

THE
CYCLOPEDIA OF TASMANIA.

VOL. II.

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THE
CYCLOPEDIA OF TASMANIA
(ILLUSTRATED).

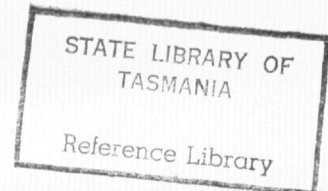
Vol. II.

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An Historical and
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ENGRAVED BY S. WILMOT, LAUNCESTON.

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Commercial Review.
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DESCRIPTIVE AND BIOGRAPHICAL, FACTS, FIGURES, AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

AN EPITOME OF PROGRESS:
BUSINESS MEN AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

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TASMANIA.

INTRODUCTORY NOTICE.



IN introducing THE CYCLOPEDIA OF TASMANIA to the notice of our numerous subscribers and the public generally, the Compilers desire to state that the object of the Work is not to give an exhaustive general description of the colony, as there is ample literature on that subject already in existence, but rather to supply detailed information in regard to persons, places, industries, etc., not to be found elsewhere. So far as Tasmania is concerned, the idea is a novel one, and, as will be seen from the following pages, there can be scarcely any difference of opinion as to its value and effectiveness from every point of view. While every district in the island will be treated as a whole, each part of it and each community will be described in detail, and the information thus afforded should be of singular and exceptional interest, as well as of value, to Tasmanians themselves, and also prove of great advantage in attracting the attention of persons in the old country or other parts of the Empire who are in search of a suitable colony in which to settle. The descriptions and illustrations will present the colony in an aspect which, while true in itself, is but little known even to many Tasmanians, and still less to dwellers outside its gates.

More than 250 years have elapsed since the famous Dutch navigator, Abel Jansz Tasman, discovered this noble island, but for more than a century afterwards it was unvisited by Europeans, and remained in a state of nature. French and English navigators afterwards made their appearance, and as the former seemed inclined, about one hundred years ago, to "make a settlement" here, the British Government decided to anticipate them; and accordingly, in August, 1803, Lieutenant Bowen was despatched from Sydney with a few convicts to take possession. Arriving in the Derwent in due course, he fixed the site of the new settlement on the spot now known as Risdon; but later on the settlement was shifted to where the flourishing city of Hobart now stands. There is no necessity to trace here the ups and downs of the infant colony, but it may be said that, in spite of many drawbacks, Tasmania has made good and substantial progress, and that the outlook for the immediate future is bright beyond the anticipations of even the most sanguine.

As to the history of the island, perhaps the two events most worthy of note in this connection were the introduction of the merino sheep in 1820 and the cessation of the transportation system in 1853—the one leading to the establishment of the pastoral industry, which was until quite recently the staple of the colony; and the other purging the community of an evil of ever-increasing magnitude, and one that received, as it merited, the condemnation of the great bulk of the people of the colonies.

The total area of Tasmania, including its islands, is 26,215 square miles, or 16,788,600 acres, of which not more than about 5,000,000 acres have been alienated from the Crown. The population, according to the latest return kindly furnished by the Government Statistician, amounts to only 170,000; and as the island is nearly as large as Scotland, and its capacity for carrying population infinitely greater, there can be no doubt of a bright and prosperous future before it, no matter what temporary obstacles may be met with in the path of progress. Since the opening up of the West Coast Mineral Fields, there has been a great increase in the population of the island as well as in the general revenue; and should the present "boom" continue, as there seems at present every likelihood of it doing, Tasmania will go ahead at a much faster rate of progress than has characterised her past, and, mayhap, take her place on equal grounds with the most advanced colonies of the group.

The climate of Tasmania has long been the theme of favourable comment by visitors from all parts of the world, and there is no doubt that the title of "The Sanatorium of the South" has been well earned. The scenery also is varied and beautiful to a degree rarely surpassed; and therefore it is not surprising that tourists flock to

Introductory Notice.

Tasmania every summer from all parts of the mainland to enjoy the cool atmosphere and balmy breezes which are almost a certainty in at least the southern part of the island. The influx of visitors is becoming greater each year, and as the Tourists' Association has lately developed a spirit of enterprise and progress in pushing the claims of the colony in this direction, which have been too long neglected in the past, there is every likelihood that the number of visitors will be largely increased in the future.

Politically the island is much the same as the mainland communities. We have our Governor, Executive Council, and two Houses of Parliament. The constitution was settled by the Act 18 Victoria No. 17, under which both Houses are elective, and, on the whole, judging by past experience, fairly represent the bulk of the people. That this is so is proved by the fact that there is rarely any very "burning" question in our midst, and in many instances the same members are returned again and again for the constituency for which they were first elected. We, in Tasmania, may be somewhat "slow" and conservative, as asserted by some of our neighbours, but all things considered we have done very well, and on the whole have very little to complain of in regard to our political system. The Legislative Council is composed of eighteen members, who are entitled to the designation of "Honourable," and who hold their seats for a period of six years and then retire by effluxion of time. They must be not less than thirty years of age. The franchise for the Council is as follows:—Electors must be twenty-one years of age, natural born or naturalised subjects of the Crown, and possessing either a freehold estate at £15 per annum, or be the occupant of property of the value of £50 per annum, or have a degree of some university, or are medical practitioners, or are in holy orders, or are officers in the army and navy not on active service. The members receive remuneration at the rate of £100 per annum.

The House of Assembly consists of thirty-seven members, who in the ordinary course occupy their seats for three years, the only exception to this being when a dissolution takes place. The qualification at present is:—An elector must be twenty-one years of age, owner or occupier of property of any value, or have an income of £40 a year. The members of the Assembly receive £100 a year as remuneration.

To show that we are not, in political legislation at least, as slow as some people would like to think, it may be said that we have been the pioneers in introducing the "Hare" system of voting at Parliamentary elections, which has been tried in the cities of Hobart and Launceston. The result is regarded as so satisfactory that it is probable the system will be extended to other districts in the colony, when the reform in our electoral system generally is made.

Socially, as well as politically, we are a free and contented people, and it may be added, if our record in the future, in these respects, be as satisfactory as it has been in the past, the colony will have little cause to be other than satisfied.

In conclusion, it only remains to be said that *THE CYCLOPEDIA OF TASMANIA* will be a record and a pictorial reflection of the colony of which we feel sure Tasmanians will have no reason to be ashamed.

ERRATA.

VOL. I.

Page 57 (Sir Richard Dry), lines 4, 5, and 6, *for* "Born at Elphin, near Launceston, on the 15th June," *read* "Born at Launceston, on the 20th September"; line 9, *for* "Campbelltown," *read* "Kirklands, Macquarie River"; line 19, *for* "Franklin," *read* "Eardley Wilmot"; line 52, *for* "died on the 2nd August," *read* "died on the 1st August."

Page 397, *for* "Arthur James Francomb," *read* "Arthur James Frankcomb."

Page 454 (Wm. Bath Gatehouse), *for* "Wincarton," *read* "Wincanton."

Page 587, *for* J. and S. Geeves are members of the Geeveston Road Trust," *read* "J. W. and W. G. Geeves."

VOL. II.

Page 88 (W. H. Ferrall), *for* "a member of the I.O.O.F., M.U., for over four years," *read* "thirty-four."

Page 146 (R. Driscoll), *for* "daughter of the Hon. Jas. McCall," *read* "Hon. John McCall."

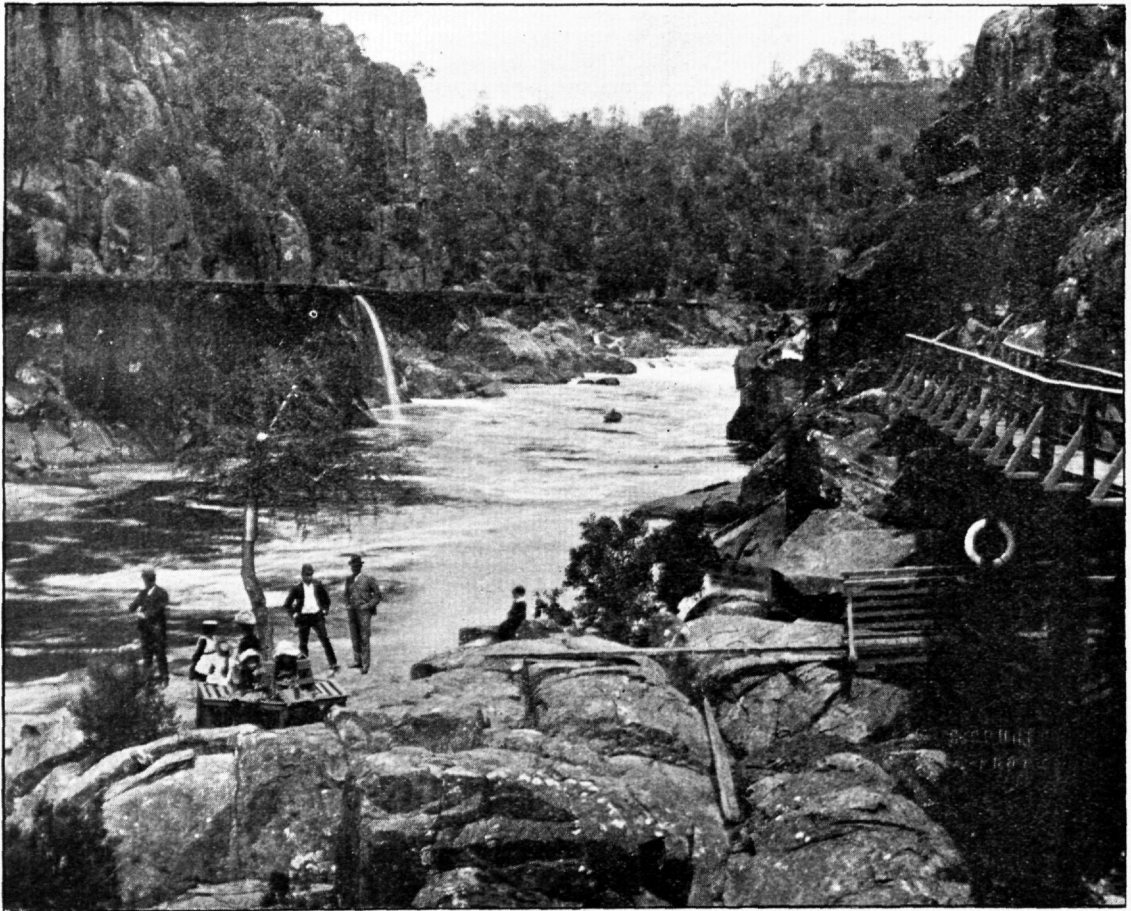
Page 157 (J. W. Wyett), *for* "The eldest son, George Boyster, assists in the management," *read* "George Bagster."

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Launceston.

LAUNCESTON, the second city in Tasmania,—but first in commercial importance, on account of its position as the centre of the principal agricultural, pastoral, and mining districts of the island—stands forty-two miles inland, at the confluence of the North and South Esk Rivers, which, united, form the Tamar. The city is pleasantly situated on a plain 3340 acres in extent, hemmed in by hills on two sides, and, although it does not lay claim to any great natural beauties within itself, yet it possesses a surrounding landscape perhaps unrivalled for beauty in any of the Australian colonies. The city proper, at its last census (1891), contained a population of 17,258 persons, and with its suburbs 23,000. It is well drained, dry, and healthy, its water supply is magnificent, and its lighting with combined electricity and gas is unequalled. Its streets and footpaths are well kept, the Cataract Hill providing an unlimited supply of bluestone for the purpose. The buildings are mostly brick faced with cement, and many of them are very ornamental, the Public Buildings, Post and Telegraph Offices, and Albert Hall being amongst the largest, while the business premises and private dwellings compare favourably with those of older and more pretentious cities. The Mechanics' Institute contains over 20,000 volumes, and the Museum and Art Gallery attracts



S. SPURLING

CATARACT GORGE, FROM WHIRLPOOL.

numerous visitors. Launceston can boast of over 100 acres of public parks and squares, and some of them are beautifully laid out. The many beauty spots within close proximity to the city are well worthy a visit, and a Tourists' Association lately formed is doing its best by issuing a guide-book, having finger-posts erected, and instituting cheap drives, to make the city as attractive as possible for the numerous visitors that annually arrive from the sister colonies. So much by way of introduction to the city. We must now sketch its rise and progress, extending over little short of a century.

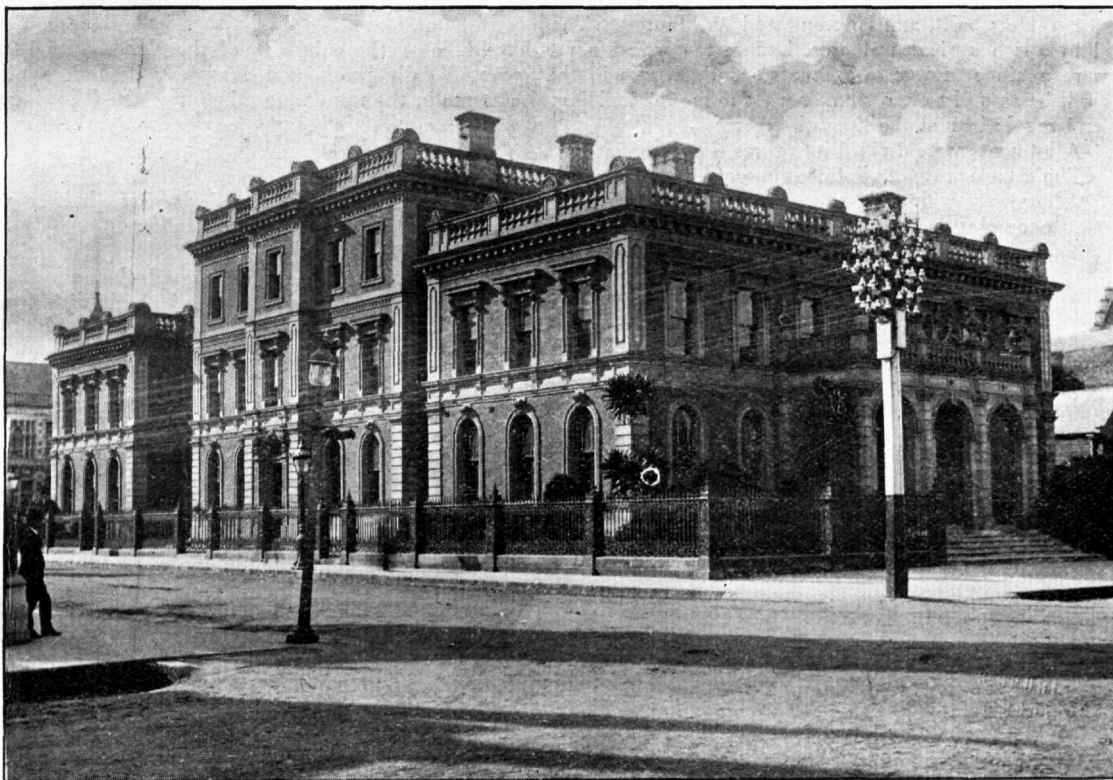
HISTORY OF LAUNCESTON.

(By ERNEST WHITFIELD.)

EARLY DAYS.

