

Historical Happenings

Volume 2
Issue 8

September
2006

Casterton and District Historical Society Inc.

Physician Heal Thyself

Written by Basil Stafford.

Some extracts:

The words come from Luke 4:23. Here the phrase is referred to as a proverb. If the words were proverbial at that time, it's possible they had some currency a few centuries earlier when Hippocrates was agonizing over the words of his oath. The chapter title, therefore, goes back to the very roots of medicine. Undoubtedly these would have been papyrus roots and not the ubiquitous grass roots we are so fond of invoking today.

More interesting still is the meaning of the phrase. Was St. Luke advocating do it yourself medicine, or did he have some deeper, less obvious meaning in mind? Normally I would be more than happy to leave this interpretation to the expert theologians. However sometimes, things are too important to leave to experts. I am not alone in this view and could marshal a regiment of supporters. Today I'll call on just one - the 3rd. Marquis of Salisbury, who was Prime Minister of Great Britain for some fourteen years, during the period 1885-1902. In a letter to Lord Lytton dated 15th, June 1877 Lord Salisbury writes--

"No lesson seems to be so deeply inculcated by the experience of life as that you never should trust experts. If you believe the doctors, nothing is wholesome; if you believe the theologians, nothing is innocent; if you believe the soldiers nothing is safe."

By exploring the life and times of Dr. Norman James Gerrard I hope to show you the true meaning of the proverb.

But first we must move from here, to where our story is set; Henty Street, Casterton.

Henty Street is that portion of the Glenelg Highway which forms the main street of the township of Casterton which lies snug and pretty on the banks of

the Glenelg River, surrounded by a battlement of hills.

It was not always that way and in 1919 when our story is set the scene was different. The streets when they were finished at all were covered in white stone - crushed limestone and very soft. The steel tyres of overloaded carts, drays, and coaches sank deep into the road surface. Drivers in those days did not have to contend with radar guns, speed cameras, booze buses, but they were constantly being detoured to the public weighbridge to have the weight of their loads checked. Permissible loads did not depend on size or axle strength, but on the width of the tyre. Narrow tyres bit into the road more easily and were allowed lighter loads. Motor cars were few and far between, the drivers like today complaining about the roads; certainly with more justification. The First World War had just ended and its effects on life and the economy were still being felt. The general mood was optimistic.

Just through the commercial centre where the western hills start rising stands the house and surgery of Dr. Gerrard. Directly opposite in Henty Street stood the house and surgery of Dr. Skinner. Both houses stand today. They were the only doctors in an isolated town whose population was about 2,000.

Given the circumstances, you would think the doctors, even if not, personal buddies, would be professionally cooperative. Not so! In fact, quite the reverse.

Professional co-



Doctor Skinner.

-operation was infrequent and always strained. They loathed each other, each thinking his colleague unfit to practice. It was wise to check that your doctor was in town before having an accident, because the other may not treat you. Procedures like anaesthetics, were made very difficult.

What then was the problem!

As soon as we ask that question a second problem arises. How do we judge their situation, and decide what things apart from their personalities effected their situation. Modern historiographic study (particularly in respect of oral history which this is,) insists events should be looked at and seen, as they would have been in their own time, not from today's perspective using 20-20 hindsight.

Achieving this end is no easy matter. Probably the best I can do is try. Being aware of the issue, and striving towards that goal may mean I avoid some of the traps. Lets then look at some of the things the doctors were contending with.

Firstly lets look at the doctor's themselves.

Dr. Skinner had been practicing in Casterton for many years and was destined to remain in the town for more years to come. The only memory we have of him in the archives is a painting done in 1907. It depicts a rural scene, not Australian and his contemporaries who were to lay the foundations of the Art Deco world of the 20's and 30's would have described it as "chocolate boxy".

