Edinburgh
Elinor Margaret Yuille b 28/6/1861 in Middlothian, Edinburgh
Matilda Yuille b 23/3/1863
Jane Dennistoun Yuille b 23/3/1863 in Dunbarton d 1889
Anne Elizabeth Yuille b 4/3/1865 in Midlothian
George Murdoch Yuille b 1866 in Dumbarton
Andrew Buchanan Yuille b 5/8/1867 in Midlothian, m Nancy Manifold.
Herbert Buchanan Yuille b 12.12.1868
Archibald Buchanan Yuille b 29/1/1870 in Dunbarton Row.

Archibald Buchanan Yuille and William Cross Yuille purchased 2,200 well-bred Merino sheep at Point Henry from Peter Murdoch. They had been shipped from Van Diemen’s Land on the ‘John Dunscombe’. The Yuilles set off to Murghelboluc Flat in the Barwon Valley, near Inverleigh where they squatted on the Banks of Leigh Creek in 1836. If they had received a Squatters License it may have come from Foster Fyans who was the Police Magistrate sent to the area by the request of the Cousins and other Squatters concerned with the troublesome natives. Later in June 1837 there was an attack on the Yuille’s station by the Aborigines. Life was not easy for settlers and the ordinary traveler in those days. In Historical Records of Victoria Vol.3, p 547 is an extract from the Journal of Rev. William Waterfield: 30 November 1838. At six o’clock this morning I was ready to ride to Geelong. Arriving at the eating and sleeping house on the river…(he & his companion) taking possession of the only bedroom, with two beds, three gents, settlers from Geelong, came in …Mr. G and I retired and the three gents, Mr. Yuille, Mr. Kirkland and Mr.Kinross, slept on the floor.” W.C.Yuille was one of a number of Geelong Settlers who signed a request that a Public House License be granted as there was no license house at Corio and one was needed. (HRV Vol. 4, pp. 409-410).
In January 1838, a small party made up of W.C. Yuille, John Aitken, Henry Anderson, Thomas and Somerville Learmonth struck out North to search for J.T.Gellibrand and G.B.L.Hesse who had been lost in the bush and later presumed killed by aborigines and to search for new squatting lands. It was their belief that the Government was going to sell their runs. They left Aitken's Station in the Sunbury District and crossed the Macedon Range to Mount Alexander near Castlemaine. They journeyed to the West by way of Charlotte plains and the upper Loddon over land latter occupied by Clunes and on to the highest point of the range of hills where they spent the night. That night happened to be very close and warm and although making a diligent search for water, they could find none. So the night was an uncomfortable one and there Mount Misery was named. Mount Misery is one of the culminating points from which the rivers flow into the Murray basin on one side and into the sea to the West of Cape Otway on the other.

Passing through Lake Burrumbeet, the squatter’s named Mount Ross (because a dog named Ross killed a dingo there) and a small hill Trawalla and Mount Langi Kal Kal. (William Cross Yuille often had crossed Lake Burrumbeet when it was drying up in 1839 until it had begun to refill in 1841. It was a very salty and fringed with a type of Myrtle) Onto Mount Emu (named because the party killed an Emu there) and back to the Dowling Forrest near Ballarat. The trip took four weeks and verified statements made by Sir Thomas Mitchell who was the Surveyor General of New South Wales as to the potential of what was called the Australia Felix. William Cross Yuille can therefore look back with pardonable pride to have been one of the pioneers whose dauntless energy and force of character laid the foundations of that greatness to which this land has since attained. William Cross Yuille heard of a rumor that the Learmonth Brothers were intending to move their sheep north to a district latter known as Ballarat. This rumor, plus the fact that the squatters were having trouble with the aborigines, hastened the Yuille Cousins and Henry Anderson to leave Murgheboluc. William probably preceded Archibald on a new track, which later became the Geelong – Ballarat Road. In March 1838, William went along the Yarrowee Creek and took up ground on the banks of a large fresh water swamp called the Black swamp.

William was therefore first the white settler in Ballarat, Victoria in Australia. Later the city of Ballarat was built near the swamp then known as Yuille’s swamp. Now known as of Lake Wendouree. In 1934 an obelisk was erected on the bank of Lake Wendouree to his memory. It was said that William had asked the aborigines what they called the swamp and they replied “ Wendouree”. It was latter found that it meant, “go away go away”.