A SKETCH of the early days of Launceston must have a certain amount of interest for those who have spent their lives in it, and should be, also, pleasant reading to the casual visitor. In the first instance it will be necessary to go back in our history and see what it was that led up to the founding of our city. On the 11th November, 1804, Colonel Paterson arrived at Port Dalrymple from Sydney, and landing at Outer Cove (now George Town) formally took possession of the northern part of the island on behalf of His Majesty King George III. On the 28th of the same month, accompanied by Surgeon Mountgarret, Ensign Piper, and a guard of privates of the New South Wales Corps, he started on an excursion up the river in the armed tender "Lady Nelson," and in due time anchored at the confluence of the two rivers; to the one flowing down the cataract he gave the name of North Esk, and to the other South Esk (a few years after the names were reversed), and the Tamar he named out of compliment to Philip Gidley King, Lieutenant-Governor of New South Wales, whose birthplace was on the English stream of that name. Colonel Paterson remained several days exploring the country round about, and was much pleased with what he saw; the Cataract Gorge he described as "picturesque beyond description," and then returned to Outer Cove. The whole of the circumstances which led to his choice of the western arm as a place for his settlement need not be related here, suffice it to say that he fixed upon a site there and named it York Town, and by March, 1805, most of his people were settled on it. After a few months' trial, however, the place was found most unsuitable, and Colonel Paterson resolved to move to the junction of the Esk Rivers. With this object he sent Captain Winroe and Sergeant Dell, with a few men, in a boat, with instructions to mark out the site of a town to be called Launceston, after the chief town of Cornwall, in England. The party landed on the rocks where Mr. Ritchie's mill now stands, near the Cataract Bridge. Here they camped for six or seven days, doing what was necessary in the way of exploring, and then returned to York Town. Shortly after this Sergeant Dell was again sent, with three privates and some prisoners, to erect some necessary buildings. A block-house was first erected, and the spot chosen was the present site of the Brisbane Hotel, on account of its being level ground and rather less timber upon it than other places. Sergeant Dell resided in Launceston for many years, and died about the year 1867, at the ripe old age of 102 years. He was wont to relate many interesting events of the early days, and amongst other things, stated that the banks of the Tamar were covered with ti-tree, and described the scrub over the greater portion of the present site of the city as being almost impenetrable. The second Government building to go up was a "tench," or prisoners' barracks, and this was built where Trinity Church now stands. At this same time a track was cut from the block-house to the river, about where George Street is, there being also a blind creek running the whole of the distance. By March, 1806, Colonel Paterson was enabled to remove his headquarters from York Town; but this first settlement was not entirely deserted for some time. Round the block-house, at Launceston, there gradually sprang up other buildings, such as a constables' station and officers' quarters. But the place made no decided move ahead until the year 1810, when a number of settlers arrived from Norfolk Island. The first vessel to arrive here from there being the ship "Porpoise," which had a slight mishap in striking a rock near George Town, and so gave the name to the Porpoise Rock. At this time Launceston consisted of only five skillions and one cottage, and one or two bark huts outside the buildings previously mentioned. During 1810 and 1811 one of the Norfolk Island settlers has recorded that no rain fell for several months, and that in some places the South Esk River was scarcely running. A great deal of the stock died, and kangaroo had to be hunted for, and rations had to be drawn from the Commissariat stores. Kangaroo flesh was being delivered at the military stores, for which the Government paid 1s. 6d. per lb. Colonel Paterson left Launceston for Sydney in December, 1808. Van Diemen's Land had in 1804 been divided by the Lieutenant-Governor of New South Wales into two counties, Cornwall and Buckingham, which were entirely separate from one another, and under separate Governors; so that in Colonel Paterson the northern part of the Island had a Governor of its own. But this state of things only existed up to the year 1812, when the following *Gazette* notice appeared, dated 25th May, 1812:—"His Excellency commands and directs that the settlement of Port Dalrymple shall become a dependency on that of Hobart Town from and after the 30th day of the next month of June. (Signed) Lachlan Macquarie. By command of His Excellency, H. C. Antill, Major of Brigade." Captain Townson followed Colonel Paterson as Lieutenant-Governor, and after him Captain Kemp, then Captain Brabyn, and following him again Major Gordon, who arrived in April, 1810. This latter officer had a very painful experience during his term of office, the particulars of which have been handed down to us by Mr. J. E. Calder. They are as follows:—"Major Gordon, the Lieutenant-Governor, became during his stay here partially insane from sunstroke, and it so happened that at the very same time a person named McHugo, who had just arrived at Launceston as owner and supercargo of a vessel, was also, strange to say, smitten by sunstroke and became deranged; in fact he became much madder than Gordon, but there was method in his madness. On landing from his ship, he represented himself to be a military officer of noble birth, assuming the title of General Count McHugo, and stated that he had been ordered to visit Launceston by the Government of India in order that he might enquire into and, if necessary, redress the numerous grievances of which at that time the soldiery had too much reason to complain, and of which he had probably heard some rumours elsewhere. The man's impudence, the airs of authority he gave himself, and his plausible way of talking proved to be irresistible. Not only did he impose upon civilians, but upon the military who composed the garrison, and the General was everywhere received with the deference and respect due to his exalted rank in the army and his aristocratic descent. The madman played his part so well, it is said, that the command of the place was actually surrendered to him for about a week, the military transferring their allegiance to him completely." All this may read like a romance, but it threatened at one time to have a tragic ending. General Count McHugo actually issued his peremptory orders for the arrest of Lieutenant-Governor Major Gordon, and, incredible as it may appear, the Major was placed under restraint by his own soldiers, who, perhaps, were not sorry to have the opportunity of paying off old scores. Meanwhile the madman instituted a solemn enquiry into the conduct of his prisoner as regards the hardships and sufferings which his men were alleged to have experienced at his hands. "On the conclusion of the investigation," says Mr. Calder, "he, McHugo,

actually sentenced Major Gordon to be hanged ; and hanged he would have been sure enough but for the timely return to his quarters of a young subaltern named Lyttleton who had been away on leave. This gentleman, who afterwards became police magistrate of Launceston, at once arrested the pseudo-General and sent him back to his ship, and he left the colony directly. Captain Ritchie was Lieutenant-Governor after Major Gordon, and then in 1812 the colony coming under one Government, Launceston and the surrounding districts were granted a military Commandant and two civil magistrates, who were also officers under Government. There was also a surgeon and his assistant, a commissariat officer, and generally a detachment of two officers and fifty men. About this period Government became dissatisfied with the sight of the northern town, and the Government buildings, such as they were, had been allowed to fall into decay. In 1816 George Town was



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PUBLIC BUILDINGS, LAUNCESTON.

founded and public buildings were erected, and by May, 1819, Government headquarters were removed from Launceston. *Re* this removal, Mr. W. C. Wentworth, in his "History of New South Wales," published 1819, says as follows :—"The Tamar has sufficient depth of water as far as Launceston for vessels of 150 tons burthen, but the navigation of this river is very intricate, by reason of the banks and shallows with which it abounds ; and it has been at length prudently resolved to remove the seat of Government nearer the entrance to Port Dalrymple. A town called George Town has been for the last three years in a state of active preparation, and it is probable that the Commandant, and indeed the entire civil and military establishments of this settlement have by this time removed to it. In this case the greater part of the population of Launceston will soon follow. This desertion of its inhabitants will considerably diminish the value of landed property in that town, and consequently be productive of great loss to them ; but there can be no doubt that the change of the seat of Government will in the event materially contribute to the prosperity of the settlement in general. This abandonment, therefore, or rather intended abandonment, of the old town, has been dictated by the soundest principles of policy and justice ; but although the equity of the maxim, that the interests of the few should cede to the good of the many, is incontrovertible, it is nevertheless to be hoped that some means will be contrived of indemnifying the inhabitants of Launceston for the great injury which they will suffer from the removal of the seat of Government to George Town."

The civil establishment at the time of the removal consisted of the following :—Commandant, Brevet-Major James Stewart, 46th Regiment ; Assistant Chaplain, Rev. John Youl ; Surgeon, Mr. Jacob Mountgarret ; Assistant Surgeon, Mr. John Smith ; Superintendent of Government Herds, Mr. David Rose ; Inspector of Government Public Works, Mr. William Elliot Leith ; Storekeeper, Mr. Richard Dry ; Master of the Public School, Mr. Thomas McQueen ; Acting Master Carpenter, Mr. Richard Sydes ; Magistrates, Brevet-Major James Stewart and Mr. Thomas Archer.

In 1821 Major-General Macquarie, Governor of New South Wales and its dependencies, made a tour of inspection through the settlements of Van Diemen's Land. In May that year he visited George Town, Lieut.-Col. Cimetiere being then Commandant. In his report he expressed himself "as being agreeably surprised at beholding the very considerable progress lately made in the erection of the more immediately requisite public buildings at this new station ;" he found, he says, "already completed, the Commandant's house, quarters for the civil and military officers, a commodious parsonage house, a gaol, a guard-house, and a temporary provision store : there is likewise a temporary chapel, together with a large

schoolhouse in progress, and nearly completed." He goes on to say, "The situation of George Town is not only beautiful, but also admirably adapted for all purposes of trade, being situated on the banks of a river navigable for ships of large burthen, and but a short way removed from the sea in Bass Straits: it has also the advantage of a beautiful supply of fresh water from springs in its immediate neighbourhood." Still quoting from the Governor's report, we find that he returned to Launceston overland, inspecting the road between the two places. On arrival at Launceston he found the original public buildings in such a state of dilapidation and decay, as to be altogether incapable of being repaired, while at the same time such buildings are indispensable, and gave orders for the following to be forthwith erected, namely—a gaol, a military barrack (now invalid depot), an hospital, a commissariat store and granary, a barrack for one military officer, and a barrack for an assistant surgeon; the only good building for the public service being confined to a schoolhouse and temporary chapel, which has been lately built, and is strong and substantial. There can be but very little doubt that had George Town been surrounded by a rich agricultural area, Launceston would never have become the chief city of the North. In 1824 headquarters were again removed to Launceston, which was in that year officially proclaimed a township. Before proceeding further, it will be as well to know under what terms the building allotments in the town were taken up; the following extracts from the land regulations at the time will show:—

1. Allotments were divided into three classes or rates.
2. The class or rate of allotment chosen to be determined by Government.
3. Allotments of first class, one acre and not exceeding three acres; allotments of second class, one half acre and not exceeding one acre; allotments of third class, a quarter acre and not exceeding half an acre.
4. The extent in either class to depend upon its remoteness from centre of town.
5. On first class allotment house to be built with frontage of not less than 60 feet; on second class allotment house to be built with frontage of not less than 35 feet; on third class allotment house to be built with frontage of not less than 15 feet.
6. Owner required to make footpath 9 feet wide on the side or sides of his allotment next any street, and enclose allotment with a good fence within six months.
7. Must commence to build within six months after location order is given, keeping front in 12 feet from the street.
8. On first class allotments buildings to the value of £1000 to be erected; on second class allotments buildings to the value of £500 to be erected; on third class allotments buildings to the value of £200 to be erected.
9. If all conditions are complied with in a specified time, he shall be entitled to a grant for the first and second class, subject to the payment of ninepence per rod per annum; and for an allotment of the third class to a lease for twenty years at sixpence per rod per annum.

There is no record to show who were the first to take up allotments in Launceston; a few only of the earlier ones are known. Richard White and — Whittle (afterward of the White Hills) took up a large allotment, extending in Brisbane Street from the present Bank of Australasia to the right-of-way at Cope's (formerly Wade's); it included what is now the Quadrant, and extended as far as Mr. A. J. Hall's premises. White erected the Launceston Hotel in 1822, and Whittle built himself a wattle and daub hut on the present site of the St. John Street cab stand. Brisbane Street was for a long time called "Dicky White's" Street. White and Whittle were comrades, and had come from Norfolk Island together. When the town was surveyed they gave up a portion of their property, so that St. John Street might be continued. It will be seen at the present day that that portion from the bank to Mr. A. J. Hall's is narrower than the rest. The Launceston Hotel was a small wooden building with a verandah. White also erected an auction mart on the corner, and on the other side of his hotel he built himself a private residence (Mayhead's shop occupies the site now); but while he was keeping the hotel, let it to Captain Ritchie, who was then trading between Launceston and Sydney; his stable and coach-house, about the entrance to the Quadrant, and the rest of the allotment was turned into a garden. White was a great sporting man. He leased his hotel after a time to Dan Judson, and built a private residence near the racecourse, occupied at the present time by Mr. C. A. Dunning. After White's death the Brisbane Street property passed into the hands of the Clayton family, who sold the hotel and auction mart to William Carpenter, and afterwards formed the Quadrant. The Launceston Hotel was not the first building of that kind erected in the town; the Black Swan, built in 1820, and kept by G. Burgess, an old whaler, was the first; it stood on the corner of Brisbane and Wellington Streets, and was afterward known as the Wilmot Arms, since pulled down. In 1820 Mr. Jonathan Griffiths arrived from Sydney in his own vessel, the "Maid of Richmond." He brought with him his three sons, James, John, and William; they first squatted down on the present site of the Tamar Brewery, and clearing some land between William and Brisbane Streets, put it under the plough. John was perhaps the most enterprising of this family; he built the dwelling-house, stores, and flour-mill, a block of buildings running through from William Street to the Esplanade, forming a part of the premises now occupied by the Bischoff Smelting Works, and upon the spot where the furnaces now stand Mr. Griffiths built and launched several large vessels—notably the brigs "William" and "Henry," and the barque "Sydney Griffith" (400 tons), and several other smaller vessels; he also carried on a large business in whaling, being the owner of several large whaling ships. Another energetic settler was John Pascoe Fawcner, who came out with Colonel Collins' expedition in 1803. He came to Launceston from Hobart Town in 1819, and engaged in the timber trade. In 1824 he built the Cornwall Hotel in Cameron Street, and in September that year the following advertisement appeared in the *Hobart Town Gazette*, "Cornwall House, Launceston. The proprietor of this new establishment having finished it in a superior style for the accommodation of genteel company, has six rooms to let, with board, if required. The upper rooms command a fine view of the town and shipping, and the building is the only two-story house in Launceston.—John Fawcner." He took up the ground on the Elphin Road, extending from High Street to where Mr. David Ritchie now resides. Here he kept a market garden, and in his advertisement stated he had imported a variety of seeds, plants, and trees, at very great expense, from America, Great Britain, and the Cape of Good Hope. His list of trees comprised fourteen varieties. In 1829 he started the *Launceston Advertiser*. Part of his old printing house is now standing in Mr. S. E. Wilmot's garden. Ricketts, the gardener, at one time resided there, Fawcner's private residence being on the present site of Mr. M. E. Robinson's house. He was a most enterprising man, and was at the same time butcher, baker, general storekeeper, and coach proprietor, running a conveyance between Launceston and Norfolk Plains. He instituted a

circulating library, gave instruction in French, and also acted as lawyer, pleading in the Court of Requests, his advertisement showing that he conducted cases for 6s., where the amount sued for did not exceed £3; over that sum, ten per cent. In doubtful cases, full particulars in writing will be required. All court fees and commission had to be paid down, or the cases would be unattended to." In 1821 Theodore Bryant Bartley came to Launceston; he was Under-Sheriff at first, then Controller of Customs, his office being where the Corporation Waterworks yard is at present: he was well known in after years as an ardent politician and philanthropist. The Towers brothers came in the following year. They were an enterprising family. James Towers built the year he arrived the Caledonian Distillery, at Ravenswood. Hence the name "Distillery Creek." Here James Towers manufactured whisky, and sold it in Launceston at 8s. per gallon; later on he opened a brewery in Lyttleton Street, near what was then known as the town ditch. The other brother, Robert Towers, erected a windmill on the hill which for many years, and even now, bears the name. It stood close to the present site of Mr. Arthur Green's residence, and was built in 1826. There were no carts then, and farmers were to be seen carrying their wheat either on their backs or in wheelbarrows. The first miller was John Heed, who afterwards had a nursery garden in High Street. The hill, at the time the mill was built, was covered with thick wattle scrub and gum-trees, and it was no uncommon thing for people to be lost upon it. The first private dwelling erected there was built by Mr. Hazlewood, and now forms part of Miss Stewart's residence, "Grandville." In 1823 Messrs. James and Thomas Reiby came to Launceston. James Reiby started business not far from where the Marine Board Office now stands, and from his store a causeway of stone



GENERAL POST OFFICE, LAUNCESTON.

led to low-water mark, communication between the two sides of the river being effected here by a punt, the ferryman being John Daniells, who afterwards kept the Ferry House Hotel, where Tynan's Hotel stands, at the corner, near the bridge. About the same time as the Reibys, came Mr. William Effingham Lawrence. He came out in his own vessel, the "Lord Liverpool," and on arriving at George Town, proceeded direct to Hobart Town to apply for land. He succeeded in securing the estate known as "Formosa," on the Lake River, and 30 acres on the western suburb of Launceston, extending from the Tamar River along the foot of Cataract Hill as far as Balfour Street, the eastern boundary being somewhere in a line with the present Margaret Street. He fenced this latter block in, and planted two acres of it as a vineyard; but the inhabitants, thinking

it an encroachment on their rights, petitioned Lieutenant-Colonel Sorell on the subject, and the land was resumed by the Crown, a larger piece at the back of Windmill Hill being given in exchange ; this land is known to this day as Lawrence's Paddock. J. W. Bell, the father of the well-known auctioneer, came out with Mr. Lawrence, and established himself at the south-east corner of Charles and York Streets ; here W. T. Bell was born in 1829. In 1824 the foundation-stone of the first church, St. John's, was laid ; prior to this, with the exception of a few scattered houses in Brisbane Street, the town did not reach beyond Cameron Street. Even in 1827 people talked about going a considerable distance out of town to see the new church, which was then nearly complete. In 1825 there were many signs of prosperity. The *Gazette* informs us that there were seven new public house licenses issued. The houses were The Black Bull, Caledonian, Red Lion, Rose and Thistle, Jolly



S. SPURLING

ST. JOHN STREET, LAUNCESTON.

Sailor, Commercial Tavern, and Help me through the World. The last mentioned stood in Brisbane Street, on the present site of Mr. R. D. Richards' establishment. It had a large swinging signboard, on one side of which was depicted the world, with a man's head and shoulders apparently coming through it, and on the reverse, the world again, with the heels and hinder parts of the man, with the words "Help me through the world" beneath. Several well-known men connected with Launceston history arrived during the twenties, besides those already mentioned, namely :—William Barnes, who had the Port Dalrymple Brewery, at the northern end of Margaret Street ; in 1822 came Isaac Sherwin ; then in 1826 Henry Reed, John Ward Gleadow, and George Hobbler. This latter gentleman engaged in farming on the North Esk, built a house at Kellafaddy, and erected at his own expense a bridge over the North Esk, which has ever since borne his name. He brought with him a pure Devon cow and a few sheep. Many of the pure Devons now in the island are descended from his famous cow "Fairmaid." In 1827 John Fawns arrived, and very shortly afterwards commenced brewing in a small shed near the river bank. There was very little communication between Launceston and Hobart Town in those days ; the mail carrier had two donkeys, one of which he rode, and on the other he strapped the mail-bags. He carried a horn, which he blew on entering a township or nearing a farmhouse. There were no postage stamps ; letters were marked three or four in red or black to denote how much the party receiving had to pay before delivery. This was the plan adopted up to the year 1854. To receive an answer to a letter from England in twelve months was considered good time then. After 1826 Launceston went ahead rapidly, whaling and other industries being established. In that year the town was properly surveyed and mapped out by Surveyor H. W. H. Smythe. In 1827 the Rev. James Norman arrived to take charge of St. John's Church, after the death of the Rev. John Youl. There was no cottage for himself and family, and he was allowed to occupy Government Cottage, which then stood in Cameron Street east, close to where Affleck's mill now stands. In the following year the Rev. W. H. Browne arrived, who was connected with the same church for forty years. There are many other names, purposely left out of this sketch of the early days ; they will appear in a chapter dealing exclusively with the River Tamar and the Port of Launceston. We come now to the

thirties, and with their advent came James Robertson, with his brother Daniel, who, unfortunately, was drowned in the South Esk a few years after. James entered into commercial business, and carried on a large drapery establishment in what was the Help me through the World Hotel, in Brisbane Street, and afterwards built the large premises opposite, known for some time as the International Hotel. James Robertson had a long mercantile career, extending over forty years. C. J. Weedon, the well-known auctioneer, came the same year. James French, too, arrived about this time. He was the first person to have a pair of horses at work in Launceston; they were imported from Sydney. In 1835 he took the contract to cart the stone for the present gaol walls at one shilling per load. William Tyson and W. D. Grubb were the next. Tyson was a builder. He made a name for himself by making wooden pumps bored out of solid logs. His workshop was at first where the Sydney Hotel now stands, and afterwards where Messrs. Smith and Hutchinson now are in Brisbane Street. W. D. Grubb first entered Henry Reed's mercantile establishment, then went home to England to finish his education, and shortly afterwards commenced practice as a solicitor in Launceston. In later years he, in conjunction with William Tyson, constructed a saw-mill at the Upper Peper River, and laid a tramway from there to Mowbray. Their timber-yard was for some years on the present site of the Metropole. Richard Green was another well-known merchant who arrived in 1830. He was with Messrs. Henty and Co. in the first instance, then started business on his own account. He was afterwards joined by W. Cleveland, and the firm became Green, Cleveland and Co., then again R. Green and Co. Henry Dowling arrived here in 1831. His own account of what he then saw will prove interesting; he says: "I was twenty-one years of age, and a total stranger in the place. Launceston then boasted of five brick houses and one church—St. John's—opposite which, in what is now Princes' Square, was a great hole, out of which the clay for the bricks of the church had been taken. Socially, Launceston was a penal settlement. The Ordnance stores stood where St. Andrew's Church is now, and next to it was the watch-house, then in charge of Sergeant Thompson, whose son was well-known afterwards in connection with one of the building societies.