Dr. Gerrard, our principal character, was born in Melbourne in 1883, and entered the medical school of Melbourne University in 1901. Graduating in 1905, he went to Perth as a resident, returning to Victoria with an F.R.C.S. Edinburgh, in 1913 to become chief at Ballarat; a position he held until 1915. He undertook wartime locum posts at Dunolly, and Elsternwick, before settling in Casterton in 1917. His wife was the daughter of the late Hon. Alex Bell M.L.C. for the Province of Ballarat.

Now the situation in which the doctors found themselves:

Well before the turn of the century Casterton had become an argumentative town. There were disagreements about almost everything. There were "camps" taking opposite views on almost everything. Councillors sued each other and their electors. The latter returned the favour and sued each other. If a farmer saw someone driving stock along the "long-paddock" outside his fence, he would accost the individual concerned, and demand to see his permit. If none was forthcoming a writ would be issued. Another feature of the "camps" was

a seeming lack of a consistent policy. It has the appearance of simply opposing the group who first thought of the idea. The reason for all this is unclear. It could be rising commercial interests fighting for an equal place with entrenched rural interests. That is not an uncommon situation but I have not researched enough to offer it as an explanation.

In 1919 there was still no water supply. People drew their water from tanks and this supply was, in a lot of cases, inadequate. When tank water ran out those affected drew their water from the river or the Ess lagoon, the better off paying to have it delivered. These supplies were often tainted with the bodies of dead stock. The bodies were a no win situation. Left in the open the atmosphere was pervaded with a repulsive smell. Dumped in the water supply there was no smell but those using the water complained of the taste. The rules were they should be buried, but this did not always happen.

Telephone services were available but not to everyone. The exchange was manual and closed every night, reopening the next morning. The ambulance service was a car provide by Coxon's garage. If a patient was suffering from a fracture Coxon's borrowed the delivery van of Mr. Ralph Baxter. Many people drove the ambulance. Mostly it was workers at the garage but if it had to go a long way from town and someone from the garage could not be spared, a friend or relative of the victim was often pressed into service.

Let us now consider the medical establishment: Firstly we have the two doctors, who detested each other and professionally refused to co-operate. There was a small public hospital standing where the present hospital is sited, one or two midwifery nursing homes and a private hospital, which had more social prestige and monetary value to a doctor than the other establishments. This was a big factor in the friction between the doctors.

Development of a private hospital had been on the drawing board for a long time but like most other things, was stalled by the inability of the community to agree on a course of action. In 1905, Mrs. Carmichael of Aberfoyle, a property lying against the S.A. border, left £500 to the private hospital, provided the hospital was operating by 1907. If the hospital was not the money was to return to the estate. Mrs. Carmichael knew the recipients of her largesse well. The thought of losing the money stung the management committee into action. They quickly identified the house of a recently deceased businessman as being suitable and set about raising money to purchase the property. A Dr. Cust was then practicing in Casterton and he advanced the purchase

money with the committee to repay him when the funds had been raised. The £500 bequest allowed the necessary alterations and extensions to be arranged and the hospital opened in time to consolidate the bequest. Dr. Cust was appointed medical officer at the private hospital and this appointment became part of the practice passing from doctor to doctor. Thus one doctor was the council's medical officer of health, and the other the medical officer at the private hospital.

It soon became clear that the appointment at the private hospital was the more advantageous for a medical practitioner to have. He controlled the flow of patients and could stop the other Doctor following his patients into the hospital. Over the years this was challenged many times on the hospital's 15 man Management Committee. The motion was always lost and the Status quo maintained 8 votes to 7. On occasions there would be two members away, sometimes four. It seemed they allowed pairs. The powers the hospital Doctor held were not allowed to rest on the shelf; they were applied with great vigour, and no doubt, a certain satisfaction. It is not difficult to understand the tension this built into their relationship.

of waste; particularly infectious waste. He would say the hospital should have a septic system. A member of the Management Committee would reply



