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# Historical Happenings

*Volume 3  
Issue 2*

*March  
2007*

**Casterton and District Historical Society Inc.**

## Current Happenings

The Society is pleased to announce that a Casterton Theatre Newsreel film from 1936 has been copied on to DVD. The Society has had the film in its possession since the theatre closed in 1955. The film runs for approximately 6 minutes and shows events such as The Australia Day Carnival and the RSSAILA march past honouring the late king.

We will have the DVD on sale soon and will be producing some stills from the film.



*Casterton Theatre after closure post 1955*

## A Short History

The theatre was built in 1930 by the building contractor C.A. Anderson who was commissioned by the owner Alfred A. Lewis.

The building was of brick construction, the interior painted and the proscenium plain but for a couple of painted rectangular designs each side of the curtains. The ceiling was of pressed metal sheet. The seating capacity was 450 in stalls and a circle.

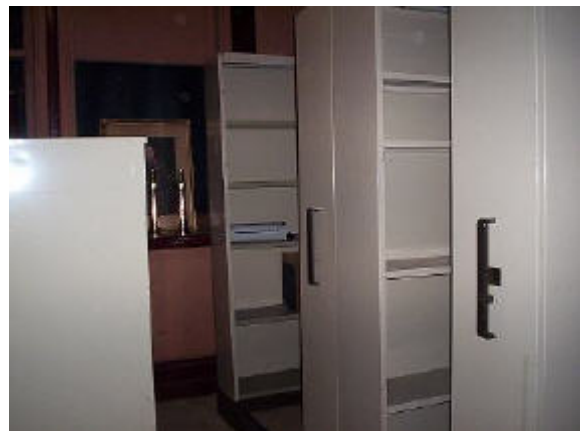
The projection room was directly under the dress circle. A fire at one time in the projection room caused the theatre to be closed for twelve months

during which time the building was rewired and new equipment was installed. The theatre operated until its closure in 1955.

Proprietors and managers of the Casterton Theatre were: 1930 Alfred A. Lewis of Richmond, Victoria, 1931 Manager, Mr. J. Lennon, 1932 to 1937 Manager, Charles Benn. Owned by the Victorian Co. Of Melbourne from 1933 to 1937. Manager from 1939 to 1952 was Jonas Faroe, owned by the Victorian Investment Co. In 1937 the theatre became known as the Casterton Bridge Theatre and in 1938 Jonas Faroe bought the theatre.

## More news:

As we said last month the R.A.C.V. Foundation has donated \$5,000.00 towards purchasing much needed storage and archival materials. The storage units arrived on Thursday 22nd February. George Taylor Stores were good enough to deliver these and the driver and his mate were extremely helpful in helping us get the cabinets into the building. On the following Sunday members of the society got together and re-arranged the furniture! The old ticket office at the railway station is now over to storage and houses the Government Gazettes, the new compactus and storage cupboards. A unit for storing the new microfilms is in the meeting room. There is still a lot more to do in terms of getting fully organised. We will keep you posted.



# The Changes in Time

## Part 14

*By Des Murphy*

After World War II, the call for goods and services was huge, especially in the farming sector. No vehicles nor machinery had been manufactured for over six years. Fencing wire and posts were not available. The world was short of food and labour.

When the service men and women returned there were job vacancies and the Government set up several boards to help people choose the employment to which they were best suited.

One of these boards was the Soldier Settlement Commission, designed to settle returned men on the land. In the period from 1945 to 1955, thousands of acres were purchased and hundreds of soldiers were settled on to farms in the area.

Most of the blocks were only semi improved and dwellings, shedding and fencing materials were provided by the Commission. The settler had to erect his own fencing.

At that time, the biggest ever land improvement programme was taking place on private land with a combination of hundreds of tons of super and grass seed being spread to improve the carrying capacity of the country.

For the production of whole milk in the dairy areas, there were factories at Casterton, Merino and Coleraine.

In 1954, thousands of acres of heath country were released for selection by the Victorian Government. Applications were accepted from eligible young persons who had the farming skills suitable for the area west of Dergholm. The selections were in lots of 800 acres.

By the end of 1955, primary production in beef, sheep and wool had increased in volume.

Des Married Joyce Harwood in 1956. They had three children; Ian, Kay and Glenda. In the 1964 the family moved from Corndale to a bigger property at Carapook.