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CHARLES STREET, LAUNCESTON.

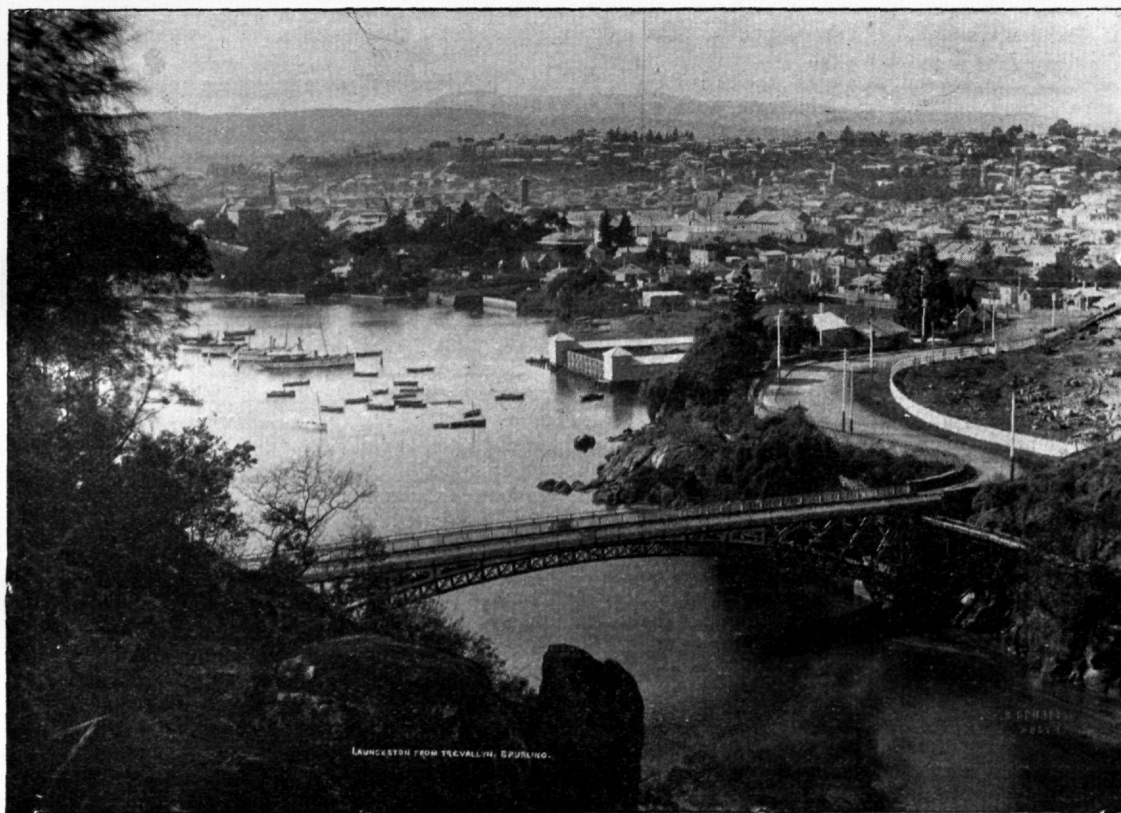
Where now stands the Custom House—corner of William and George Streets—was the Penitentiary, and from it to the Ordnance yard was about the best bit of road in the town. On Sunday there was only St. John's Church to go to, at which there was a nice congregation, consisting principally of officers of the Imperial Service, but during the service there was a constant interruption from the clanking of chains by the prisoners in the gallery above. Commercially at that time Launceston was connected with Sydney. Our mails came from there, and there were three relays of men between here and Hobart Town who carried the mail to and fro between these two places. Sydney was then our nearest neighbour. Swan River was just beginning to be known. Adelaide was unknown then, as also Victoria." The first thing Mr. Dowling did on his arrival was to assist John Pascoe Fawcner in the editorial department of the *Launceston Independent*, which paper he purchased from

Fawcner the same year, commencing business in George Street, next the late William Ritchie's residence, and then in a cottage in Patterson Street, at the back of Mr. French's present buildings. He afterwards removed into Brisbane Street, where R. D. Richards' buildings now stand, and soon afterwards obtained a ninety-nine years' lease of premises, now Dempster's. He then disposed of the printing business to J. J. Hudson, and entered into the drapery business. Amongst the works issued from his printing office was an illustrated edition of "Pickwick Papers," copies of which are now valuable. In 1832 came the Rev. Charles Price, John Crookes, James Scott (surveyor), W. M. Deane, Robert De Little—all well-known men in their day. W. S. Button arrived the following year, and was one of our most prominent citizens during his residence here of forty years. George Cathcart came the same year, who was well-known in the Customs, and afterwards in the Registration Department. In the following year (1834) arrived W. G. Sams (sheriff) and James Beunell. The latter was one of the first jurors empanelled in Launceston, and founder of the first musical society. He was one of those who accompanied Sheriff Sams, at his request, when he made the proclamation of the accession of Her Majesty Queen Victoria to the throne in 1837, at the corners of the principal streets in Launceston. James Beunell was a builder, and it is said that up to the time of his death he had erected more buildings in Launceston than any other man. Victoria Terrace was built by him in 1858. He is credited likewise with having introduced sparrows into Launceston. Messrs. James Aikenhead and John Cope came in 1835. The former first entered into the employ of Messrs. Connolly and Co., merchants, and afterwards was well known in connection with the *Launceston Examiner* and the Cornwall Insurance Company. The latter carried on business here for fifty-five years as a corn merchant. William Henty, solicitor, came in 1837; Messrs. Edward and Francis Henty were here in the early thirties, engaged in whaling pursuits, and in 1834 crossed the straits, and established a sheep-station at Portland, the south-western district of Victoria. Charles S. Henty was manager of the Cornwall Bank in 1833. The Rev. John West came here in 1838, and ministered for sixteen years. He had much to do with the anti-transportation movement, and is well known as the writer of the "History of Tasmania," a work he was busily engaged upon in the latter end of the forties. A list of those who came here in the thirties would scarcely be complete without mention of one who is at the present time President of the Legislative Council, and one of the members for Launceston—Adey Douglas. He was admitted to the Tasmanian Bar 1839, of which he is now senior member. He is also senior member of the Tasmanian Legislature. For thirty-three years he was an alderman for Launceston, and on five different occasions was chosen as mayor.

In the first five years of the thirties Launceston made considerable advances in the scale of commercial and political importance. Three years previous to this there was scarcely a comfortable dwelling in the whole town; now, according to one writer, in 1832 it contained some of the best constructed and most capacious residences in the island. "Among these may be noticed Mr. T. C. Simpson's (old Club Hotel, now in Brisbane Street), and the premises occupied by Messrs. J. and C. S. Henty, Walkinshaw, Sherwin, J. and D. Robertson, Munce, and several others, besides many that are still in progress." There were at this time two windmills in the town, one on the Windmill Hill and the other at north end of Margaret Street, near the river; the latter had been removed from near Garden Island, opposite George Town. Part of the block of buildings which contains the present police office was built in 1823 as a military barracks; here a mill of another kind was erected three years after, namely, a "treadmill," the motive power being human beings who had offended against the laws of the land. In this same year a cheap and expeditious conveyance was advertised to run between Hobart Town and Launceston; Mr. J. E. Cox, of the Cornwall Hotel, was the proprietor. It was a chaise cart, with the royal arms painted on the panel. Mr. Cox drove tandem, and carried the mails, as also an occasional passenger alongside of him, the fare being £5. He drove through at the rate of forty miles per day. The old Cornwall Bank, at the corner of Wellington and Cameron Streets, was a place of much importance in 1830; a reference to the almanac will show all the distances from town to places outside were measured from this spot. St. John was, perhaps, the most important street in the thirties. Coming up from the wharf a hotel stood on the corner of William Street, where Mr. Gardner's office now stands; opposite stood the Commissariat store. The market green at that time was covered with stumps, and it was no unusual thing to see a tribe of aborigines amusing themselves there throwing spears at a hat or other article set up on a stump. On the corner of Cimetiere Street (now C. H. Smith and Co.'s) stood Connolly's store; in an historical point of view, this is, perhaps, the most interesting spot in Launceston. Here, in 1835, Mr. Connolly gave a supper party to a number of friends; their names were Messrs. J. H. Wedge, W. G. Sams, John Robertson (of Hobart), John Sinclair (of Clairville), and John Batman, who was then a settler at Kingston, near Avoca. Sinclair had been to Port Fairy, on the western shores of Victoria, on a whaling excursion, and told the party of the richness of the land. The matter was discussed, and it was agreed that Batman should cross the straits and make arrangements for settlement. A schooner was quickly chartered; the result we know, as it led to the foundation of the Colony of Victoria; but what Batman first did is not so generally known. A document has lately found its way to the British Museum, being nothing more nor less than Batman's agreement with the chiefs of the different native tribes frequenting the shores of Port Phillip, by which he secured for a few pairs of blankets, some knives, tomahawks, scissors, handkerchiefs, and red shirts, a block of land in the vicinity of what is now known as Geelong, comprising over 600,000 acres. J. P. Fawcner made up another syndicate in Launceston the same year, and settled on the banks of the Yarra River, the present site of the City of Melbourne. At the corner of Patterson Street, where the Public Buildings now stand, was a small cottage occupied as a Commandant's office, where also Colonel Sir George Arthur sometimes gave audiences. On the present site of the Union Bank stood a neat verandah cottage; this was the Post Office, which, in 1836, was removed from the corner of St. John and York Streets to this spot. Mr. W. Wright was then postmaster. About three years after it was again removed to premises adjoining Mr. Alfred Green's present residence in George Street. Part of what is now the Criterion Hotel was at this time used as a Customs House, and here also a Supreme Court was held for a time, presumably while the present building used for that purpose was being erected. Williams, Campbell and Co. had then stores where the Bischoff Office and the Van Diemen's Land Bank building now stands, and at the corner of Brisbane Street was a house and well laid out grounds belonging to Mr. Thomas Williams. About the last building on the way to the Sandhill was the British Hotel, at the corner of Balfour and Wellington Streets, afterwards known as the Hospital. There were no houses on the Cataract Hill, and we can well imagine the state of the town in that quarter, from the fact that an advertisement appears in the paper, in the year 1835, offering a reward to anyone finding a team of bullocks lost in the thick scrub at the lower end of Patterson Street. During the latter end of the thirties a long duration of dry weather in New South Wales caused a great demand for wheat in that colony, their crops having failed; buyers

came to our colony, and wheat rose quickly from 5s. 6d. to 12s., 14s., 17s., and, eventually in August, 1839, to 30s. per bushel; the 4lb. loaf in Launceston was selling at 2s. 6d. and 2s. 8d. The Government contractor was allowed to adulterate the bread with one-third rice, or any other commodity, and much of the bread used by the inhabitants of the town and the surrounding farms was as black as soot, being made from the tailings and screenings.

We now come to the forties, a most unsettled period in the history of Tasmania—a time when its people desired the abolition of transportation, and the Home Government were vacillating: at one time intimating that the prisoners would be withdrawn altogether, and at another sending them in in shoals. Settlers became very uneasy; every branch of business was affected, and there was a great falling-off in many industries. Towards the end of 1848 matters became worse; rumours



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LAUNCESTON. FROM TREVALLYN.

reached the colony that it was the intention of the British Government to make this island the sole receptacle for their criminals. On the 26th October an indignation meeting was held in the Cornwall assembly rooms, Launceston, when nearly all the clergy of the different denominations and leading citizens expressed their views. The people's fears were not without foundation, for during 1849 as many as twenty vessels, loaded with convicts, arrived at Hobart Town. Then a league was formed, called "The Anti-transportation League," which very soon extended to all the colonies, and became a power in the great cause. This league originated with the Rev. John West, of Launceston, who was deputed to confer with the leading inhabitants of Hobart Town. The Launceston members of the league were Messrs. John West, W. P. Weston, Adye Douglas, Henry Dowling, Richard Dry, James Cox, J. W. Gleadow, T. B. Bartley, John Crookes, and William Henty. The Rev. John West and Mr. W. P. Weston were chosen as delegates from Van Diemen's Land to Melbourne in February, 1851, where, at a conference, the league was adopted. The result is now a matter of history, and the public rejoicings which crowned it all will be alluded to in another chapter. During the forties Launceston made good progress in many ways. Several institutions were started, such as the Mechanics' Institute, Launceston Library Society, Launceston Church Grammar School, and a number of benefit societies. As for the social condition of the town, not much can be said in its favour, and the tendency then to license a number of public houses, far beyond the legitimate demands of the community, could have but one effect—that of demoralising the population. A review of the statistics for 1848 shows the following figures:—There were in the whole of the island 41 wholesale dealers and 364 public houses, one-half this number being in the district of Hobart Town. There were then eight public houses to one baker, three to two butchers, five to one grocer; one house out of every twenty was licensed for the sale of strong drinks, and it was estimated there was one public house to every 166 of the total population. In Launceston alone there were eleven wholesale spirit merchants in 1849; the population being about 7000. There were many drawbacks to business in the early days of the town, and not the least of these was the great variety of money in circulation, and the great scarcity of small coins, and the giving out of change was no easy matter, purchasers being often asked to take other goods in lieu thereof. Here is a list of the coins then in daily use:—American dollar, 4s. 2d.; American half-dollar, 2s. 1d.; Spanish dollar, 4s. 4d.; Spanish half-dollar, 2s. 2d.; Spanish quarter-dollar, 1s. 1d.; holey dollar, 3s. 3d.;

dump, 1s.; Indian rupee, 2s.; English guinea, £1 1s.; English half-guinea, 10s. 6d.; English crown, 5s.; English half-crown, 2s. 6d.; as also the English shilling, sixpence, and fourpenny piece, and one penny. The English small coin was very scarce indeed; a paper issue was circulated very freely, some few specimens of which are to be seen in the Launceston Museum. Launceston, however, can boast of an issue unknown in any of the other colonies, and that was a leathern one, issued by E. F. Dease, of the Golden Fleece, Brisbane Street. There were two of these; one of the value of one penny, and the other fourpence. Only one of these is known to exist at the present time, and it is in the possession of a gentleman in Hobart. When the discovery of gold in Victoria, in 1850, gave such a sudden impetus to trade, the want of copper coinage was very much felt; at that time there was only the large penny of George III., George IV., and that of our present Queen, but the quantity proved quite inadequate to meet the requirements of the rapidly increasing trade; the result was the issue of tradesmen's tokens. Drapers, grocers, ironmongers, hotel proprietors, and toll-gate keepers, all in fact to whom small change was a necessity, used them. They were manufactured to order in England for those who required them; many specimens of these may also be found in our Museum.

With the forties we end, in a sense, the early days of the town, as with the fifties commences quite a different era in its history, and we can now leave the old town, with its ill-formed streets, defective drainage, and inefficient water and light supply, with but little regret.

LAUNCESTON FROM 1850.

The formation of the Launceston Chamber of Commerce in 1849 was a progressive movement, and our city may well be proud of the honour of being the first to start an institution of the kind in the Australian colonies. With the advent of the fifties, the people of Tasmania began to think for themselves, so to speak, and to have a laudable desire to have a say in all matters that concerned their own welfare. Military rule had come to an end, the office of Commandant, in the North, had been abolished in 1846, and the burgesses of the two towns were seeking responsible local self-government, while the long and bitter fight against the further transportation of criminals to the island, which had commenced in 1843, was about to bear fruit.