Dr. Gerrard lived here

saying he would have thought that even Dr. Skinner would know that a septic system required water and that the hospital only had one 5000 gallon underground tank and two 800 gallon underground tanks. Beyond this water had to be carted. Typhoid was common because of the water, as was enteric fever, and in respect of children, diphtheria. One or two cases of these diseases were in the hospital at any one time and on occasions more. Epidemics threatened. The method used by the private hospital to control infectious waste was to boil the sheets for

a specified time and use them only for that purpose. Blankets used only in the infectious ward were soaked for a specified time in 20% carbolic. Pans, also only used in that ward had carbolic acid placed in them and afterwards the excreta was buried in the hospital grounds. The Medical Officer of Health did not think it should be buried with the general night soil as it would be dangerous to the collectors and members of the public.

Today there is a house on the large block of land previously occupied by the hospital. Since learning this I have often wondered whether the present

occupiers are aware of the treasure buried in their backyard. When I recently stole a look over the back fence, I was happy to note there was no flourishing



Dr. Skinner lived in this house

In his reports Dr. Skinner was always drawing attention to unsanitary drains opening into the waterways. He criticized the private hospital's disposal

vegetable garden.

Such were the things that made life difficult, in fact almost impossible, for these feuding Doctors. Things were in a mess. Things were getting out of control. Things were coming to a head.

On the 27th of September 1920, Dr. Gerrard, who had been suffering from tonsillitis, became worse. His breathing became laboured and difficult; he required a tracheotomy. Despite the urgings of his wife he would not consult Dr. Skinner. Later, his condition became worse and disregarding instructions, Mrs. Gerrard sought help from Dr. Skinner, who refused to respond. Dr. Gerrard was now isolated, and with his breathing becoming ever more difficult he decided to operate on himself. Standing before the shaving mirror he began. Unfortunately the procedure was not a success and Dr. Gerrard died on that day. He was buried in the New Caster-ton cemetery the next day. Dr. Skinner must have provided the death certificate. Dr. Gerrard was 37 years old and had one son, Jimmy, who was born that year.

All published material dealt with the fine character of the late Doctor. It praised him as a Doctor, as a father, a husband and as a friend. The bizarre circumstances of his death did not seem to be noticed. Gossip over the fences was different. All manner of theories were floated. One claimed a third doctor was in town that night staying in one of the hotels on his way to Mt. Gambier. I can neither deny nor endorse the claim, but it illustrates the sort of claim that did the rounds. Sufficient to say that theories, accusations and recriminations abounded. A particular individual's stance, depended in the main on whose patient the individual happened to be.

On the 29th of January 1920 a notice appeared in the Hamilton Spectator advising that the Ballarat Trustee and Executors Agency was applying for a grant of probate in the will of the late Dr. Norman James Gerrard. The estate was valued at £4,017.

The coroner had to conduct an inquest. This was duly done, and inquest No. 947 of 1919 found death was due to accidental suffocation.

Another committee was formed to raise money for a monument over the grave. This was in place and ready for dedication by 1921. About 400 people gathered for the occasion. Among those present were Mrs Gerrard, her son Jimmy, and her brother, Mr. Bell of Ballarat. Also present were Dr. Gerrard's parents and his brother. The ceremony took the form of a church service and was conducted by the Rev. J. Meres. Two hymns were sung - "For

All the Saints" and Lead Kindly Light".

Speakers praised his kindness and thoughtfulness. Nobody said it was a tragedy that should never have happened. Speakers said he was revered and went about doing good. Nobody said steps must be taken to ensure it did not happen again. Dr. Gerrard was praised as a loving husband and father. Nobody said we must fix up the things, get them straight for the future.

Mrs. Gerrard remarried, this time to an under-taker, a Mr. Roberts of Echuca. This marriage produced two daughters.

The story of Dr. Gerrard demonstrates that the phrase "Physician heal thyself" does not refer to do it yourself medicine. If that was the intended meaning, we would expect Dr. Gerrard's attempt to save his own life to have had a different outcome. It clearly has an allegorical meaning: Fix up your things, ensure your things are in order.