In the period ending in 1965, production was rising steadily. The thousands of acres of improved pasture belonging to Settlers and in private hands was now coming into production, the prime lamb industry doing especially well. Wool prices were good too, being helped by the reserve price scheme. In the cattle industry, beef cattle were doing well

whilst dairying was in a dull spot. Beef bred weaners, heifers, cows, steers and bullocks were in strong demand. The beef bred weaner sales in January each year attracted buyers from three states. The dairy industry was suffering because of competition from overseas. Some dairymen were changing to veal production or buying in store cattle for fattening.

The next decade produced two years which were notable for their differing weather problems. In 1967, only twelve inches of rain was recorded. Train loads of cattle had to be sent on agistment to Dubbo and beyond and truck loads were sent to the Bourke area. Sheep were sold and breeding stock was fed on grain. Water had to be carted and grass, hay and grain prices were high. In contrast, 1972 was the wettest on record at the time. Forty one inches of rain was recorded. The country was water logged for for three months. However, the other eight years of the decade were reasonable weather wise and the ten year cycle was a good one with cattle numbers growing and the price for them holding. The cattle sales were good with the numbers penned increasing. For the fledgling dairy industry though, the drought and then water logging were enough to give the soldier settlers a hard time. Wool and lamb prices just about held their price.

From 1975 to 1985, cattle numbers were still rising owing to improvements in pasture enabling farmers to carry and fatten more cattle than before. Bullocks were slaughtered at a younger age than previously. Dairy farming would pay only if the conditions were right but the wool market stabilized well with the fine end of the market very good over the period. Lamb prices wobbled due to near drought conditions in 1982 forcing an over supply of mutton into the markets.

The ten years ending in 1995 enjoyed good rainfall, or at least a lack of severe extremes, with the lowest annual fall being 512 millimetres and the highest 801 millimetres. A reminder that in 1945, most of the heavy land was used for milk production and as we know there were three related factories in the area, now all closed. Now there were only four dairy herds left; the others replaced by beef cattle and xb ewes producing prime lambs. In this decade demand for prime lamb was strengthening with good overseas orders.

The last period I write about, 1996 to 2004, has the biggest ups and downs. Wool prices slid for four years then went up 45% remained level for two years then slid again for two years. No wonder that the wool clip is the smallest for 60 years.

Continued next month.

# The Sandford Hotels

A chance remark by John Cleary (Society Member) when I was compiling the piece on the front page about the Casterton Theatre made me pick up my ears and has resulted in the following article being put together. The remark was that the bricks used in the building of the theatre came from the Sandford Hotel. We all know the present Sandford Hotel of course but how many people know that there have been THREE hotels in Sandford? I certainly had no idea and so the discussion continued. The following article is from the "Back to Sandford" Easter 1975 booklet compiled by Ted Widdicombe.

## *The "Sandford"*

The original hotel was a wooden building, possibly the first in the township, built in 1856 by Messrs. T. Walker and J. Haggston. It was licensed in March, 1857. This building was destroyed by fire in January 1869 when it was owned by Mr. G. Southern. Fire spread from an adjacent house and several houses and shops were also burnt down or damaged.

A double-storied brick hotel was built in its place and operated until 1917 when, after a court decision, the licence was cancelled. The authorities had decided that only one hotel was necessary in Sandford and a Licenses Deprivation Court sat in Casterton to decide between The Sandford and the The Commercial, the respective licensees being George Fitzgerald and Mrs. Anne McCormack. The case was won by Mrs. McCormack, the main part of her hotel being relatively new and generally in better order. So, The Sandford was forced to close its doors. The building gradually fell into disrepair and in the early 1920s the late Mr. C. A. Anderson demolished the building and used the bricks to construct the Casterton Theatre.



*Sandford Hotel*

## *The "Caledonian Union"*

This hotel, in its original form as erected in 1857 and licensed December of that year (thus first licensed in the same year as "The Sandford") was a double-

storied brick structure built by Mr. John Scott Grant. Unfortunately, in 1872 a serious fire - the cause of which was never determined - severely damaged the building and it was necessary to remove the top storey. The ground floor with its 14 inch walls, was renovated and repaired and the hotel continued to trade until New Year's Eve, 1908, when its doors were closed. It is recorded that, on that night, the licensee, Mr. Tom Hornibrook, sold beer for



*Caledonian Union Hotel*

threepence a pint and later in the evening gave it away.