In the year 1850, the people hailed with delight the passing of an Imperial Act which provided for the better government of the Australian colonies, whereby they would possess a strong body of their own elected representatives. The new Legislative Council, which was to take the place of the nominee Council, was to consist of twenty-four members, eight of whom were to be nominated by the Crown, and sixteen elected by the people. An Electoral Act was framed in 1851, and electoral districts defined. The first election took place in October that year, and the excitement was great throughout the colony. Mr. John Ward Gleadow, of Launceston, was elected to represent Cornwall; he was nominated on Mulgrave Square, and was unopposed; but the election of a member for Launceston was about one of the liveliest scenes ever witnessed in our town. There was no ballot-box in those days, it was all open voting. The election took place on Princes Square (it was St. John's Square then), and two candidates were nominated, Messrs. Richard Dry and Adye Douglas, and the scenes that took place that day beggared all description; twice were the hustings cleared by showers of eggs, and after the show of hands had been declared in favour of Mr. Dry, a number of natives took the horses out of his cab and dragged him through the town. In 1851, came the discovery of gold in New South Wales and Victoria, and that and the following year were periods of unparalleled excitement throughout the colonies. As many as 400 passengers were often crowded on board the little steamers trading between this port and Melbourne, and several sailing vessels had also to be laid on for the conveyance of passengers. Hundreds of fortunate ones found their way back to our island, and freely spent the money they had so easily acquired. Hotels were crowded, shopkeepers raised the price of their goods, and property of all kinds rose to a fictitious value. At one time Tasmania seemed as if it were in danger of losing all its male population. Wives and families were deserted, farms were left without anyone to work them, trades and occupations were thrown on one side, all in the pursuit of gold; but ultimate good was the result, as many returned much improved in circumstances.

In 1852, Launceston was proclaimed a municipality; the first election of aldermen took place on the 1st January, 1853; ten candidates were announced shortly before 9 a.m. that morning, to a crowd assembled in front of the Court House, there being no ceremony of previous nominations, and the polling commenced at once, closing at 4 p.m. An hour later the Under-Sheriff, Mr. W. C. Sams, declared Messrs. Thomas Button, W. S. Button, John Crookes, Adye Douglas, Henry Dowling, Francis Evans, and C. J. Weedon duly elected. After thanking the burgesses, the aldermen retired into the Court House, and elected Mr. W. S. Button mayor, at a salary of £250 per annum. The first officers of the corporation were:—Town clerk, J. Henry; town surveyor, George Babington; town inspector and collector of rates, William Capon; assistant inspector, Duncan Robertson; while the messenger was R. Gibton, our present police clerk; and the only survivor of our first aldermen is the Hon. Adye Douglas. The aldermen held their meetings for a time in the Court House, then removed to a room in Mr. J. J. Hudson's premises, in Brisbane Street, and after that rented a brick building next the Jewish Synagogue, in St. John Street. In May, 1853, came the official announcement that transportation of English convicts to Tasmania had ceased. The Anti-transportation League, which had originated at Launceston, never rested from their labours until they had attained the desired object, and the intimation received naturally gave great satisfaction. Wednesday, 10th August, was chosen as a holiday on which to celebrate the event, as being also the jubilee of the foundation of the colony, and the cheerful co-operation of all classes was invited to give full effect to the arrangements for this joyous occasion. The rejoicings were general, even to the remotest country districts. It was quite a gala day in Launceston, and commenced appropriately at 10 a.m. with services of thanksgiving in all the churches. St. John Street was the great centre of attraction. Opposite St. John's Church a large centre arch and two smaller ones, consisting of native shrubs, spanned the street, and the concourse of children from the town and surrounding district which met on St. John's Square was immense. The mayor, Mr. W. S. Button, gave a luncheon to the members of the Legislative Council, aldermen, and leading citizens; after which an address, accompanied by a casket containing 250 sovereigns, was presented to Mr. Henry Dowling, in recognition of his services as hon. secretary to the London Agency Association and of the Northern members of the Australasian League. The address was signed by all the leading men of the town and surrounding districts. After this, a grand procession took place from St. John's Square through the different streets; native-born colonists marching four abreast. On returning to the arch, each child was presented with a demonstration cake, and a ticket which entitled the possessor to receive a medal commemorative of the

cessation of transportation, which had been ordered from England. In the evening, bonfires were lighted on the hills, tar barrels blazed in various localities, and there was scarcely a house that was not illuminated in some way or another. The year 1853 was one of great prosperity in Launceston, and indeed throughout all Tasmania. Flour was £28 per ton, wheat sold at 10s. 6d. per bushel, oats 16s., potatoes £14 per ton, and pressed hay £30 per ton; all marketable commodities were extravagantly high, as also was the value of land and labour. These prices pressed very heavily upon those who were depending upon fixed salaries; mercantile houses, bankers, and shopkeepers, were forced to increase the pay of their assistants. The worst off were the Government officials, who had to wait a long time for a rise in salary. On the 1st May, 1855, Her Majesty the Queen gave her assent to the Act to establish a Parliament in Tasmania, and the election of representatives to serve in the new Parliament took place in September, 1856. Five candidates were nominated to fill three seats in the House of Assembly for Launceston; those returned being Messrs. J. W. Rogers (Solicitor-General), Adye Douglas, and W. T. N. Champ (Colonial Secretary). On 17th October, the elections for the Legislative Council took place, resulting in the return of Messrs. W. Henty and W. S. Button for Tamar.

Launceston made great strides during the fifties. In 1857 the town was first supplied with water from St. Patrick's River, and in the following year the Gas Company was formed. Two building societies were established, the Launceston Building and Investment Society in 1855, and the Northern Tasmanian Permanent Building and Investment Society in 1858. A considerable amount was laid out in making streets. In 1857 York Street was cut down to its present level round the Windmill Hill; this work raised a great deal of opposition on account of the great expense, but it soon justified itself in giving easy access to the hill. On 24th June, 1857, was laid the corner-stone of our present Mechanics' Institute. Mr. W. H. Clayton was the architect, and the building cost £8000, of which sum the Government contributed £3000. The proceeds of bazaars realised £1700, and the remainder was subscribed. This institution was established in 1842, and at the time the new building was opened (9th April, 1860) its library contained under 3000 volumes; it now contains over 20,000. The Public Buildings in St. John Street, the Patterson Street frontage of which was used as a post office for many years, were erected in



S. SPURLING

BRISBANE STREET, LAUNCESTON.

1859. In 1858 the town was incorporated by Act of Parliament, and from that time forward the number of aldermen was increased from seven to nine. Mr. W. S. Button was mayor for the first four years, and then Mr. Henry Dowling held the position for the five succeeding years. Besides the great improvements made in the streets during the fifties, the drainage of the city was commenced, large works being carried on in Margaret Street, and also York Street. On the 7th April, 1861, the population of Launceston was 10,359, and increased but very little during the next ten years, as on 7th February, 1870, the population of the town stood at 10,668 only. The first work of importance at the commencement of the sixties was the erection, in 1863, of the beautiful South Esk suspension bridge. It has a span of 190 feet, and cost with approaches £6500. In 1864

was laid the foundation-stone of the present Town Hall, the late Mr. Abraham Barrett being the mayor. In the following year the Union Bank was erected. On the 10th July, 1865, a working men's club was established in Charles Street, near Princes' Square, and Mr. W. A. Guesdon, of Hobart, offered the club £1250 to erect suitable premises, providing the people of Launceston found a site. The present club-house, Elizabeth Street, was opened 9th February, 1871. The Hon. Adye Douglas has been president of the club from its foundation up to the present time, a period of over thirty-four years. In 1865 the charge and control of the police force was vested in the Municipal Council. In 1858 the Council had objected to take over the police until Parliament voted a subsidy, but that dwindled down to a mere nothing in the course of a few years. Mr. J. O'Connor was the first Superintendent of Police under the Municipal Council, Mr. James Coulter being Bench Clerk, and Mr. R. Gibton Information Clerk, and it speaks well for Launceston at the present time when we find that more constables were required then than now, although the population has more than doubled itself. Mr. James Coulter became Superintendent of Police in 1866, which position he retained for thirty years, and then retired on a well-earned pension from the Police Provident Fund. On the 10th January, 1868, Launceston was honoured by a visit from His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, who received a splendid reception from the Mayor, aldermen, and leading townsmen. The old Club Hotel, in Brisbane Street, which was then vacant, was fitted up for the reception of His Royal Highness and suite. Whilst in Launceston he planted two oaks in Princes' Square; on the 15th he turned the first sod of the Launceston and Western Railway, held a levée, received numerous addresses, and entertained the Mayor, Mr. John Scott, at a dinner at the Club, and left the following day. The year 1869 saw telegraphic communication successfully established between Tasmania and the Australian mainland, and from this time a new era of progress commenced for Launceston. Her townsmen were the first to recognise the importance of railways, and she had fortunately amongst her public men those who were not easily turned aside from their purpose by small difficulties, but who kept to their point with energy and perseverance. The Launceston and Western Railway was thought of as far back as 1856. Statistical returns were obtained of the traffic in the different districts through which the line was to pass, and Mr. Sprent surveyed the proposed line, his report being favourable. The people of the North agitated, both through press and otherwise, for six years, without having any effect on the Government or Parliament. In 1862 Mr. W. T. Doyne was employed to make a survey, and he put down the cost at £317,714; then Mr. Falconer, the Director of Public Works, did the same, estimating it at £485,900. The Launceston Committee then made unsuccessful appeals to Parliament, and, as a last resource, agreed to saddle themselves and their friends with heavy liabilities. Then, in 1865, an Act was passed, authorising the formation of a company with a capital of £400,000, one-fourth to be raised by subscription, and three-fourths by railway bonds, interest to be guaranteed by Government, but to be secured by a special rate on the property of the railway districts. It was also required that a majority of two-thirds of the landholders in the railway districts should assent to the re-guarantee, and submit to a special rate. A poll was taken in Launceston, and in the districts as far as Deloraine, which declared by a large majority in favour of the proposed line, 2238 ratepayers voting for the special rate, and 564 against it. As has been already said, the first sod was turned on the 15th January, 1868, amid great enthusiasm, but the company found they could not raise the £100,000 required by the Act, so they obtained from Parliament a concession, the amount being reduced to £50,000. This amount was raised, and directors elected. Tenders were called for, and nine received, that of Messrs. Overend and Robb, for £200,671 8s. 8d., being accepted. This contract did not include rails, the Longford Bridge, nor the rolling stock and stations. Work was commenced in July, 1868, and was carried on with vigour till April, 1869, when it was found that it would require £110,000 more to complete it. After considerable discussion, Parliament eventually granted the amount required, and the Launceston and Western Railway was officially opened for traffic on the 10th February, 1871. Messrs. Henry Dowling and Adye Douglas deserve special mention as being the first to advocate the railway, and whose unwearied efforts were the means of bringing the matter to a successful issue. The railway, however, proved a financial failure; the receipts were not up to expectation. The company had no funds to provide for damage done by floods and extensive landslips. They could get no aid from Government, and were obliged to suspend operations. They had also been unable to pay the interest due upon their bonds, and the Government had obtained a judgment against them. The Government then offered to take over the line, repair the damage, and resume traffic. A meeting of shareholders was called, and it was resolved to accept the offer, on condition the Government refunded the £50,000 expended in the undertaking, and relieve the shareholders from their liabilities. The conditions were not accepted. The matter was debated in Parliament, and it was resolved that, in consideration of the company surrendering the railway, to forego the £36,000 then in arrear, and the half-year's interest, £12,000, shortly to fall due, which sums were to be chargeable on the general revenue; to hold the district liable for £15,000 per annum, towards paying part of the interest, instead of £27,000; and to hand over to the company all profits in excess of the interest which might at any time arise. The company saw no way out of it but to accept these conditions, and the line was transferred to the Government on the 2nd August, 1872. Complications arose after this which would take up too much space to relate here; suffice it to say the people in Launceston and surrounding districts resisted the payment of the special rate. The first half-year's interest was collected fairly well, £7000 out of £7500 being collected, but the people resisted strongly the attempt to collect the second instalment. The Northern magistrates appealed to the Governor, requesting him to suspend legal proceedings until the matter came before the next Parliament; but he refused to do so. This was followed by the resignation of twenty-six of the magistrates, an act which only encouraged the people in their resistance. As many as 1200 distress warrants were issued. The Police Magistrate of Launceston (Mr. Thos. Mason) and the whole police establishment had to work night and day to keep pace with the work. Goods were seized and placed in the Commissariat store, Launceston, large crowds paraded the streets, the windows of those who paid their rates were broken; indeed, matters got so serious that the police were withdrawn from the country to protect the town. The aldermen, corporation employees, and several citizens were sworn in as special constables. Many acts of violence took place, the police were assaulted, and much property destroyed. The following year the railway districts were relieved from their liability. With the exception of this one occasion, Launceston has been free from riots. Following the Western Railway came the Main Line. The first through train from Hobart to Launceston ran on 1st November, 1876. The railways naturally brought increasing prosperity to Launceston; but what did more for her than anything else was the discovery of payable gold at Lefroy, in 1870, and, following that, the discovery of the Mount Bischoff tin mine, in 1872, and the Tasmanian gold mine, at Beaconsfield, in 1877. The marvellous development of the mining industry from 1870 onward gave a great impetus to Launceston, the beneficial effects

of which are to be seen on every hand. In 1874 the Waverley Woollen Mills were established near the town, and are a thriving industry at the present time, and in the following year the Mount Bischoff Tin Smelting Works started. In 1876 the Cornwall Pottery commenced work here; Mr. J. McHugh has done an extensive business in drainage pipes. In 1878 other tin smelting works were erected by Messrs. Gardner and McKenzie, between William Street and the Esplanade, and several fine buildings were erected within the city, notably Mr. Frank Hart's, south-east corner of St. John and Brisbane Streets, in 1877, and Captain Tulloch's Buildings, corner of St. John and Cimetiere Streets, in 1879. A great deal was also done during the seventies in the way of draining the town; also in the way of tree-planting, George Town Road being especially beautified in that way. With the advent of the eighties Launceston began to expand. New suburbs sprang up



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in various directions, namely, Invermay, Trevallyn, Elphin, Hampden, and Glen Dhu. In 1881 Inveresk was drained, and the embankment raised from the Railway Station to Stephenson's Bend, while in town buildings were going up in all directions; the large buildings in Patterson Street belonging to Captain Tulloch were finished, as also Ritchie and Parker's, in St. John Street; the Reed Memorial Buildings were started, as also the new Customs House, on the Esplanade. The Launceston Stock Exchange was established this year, than which there is no busier place in the city during a mining boom. In 1882 pillar letter-boxes were placed about the town for the convenience of the burgesses, and in the following year a telephone exchange was started. During those two years some very fine buildings were erected, namely, that fine block containing the Australasian Bank and Australian Widows' Fund Buildings, in St. John Street; the Fire Brigade Tower, Sutton's Coffee Palace, Brisbane Street; the Mutual Life Assurance of Victoria, with its fine granite columns; Tulloch's Buildings, Cameron Street, opposite the Post Office; the fine buildings in Patterson Street, erected by Lark, Herbert and Co.; Corbett's Buildings, in Brisbane Street, and many others. In 1884 Ferguson's Buildings, corner of George and Brisbane Street, were erected, and the Masonic Hall was opened, and further along on Brisbane Road Trinity Glebe was cut up and sold on a ninety-nine years' lease, and several substantial buildings erected. In 1886 the new Post and Telegraph Offices were built in Cameron Street, the tower of which has received so much adverse comment, and in June, 1887, was laid the foundation-stone of the Victoria Museum and Art Gallery. The foregoing will give some little idea of how Launceston was progressing. Towards the end of the eighties—namely, in 1887—the people were considerably scared by the outbreak of small-pox. Measures were, however, taken to stamp it out at once, the Mowbray racecourse being utilised as a quarantine ground, but, unfortunately, several deaths occurred before this was accomplished.