To conclude I will call to my side, poet, essayist, moralist, and lexicographer Dr. Samuel Johnson, who in the preface of his incredible master work published in 1755-- "A Dictionary of the English Language wrote:

"I am not yet so lost in lexicography that I do not know that words are the daughters of the earth; and that things are the sons of heaven."

Sandford Event Timeline

1836, August - Major Thomas Mitchell and his survey party travelled down the Glenelg River just to the west of the present settlement of Sandford. He referred to this area as "Australia Felix".

1837 - The first settlers in the area were the squatters and the first Pastoral Runs around Sandford and their occupiers were...

- Connell's Run - Henty Bros. (1837), James Connell (1841), Edward Henty (1844)
- Merino Downs - Henty Bros., 1837
- Muntham - Henty Bros., 1837
- Sandford - Henty Bros., 1837 (became known as "Sandford House" and taken over by John Henty in 1842 until 1847)
- Runnymede - J. G. & D. Hutcheson, 1846
- Spring Bank - John McPherson, 1841

1841 - Edmund Morton of "Morton's Run" and his servant William Lawrence were killed by aborigines. Reported to have occurred in the bush near the junction of the Glenelg and Wannon Rivers.

1841, Dec - 1852, Jan - John McPherson occupied "Springbank" Pastoral Run until Jan 1852, after the lapse of "Morton's Run" with the death of Edmund Morton in 1841. William McEachern appointed as manager.

1842 - John Henty took over "Sandford House" Pastoral Run after the Henty Bros. partnership was dissolved.

1846-1866 - Hutcheson Bros. occupied Runnymede Pastoral Run.

1847 - John Henty sold "Sandford House" to Samuel & William Jackson of Melbourne. Their nephew John Henry Jackson came to Sandford to manage "Sandford House" for his uncles and remained until his death in February, 1915.

1852-1854 - Samuel Proudfoot Hawkins took over "Spring Bank" Pastoral Run until Jan 1854.

1854-1862 - Edmund Kirby took over "Spring Bank" Pastoral Run until 1862.

1856 - Sandford was surveyed and the first land sales conducted.

1856 - Store opened by Charles Grinham.

1856 - "Sandford Hotel" built by Joseph Haggston & Thomas Walker, licensed in March, 1857.

1856-1857 - "Caledonian Union Hotel" built by John Scott Grant, licensed in December, 1856.

1857 - James Bonwick on his horseback ride travelled north through Sandford and recorded...

Sandford, on the Wannon, eighteen miles north of Digby, promises to be a flourishing place, though its first sale took place but a year ago. It is situated at the end of one of the richest flats of the rich Wannon country. I was delighted enough to drop off the gravel plateau into the sweet vales of this lovely district; much of this being cut up for sale, and the proximity to Ararat will give an excellent market to the farmers. The drawback of the place is the brackish character of the water of the Wannon in summer. Wells, however, can be sunk on the plain. I noticed one of nineteen feet in depth, passing through four feet of good black soil, and the rest of yellow clay on to gravel. Two handsome hotels are already up in prospect of a population; one of these, Grants' "Caledonian Union" cost £5000 in erection. Both landlords subscribed liberally to put up a school.

1858 - John Nicholls purchased land fronting the Casterton to Portland Road and built a new stone store by 1859.

1858, March - Sandford & Merino land titles listed

in the Victorian Government Gazette. Sandford names were - Jackson, J. H.; Nicholls, J. T.; Mappison, Henry; Grinham, Charles; Grinham, Israel; Cox, John; Shaw, Thomas; Cox, Charles; Crouch, James; Radford, Caleb; Leonard, William; Haggston, Joseph; Cue, George; Jackson, J. H.; Walker, Thomas; Bennett, Henry; Emmerson, Robert; Jackson, James; Davidson, Alex R.