Wendouree at that time was truly a swamp with reeds spread right through it and little open water. Yarrowee was a limpid crystal clear creek in summer and a raging torrent often in winter. It blessed the Settlers and Aborigines with many deep and permanent waterholes.

Archibald followed from Murgheboluc with their sheep and William moved from there. South along Yarrowee Creek probably because he preferred running water to that of the swamp even though the water was fresh.
The original campsite on the swamp remaining an out station hut for his drovers. In 1852, a plan by W.S.Urquhart shows the position of this out station at the present corner of Pleasant Street and Wendouree Parade. Also another out station near the now corner of Armstrong and Seymour Streets.

Meeting his elder Cousin, they built their hut on the banks of the creek between what is now known as Vickers Street and Bala Street, the site being mentioned by Surveyor Hoddle in a plan in 1840. An Obelisk marks the spot today. Ballarat was the name given by William to his holding and it consisted of 10,000 acres and took in what was later to become the Ballarat Goldfields and the now City of Ballarat. Ballaarat is the name given by aborigines a ‘resting elbow’ or a camping place. The hut on the Yarrowee was five miles from the Learmonth’s and 3 miles from Henry Anderson’s. They would have been in site of Mount Buninyong. The Learmonth’s were upset that they were beaten to the better land but they later resolved all their differences.

William Cross and Archibald Buchanan Yuille together with Henry Anderson decided they should form new stations at Mount Emu, some 20 miles to the North West. This area was discovered in their earlier wanderings.

Early in December 1838 after shearing his sheep, William with his shepherds and other men started to move their flock to Mount Emu. Henry Anderson also sent a flock and a party under the care of his younger Brother Alexander Anderson. James Hamilton eager for Colonial experience also went along with 220 sheep. He took in his party his very good friend George B Yuille, William’s older brother who had arrived on the Barque ‘Rajah” on the 22nd August 1838 from Hobart Town.

The land about Tareccurrumbeet as the Aborigines called Mount Emu was a succession of beautiful flats, remarkably well watered and covered with luxuriant pasture. Springs and creeks were numerous in this part of the country and grass mingled with native herbs, which the sheep were very fond of. The natives were very numerous around the mountain as the party passed and they did not seem too pleased to see them. Sometimes later they became rather troublesome and they set fire to the grass and burnt a large extent of the Country. This so frightened the men that William and Alex Anderson decided to bring their sheep home until the grass regrew. Toward the end of December, Archibald Yuille and Henry Anderson went to Mount Emu to oversee the ‘retreat’ to Ballarat. With them was Robert Hamilton, James’s brother. Out beyond the Aboriginal hunting ground of Kurnum (Karngham), the squatters met a large flock of sheep under the supervision of Charles Wedge passing through the Country west of the Grampians. The Yuilles and the Anderson’s started beck on Christmas Day in the teeth of a hot North wind.

The Yuilles abandoned their attempt to hold the beautiful pastoral country of Mount Emu and never returned.

In January 1839 a pioneer squatting family named Kirkland also crossed from Van Diemens Land after arriving in Hobart Town in October the year before. Mr. Kirkland wrote, “When first we landed we looked like a party thrown on a desert island.
The shore was so barren with not a trace of human inhabitance or any works of man. All was in the state of nature and I kept looking around expecting every moment to see some dreadful savages rushing us.” She continued to say, “We met George Yuille who had left Scotland many months before us. A short time in the Bush had altered his appearance”. Mrs. Kirkland said “ I scarcely recognized him He was such a strange figure. He had allowed his hair to grow to a great length and he wore very rough looking clothes with a broad black belt with a brace of pistols stuck in it”

Later at Mr. G Russell’s station on the Moorabool River, Mrs. Kirkland said she saw a corroboree with about 100 Blacks. After the Corroboree was over the natives wanted to see the ‘white fellow’ Corroboree and George Yuille was persuaded to do a “pas sue”. He also recited some poetry and used many hand gestures. What the dance was like is not recorded but it is evident from remarks made that the first ‘step’ dancer in Victoria had a most enthusiastic reception. Booted to his knees, bearded to the waist with pistols still in his belt, his performance as seen by the fitful light of the black’s fires must have been a strange one. Jane McAdam wrote on the 9th July 1839 to her niece “ I am sure you will get great amusement with George Yuille and I think he will be great protection to you as the blacks have become very fond of him as he amuses them with his antics”. George Yuille later brought up his family in Gippsland. During this time Robert Hamilton worked for the Yuilles for about six months before he obtained a position as overseer at Learmonth’s Burrumbeet station in October 1839.