On the 16th October, 1888, an Act of Parliament was passed conferring upon Launceston the rank of a City. At that time Launceston, with an area of 3340 acres, possessed 125 streets, having a total length of 45 miles; and the Municipal

Council in the course of thirty years had spent upon them and the drainage no less a sum than £120,000; seventeen and a half miles of main sewers alone costing £36,766. The city contained 3500 buildings, with accommodation for sixteen or seventeen thousand inhabitants. The assessed value of property amounted to £120,539, bringing in a municipal revenue of £20,000. The capital value of the assessed property, calculated on a five per cent. basis, would produce £2,500,000. She had no cathedral, but twenty churches had been erected at a cost of quite £60,000, with sitting accommodation for from ten to twelve thousand people. Out of 1405 vessels which entered and left Tasmania, 867 went in and out the port of Launceston. The imports and exports of Tasmania in 1886 amounted to £3,086,000, of which Launceston contributed more than one-half, namely, £1,600,865. The Customs duties collected throughout Tasmania reached the sum of £280,195, of which Launceston contributed £142,363. Lastly, Launceston was the birthplace of the railways, and out of the 303 miles open, 237 came to Launceston as a terminus. During the year 1886 the railways carried 536,893 passengers and 89,000 tons of goods; of these, the Launceston and Western line alone accounted for 200,000 passengers and nearly half the tonnage of goods. The rapid progress made during the ten previous years was due to the mineral resources; and it may be stated that the value of exported gold and tin, which nearly all came through Launceston, exceeded the public debt. The onward progress of Launceston, however, received a rude check in the beginning of the nineties. The silver boom had reached its height in 1891, but being founded, not on the actual production from the mines, but speculations in scrip, the result was not to be wondered at. In Tasmania, as well as throughout the Australian colonies, everything collapsed. As the result of reckless speculation, building societies, banks, and public companies fell one after another; land became almost unsaleable; and general distress and bankruptcy reigned supreme for a time. The first shock experienced in Tasmania was the stoppage of the Van Diemen's Land Bank on the 3rd of August, 1891. The unfortunate shareholders not only lost their capital, but were afterwards called upon to pay contributions. But in spite of all the bad times Launceston put on a smiling face. In 1890 the foundation-stone of the Albert Hall was laid by the then mayor, Samuel J. Sutton. This building cost £14,000, is 150 feet in length, and sixty feet in width, exclusive of platform and organ loft, and at the time it was built ranked eleventh amongst the large halls of the world. The organ is a large one, and was purchased for the Mechanics' Institute about forty years ago, the people of Launceston subscribing the money. The first use the Albert Hall was put to was the forming an adjunct to an exhibition. To our City of Launceston belongs the honour of having been the first to initiate an international exhibition in Tasmania, and the success which attended it is greatly due to the energy of Mr. S. J. Sutton, who was elected mayor three successive years, namely, in 1890-1-2. He was well supported by the leading citizens, who all united to bring the undertaking to a successful issue. The Hobart citizens also took the matter up warmly, and Parliament gave a liberal vote towards it. The services of an expert in such matters—Mr. Jules Joubert—were obtained, and the exhibition was opened with due ceremony by the then Governor, Sir Robert Hamilton, K.C.B., on the 25th of November, 1891. The total area of the exhibition, including the Albert Hall, was $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres, and the space occupied by the different courts was as follows:—Tasmania, 15,000 feet; New South Wales, 6000 feet; Victoria, 6000 feet; South Australia, New Zealand, and Queensland, 4500 feet; foreign courts, 7000; British, 9000 feet; fine arts, 7000 feet; machinery, 14,000 feet; while the fernery occupied 4600 feet, the avenues 15,900 feet, and the Albert Hall 14,000 feet. The whole undertaking, which was a credit to Launceston, resulted in a surplus of £350 being handed over to the City and Suburb Improvement Association, for the benefit of the Cataract Cliff Grounds. Little more need be recorded here concerning Launceston. In 1895 the city was lighted with electricity, showing that she intended keeping pace with the times. In 1897 the record reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria was celebrated with every demonstration of loyalty, and many useful works in commemoration now testify the same. Amongst them may be mentioned the Victoria Hospital for Women; the Infectious Disease Hospital, attached to the General Hospital; the Victoria Baths; and the Victoria Bridge, Tamar Street. The latter was commenced in 1896, and was opened for traffic on New Year's Day, 1899, but bears the name in commemoration.

The next great event took place on 27th July, 1899, when the citizens of Launceston, by an affirmative vote of 1906 to 67, declared in favour of the federation of the Australian colonies. The meeting held in the Albert Hall on the previous evening was the best attended and most enthusiastic ever held in Launceston. Federation must be right in principle, but what it means for Launceston the future alone can decide. The arms of our city bear the motto "Progress with Prudence," and so far the city fathers have kept well within it. It would take up too much space to detail the virtues of each successive mayor who has assisted in its development. There are a few, however, who have retained the office for several successive years, and may be mentioned. For instance, Mr. W. S. Button, the first mayor, held it for four years; Mr. Henry Dowling followed with five years; Mr. Alfred Harrap was mayor in 1871-2, again in 1875-6-7, and in 1883. The Hon. Adye Douglas held the office in 1865-6, and 1880-1-2; while Mr. S. J. Sutton was mayor in 1890-1-2 and in 1898. The Municipal Council have at the present time many old and faithful servants in their employ. The Town Clerk, C. W. Bocher, has been in office since 1872; the Treasurer and Accountant, Thomas Gladman, since 1870; and the well-known summoning officer, E. H. Dix, since 1871. The Municipal Council have from time to time passed by-laws for the government of the city, and these have been in the past well carried out by an efficient municipal police force. The control of the police has during the past year been again taken over by the Government; but as the citizens of Launceston are a law-abiding people, there is scarcely any crime, and but little litigation. Sittings of the Supreme Court are held at regular intervals, as also Courts of Requests of various jurisdictions; while the Police Magistrate and some sixty justices of the peace attend at General Sessions and adjudicate at the police office. There is also a Licensing Bench, consisting of nine justices of the peace, of whom the Mayor and Police Magistrate are two.

Thus far an attempt has been made, in two short chapters, to sketch out the general history of Launceston from its earliest days up to the present time. Much might be written of its social life, and to recount the growth of its various Masonic lodges and friendly societies would alone fill a good sized volume. There are, however, other matters which have only come in for brief mention so far. These must be dealt with under separate headings. The first then will be

THE TAMAR RIVER AND PORT OF LAUNCESTON.

The history of the Tamar River commences at a very early date. In 1798 Governor Hunter of New South Wales despatched Lieutenant Flinders and Dr. Bass in the "Norfolk," a sloop of 25 tons, to test the supposition that a strait existed between what was known as Van Diemen's Land and the great continent of which New South Wales formed a part.

They left Port Jackson in October, and after spending some time amongst the islands, reached the northern shores of this colony, and by far the most important discovery made by them was Port Dalrymple, which they named after the hydrographer of the Admiralty, Alexander Dalrymple. They spent some sixteen days examining the place, and explored the river for some distance. The names then given to different places are evidence of this, viz., Green Isle, Western Arm, Middle Island, Whirlpool Beach, Swan Point, and Crescent Shore. They reported the river as "an excellent place for refreshments. Black swans, whose quills covered the beach in countless thousands, kangaroos of the forest kind, flocks of ducks and teal, and mussels and oysters were found in abundance." The next visit was that made by William Collins, who had been sent by Colonel David Collins from Port Phillip to report on the place with a view to settlement. He entered Port Dalrymple in the "Lady Nelson," on New Year's Day, 1804, and anchored above Upper Island (now Pig Island). From thence, in a boat, he explored the remainder of the river, and was much pleased with the land about the present site of the City of Launceston. He entered the Cataract Gorge, and says of it, "The beauty of the scene is probably not surpassed in the world. The great waterfall or cataract is most likely one of the greatest sources of this beautiful river, every part of which abounds with swans, ducks, and other kinds of wild-fowl. On the whole, I think the River Dalrymple possesses a number of local advantages requisite for a settlement." We next come to the 11th of November, 1804, when Colonel Paterson entered the heads in H.M.S. "Buffalo," and landing at Outer Cove (George Town) formally took possession. A few weeks after this came the forming of the first settlement at the head of the Western Arm, which was called York Town. All that remains of that settlement may be said to be a now ancient apple tree, which still bears fruit that finds its way to Launceston occasionally as a curiosity. York Town was abandoned in March, 1806, or virtually so, headquarters being removed to Launceston. A few people were left at Outer Cove to look after the stock, but from this time till 1816 little is recorded of what took place on the Tamar, the name given to the river by Colonel Paterson. In that year Launceston was being abandoned and George Town founded, which in 1819 became the northern capital, the reason given being the difficulty experienced by vessels in getting up



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PORT OF LAUNCESTON.

the river. A large number of public buildings were erected, and from 100 to 150 persons were kept here and employed quarrying and burning limestone at West Arm. There was also a large women's factory, and here in 1822 was turned out the first cloth ever made in the colony. In 1817 a windmill was erected on a point opposite George Town, which still bears the name. Here the flour for the settlement was made. This was the first mill erected in the north of the island.

The first occupied land on the Tamar was that of Captain Townson, on the west side, now known as Bryant's Bay. Point Effingham, or Jackass Point, was the property of W. H. Brown (nicknamed Rattletrap Brown). The next farm was Mr. Basson's, the west side of Long Reach. In 1825 Mr. Charlton, a merchant of this town, who then occupied premises

where the present Post Office stands, corner St. John and Cameron Streets, built the Supply mills on the Supply River, and leased them to Mr. George Cathcart, during whose occupancy the mill was visited by three bushrangers, Beaven, Britton, and Jones, who shot the miller and his assistant. When the mill was visited by the police, the pigs were found feeding on the bodies of the unfortunate men. The next place was Mr. Gildas', at Blackwall, then Mr. W. Lucas', at Pleasant Hills. In 1830 Dr. Matthias Gaunt arrived in the colony, and obtained a grant of land at Windermere. Here he erected a saw-mill, and also planted a vineyard, and produced some very good wine. He converted the saw-mill into a flour-mill about 1844. It was known as the Union mill. His flour was known all over the colonies, and took first prize at the London Exhibition of 1851. Dr. Gaunt also erected, in 1842, the picturesque little church known as St. Matthias', which is to be seen at the present day. There is another building of the same kind on the river well worthy of mention—the little Scotch kirk at Sidmouth, Whirlpool Reach. This was erected by the Presbyterians in 1842, and the Rev. James Garrett, who resided alongside it for over thirty years, was beloved by all; and the light from his cottage window, which he never omitted to keep burning, was as a guiding star to many a seaman for years. We next come to Captain William Neilly's farm, at Rostella. Here, in the sixties, the Rev. Henry Plow Kane kept a boarding school. At Dilston lived Michael Fitzgerald, and then at Landfall we find Captain G. W. Barnard. On the west side, opposite, at Green Hills (now Danbury Park), lived Jonathan Griffiths, who, in consideration of his having erected the old Tamar Street Bridge, was granted a considerable area of land in this locality. This was in 1834. Mr. James Lucas lived where Cormeston now is, and Captain Payne at Allanvale, opposite. There were a few small farms nearer Launceston, but with the exception of the places mentioned above, the rest of the river's banks were covered with dense forest.

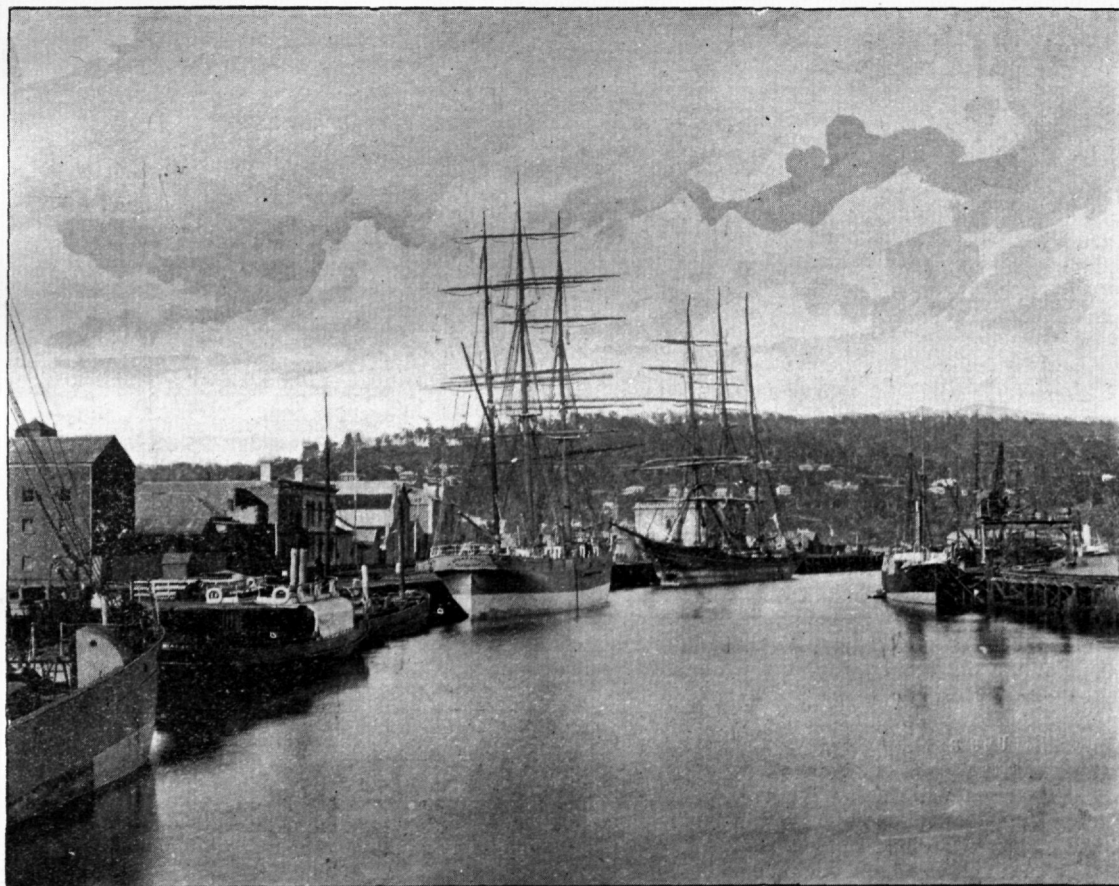
At Launceston there was no wharf of course in the early days. From Tamar Street to Charles Street, along the Esplanade, was what Town Point is now, and planks were run out to the small vessels that visited the port. There was a ferry opposite Reiby's store, where the Port Office is now, and another at the mouth of the Cataract Gorge. The first wharf was one at the foot of St. John Street. There was just room for one small vessel. It was built about 1820. Then in 1823 the Reibys erected another opposite their store. It was known as Reibys' wharf for many years. There was not much done in the way of shipping before the twenties; a little trade was done with Sydney in wheat. In 1820 the Griffiths family came from Sydney in their own boat, the "Maid of Richmond," and they did a good deal in the way of boat-building where the Bischoff Smelting Works now stand. In 1823 Mr. William Effingham Lawrence arrived in his own vessel, the "Lord Liverpool," a cutter of 71 tons. She sailed up from George Town in four and a half hours, much to the astonishment of the inhabitants, and was the first vessel direct from England that had ever come up the Tamar. She was commanded by Captain George Coulson, who became a pilot on the Tamar, was harbour master for a time, and eventually settled on a farm near Dilston. The pilot who brought her up the river was John Thomas, better known as "Long Tom." This name is perpetuated in the Tamar—a point a little below George Town still bears the name, "Long Tom's Nose." The cutter was manned by men whose names are well remembered. Samuel Budge, J. W. Bell (the father of the well-known auctioneer, W. T. Bell), John Jacobs, James Edgar, Andrew Taylor, and William Carpenter. According to a very early almanac we find that the shipping at Launceston consisted in 1824 of the ship "John Bull," commanded by Thomas Reiby, owned by J. H. Reiby and T. Wills; and the brig "Nerens," commanded by — Swindles, owned by W. Emmett.

The old lighthouse at the Heads was commenced in 1832, and completed December 10, 1833. This building was erected by a man named Walmesley, better known as "Bolting Dick"; the lantern being made by a man named Moore at the Launceston Timber Yard, under the superintendence of Mr. Parker, grandfather of the Messrs. Bain of this city. Prior to this there was a sort of beacon-light fixed up at the Heads; the river was fairly well marked. There was rather a peculiar beacon at Nelson Shoals: a set of finger-posts were put up, with "This way to Launceston," This way to George Town," upon them.

A good many whalers traded in and out the port in the olden days. Some few may be remembered. There were the barques "Lady Mary Pelham," "Lady Rowena," and "Socrates," "Elizabeth" (schooner), and, about the last fitted out, was the "Fox" (brig). She came to grief on the Porpoise Rock. There was another, named the "Honduras"; she also got on a rock just below George Town. This rock is to this day called the Honduras, after her. Whales were plentiful about the Southern Seas at that time; one even paid a visit to Launceston about the year 1844, and was seen disporting himself in the gorge, just below the falls. When harpooned, he gave an exciting chase, and was eventually killed near Stephenson's Bend. The watermen did a capital business carrying people to see it. At high water it was towed up and placed on the Russians' Wharf, a tent was erected over it, and a charge made of sixpence per head for all who wished to view it. There was no electric telegraph in the old days; signalling from the Heads was done by means of semaphores, which, of course, could be only used in clear weather. The semaphore at the Heads signalled to George Town, that again to Mount George, about three miles away, then to Mount Direction, and from there to the Windmill Hill, Launceston. Besides the public signals, each business firm in town had its house flag. Captain Friend had charge of the George Town Station, and Edward Ackerman, well known in after years as the proprietor of the Dalhousie Floating Baths on the Tamar, was signalman. Captain Henniker had charge of the Launceston Station. John Bradley, senior, was stationed at Mount George for some years. The last message transmitted from the Heads by semaphore was on the 31st March, 1858, although the electric telegraph had supplanted it in the previous year. In 1831 the ship "Kanes" arrived here. She was commanded by William Washington Goodwin (afterwards the well-known proprietor of the *Cornwall Chronicle* newspaper). Coming up the river she was wrecked at Whirlpool Reach. The hull was purchased by Dr. Landale and Captain Wales, and was moored within the bar. At that time an inlet from the Tamar ran up the lower portion of Charles Street, and the "Kanes," being an old ship and having been found unseaworthy was hauled up this creek or inlet on the top of high water to where the River View Hotel now stands; the earth was filled in around her, a doorway was then cut in her side, and the old ship was for many years used as a bonded store.