Unlike the Sandford which had a succession of owners and licensees, The Caledonian remained in the Grant family for the whole time it was in business, except for the last two years, when Mr. Hornibrook was the licensee. In fact, the original owner, Mr. J. S. Grant, was the grandfather of the present owners, Miss. Elizabeth and Mr. Ellis Loggin. The old hotel still provides them with a comfortable home and both it and the interesting outbuildings, which are probably the oldest still standing in Sandford, are in good condition. A portion of the premises was used by the Colonial Bank for a time - the only branch of a bank to operate in Sandford.

## *The "Commercial"*

The original brick hotel, which still forms the back portion of the present hotel, was built and licensed in 1872 by Mr. William Bond. In 1905, the owner/licensee, Mr. Thomas McCormack, erected new wooden additions in front of the original brick building. These rooms comprised the bar, large billiard room, a small lounge, parlour and three bedrooms.

The original building appears to have been set well



*Commercial Hotel, 1903*

back from the street but in 1893, 100 links was added to the front of all the blocks along that section of road. The hotel remained basically in the same form until the 1970s when it was remodelled extensively internally and a toilet block was added by the present owners (1975) Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Layley. A beer garden was added in that year.

Licenseses of this hotel have been William Bond (1872 - 1887), Elizabeth Mitchell (1888), Thomas McCormack (1889 - 1908), Mrs Anne McCormack (1908 - 1921), James J. Hardy (1921 - 1922), William H. Marchment (1922 - 1923), George Humphries (1923 - 1925), James S. Radcliffe (1925 - 1926), Mrs. Elizabeth Gorman (1926 - 1928) Mrs. Emily Barkwith and Mr. William Barkwith (1928 - 1929), Mrs. Flora A. Sealy (1929 - 1958), Mrs. Alice J. Norris (1958 - 1967) and Mr. and Mrs. Gerald J. Layley (1967 - ).

The hotel was owned by The Ballarat Brewing Co. from 1930 until 1967 when it was sold to Mr. and Mrs. Layley.

### ***Where Were They??***

The hotel known today as the Sandford Hotel is the site of what was known as the The Commercial. The Original Sandford (from which the bricks were taken for the theatre) was to the front of the current day fire shed. The Caledonian Union (now a private residence) was on the right hand side of the road heading from Casterton to Merino just past the junction with Sandford House Road.

## **Casterton Old Cemetery**

On Monday, 5th March 2007, a morning tea was held at the Old Cemetery on the occasion of the unveiling of the Casterton Old Cemetery Sign which marks the names of those burials which have a headstone. Their are 161 names on the sign and most of those named were pioneers of Casterton.

Among those present were members of the Friends of the Casterton Old Cemetery, Casterton and District Historical Society and representatives of the Glenelg Shire Council.

Guest Speakers were Lyn Tait, representing the Friends of Casterton Old Cemetery and Councillor Karen Stephens, representing the Glenelg Shire Council.

Lyn spoke of all the hard work that has been put in over the last nine years to restore the cemetery to its present condition from the overgrown and

dilapidated state into which it had fallen.

Mrs. Dawn Anson and Mrs. Marj Rees, who both have relatives buried in the cemetery then unveiled the new sign. This was photographed by Bob from the Casterton News and he very kindly allows us to use the photograph which is shown on the next page.

After the formalities, we all enjoyed refreshments. Many thanks to all those who supplied the necessary for the day and thanks to all those who attended.

If any readers have not been up to the Old Cemetery, it is now in lovely condition and well worth a visit.

The provision of the sign was funded through a Glenelg Shire Community Grant.

A leaflet was produced for the day by the Casterton and District Historical Society and its contents are reproduced here:

## **Old Cemetery History**

The early years of the Casterton Old Cemetery - from the founding of the town in 1846 until the signing of a public petition on 1st September 1867 - are shrouded in mystery. The earliest recorded burial bearing a headstone is that of George Wyman who died on 13th February 1858 aged 22 years.

The earliest recorded minutes of the Trustees of the Casterton Old Cemetery are those following a disastrous fire at Bond and Clancy's General Providers store on 25th May 1896 in which all the early records of burials, maps and the register were lost.

There is little doubt that many of Casterton's earliest citizens are buried here in unmarked graves. Some were too poor to afford a decent burial and are buried in pauper's graves. The remains of the Hunts, murder victims of George Waines, are buried in the old cemetery.

The "old" cemetery was officially gazetted on 6th June 1879 but strange to relate, the "new" cemetery was gazetted on 11th February 1868.

The Merino Cemetery in the Parish of Mocamboro is probably the oldest official cemetery in the Glenelg Shire as it was gazetted on 21st June 1864.