Later in 1840 Archibald Buchanan Yuille purchased 25 acres in Geelong West. The naming of Yuille Street after he sold the land perpetuated his name. It is now where the popular Pakington Village lies.

In March 1848 Archibald Buchanan Yuille born 21/1/1812 obtained the Nentingbool Run (Smythe’s Creek), Portland Bay District No 246 of 10,400 acres. This was 8 miles south of Ballarat and there he ran 8,000 sheep. Archibald remained on his Ballarat Run until he could no longer stand the interference from the gold seekers who were over running his land. Rich finds were later stumbled on at Yuille’s station near Bunninyong Gully. In 1852 he transferred his Nentingbool interest and on the 15th July transferred his Ballarat right to Archibald McLachlan. He then took to Accountancy in Melbourne for some time and became a partner of McLachlan in Pastoral activities.

He later returned to Scotland in 1857 and married Janet Richie Buchanan of Brandon Place Glasgow in 1857. They had 4 sons and 5 daughters. He died in 1881 aged 69 and was the head of the Darleith family, the Laird of Darleith.

His son Andrew Buchanan Yuille born 5/8/1867 married Nancy Manifold. It was told to me that an Archibald Buchanan Yuille, head of the family in the 1970’s and a Fighter Pilot with the R.A.F. in First World War and perhaps a Grandson of Archibald Buchanan Yuille said, that his uncle Andrew Buchanan Yuille gambled the Family fortune away in Switzerland. Darleith was sold in 1905 to Patrick Buchanan, to pay for gambling debts incurred in Switzerland. Buchanan disposed of the property in 1910 to Adair Campbell who added a considerable part to the eastern front of the Mansion.
The House still shows traces of its earlier owners. In the Northern gable a stone bearing arms, namely “Argent on Fesse” between three crescent sable, a garb or handled guiles; crest and an ear of wheat proper with the motto: - “Numine et Virtute”. In 2003 the house was renovated into apartments, which are now privately owned.

Mrs. Katherine Kirkland (nee Anderson), a Sister to Robert and James Anderson, once visited William Cross Yuille for dinner when she stayed with friends nearby. She remarked that the lettuces he had grown were the largest she had seen. William took great pride in his garden, which he kept entirely in order himself. Mrs. Kirkland noted that the Yuille’s did not have any windows in their hut and William told her that he had been without them for such a long time he would continue to do so.

Mrs. Kirkland wrote much later in one of her letters to Scotland that, “William Cross Yuille was a stalwart, handsome young Scotsman and was a splendid type. He was typical of the Pioneers that the Mother Country had for centuries sent out to subdue the waste places of the Earth.” What a splendid lot they were, the first settlers in the West. She wrote that she saw nearly all of them in their prime and it may be prejudice, but she doubted whether the same number of men, equal physically and mentally, could ever be found again in Victoria.

Whilst the Kirkland’s hut was being built Katherine stayed with the Yuilles for six weeks were they gave up their sleeping quarters for her. She remembered that she gathered there the finest mushrooms she had ever seen and with the spices she had with her, made the cousins some ketchup. Katherine Kirkland died in Glasgow in 1892 aged 84 years.

In April 1840, Alexander Jolly a young and promising surgeon from Leith in Scotland jumped into the Yarrowee waterhole to bath, near the Yuille’s hut and drowned. His loss was regarded as a serious matter then.

William Owned the 10,000 acre Ballarat Run, Portland Bay District No. 308 (5000 sheep) from March 1838 to 1840 then sold it to Archibald B. Yuille held it till 1852.

About 1847, Archibald began to build a fine stone homestead in the area of their original hut on the Yarrowee but it is doubted whether it was ever completed. Around this time the signs of commercial distress were showing in the economy. The weakening of the English wool market was ominous however a fall in the wool price was generally disregarded whilst speculation in the land continued.