It is interesting to look back at some of the old histories of Tasmania and see the opinions then expressed. The River Tamar, we are told in many of them, is only navigable for vessels of 150 tons burden. The following is from G. W. Evans' History, 1822. "Little doubt can be entertained but that, at some future period the River Tamar will become the naval arsenal of these seas, as it not only furnishes ample supplies of timber, coal, iron, and copper, but likewise hemp and flax. The peculiar formation of its mouth, its serpentine course, and the high surf which beats on the beach, will always render it impenetrable to a foreign enemy; and it may be safely predicted that, in the process of time, Port Dalrymple will become a

place of much naval utility, and will give a value to Australia of great national importance." In October, 1834, steps were taken by the people of Launceston to get the Government to beacon and buoy the river. Meetings were held, and a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Thomas Williams, M. Connolly, James Flaxman, L. Gilles, and Joseph Penny, appointed to collect information in reference to the state of the navigation of the river, and an address was forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor signed by ninety residents. The committee summed up their report in the following words:—"The committee are justified in reporting, from the mass of evidence before them, that the River Tamar, if properly buoyed and beaconed, the pilot service rendered effective, and other matters attended to, which the increasing trade of the port absolutely demand, would be of easy and safe navigation. This has been acknowledged by every person who has been examined. Ships of the largest burden may



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WHARFS, PORT OF LAUNCESTON.

be brought with safety up to Cimetiere Point (within fourteen miles of Launceston), and vessels drawing sixteen feet come up to the bar of the North Esk. The rise and fall of tide, being in spring tides from fourteen feet to sixteen feet, affords advantages that no other river in the possession of Great Britain south of the equator possesses. One advantage in particular may be named—that of the ease with which wet or dry docks could be constructed, and the consequent facility that would be afforded for the repairing of the shipping after long voyages." The committee, amongst other things, suggested that the Government be requested to reserve so much of the swamp as may be necessary to form a ship canal. This last was a pet scheme of Sir William Denison's, when in 1851 prisoners were engaged in ditching the swamp under his directions, and, had it not been for the cessation of transportation, and the consequent scarcity of labour, there can be no doubt we should now have a ship canal from the wharf to Stephenson's Bend. In the early thirties there were about five pilots at the Heads, and each had two prisoners as boatmen; there was also a free boat's crew of six men. Some of the pilots' names will be familiar to many. There was Joseph Cordell, James Ward, John Thomas, and James Waterland; George Foster was assistant harbour master in 1836, was appointed pilot in 1838, and was afterwards for nearly twenty years in charge of Low Head Station. In all he was connected with the river for forty-four years, and only passed away a few weeks ago, at the ripe old age of ninety-six years. William Newton Ling was another that came in 1836, who was well known in after years as a pilot, and as harbour master. It is interesting to note that although the facilities for navigating the Tamar were very different to what they are now, yet the trade of the port of Launceston was far from being inconsiderable. For instance, in 1834 the imports amounted to £103,082, and the exports to £71,086, and during that year forty-six vessels, of a gross tonnage of 7051, entered the port, and forty-seven, of 6745 tons, cleared out.

We now come to the shipbuilding trade, which was a very flourishing industry fifty years ago on the Tamar. Perhaps the first vessel built in Launceston was the brig "William." John Griffiths built and launched her just below the Tamar

Bridge, and she traded for many years between this port and Sydney. During the forties a great number of craft of all descriptions were built and fitted out on the banks of our river. Leaving out the small vessels, ketches and the like, there were a number of barques of respectable tonnage. In 1844 the brig "Swan" was built at Launceston for Mr. James Raven; her registered tonnage was 149, and she was over 72 feet long. In 1848 no less than five good-sized craft occupied the local

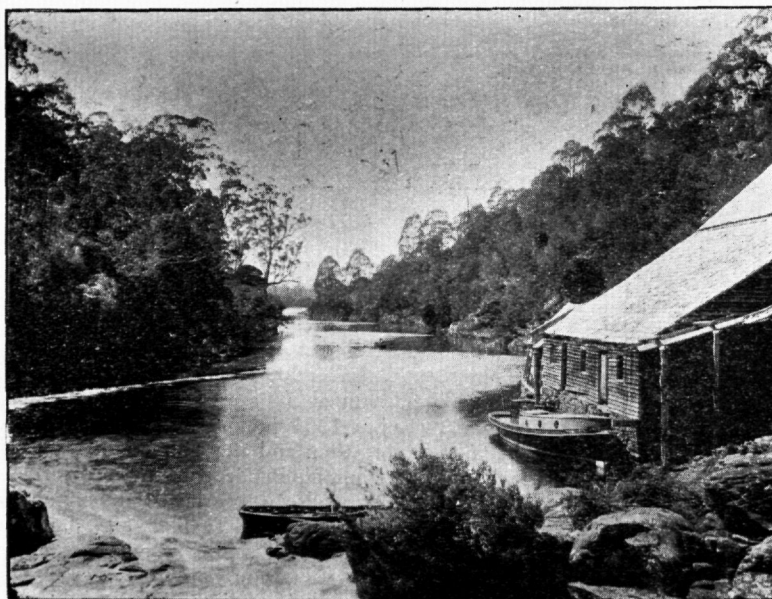


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TAMAR RIVER, NEAR ROSEVEARS.

ought to be mentioned. John Griffiths, in October, 1850, launched the "Sydney Griffith," a barque of nearly 400 tons, at his yards near Tamar Bridge; then there was the brig "Raven," built for Mr. Raven; the ship "Harpley," built near the present cattle jetty, and the barque "Philip Oakden" was launched at Blackwall for the Launceston Shipbuilding Company. She was unfortunate, having been wrecked on the Hebe Reef on returning from her first voyage to London. Besides these there were many others built on the Tamar, all varying in size and character. The schooner "Annie Beaton" may be remembered; she was built at the old brewery yard at the foot of Margaret Street for Mr. Donald Beaton; then there were the schooners "Experiment" and "Esk," built near Sydney Place, by Messrs. Ditcham and Button.

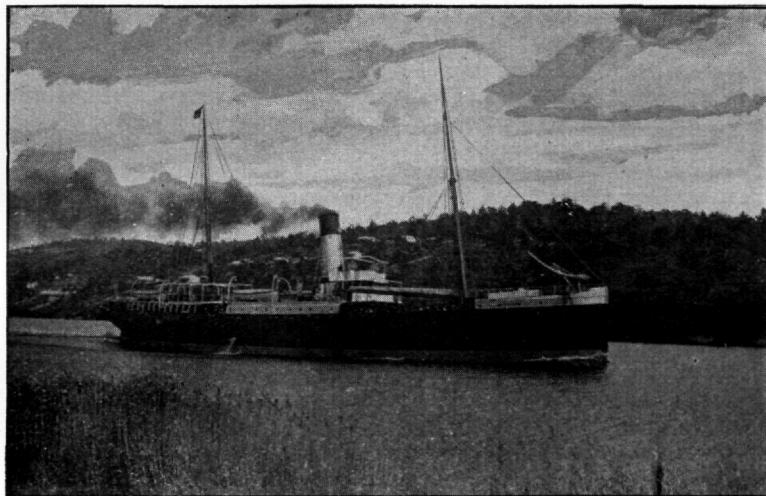
Having reviewed the shipbuilding of the early days, we will now pass on to the shipping trade of the river. In the early thirties Messrs. Gleadow, Landale, Thomson, Dry, and Lawrence had built in Glasgow the first steamboat that ever came to Launceston. Her name is not recorded. Captain Wales brought her out under canvas in 1834. The speculation, however, did not succeed, and she was sold. From about 1840, and between that and 1851, a number of paddle steamers plying between Sydney and Melbourne used to call at Launceston; they were the "Clonnell," "Seahorse," "Corsair," "Shamrock," "Rose and Thistle." Captain George Gilmore commanded the "Shamrock," and arrived here in her 31st July, 1843. He made over 100 trips in her, and in 1850 was transferred to the "Yarra Yarra," which was considered the most powerful boat in the colonies. She was 530 tons register. Captain A. T. Woods arrived here in 1844 as chief officer of the brig "Dawson," and in 1847 commanded the brig "Swan," trading between here and Melbourne. In 1851 he took the brig "Halcyon" to California, and returned in command of the schooner "Gem," owned by the late Mr. John Thompson, and in 1852 was first officer of the "Yarra Yarra," under Captain Gilmore. Mr. George Fisher, who was closely identified with the port of Launceston for many years, arrived here in 1835, and entered the office of Kerr, Boyle and Co. In 1836 he commenced business as Custom House agent, and soon became known as a shipowner and enterprising trader. At one time or another



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SUPPLY RIVER, RUNNING INTO TAMAR RIVER.

he owned no less than twenty-three vessels trading out of this port. The "City of Melbourne," commanded by Captain W. H. Saunders, was the first screw steamer that ever stirred up the mud of the Tamar. This was about May, 1851. She was thought a wonderful boat at the time, and it was even reported of her that she could steam *seven* knots an hour. Mr. George Fisher was agent for this boat. In October, 1852, a public meeting was called in Launceston, the result being the formation of the



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S.S. "PATEENA" SAILING OUT TAMAR RIVER.

this time extended its operations to Launceston, and ran its boats in opposition to them, and this, together with the loss, first of the "City of Launceston," then of the "Black Swan," caused its collapse. The directors of the T.S.N. Company then appointed Mr. Geo. Fisher their agent in Launceston, and he was so occupied for thirteen years, and was one of the largest shareholders in the company. Captain Woods joined the T.S.N. Company, and commanded first the "Black Swan," then the "Derwent" for thirteen years, then the "Mangana," and afterwards became local manager to the company. This was in 1882. He was then presented with a testimonial and purse containing £400. He had been twenty-eight years in the service of the T.S.N. Company, he had traded in and out the port of Launceston for thirty-eight years, thirty-six of them as master, and had made 2000 voyages between Launceston and Melbourne without a mishap—undoubtedly, a creditable record. The T.S.N. Company possessed some very good boats, well suited to the trade, and in 1891 sold out to the Union Steam Navigation Company of New Zealand, who now divide the trade with Messrs. Huddart, Parker and Co.

We must now return to 1850. In that year Clarence Begent received his first appointment on the river, and, in the different capacities of leadsman, pilot, mate, and master of the tugs, has been connected with it more or less almost up to the present time. In 1851 T. B. Walker's line of boats, at the instigation of Messrs. Reed and Hawley, were put on this trade. The first to arrive was the "Arnon," in February, 1852; she was commanded by Captain Fowler, and W. R. Barwood was chief officer. They were not as well versed in the seasons then as now; she came too late for the wool, and laid at the wharf for nine months. All sailing directions at this time were obtained from the *Nautical Magazine*, there was no tug, and it often took three tides to get as far as Pig's Island. The gold diggings had just started in Victoria, and it was very hard to get men—£50 a passage had often to be given—and boats had often to clear out only half manned. There were a number of boats belonging to this line:—"Henry Reed," Captain Fowler; the "Asphodel," in which Captain Wyrill made two voyages in 1862. He afterwards commanded the "Bereau" for many years, and at the present time makes regular trips here in the "Eden Holme." Captain Barwood brought the "Dunorlan" out here in 1857, then the "Fugitive" in 1864, and "Lanoma" in 1876; she was afterwards commanded by Captain Whittingham, and was lost, only a few years ago, with all hands. In 1854 Captain Samuel Tulloch brought out the "Star of Tas-



S. SPURLING

PILOT STATION, LOW HEAD, RIVER TAMAR.

mania," which in the early sixties was wrecked at Oamaru, New Zealand. In 1856 Captain Tulloch bought the brig "Mercury," and sent home for his brother James to sail her. Captain James Tulloch traded with her between this port and Sydney for very many years. At the time T. B. Walker's boats started coming here the wharfage accommodation at Launceston was very limited, although in 1841 something was done in the way of a market wharf for small vessels. All large vessels could only load up to the 12 feet 6 inch water-line, and had to go over the bar at Town Point to finish. The "Seabird," 600 tons, was about the largest boat to come to the wharf then, but she had to draw under 12 feet 6 inches. In 1855 the tug "Tamar" was purchased for the port (she cost £16,000), and in 1857 the Marine Board was formed, consisting of Messrs. George Gilmore, Richard Green, and Alexander McNaughton. The number of members of the Board was increased at different times. It commenced with three, then the Mayor, the Collector of Customs, and the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce were appointed *ex-officio* members in addition. The Board at the present day consists of nine Wardens elected by the shipowners, importers, and exporters of the port. Since the formation of the Board the different Harbour Masters have been Captains Drew, Ling, Barwood, and Bradley.

The Marine Board has from time to time spent large sums by way of improving the river, and what has been expended has been done economically and well. In 1878 a spoon dredge was procured, and much good was effected by it, Captain Ditcham taking the greatest interest in it; and in 1884 a Priestman dredge was first used, which answered so well that in 1889 two more were ordered. During the last year or two the "Platypus" (bucket dredge) has been used with great success. In 1881 leading light towers were erected at the Heads, under the superintendence of the Master Warden, Captain W. R. Barwood; but in 1885 the grandest work of all was done in the removing of the bar at Town Point, there being now fully 14 feet of water there at low tide. A considerable amount of dredging has been done lower down the river in the boat channel and other places, but before any dredging was done below the bar vessels of 330 feet in length were brought up to the pier—the "Glengoil," a steamer of 2000 tons, and 335 feet long, the "Cape Clear" and "Gulf of Carpentaria," and others were brought up. In 1888 the present steam tug "Wybia" was purchased at a cost of £5873. Joseph Lowes will be remembered in connection with both the "Tamar" and "Wybia" tugs, having been employed as engineer upon them and the dredging plant for over twenty-one years. An enormous amount of work was done at the wharfs and on the river during the eighties, besides the removal of the bar and other dredging. The town pier was erected at a cost of £8000, its length being 600 feet by 68 feet wide, also a new market wharf, 1250 feet long, costing £3000. Nearly the whole of Queen's Wharf was renewed, at a cost of £6500, some of the piles being 56 feet long and from 20 to 24 inches at the butt; the wharf was also close piled the whole length, and covered with 6 inch decking. A powerful crane was also erected. In the home reach cattle jetties were built, costing £500. Further down the river jetties were either erected or repaired at Rosevears, Blackwall, and Beauty Point. The new wharf at George Town cost £200. In 1885 Heley's old floating dock, which had been built forty-five years previously at Swan Point, was purchased by the Marine Board for £200, and with an extra expenditure of £50 proved a great convenience to small vessels and steamers. Another great work, completed in 1891, was the removal of the Whirlpool Rock. The amount spent upon this work, ranging over five years, was £4383. Ships are now able to pass over it at low water. It will be seen then that much has been done on the River Tamar, but it will still take years of work and an enormous expenditure of money to make the port of Launceston all it should be. The Marine Board have called in on several occasions professional experts to their assistance. Mr. Napier Bell in 1891 reported on the work necessary to be done in the way of dredging, and this year his advice is again being sought. The shipping trade of Launceston at present is represented by the following figures:—Inwards, 180 vessels, 102,360 tonnage; outwards, 174 vessels, 103,239 tonnage; while the imports stand at £583,238, and exports £602,654. These figures are the last published and are for 1897. There have been few casualties in the Tamar attended with any great loss of life, the most serious one being the loss, by a boiler explosion, of the river steamer "Little Nell," near Dilston, when eight lives were lost. In this instance, out of evil came good. An enquiry was instituted, the result being the appointment of a Machinery Inspector.

The old river bears a bright appearance on high days and holidays, when hundreds upon hundreds crowd the decks of the various steamers, on pleasure bent, either to Rosevears, Beauty Point, or George Town, or a trip to sea for the more adventurous, who risk having to pay tribute to Old Neptune. The numerous steam and sailing yachts which find their way down the river on these occasions make up a lively scene, and when numbers of them collect in George Town Cove, which they often do, it is a sight worth going far to see. Nearer Launceston we have at different seasons our regattas, either at Rosevears or at Stephenson's Bend, and these are always popular with the public, and are consequently well attended. The Cataract Gorge has been the scene of many a bright procession of boats, both by day and night. In 1868 H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh was taken up there, the procession of boats and the gay dresses of the ladies in them making a pleasing picture. The ships of Her Majesty's Navy are always welcome to this port, and are always crowded with visitors. Unfortunately, we cannot get them to come as often as we would wish. We have been visited by several. In 1880 the "Wolverine" came up as far as Town Point, later on came the "Pearl," with Commodore Goodenough, which anchored at the Quarantine ground (Middle Island). We have had also Italian and Russian warships here. H.M.S. "Curacoa" came up as far as Rosevears, and during the last year or so the new cruisers "Katomba" and "Ringarooma" have paid us a visit.

Much more could be written concerning the River Tamar and the Port of Launceston. A great deal could have been said of the steady trade between this port and the ports of the North-West and West Coasts, and the different shipping companies that have taken part in it. What has been recorded shows steady forward progress, and although we have not yet attained to the prophecies of Tasmania's early historians, yet there can be but little doubt, when the great mineral wealth of the colony is taken into consideration, and the approaching federation of the Australian Colonies, a great future lies before us.

WATER SUPPLY.

To almost every city or town, whether built upon the banks of a river or not, there comes a time in its history when a considerable expenditure of money is necessary to secure for its inhabitants that greatest of all blessings, an abundant and ready supply of pure and wholesome water. Our own city of Launceston has been no exception to the rule, and the history of its efforts to secure an efficient water supply includes many make-shifts and failures. In its earliest days—the inhabitants being few—fresh water was obtained from the Cataract by boat, but as the population increased other means had to be devised.

So, in 1825, a few planks were run out over the North Esk stream, at the foot of George Street, and a pump erected thereon, where, at a low state of tide, fairly fresh water was then obtainable. A little later on another pump was erected near Hobler's Bridge, close to where the old toll gate stood, and the water carted from there. These sources and private wells, in which the water was none of the best, for many years supplied the town. The following extract from a lady's diary, dated 1st April, 1831, bears testimony as to how the weekly wash was accomplished. She writes, "The weather was warm and fine. I accompanied Mr. Walsh (who was harbour master of Launceston and also a comrade of Captain Flinders) and Sheriff Legge up the gorge of the Cataract. It was most grand and picturesque. On arriving at the head of the gorge a novel sight presented itself: about a dozen women were engaged in washing, having been rowed up by two men, who also attended to the fires and hanging out and taking in of clothes." There can be no doubt the inhabitants of Launceston suffered considerably from the want of a good water supply. A Hobart Town paper of 1st February, 1832, facetiously remarked, "The good simple folks of Launceston cannot get up a temperance society for want of wholesome water."