1859 - Inquest into the death of Charles Greenham, 67 years, at Sandford. Coroner - Caleb Radford; Surgeon - Thomas Wyly; Jurors - James Ashley, Robert Johnson, Paul Wilson, John Stewart, George Lawler, Israel Grinham, John Grant, Thomas Nugent, Joseph Perry, Henry Robertson, John Thomas Nicholls; Witnesses - James Ashley, Susan Ashley, Charles Grinham, Thomas Wyly.

1861, January 25th - The Church of England opened the first school at Sandford, the teacher was Mr Holt. It became Common School No. 576, Sandford with teacher Caleb Radford, son of Dr. Caleb Radford from 1862-1867. In January 1868, Thomas Owen Evans was Head Teacher.

1862-1869 - W. H. Tuckett took over "Springbank" Pastoral Run until 1869.

1863, January 21st - a branch of the Ancient Order of Foresters (AOF) was started at Sandford and had 80 members by July of that year.

1863, July 26th - Henry Best drowned while attempting to cross a creek just north of Sandford. Inquest held at Sandford. Jurors - James Anderson, John Griffin, Charles Grinham, John Kerr, Walter Smellin, David Lee, Donald Ross, Patrick William, Simon Anderson, Thomas Shaw, William Storie, William Squires.

1864, July 14th - the first meeting of the Council of the Shire of Glenelg was held at Sandford and it continued to meet there until January 11th, 1866 after which it met at Casterton. The meetings were in a cottage owned by Charles Grinham.

1866 - Catholic Church opened in Sandford.

1867 - General Store opened by William Layley, a shoemaker from Berkshire who had arrived at Sandford in 1866.

1871 - A steam driven flour mill was constructed at Sandford by the Miller Bros. from Coleraine. The mill was purchased in 1872 by Peter Learmonth of Hamilton. The mill lease was taken over by John Holmes in 1874 and in 1888 the Holmes Brothers (John, George & William) purchased the mill.

1872, February 19th - a branch of the Independent Order of Rechabites was formed at Sandford.

1873 - a new school was recommended for Sandford

and the new brick Sandford School, SS 1654 opened on a different site in the heart of the township replacing Common School 576 and in 1875 had 56 pupils enrolled.

1874, February 26th - a brick hall for the Independent Order of Rechabites was opened at Sandford after construction by the Merino building firm of Heinrich Kohn & Malcolm Campbell. It was later purchased by the A.O.F. which had formed in 1863 and became known as Foresters' Hall.

c1881 - The Sandford Brass Band was formed due to the musical stimulus brought to the district by the talented Holmes brothers who were operating the local Flour Mill. In 1888 the band combined with the Casterton Brass band and changed its name to the Glenelg Brass Band, with John Holmes as Bandmaster.

1883 - Presbyterian Church opened in Sandford.

1884, September 1st - last section of the rail line from Henty through Sandford to Casterton was opened and operated until its closure on 1977.

1887, June 21st - James Anderson planted the "Jubilee Oak Tree" in front of the Sandford Forester's Hall to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of the reign of Queen Victoria.

1888, January - Church of England opened in Sandford.

1923 - "Sandford House" purchased by James Somerville.

1929 - "Sandford House" purchased by Alexander Matheson.

1946, March - "The Great Flood" in the valley of the Wannon & Glenelg rivers.

1947 - "Sandford House" purchased by the Soldier Settlement Commission and divided into six farms.

1957, November 15th - "Back-to-Sandford Centenary" celebrations.

1963 - The main building of the Sandford School was destroyed by fire.

1967, Feb 10th - SEC (state-wide electrical grid) switched on at Sandford. The Sandford "Switch on Ball" was on the 10th February 1967. Admission was: gents \$1, ladies, 75c and children, 20c. Mrs. Rose Doyle (the oldest Sandford resident aged 87) cut the ribbon at the ceremony. "The official guests, including Mr. T. Curtin and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. A Ehms and Councillor H. Silvester and his wife, were introduced by president of the Sandford Progress Association Mr A McKinnon. The Belle of the Ball, chosen by Mrs Curtin was Miss Jean Somerville, of Sandford." Source "The Casterton News" January 31st 1967.