The widespread drought also added to the financial depression as it helped bring down the price of sheep. (In 1843 a good sound animal could be brought for 6 pence) Prices fell for other goods, land revenue dwindled alarmingly and the constriction of 1841 soon became general ruin for many squatters. Many became bankrupt.

William Cross Yuille who had invested 2,100 pounds when he first arrived had estimated a profit of 1000 pounds in three years. “Persons at home think I am making a fortune,” he told Neil Black in 1839 with scorn. He hoped within 6 years to be able to return home with about 15,000 pounds. He expects to make about 1/3 of that sum by a suburban allotment of land, which he paid 25 Pound in Cayoh (Corio) (Margaret Loch Kiddle Men of Yesteryear. (1967), p 73).
He sold or gave his interest in the Ballarat run to Archibald before the new home was completed and traveled to New Zealand. There he attended the Ceremony on 6th February 1840 at which the British took possession of the Islands by Governor W Hobson and the signing of the Waitangi Treaty at Mrs. Busby’s farm. He was under arms for several days at Kororadika when the turbulent Maori Chiefs and their followers were dissatisfied with the Treaty Conditions. He witnessed the terrible spectacle of 3,000 naked warriors performing the Native Tutungarau or War Dance prior to their intended massacre of the Whites. A catastrophe, which fortunately was, averted by a not particularly credible piece of diplomacy by the Government. William obtained large tracts of land from the Maoris but his claim was not officially recognized so he left New Zealand after an absence of nine months and returned to the Port Phillip District (Victoria) arriving from Sydney on the barque Mandane, 300 tons on the 7th August (Ian A Hughes Coastal Passengers to Port Phillip 1840) and sailed for England. He returned aboard Pathfinder on 28th February 1842 (Hughes Passengers from Overseas to Port Phillip pre-1852). On returning to set up the mercantile firm of Denny and Yuille with his future father in law James Oliphant Denny (of Scottish ship building fame). He married Mary Denny (20/4/1824-1889).

About this time William took up by presumptive right the 640 acre Rockbank Run (near now Melton) on the Werribee Plains. They built a home there on the southern banks of Kororoit Creek. It was built of Bluestone, which was the natural rock in the area. The remains can still be seen today along side the ruins of the Rockbank Inn, said to be where British Soldiers stayed on there second night on their march from Melbourne to put down the Eureka Rebellion in Ballarat some years later.

The Rockbank run was in the name of Denny & Yuille however in August 1846 William became the sole holder of the run and held under his presumptive right when on 31st March 1853 he bought, from the Government, the 640-acre property for 640 pounds, which included the House.

On 26th November 1849 a tremendous storm swept Melbourne followed by very bad flooding. Along with many others William Cross suffered very bad damage. Whilst at Rockbank he was well known as one of the principal ram breeders of the Colony. At the Victorian Industrial Society’s Second exhibition in Geelong on 24th September 1851 William Cross Yuille was awarded a Gold Medal for the best pen of 15 colonial bred rams in their wool and for a like sample of ewes. (Garryowen (Edmund Finn) Chronicle of Early Melbourne (1888), p 435.) William also had land nearby in the District of Kororoit or Djerriwarrh. This may have been purchased from Dr, John Walton in 1840.

This land was held till 1845 and would have been from the Kororoit Creek to the Werribee River. At Rockbank was where he laid the foundation of the high position he took up as one of the leaders in matters connected with the ‘Sport of Kings’.

In 1851, William acquired 8,000 acres of the Ballanrong Station 4 miles West of Hastings, Western Port District No 72 (500 cattle) from James Davey. In 1852, Archibald Yuille took over control of Ballanrong after he had transferred his Ballarat Lease.
In this area he later assisted in building the first Anglican Church on the Mornington Peninsula. It was named St. Peters.

In 1852 William sold the 28,000 Barwidgee Station, County of Bourke No 128 (1200 Cattle) that he had in 1851 bought from William Forlonge (1811-1890), pastoralist and politician, who was born in Scotland. His family had descended from the Huguenot Comtes de Forlonge who fled their vast estates in Languedoc after the edict of Nantes was revoked. Barwidgee Station was 16 miles South East of Beechworth, in Victoria’s Northeast between the Ovens and Kiewa Rivers. In 1853 he sold his property to Sir W.J.T.Clarke who was his neighbor and returned to England.