In the year 1830 a Mr. Charlton offered to introduce water into the town from the South Esk, provided Government found the labour and gave him a grant of land, but the offer was declined. Andrew Sibbald was the first benefactor to the town in regard to a water supply. When the mill that he had erected in 1833 on the flat rock above the Cataract Falls was in 1834 washed away by a flood, he erected another on the site where Mr. David Ritchie's now stands, and built the shutes which now supply it with water, and afterwards erected tanks from which the town was supplied with it also. The water was conducted through wooden pipes from the shutes to the tanks; these pipes were bored by Mr. Archibald Russell, who was then a cooper in Launceston, and were laid by Messrs. Alexander and Thomas Aird. In 1884, when the corporation employees were laying down exhaust pipes for a new turbine, they came across these old wooden pipes still in a good state of preservation, as also was the old Government cloth used for wrapping up the joints, after being underground for just fifty years. The water supplied from the tanks was a great boon to the inhabitants of Launceston, and the late Dr. De Dassel and the eccentric Richard White, the auctioneer, were wont to declare that this supply of pure water would add ten years to the lives of the residents. Upon a stone in the Scotch burial ground is still to be read the following inscription:—"ANDREW SIBBALD. This inscription is intended to perpetuate the memory of his valuable services to the inhabitants of Launceston, having after a period of two years accomplished the arduous undertaking of erecting the trough which conveys the pure water to the tanks that now supply the town." In the early thirties Government undertook the task of conducting water into the town of Launceston. The scheme was to bring in water from the South Esk, near Evandale, to the Windmill Hill. The then Lieutenant-Governor, Sir George Arthur, turned the first sod on 10th March, 1836, and in the estimates which he placed before the Legislative Council in the following August, the following appears:—"But one of the most important undertakings incumbent upon this Government, and which has long been in contemplation, is the conducting of a supply of pure water into the town of Launceston. To effect this a tunnel is necessary, for the construction of which provision to the extent of £1000 was made by you in 1834, but as that sum will be inadequate for the completion of a work of such magnitude, a similar amount has been introduced in the present estimates, and I cannot doubt that it will receive your cheerful acquiescence." The work was carried on by prison labour, and the levellings in Upper High Street, near the Scotch burial ground, and the old shafts, as also the remains of the big tunnel through the late Dr. Kenworthy's property, "Cambock," near Evandale, are to be seen to this day. This tunnel was to have been nearly two miles long, but difficulties were met with. Several workmen were killed, and after several thousands of pounds had been expended the scheme was abandoned.

Major Cotton's scheme was the next. This gentleman had considerable experience in irrigation works in India. He proposed several elaborate schemes for Tasmania, especially with regard to supplying some of the inland towns with water. His idea for Launceston was to erect a large water-wheel at the edge of the First Basin, the motive power being supplied by shutes leading up the river to the rapids above the basin. The water-wheel was to pump the water through 6-inch pipes over the Cataract Hill. Reservoirs were excavated—one on the side of the Cataract Hill (which is utilised in the present supply), and one on St. George's Square, which was afterwards filled in. The Government adopted this scheme, and appointed a Mr. Clark resident engineer. Prison labour was also employed on this work, and very slow progress was made for some years; a tunnel was made from Hill Street to Granville Street; pipes were laid down, and the shutes erected; the frame work of the water-wheel (constructed in Hobart Town) had arrived in Launceston, and when an expenditure of perhaps another £2000 would have completed the work, it was abandoned, but not before the shutes were accidentally burned down. So much for these two large undertakings, upon which a large sum of public money was wasted. We now come to quite a number of schemes more or less practicable. Mr. Felix Wakefield, a surveyor, propounded two. One was to dam the South Esk at the cataract, about midway between the falls and the present bridge, thus raising the level of the water about 300 feet, having shutes about 60 feet above the present ones. This scheme received no support. The other was to tap the South Esk at Beam's Ford, below Hadspen, drive a tunnel through a freestone hill, erect one or two necessary aqueducts, and carry the water in an open race through (by Prospect village) to a reservoir in the vicinity of Mount Pleasant (Mr. Reed's residence). This scheme met with far more favour than the other—all the necessary levels were taken, but no effort was ever made to carry it out. Very soon after this the Cornwall Insurance Company began to interest themselves in securing a water supply for the town. With this object, they instructed their engineer, Mr. William Huttley, to ascertain if possible the practicability of such a scheme. After spending a considerable amount of time and labour in the task, he laid out a race from near the Third Basin on the South Esk, following the contour of the hills, down the Cataract Gorge, and coming round the face of the Cataract Hill to a spot about 200 feet above Margaret Street. The levels were all checked by Mr. James Scott, surveyor, and found to be correct; an application was then made to Government for the necessary authority to carry out the work, but Sir William Denison, the then Governor, refused it. After this a Mr. G. F. Goble brought forward a scheme which met with a similar fate. Then the Cornwall Insurance Company, by no means daunted, again instructed their engineer, Mr. Huttley, to see whether the unfinished portion of Major Cotton's scheme could not be utilised, and he decided that the water could be pumped up to the top of the Cataract Hill from the First Basin by steam, instead of a water-wheel. The question of fuel, however, was an important item, and the only available supply was from the Trevallyn Estate on the other side of the river; a difficulty occurred with regard to this, which resulted in the scheme being like all the rest—abandoned; Major Cotton's pipes remaining where they were laid till utilised for the present supply. The first Municipal Council of Launceston

was elected in the beginning of the year 1853, and one of the first important questions before them was that of a water supply. A Mr. Sherwood brought forward a scheme in 1854 which had the approval of Sir William Denison. This was for carrying water in iron pipes from the South Esk, down the gorge, to a point on the face of the hill that would supply the town up to the level of St. John's Church, and provision was made for pumping to a higher level for the rest of the town. The plans for this scheme were all accepted and approved; but while the Council were awaiting the arrival of material from England, an event occurred which caused this scheme also to be abandoned. It may be here mentioned that in the latter end of 1852 an Act was passed authorising the new Council to borrow £10,000 to enable them to obtain a water supply from either the South Esk or any other river. After a narration of the many failures attending the supply of water to Launceston, we come at last to the history of our present waterworks scheme, which secures to our city a supply of pure water second to none in the Australian colonies.



S. SPURLING **ST. PATRICK'S RIVER, SOURCE OF LAUNCESTON WATER SUPPLY.**

To the late Mr. John Lamont, of Invermay, is attached the credit of being the first to advocate the St. Patrick River scheme. He was well acquainted with that part of the country, and stated to Mr. W. S. Button, the then mayor, his belief that water could be obtained from the Patrick's River by being brought through a saddle into Distillery Creek. The distance was considerable, and the probable large cost prevented his suggestion being acted upon for some time; but in 1856 Mr. George Babington, the town surveyor, went up there, and reported favourably to the Council. Soon after this the mayor himself and Mr. Adye Douglas accompanied Mr. Babington, but neither was greatly taken with the scheme; but after consideration Mr. Douglas thought it was at least worth a survey, the result being that Mr. Babington was instructed to ascertain the probable cost of throwing the water from St. Patrick's River to Distillery Creek. Mr. Babington's report was ultimately deemed satisfactory, and the project approved by the Municipal Council. In 1856 the Launceston Water Act was passed, which empowered the Council to raise by way of mortgage, on the security of the waterworks and water rates, a sum of £40,000, interest being guaranteed by the Government. The Municipal Council, having made up their minds to adopt the St. Patrick's River scheme, applied to the Legislature for the necessary power; but the Government would undertake nothing until an authorised plan was made by one of their own surveyors. Mr. W. H. Clayton was appointed to make a survey, and he made certain alterations and suggestions, which, however, were not acted upon. Eventually, Mr. W. R. Falconer, Director of Public Works, was authorised to superintend the construction of the works, when Mr. Babington pointed out to him the impracticability of Mr. Clayton's proposed work, in which Mr. Falconer concurred, and the then mayor of the town, Mr. Henry Dowling, instructed Mr. Babington to take all race and tunnel levels, which he did. The formal ceremony of opening the Launceston Waterworks took place in the presence of nearly 300 spectators on the 23rd October, 1857, when

the then mayor, Mr. Henry Dowling, raised the sluice gates at St. Patrick's River, fifteen miles from town, admitting the water into the tunnel at an elevation of 1150 feet above the sea level, and from thence into Distillery Creek. The Distillery Creek Dam is four and a half miles from town, and 314 feet above the sea level. From this dam at the present time two 15-inch mains conduct the water to the city. On the high grounds, outside the city proper, are reservoirs—one on the Cataract Hill, which formed part of Major Cotton's scheme; another near the corner of High and Frankland Streets; and the South Launceston one, constructed in 1894 at a cost of £4000. This last has a capacity of 2,000,000 gallons, and is 162 feet in diameter and 15½ feet in depth, and is as large as the other two put together. The total cost of the Launceston Waterworks may be put down at fully £70,000. For this amount the citizens of Launceston have secured the best water supply in Australia, and not only is the city itself well supplied, but also the following suburban districts, namely:—St. Leonard's, Invermay, Mowbray, Trevallyn, Lawrence Vale, Newstead, Penquite, Distillery Creek, Killifaddy; and at the following rates:—The city 7d. in the pound, St. Leonards 1s. 6d., and in the other suburbs 1s. 3d. The daily consumption is estimated at over two million gallons. Apart from what is necessary for household use, the citizens are allowed a liberal supply for their gardens, and the Council allow a beautiful stream to flow along the table drains of our busiest thoroughfares. The temperance advocate cannot but be pleased at the number of drinking fountains scattered through our city—many of them private gifts. The late Mr. Robert De Little presented several to the city at a cost of £100; the Hon. Adye Douglas, M.L.C., presented a large one, which is erected in Brisbane Road; here the cab horse, and even the passing dog may slake his thirst. Large ones of a similar description have since been erected by the Council—one in Wellington Street, and the other near the Railway Station—and they have also added to the number of small drinking fountains. There is a handsome fountain outside the City Park gates. This bears the following inscription:—"Presented to the city by the children of Launceston to commemorate the Queen's Jubilee. 20th June, 1887;" but at that particular date enough funds had not been collected, so the fountain remained in bond for several years. In 1897 a Juvenile Industrial Exhibition was held, and with funds from that and other sources the fountain was at last erected in commemoration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, on 20th June of that year. The handsome ornamental fountain in Princes' Square, although the last to be mentioned, has perhaps no equal in the Australian colonies. It was erected in 1858 by the Municipal Council, and was originally exhibited by a Parisian firm at the London Exhibition. The Council saw the drawings, and ordered it. The cost was about £800 free on board, and was erected by Mr. Huttley. It bears the names of Mr. Henry Dowling (mayor) and the aldermen then in office. With the fountain came a letter from the French firm, written in the usual complimentary style, mentioning that two copies of the fountain had been sent to cities in South America, one sold in Europe, and "your distinguished city of Launceston" received the last one.

The history of our water supply leads on to many subjects. Launceston has many churches, and "cleanliness" should be next to "godliness"; but our city was without public baths for years. Many of our citizens of the present day owe a deep debt of gratitude to the enterprise of Edward Ackerman—first with the Dalhousie floating baths on the Tamar, and then his swimming baths in Cameron Street. A small company erected Turkish baths in 1861, which were in existence a few years only. Ackerman had to discontinue on account of the high price charged by the Council for the water. Launceston was then without baths for many years, those who wished for a swim having to walk over to the First Basin. In 1885 the Council erected baths, available at high water only, near the Cataract Bridge, but these being in the vicinity of Margaret Street sewer were never very much in favour. On the 23rd June, 1897, was laid the corner-stone of the Victoria Baths by Mr. R. J. Sadler, the then mayor of the city, in commemoration of Queen Victoria's record reign. These baths are close to the centre of the city, and are a great boon to the inhabitants, as also to visitors. The building is a handsome one, and contains Turkish, hot and cold water baths, and a large swimming bath, 80 feet by 30 feet, which can be heated during the winter months.

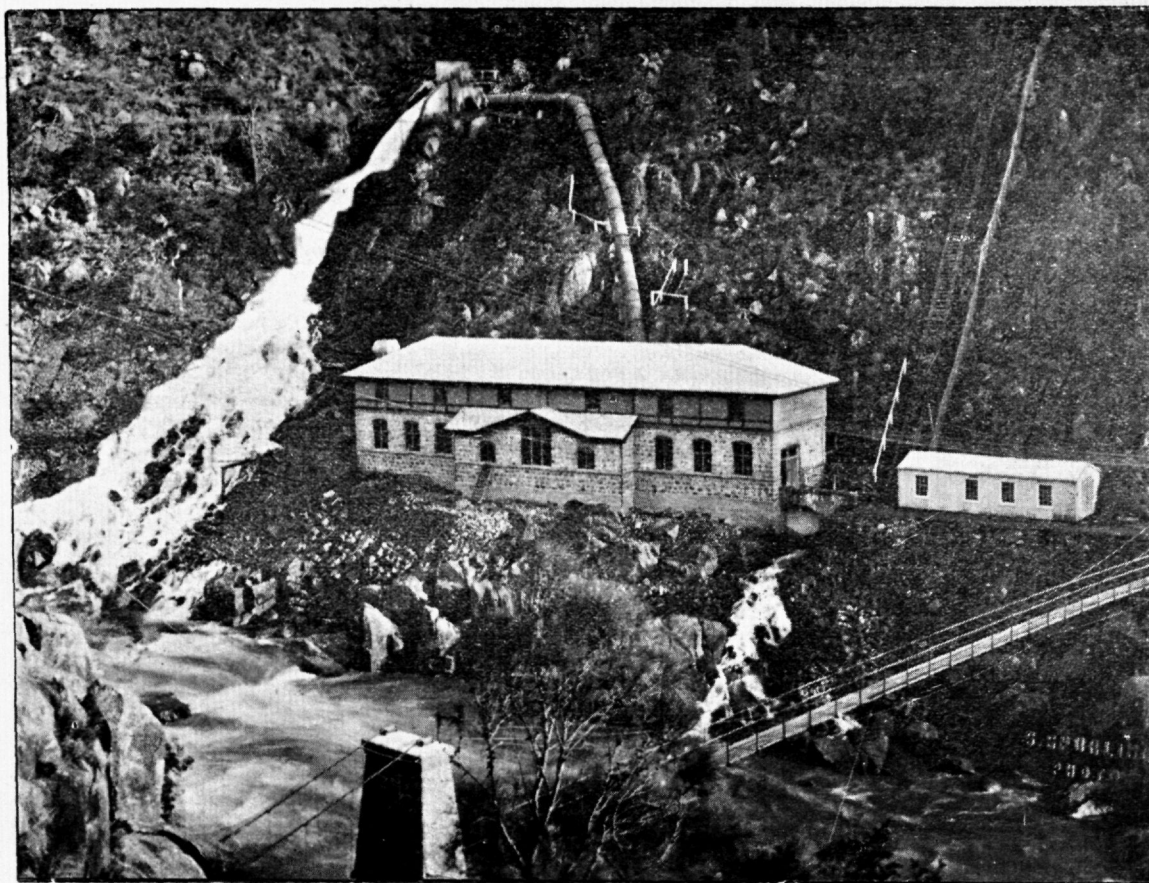
One of the great uses of our water supply is the protection afforded by it to life and property against fire. In the early forties the insurance offices provided fire engines. The Cornwall was the first to have one—it was constructed by Mr. Huttley; then the Derwent and Tamar and Tasmanian each secured one; and Government paid each fireman £20 per annum. Water was obtained from wells or tanks. When the present water supply was obtained in 1857 two volunteer fire brigades were formed, namely, the Cornwall Volunteer Fire Brigade, and the Independent Volunteer Fire Brigade. There were two alarm bells—one at the police office yard, and the other in Mr. Whiting's yard, Cameron Street—erected by the Liverpool and London Fire Insurance Company. In 1878 these two amalgamated, and the United Fire Brigade was established, with C. G. Croft as captain and R. Bennell lieutenant. In the year 1883 an Act of Parliament was passed "to make better provision for the protection of life and property from fire," and Fire Brigade Boards were established in the two cities, each board to consist of five members—one appointed by the Governor in Council, two by the Municipal Council, and two by the insurance companies—the cost of maintaining the fire brigade to be borne equally by each. Launceston at the present time has an effective fire brigade, consisting of twenty-seven members. Mr. Henry Edgell was for several years connected with the fire brigades. Mr. Hardwick Weedon is the present chairman, Mr. R. Bennell superintendent, Mr. J. A. Lyall deputy-superintendent, and Mr. Keith Ritchie secretary and treasurer.

LIGHTING.