The Changes in Time Part 11

By Des Murphy.

The first stud cattle herd started around the area was the famous ARDNO blood cattle. When they were breeding top cattle the whole district improved. Many herds were founded on Ardno blood lines and many studs were started over the years on other blood lines which in many years have made a good balance in types.

Of the many other breeds the Angus and Murray Grey are the best; the Angus are very good for cross breeding. The Murray Grey is the youngest breed and it is outstanding. I watched a few herds for a few years and they are outstanding in the three year old bullock range.

Over the years, another two breeds of cattle have become popular, the Simmental and Limousin. They are large cattle.

In the 1940s and the early 1950s the war was over and the whole world was rebuilding and food was in demand. Thousands of acres were cleared, supered and sown to improved pasture and the stocking rates rose. It was in the lighter class and table land country where the biggest improvements were made; half a sheep per acre to four sheep per acre.

Over the years the use of trace elements and the use of agricultural limestone were used on Lucerne stands and in some acid soils with very goods results; special mixes for hay paddocks have returned goods returns.

As the years go by, we are told that we have improved the approach to agriculture and its application, yields have increased in most commodities and the quality has also improved. Some figures are saying we have not maintained our base, the soil, to maintain production for the following reasons:

Salt affected land in Australia is 5.7 million hectares. The forecast is for 17 million hectares by 2050. In the Glenelg Hopkins region we have 30,000 hectares, the forecast is for 1 million hectares by 2050.

Every year, 220,000 hectares are going out of production from dry land farming.

Continued next month.



Kent's Radio Corner

As you may know, Jim Kent has been heard on the ABC radio recently, speaking about the history of Casterton. For those who have not been able to listen to the transmissions, here is a précis of them.

Part 2 of 2.

Before either the Railway system or the motor truck arrived in the Casterton district (for the Railway 1884 and the motor truck officially credited to be 1924,) any objects which had to be moved from place to place were conveyed in appliances drawn by animals.

The types of goods carrying conveyances varied considerably from the humble sledge, light spring cart, heavy dray, wagonette, and finally the large 4 wheel wagon. (I once saw a bogy 6ft wheeled wagon at Wonthaggi.) These types of vehicles were drawn by either bullocks or horses in the Casterton district. Further north, and west, donkeys and camels were also used to pull the vehicles.

For the movement of people prior to rail or motor vehicles, again, an assortment of carriages was on offer: from the 2 wheeled gig, to the larger 4 wheeled buggy, through to the larger multi seated drags and covered in coaches, supplemented by Hanson cabs, a forerunner to today's taxis, these vehicles were drawn by a lighter built and faster horse and horses.

This method of land transportation existed in both city and country until around the 1910 mark when the motor vehicle in the form of passenger mode began to appear. Around our Casterton district, because of in the early days of settlement, large tracts of land were held by individuals, who in most instances had their own wagons pulled by either their own horse teams, or bullocks, and driven by their employees. As the land became under the control of the farmer with smaller acreages, so also did the carrier emerge to offer his services of transportation. These early type carriers were either small time land holders augmenting their incomes by using their horse or bullock teams pulling their wagons, or they were of the more professional types who offered a continuous service all the year around.

Prior to the Railway system arriving in Casterton, the more professional teamsters offered a service carrying produce to the port of Portland, 60 mile to the south of Casterton and returning with a load of mixed goods.

Examples of what was carried by wagon to Portland are wool predominately followed by grain, wattle bark, timber etc. etc. The return loading could be foodstuffs, furniture, roofing iron, steel, wire, etc.