1853 he presented a “Derby Cup” for 3-year-old fillies and colts over one mile at Flemington.

William Cross Yuille and his Family returned to England on 3rd January 1853 on the S.S.Great Britain (Captain B.R, Matthew’s) after selling all his Stations with the outbreak of Gold fever. On the voyage his third daughter Mary was born on 25th March however she died 11 months later in Glasgow. In England he lived at Hyde House, Egham, Surrey near Windsor where two of his children Charles Henry Yuille on 2nd March 1855 and John Richard Randolph Yuille on 30th May 1857 were born.

William Cross Yuille and James Purves were credited the most by introducing new horses to the colony. William Yuille played a major part in Victorian racing for many decades as a horse dealer, as a successful and controversial owner and as founder of the Victorian Stud Book which gave rise to the Australian Stud Book in the 1870’s – a publication which remained in the hands of the Family for the next three generations.

He had a close partnership with a number of Victorian breeders, notably Hector Norman Simpson. He was one of two brothers who had set up a sheep station in 1840 near now known Maryborough. It was known as 'Charlotte Plains' after one of the Simpson’s wives and this was initially the name by which the district was known to whites. The first settlement on the run was Carisbrook. During his stay in England, William Cross Yuille bought and sent back to Australia some thoroughbred racehorses for Simpson. These included the famous “Warhawk” and “Gaslight”. Soon after Warhawks’ arrival Simpson put him to his mare Wilhelmina that resulted in a foal being born in September 1856 and named Flying Buck who later became the first winner of the Australian Championship Sweepstakes.

In 1858, he returned to Victoria, where he obtained land in Williamstown for racing quarters and began a successful career in horse racing.

His successes caused sensations in racing circles. He had a number of champion racehorses. His tall upright figure with hat fitted jauntily to one side was a familiar sight at Flemington Race Course.

In the early 1860’s William with his Family lived at Charlotte Plains House on Deep Creek, west of the Loddon River just North of present day Carisbrook.
Hector Norman Simpson and John Simpson leased it to him in 1858 after the 1851 death of their brother Donald Campbell Simpson. Hector Simpson took up Tatong Station near Benalla. There, Albert Loddon Yuille and Helen Mary Yuille were born on 24th April 1861 and 11th April 1863. They lived there till 1865 till Donald Campbell Simpson’s sons John Coghill Simpson and David Dalgety Simpson returned to manage it. The house was a fine single stone mansion single story and was built in 1843-46. The house formed a U shape around the central quadrangle and had 18 rooms with walls two feet thick. The woodwork for the house had come from England. Looking at it from the Western end, the kitchen area was on the left and the bedrooms on the right with the main living areas in the middle, connecting the two wings. It was said that when the great gate was closed, it was an impregnable fortress. Like other homesteads of the time it had a cellar to store food and wine and there was a large underground tank to store water.

Charlotte Plains House

Horse racing had always been his great interest and he devoted much of his time to the Sport. For many years previous, he had been prominently identified with racing. Back in 1839 he rode his own horse “Nobby” against a Tasmanian mare owned by William Wood in the 2nd Race Meeting held in Melbourne. According to early chronicles. The Racecourse in 1839 was situated at the foot of Batman’s Hill, now a part of Spencer Street Rail Station. A few stakes, some saplings and some broad palings marked out the One and a Quarter Mile course. The jumps were made of logs and gum tree branches.

The Grandstand appeared to be formed of lashing together a couple of bullock drays. The Stakes were for 25 Sovereigns and a breakfast for a Dozen guests. He won easily. His horse was so fresh that it went off on a gallop of his own along the Yarra River, which at that time was sided by a green turf esplanade.
Later he raced on the new St.Kilda Racecourse where his horse “Field Marshall” beat Mr. Kilburn’s “Liberty” in a race for Fifty Pounds. He also owned Racehorses that were well known such as “Jim Crow” and “Dinah” who won the V.A.T.C. St.Ledger in 1850; “Maid of the Mist” who won the race the next year; “Balloon” and “General Tom Thumb”. These horses still live in the old votaries of racing.