Some of our earliest pioneers - the settlers who took up the big stations - are buried in the Casterton Old Cemetery: George Robertson of Warrock and his wife Mary, John Robertson of Struan, George Carmichael one of the earliest owners of Retreat and George and Phillipa Chaffey, early owners of The Glenelg Inn.

John Carruthers, one of the shire's earliest shire

engineers, who died on 10th April 1875, aged only 43, is buried in the old cemetery as is Elijah Handley, after whom one of our streets is named. He was buried on 14th November, 1860.

William McPherson of Nangeela, who survived the “Black Thursday” bush fires of 6th February 1851 and the “Big Floods” of 1853 is buried in the old cemetery with his family. An infant daughter, Marie Josephine, was first buried in the Dunrobin Station garden. After they purchased Nangeela Station in 1857, Marie Josephine’s remains were exhumed from Dunrobin and reburied in the old cemetery in 1856. *Source: Terry Davidson records.*

mathematics. In 1877 he entered the University of Melbourne, completing his certificate in civil engineering in 1879. Cussen played for the university football and cricket teams, and was awarded a full blue for cricket in 1879. He also played football for West Melbourne and took part in amateur athletics. On graduation he joined the Victorian Railways and after a year as a draftsman went into the field with assistant engineer W. Curtois. He worked on surveys of several important lines, including Ballan to Bacchus Marsh, and reported on the feasibility of a line from Alexandra to Mansfield through the Puzzle Ranges. Cussen later recalled: 'I liked the life, and the survey camps

were comfortable. I grew as strong as a horse with the open-air life. The excessive walking spoilt me as a runner, but it seemed as if I had left athletics behind me'.

At 25 he decided to become a lawyer. He returned to the university, completing his B.A. in 1884 and the first and second years of his law degree in 1885-86 (LL.B., 1886; M.A., 1887). On 1 September 1886 he was admitted to the Victorian Bar. He read with (Sir) John Madden and occupied 35 Selborne Chambers. To supplement his earnings after graduation, he taught international law at the university; between 1890 and 1900 he also lectured in the law of obligations. He wrote legal articles and

in 1897 was reputedly the first Victorian to have an article published in the London Law Quarterly Review. He also became a reporter for the Australian Law Times and the Victorian Law Reports.

Working long hours, Cussen soon became one of the most sought after and highly paid barristers, renowned for thorough preparation, clarity of argument and sound knowledge of legal principles. He developed a wide-ranging practice, with the exception of criminal law; his engineering experience led him to specialize in local government, patent and engineering cases. He quickly emerged as a leading counsel among a strong Bar which included such men as Purves, Isaacs, Higgins, Frank Gavan Duffy, Irvine and Weigall. In 1901 and 1902 Cussen was elected to the Bar committee.

He achieved a remarkable reputation for advocacy, opinion and wit. Anecdotes abound from this period. 'It almost became a maxim that if a solicitor had a difficult case and did not consult Cussen, he was guilty of negligence'. However he never took



*Mrs. Dawn Anson, Mrs. Lyn Tait and Mrs. Marj Rees at the unveiling of the new sign. Monday, 5th March 2007.*

## People of Merino

CUSSEN, Sir LEO FINN BERNARD (1859-1933), judge, was born on 29<sup>th</sup> November 1859 at Portland, Victoria, fourth surviving son of Maurice Cussen (d.1880) and his wife Margaret, née Finn. Maurice Cussen had been head tenant at Creveen House on the Rattoo estate in County Kerry, Ireland, before migrating to Sydney in 1841. He established himself as a grocer and provision dealer in Sydney and married in May 1850. In 1854 he joined his brother-in-law at Portland, Victoria, where he set up business as a grocer and general dealer. In 1860 the family moved to the near-by township of **Merino**.

Leo was educated at the local school and, after winning a scholarship, entered Hamilton College as a boarder in 1875. He became captain of the school next year, when he matriculated with credits in

silk, preferring to remain a stuff gownsman along with others such as (Sir) Hayden Starke. While taking no part in the Federal constitutional conventions of the 1890s, he harboured some interest in politics and in 1901 stood for the House of Representatives seat of Wannon, his childhood country. S. W. Cooke soundly defeated him.

On 8<sup>th</sup> April 1890 at St Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, Cussen had married Johanna, daughter of John Bevan; they raised six sons and one daughter. In 1903 he took his wife and two sons for the first of his three trips to Europe, Great Britain and Ireland, and developed interests in church architecture, music and art.