The teamsters with horses were naturally faster than the plodding bullocks, but the bullocks had the advantage of being able to forage food for themselves, when unyoked, where as sustenance for the horse teams had to be either carried with them, or purchased en route. On the track from Casterton to Portland, in the days of animal transport, there were pubs sited every 8 to 10 mile, a days travel for a bullock team, a 12 to 14 day return trip from Portland.

At times 2 bullocks were needed to pull one wagon at a time up a steep hill, or through a boggy area. Horse teams of course did the trip in a faster time but had the draw back of having to have the sometimes expensive sustenance provided for them. The other advantages horse teams had over bullock teams was that they could be utilized to pull ploughs and other agricultural implements, used in cropping and harvesting.

Some of the famous drivers and Teamsters who frequented Casterton and district roadways were: Thomas Cawker, a renowned coach diver, firstly for the coaching firm of Cobb & Co and latterly on his own runs from Casterton to settlements just over the South Australian border. Fred Bilston, known far and wide in the Casterton district for his ability to shift goods and produce with his bullock team and wagon. Other bullock team owners and drivers were: Claude McNamara, Frank Richardson, Jack Outram, Alex McIntyre, Geo Grant. And again, some well remembered horse teams and their owner drivers were, the Foster Brothers, Louis Grinham, George Heaver, and of course, Sam McCombe who plied a trade locally and between Casterton and Portland, his descendants for 2 generations following were also carriers in Casterton. And finally, the White Brothers and Mother of Chetwynd, near Casterton, they identified their wagon by having White Brothers and Mother painted on the felloes, or rim of the wheels of their wagon.

James Kent 2006

(There is a wonderful painting of Claude McNamara's bullock team in the Casterton Museum).

***Society Meeting Times and Dates,
With Guest Speakers for 2006/7:***

Meetings held at the R.S.L. Rooms
Henty Street, Casterton.

Wednesday 20th September 2006 at 7.00 pm

Basil Stafford, Local/Family History Researching

Wednesday 18th October 2006 at 7.00 pm

Ross Davidson, Talk on Quarry at Wando Vale

Sunday 22nd, Visit to Quarry with Ross Davidson

Wednesday 15th November 2006 at 7.00 pm

Dinner Meeting - **Ms. Joan Hunt**

December 2006 and January 2007 - No Meeting

Wednesday 21st February 2007 at 7.00 pm

Wednesday 21st March 2007 at 7.00 pm

Wednesday 18th April 2007 at 7.00 pm

Reminder

General Meetings of the Casterton and District Historical Society will be held at 7.00 p.m. on Wednesdays from September to May

President: Jan Lier

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Any material for inclusion can be left at
P.O. Box 48 or passed to Basil Stafford or Jan Lier.

Any ideas or comments always welcome
at P.O Box 186

You can email Jan and Cheryl
via the Ballarat Genealogy Web site.

Publications for Sale

Casterton Historical Street Walk
"From Flour Mill to Glenelg Inn - \$10.00

Extracts from the Casterton and District Historical Society Inc. 1966-1996 - \$10.00

Corndale State School Honour Board Booklet \$7.00

Casterton Cenotaph WWI soldiers - \$20.00

Casterton Cenotaph WWII soldiers - \$10.00

Major Norman McDonald

Photograph Album CD - \$20.00

History in the Depths – Gallipoli – DVD - \$20.00

Vern McCallum Photographs CDs

Casterton High School - \$20.00

Vintage Tools of Trade - \$10.00

Newsletters of the Casterton and District Historical Society 2005 Booklet – Indexed \$10.00

Extracts from Gleanings – \$1.00

Contact Jan 55 752578



**Historical Society
Presentations to
ABC Horsham**

August 7th 2006

Balmoral

August 21st 2006

Coleraine

August 28th 2006

Harrow

September 4th 2006

Balmoral

September 18th 2006

Coleraine

September 25th 2006

Harrow

Note: Casterton will no longer be participating in Historical Talks as from August.

Harrow, Balmoral and possibly Coleraine will continue until November when the Talks will conclude.

An advert from the Casterton News, dated 1875