In 1859 he won the Oaks with “Birdswing” and his horse “The Orphan” beat the crack steeplechaser of the time “Pop Goes the Weasel”.

Flying Buck, who had been sold by Hector Norman Simpson to William Yuille, who trained the horse in private at Williamstown, became the first winner of the Australian Championship Sweepstakes, the logical next step after the intercontinental match race of 1857. Champion horses from all over the Colony and New Zealand entered the 1859 race. “Flying Buck is greatly trusted by his friends,” noted Bell’s Life in Melbourne “and will be piloted by young Yeend, who will ride him to an ounce”. But the horse was a three year old (the three mile distance appeared too daunting, and even the jockey had just turned thirteen the week before the race); despite the tiny weight of 6st. 5lbs he would be carrying. He was quoted at odds of 20/1. With scratchings. A field of eighteen was left to run. The race was run on Saturday 1st October 1859. Bell’s noted an influx of visitors to Melbourne all through the week preceding. “Every steamer that arrives, either from Sydney or Tasmanina, is filled with human freight; and the colonists from the interior are flocking to the metropolis in galore”. The crowd was estimated as “at least 40,000”. Bell’s said “such a concourse of people both male and female, was never seen in this colony before”. They came by horse drawn cab and cart (all the which had doubled their fare). They walked in their thousands. They came by the Maribyrnong River: two steamers came especially from Geelong. They came by train. The branch line to Flemington was not yet ready; but instead trains were run on the Footscray line as far as a special temporary platform on the Melbourne side of the river. As when the first trains were run from Homebush in 1855, the railway management had no had no chance in dealing with the crush. At Spencer Street, the railway station from 11 am to 3 pm was a scene of utmost confusion. Many passengers gave up and walked instead. There were special trains from Geelong, Williamstown and Sunbury adding their passengers to the crowd. Two extra stands had been built, but most of the people spread out along the flat. The hill at the half-mile post resembled a human anthill and from thence to the first turn of the course there appeared to be a living platform. Not only was it the largest crowd ever assembled in Victoria to that time, but also it was the largest in Australia. It would not be surpassed till the Melbourne Cups of the 1870’s. Nor was the interest confined to the course. By permission of the Government, an electric telegraph was installed at the course. This form of communication was still a novelty. Melbourne was at last in contact with Sydney, Adelaide, the inland towns along the line and (very briefly, in 1859, until the cable broke) with Tasmania.
“Flying Buck” won the St.Ledger in 1860. He also won many races with “Lucy Glitters” (sired by Warhawk), “Day and Martin”, “Glen Yuille” and others more or less of note.

Bell’s Life in Sydney promised a special edition of its paper the same day to bring Sydney people the result of the race. Crowds gathered outside the newspaper office and waited for the telegraph announcements. “Champion race-horses mustering at the stand”. And then, “10 minutes passed 2 – not started yet”. The horses gathered at the post. At last Mr. Butt dropped the flag. In Sydney the single word “Off” came down the wire. But it was hardly a race at all as half way through Yeend, the jockey, slipped Flying Buck to the lead and opened a break on the field. The other jockeys knew he would tire but the boy knew different. With his lightweight he slipped away to an effortless win. In Sydney the result was posted in silence, amidst looks of blank astonishment. When they found voice the people said to each other “Sold”, “Done” and “Cooked”.

The connections of Flying Buck won a fortune on the Race. William cross Yuille reputedly back the horse to win 7,000 Pounds on top of the handsome stake money. H.N. Simpson won 6,000 Pounds and the stable supporters as much again. The experts who failed to tip Flying Buck were at a loss to explain his performance. Of course there was the featherweight, but the fair minded pointed to the achievement of a young horse winning a 3 miles race against the best horses in the colony. “Vates” a correspondent in Bell’s Life, attributed the win to the horse’s superb fitness and the skill of the boy jockey, Little Yeend. Not for the last time at Flemington had daring front running rough victory to the outsider.

The champion race proved to be a bonanza for the trustees of the racecourse. It gave then the necessary money and resolve to revolutionize the course. The case for changing the layout had been long discussed with the object of bringing the finishing post to the base of the hill and using the hill itself as a main vantage point.