In March 1906 (Sir) Thomas Bent's government appointed Cussen to the Victorian Supreme Court. Cabinet was divided over the matter but the appointment was warmly welcomed by bench, Bar and the press, which noted that he was a popular and genial figure with the reputation of being the 'hardest worked and perhaps highest paid of present Melbourne barristers'. His salary of £2,500 represented a considerable financial sacrifice; it was not reviewed or raised during his twenty-seven years on the bench. His work is recorded in many important judgments in the Victorian Law Reports. He was a judge for both the parties and the profession, deciding cases with insight and with just discrimination of fact and argument. He was a master at summing up to a jury and discussed and developed with precision and scholarly thoroughness legal principles involved in cases before him, thereby often setting the law on a solid basis for years ahead. In 1924, and again in 1931-32, Cussen was appointed chief justice in the absence of Irvine.

Apart from these judicial contributions, Cussen undertook massive projects of statutory consolidation for the Victorian parliament. This he did in his spare time, entirely gratuitously, and probably at the expense of his health. In 1908 he began working, almost single-handed, on the Victorian statutes. The task had twice previously been carried out by George Higinbotham, in 1865-66 and 1890, but much new legislation required attention. Cussen modernized the language of many provisions, and included many amendments and valuable and substantial annotations. The finished work, in five volumes, appeared in 1915. For this achievement, he was thanked by both Houses of the Victorian parliament.

Three years later Cussen began work on an even larger and more complex task of statutory consolidation, which culminated in the Imperial Acts

Application Act of 1922. This project involved an exhaustive and definitive examination of over 7000 English and Australian Acts dating back to the thirteenth century, to determine exactly which English and colonial Acts were applicable in Victoria. He was assisted by Professor (Sir) Harrison Moore. On completion of this work Cussen was given leave of absence to recover his health, for he had undergone surgery earlier in 1922 to remove part of the large intestine. Now Sir Leo Cussen - he had been knighted in January - he took his wife and daughter on an extensive tour of Europe.

In 1929 Cussen completed his second consolidation of Victorian statutes and presented them to the Victorian parliament for enactment. He was assisted by six barristers and acted as editor, taking responsibility for the whole work; as before, he was thanked by parliament for his services. The achievement was, however, marred by a squabble in parliament over whether an honorarium of £2,500 be paid, in addition to granting him a year's leave of absence. In the end the government deferred the grant and it was not proposed again. His leave was lengthened to two years (from August 1929), because of illness.

Cussen was a trustee from October 1916 and from September 1928 president of the Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery of Victoria. He was a member of the Felton Bequest Committee and prepared a report on the law of copyright and works of art, which unfortunately has been lost. He was a member of the law faculty of the University of Melbourne for forty-three years and from 1902 a member of the university council. He was also a member of the Council of Legal Education and vice-president of the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Research. As president of the Melbourne Cricket Club from 1907 he was noted for his 'tact and kindness as an administrator' and his ability to preserve harmony and goodwill. At the turn of the century he had regularly represented the Bar in annual cricket matches; as his sons grew up he enjoyed playing cricket with them and with their friends from near-by Xavier College in an adjacent paddock. He followed with interest his sons' sporting careers at school and university. He belonged to the Melbourne, Yorick and University clubs.

On 17<sup>th</sup> May 1933 Cussen died suddenly at his home in Hawthorn. He had been sitting in court only two days before. A huge public funeral and procession followed, with Archbishop Mannix presiding at pontifical Mass in St Patrick's Cathedral. He was survived by his wife and children. Of his six sons,

one died in boyhood, one became a distinguished Melbourne physician and the others prominent lawyers. In 1964 the Sir Leo Cussen chair of law was created at Monash University and in 1972 the Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education was founded in Melbourne. (Sir) Robert Menzies, at Cussen's death, described him as 'one of the great judges of the English-speaking world'. Members of the law profession stressed his deep learning 'unaccompanied by pedantry', his soundness of judgment, dignity of demeanour, humanity, natural courtesy and sense of public duty. Sir Owen Dixon considered it an extraordinary error by governments not to have appointed him chief justice of the High Court of Australia or of the Victorian Supreme Court.

Source: [www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A080205b.htm](http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A080205b.htm)

## Enquiry Section

We have had an enquiry from Peter Ryan of Kalorama, asking for information on any or all of the Cussen family and Maurice Cussen, Glenelg Shire Councillor in particular. Especially, we would like any photographs that may exist.

The parents were Maurice and Margaret Cussen (nee Finn), Portland, Merino, Chetwynd area 1860 - 1880

The children were,

- (1) Kate: married Robert Fulton of Merino.
- (2) John: local auctioneer, married Elizabeth Shoobridge in 1880.
- (3) Maurice: Glenelg Shire Councilor 1870's.
- (4) Leo: became Sir Leo Cussen.
- (5) Gerard.
- (6) Agnes.
- (7) Margaret: married Jim Sprigg.

Please reply to the newsletter (details on back page) or:

Peter Ryan, PO Box 25, Kalorama 3766.

Ph 03 97281407

Email [possum1@hotmail.net.au](mailto:possum1@hotmail.net.au)

Thanking you in anticipation.

## Calendar of Events

**March** 10th, 11th, 12th - Scanning Historic Photographs and Exhibition with Vern McCallum, Casterton Community Museum 11.00 am to 7.00 pm Saturday and Sunday 11 am to 3 pm Monday.

**March** 25th - Field Trip to Nareen, Tarrayoukyan and Wando Heights - Identification of former State School sites project.

**April** 22nd - Field Trip to Carapook, Bruk Bruk, Muntham and Sandford - Identification of former State School sites project.

**May** 5th and 6th - Scanning Historic Photographs and Exhibition with Vern McCallum, Sandford Hotel 10.00 am to 4.00 pm Saturday, 10.00 am to 3.00 pm Sunday.

**May** 19th - Annual Dinner - Albion Hotel - 100th anniversary of current building.

**May** 27th - Field Trip to Brimboal, Wando and Powers Creek - Identification of former State School sites project.

**June** 18th - General Meeting - Sandford Hotel - Guest speaker Trish Martin (new owner).

**July** 16th - AGM, RSL Rooms, Casterton, 2 pm Guest speaker TBC

**August** 20th - General Meeting 2 pm Merino Hotel - Guest speaker TBC

**August** 25th and 26th - Vern McCallum Historic Photographic Exhibition at Digby.

**September** 23rd - Field trip to Henty, Wurt Wurt Koort, Merino Downs, Glenorchy and Merino - Identification of former State School sites project.

**October** 21st - Field trip to Grassdale, Paschendale and Tahara - Identification of former State School sites project.

**November** 17th and 18th - Back to Sandford weekend with scanning sessions and Exhibition Vern McCallum.

**November** 21st - End of year dinner - Sandford Hotel - 7 pm Guest Speaker TBC

***Society Meeting Times and Dates,  
With Guest Speakers for 2007:***  
(guest speakers have not yet been finalised)

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Meetings held at the R.S.L. Rooms  
Henty Street, Casterton.\*  
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Wednesday 21st March 2007 at 7.00 pm  
Wednesday 18th April 2007 at 7.00 pm  
Wednesday 16th May 2007 at 7.00 pm

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Monday 18th June 2007 at 2.00 pm  
(\* at the Sandford Hotel \*)

Monday 16th July 2007 at 2.00 pm (AGM)

Monday 20th August 2007 at 2.00 pm  
(\* at the Merino Hotel \*)

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Wednesday 19th September at 7.00 pm  
Wednesday 17th October at 7.00 pm  
Wednesday 21st November at 7.00 pm  
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We will publish a reminder in April and May  
about the change over to winter meeting times.

**President:** Jan Lier  
**Publicity Officer:** Basil Stafford  
**Secretary:** Cheryl Elmes  
**Treasurer:** Patricia Pitkin

**Contacts:**  
Cheryl Elmes and Jim Kent  
P.O. Box 48, Casterton, Victoria 3311

**Newsletter Layout:** Alistair Boyle  
P.O. Box 186, Casterton, Victoria, 3311

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 (03) 5581 - 2743 (note change of  
number)

## Enquiry Section

We have received another enquiry, this time from  
Kate Brial of Queensland. She would like infor-  
mation on George Carmichael (buried old Caster-  
ton Cemetery with two daughters) & family from  
"Retreat". His death certificate shows that he was  
born in Lanark, Scotland, c.1818. He married  
Mary Frazer in Melbourne 1850. She was born on  
the Isle of Mull, Argyllshire, Scotland.

She would be extremely grateful to know if there  
are any photographs of George and Mary or their  
family.

The Historical Society and the Glenelg Shire  
Council would also be grateful to have  
photographs of George Carmichael and Maurice  
Cussen.

## A Very Big Thank You

To all those who supported the Newsletter in  
February by finding a dollar donation. It is much  
appreciated.