Like water, a good luminant is without doubt essential to our comfort. Only those who are well advanced in years can look back now to the inconvenience of the slush lamp, dip, or moulded tallow, and the inevitable snuffer and tray upon our tables. As for our streets, the butcher's shop, with its large slush lamp shedding its rays far and wide, was as a beacon light to the wayfarer; but townfolk who wished to avoid stumps and waterholes never left their homes after nightfall without first providing themselves with a lantern. A few years later Government provided a few street lamps, tenders being invited every year for the repair and lighting of the Government town lamps. The townspeople grumbled then, and perhaps not without reason. Dips and tallow candles had given place to oil lamps in the shops and many of the private houses, but the streets were far from being well lit. Many schemes were mooted for the providing of more light, and some were very ingenious. The following appears in the *Launceston Observer* of 11th July, 1836:—"It has long been the wish of the inhabitants to have their streets properly lighted, and this might be easily accomplished at a trifling expense to the population, considere

individually. Say, for instance, there were 2000 lbs. of meat daily consumed in the town ; if one farthing extra is charged by the butchers on each pound of meat sold, 2000 farthings might be laid by, which at the end of one month would give £58 6s. 8d., or £700 per annum. If seventy-five lamps were added to the few that now make darkness visible, and a sum per night allowed for each lamp for oil and cotton, £13 2s. 6d. would be the weekly expenses, or annually £689 10s. The probable expenses for posts and lamps would be 26s. per lamp—£93 15s.—which could be raised by subscription. Launceston might be divided into four divisions, and convicts allowed as lamplighters, on the principle of post office messengers, under the immediate superintendence of the district constable. A committee might be formed by the inhabitants, and proper officers chosen from amongst them for the management of the whole." Sperm oil was used for many years as a luminant, and then in later years the mineral oils, kerosene and paraffine, supplanted it. Gas was known in Launceston as early as 1844, when Benjamin Hyrons, of the "Angel Inn," Charles Street, manufactured it for his own use, and had the whole of his hotel let with it. He did not use coal in the manufacture of the gas, but garbage of every description. The attempt, however, was no great success, and others were not tempted to follow his example. It was not till the beginning of 1858 that a few of the leading townspeople resolved to form a company for the purpose of lighting the streets and supplying the inhabitants with gas. A prospectus of the company was issued, to be called "The Launceston Gas Company," with the following gentlemen forming a provisional committee, namely :—The Hon. Wm. Henty, Colonial Secretary ; The Hon. W. S. Button, M.L.C. ; Messrs. John Crookes, M.H.A. ; Alex. Clerke, M.H.A. ; His Worship the Mayor, Henry Dowling ; John Atkinson, A. B. Armour, Hy. Allison, Ed. Brooks, W. T. Bell, W. Carpenter, Wm. Cleveland, C. G. Casey, Joseph Cohen, Thos. Corbett, Wm. Hy. Clayton, E. F. Dease, Robt. De Little, Francis Evans, Geo. Fisher, John Fawns, M. Gaunt, J. W. Gleadow, Richard Green, Wm. Hart, Hy. Horne, Wm. Johnstone, Alex. McNaughton, James Peters, Jas. Robertson, J. Rattray, Wm. Tyson, C. J. Weedon, with Mr. Isaac Sherwin secretary *pro tem*.

The first meeting of shareholders was held at the Cornwall Hotel on 18th May, when the company was duly formed and the following officers chosen :—Directors—Messrs. John Cameron, Geo. Gilmore, Richard Green, Alex. McNaughton,



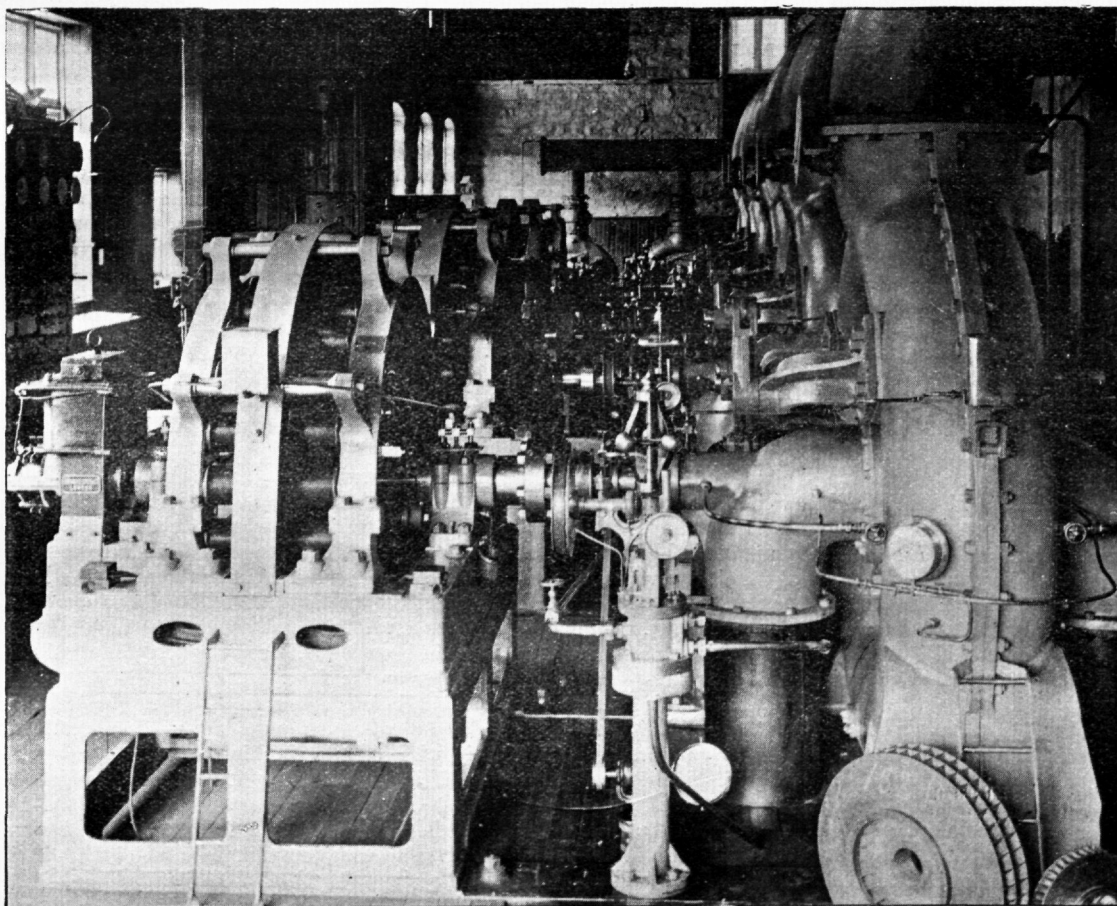
SPURLING

ELECTRIC POWER STATION

James Peters, Isaac Sherwin, and Wm. Tyson : Auditors—Wm. Cleveland and Wm. Johnstone ; Trustees—M. Gaunt, Geo. Gilmore, and Richard Green. The first meeting of directors was held at Mr. McNaughton's office, when Mr. W. R. Falconer was appointed engineer for the construction of the works. In October, 1858, the site of the works was purchased, the land being situate between the Eastern Esplanade and Cimetiere Street, and lying between Willis and Westcrobe Streets. Mr. John Grant Smith was appointed to the position of secretary in November, and Mr. Alex. McNaughton managing director. The Gas Company's office was opened for the transaction of business on 1st October, 1859, and on the 5th April, 1860, gas was first used for lighting the streets of the town, the number of lamps supplied being 123, and by June the same

year 238 premises were supplied with it. The charge for gas to consumers was fixed in the first instance at 25s. per 1000 cubic feet, with a discount of twenty per cent. if accounts were paid within 14 days. By the end of the second year the number of consumers had increased to 400. The original capital of the company was £30,000, in 3000 shares of £10 each. The company was incorporated by Act of Parliament, limiting the liability of the shareholders, and in 1859 "The Launceston Gas Company's Act" was passed, and again in 1885 an Amended Act, authorising the company further to increase the capital or to issue debentures. In December, 1882, the capital was increased to £40,000, and in April, 1886, was further increased to £50,000.

Mr. Richard Green was appointed managing director in May, 1861, and the first dividend was declared on the 7th August, 1862, at the rate of 8 per cent. for the year ending 30th June, 1862. The average of the dividends paid for the



S. SPURLING

INTERIOR ELECTRIC POWER STATION.

last thirty-nine years has been 8 per cent., but the imposition of excessively heavy charges for duty, wharfage, and coal, commercial depression, and the competition of municipal electric lighting during the past four years has reduced the dividend to 4 per cent. Since the introduction of electric light the street lamps have been discontinued. The company since its formation has laid down thirty-six miles of mains and forty-three miles of service pipes. They employ fifty hands, and in addition to all the gasfitting work of the city, manufacture cooking and heating stoves, also bath heaters, in their own workshops. All meter repairing and testing is also done on the premises. The company has steadily progressed, and the consumers of gas now number over 3500. Mr. Arthur Green became secretary to the company in 1871, and still holds that position, and the Hon. William Hart, M.L.C., has been chairman of directors since 1878, and his co-directors at the present time are—Messrs. S. Tulloch, S. Eardley-Wilmot, W. Perrin, H. Weedon, T. Corbett, and Richard Green. Gas is being now supplied to the citizens at the moderate price of 7s. 1d. per 1000 feet. Cash or penny in the slot meters have lately been introduced, and are coming into favour, close upon 1400 of them being already in use; while the arc lamps with incandescent gaslight leave little to be desired in the way of a brilliant and at the same time inexpensive luminant.

For thirty-five years the Launceston Gas Company had the lighting of the city entirely in its own hands. Everything, however, has its day. Slush lamps, dips, and candles gave place to whale oil; it again was surpassed by the mineral oils, and then gas eclipsed them all, which now in its turn bids fair to be supplanted by electricity.

Only some twelve years ago did it first occur to the citizens of Launceston that they had a vast motive power running to waste close to their own doors, in the water that rushes continually down the Cataract Gorge. In the year 1887 a few leading citizens endeavoured to form a company, which was described as being the "Launceston Electric Light and Motive Power Company," its object being to acquire the water-rights on the South Esk River held by David Ritchie, together with

his well-known flour-mill. The idea was to reconstruct the flume conveying water from the First Basin, putting in a new flume 10 feet in width by 4 feet in depth, and working turbines and dynamos with the water so brought into service to light the city by electricity. The scheme no doubt was a good one, but the far-seeing members of the Municipal Council viewed with alarm the thought of the citizens' birthright, so to speak, being taken away from them even for a time. The prospectus of the proposed company was issued in May, 1887; but prior to this, however, the Council, convinced of the desirability of themselves securing the water-rights of the South Esk, applied to Parliament for a Bill for that purpose, and were successful. About this same time came an offer from Alderman Peter Barrett, undertaking to erect plant capable of producing 1000 h.p., to increase the water supply of the city 40 per cent., and at the end of twenty-one years to hand over the works to the corporation free of cost, provided he was given the sole right of supplying the town with electric light for that period, and of course was allowed to take the water required from St. Patrick's River; but the offer was not accepted. In the following year Alderman Barrett suggested to the Council the substitution of a 15-inch main for existing 10-inch from Distillery Creek, which would provide for the electric lighting of the city; and again in September, 1888, another proposal was made in connection with St. Patrick's Dam, but nothing came of it. In October, 1888, the South Esk was once more thought of as the proper source from whence to obtain motive power, and the Hon. Adye Douglas moved, "That application be made to the Government for particulars of Major Cotton's survey." It was decided also at the same time that if those surveys were not available, that the Town Surveyor commence a survey from the Second Basin. Early in 1889, however, it was resolved to obtain expert assistance, and the services of Mr. G. Gordon, A.M.T.C.E., were secured to examine the various sources and report thereon. His report was entirely in favour of the South Esk. On the 1st July, 1889, it was decided to advertise that the Council was prepared to receive offers for the electric lighting of the city, power to be obtained from the South Esk, the Council reserving to itself the option to purchase at the end of five years. In September, offers for lighting were received from N. Law and Co. and C. Fleisch (Ganz and Co.), and a few days after the electric lighting committee advised the appointment of a consulting electrical engineer. On 30th January, 1890, negotiations were opened with Messrs. Harrison and Whiffen, electrical engineers, and on 11th August, this firm, on behalf of the Crompton Supply Company, submitted a detailed estimate; this provided for the generating station being placed on the Picnic Rock. The late Mr. Fitzherbert, city surveyor, in November submitted a report showing three alternative schemes:—

1. From Dalrymple's Bend, bring the water to Picnic Rock; estimate, £13,000.
2. From Second Basin by tunnel and down gully by flume or pipe to First Basin; estimate, £35,000.
3. From Duck Reach to First Basin by pipe round the river; estimate, £30,000.

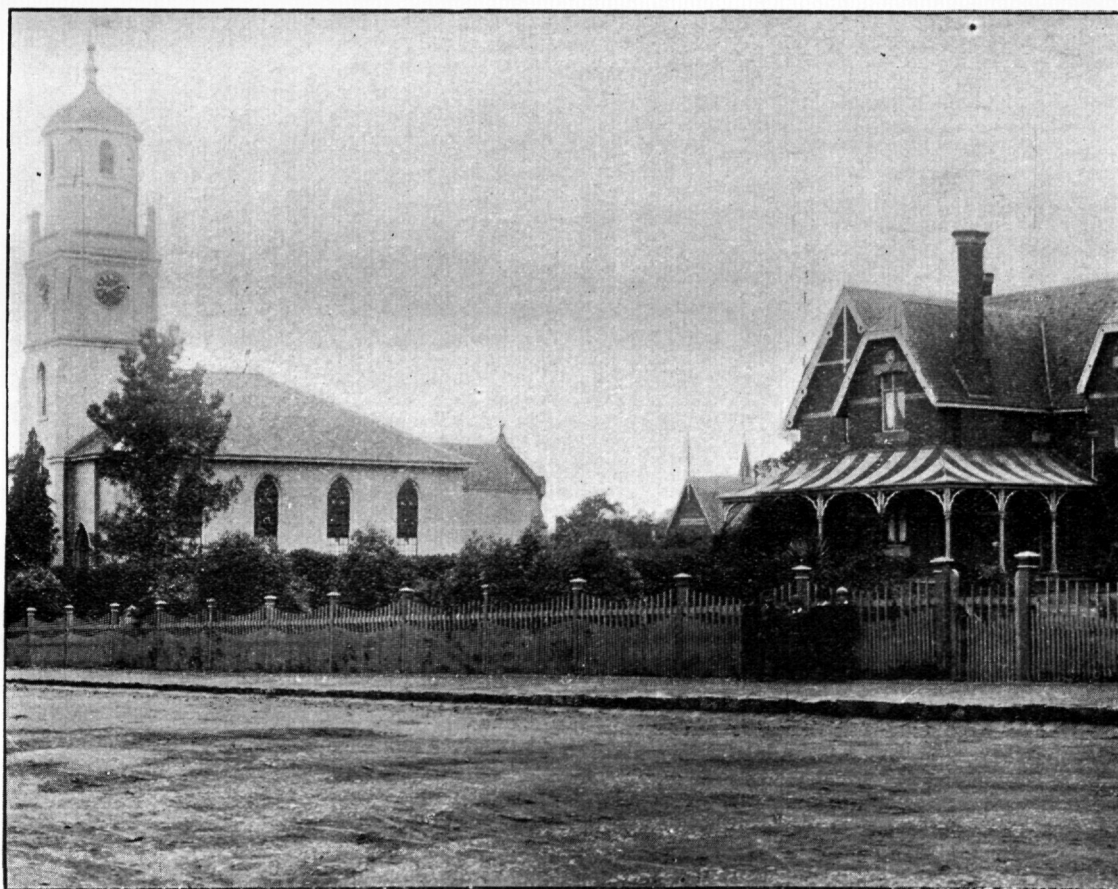
Professor Kernot, of the Melbourne University, and Mr. G. Gordon, were consulted on these schemes, and Mr. M. C. Woodsworth James, of Hobart, who had visited the locality and checked the levels, also gave an opinion. The result was the committee decided upon No. 3 scheme, and appointed Mr. K. L. Murray, Victorian Government electrical engineer, as consulting engineer, and requested him to report on the matter; this was in July, 1891. Progress, however, was stopped for some little time on account of the death of the city surveyor, Mr. Fitzherbert, in November; but in the meantime Mr. Murray had visited Launceston, and suggested as an alternative scheme to No. 3, that the intake be about 50 chains above the First Basin. In March, 1892, the present city surveyor, Mr. St. John David, was appointed, and he was instructed to report on the two schemes, namely, No. 3 and Mr. Murray's suggestion. Mr. David in his report advised the adoption of Mr. Murray's suggestion, improved upon by the carrying of the pipes some 15 chains further up the river.

The Municipal Council decided in favour of this amended scheme, but before doing anything resolved that a poll of the citizens should be taken on the whole question. This was a period of great excitement in the history of our electric lighting; those interested in the Gas Company were very naturally opposed to it, while others, thinking electricity was only in its infancy, advocated holding back for a few years. However, the majority of the citizens were on the side of progress, and the result of the poll was that 2173 had voted in favour of the adoption of electricity, and 690 against it. In July, 1892, the city surveyor completed the survey of the pipe track, but then found that the scheme he had formerly advised was not an economical one, as it only gave 216 h.p., which was insufficient. After some consideration, he advised the driving of a tunnel from the bend of the river, below Duck Reach, and the placing of the generating station on the river bank immediately below the tunnel mouth, whereby a saving of many thousands of pounds was probably effected. This scheme met with Mr. Murray's cordial approval, the estimated cost of which was £13,169, and it was adopted by the Council. Negotiations were then opened up with Mr. Barnes for the purchase of the necessary amount of land required, and the right of using the road and footpaths through his estate. When this was satisfactorily arranged, tenders were invited for the construction of the tunnel, and on 7th July, 1893, the tender of Messrs. O'Neill Bros. and Rogers, of Sydney, was accepted at £10,872, and on 30th December, 1893, tenders were received for the supply and erection of the necessary machinery, the tender of Messrs. Siemens Bros. and Co., of London and Melbourne, being accepted at £32,021 15s. The entire water power obtainable from the South Esk through the tunnel is computed at 1650 h.p., and the total cost to the city has been very little under £100,000. The city was first lit with electricity on the 10th December, 1895. At the present time there are over thirty miles of streets lighted by 118 arc lamps of 1250 candle power each; 140 incandescent lamps of fifty candle power each; and 150 of twenty-five each. The private lighting in December, 1898, amounted to the equivalent of 12,000 eight candle power lamps, and this is every day increasing. The machinery comprises five arc lighting turbines and dynamos of twenty horse power each, and five alternators and turbines of 160 horse power each. The street lighting will shortly be extended to the suburb of Invermay, and applications have already been received by the Council for electricity as a motive power for machinery. Electric trams will no doubt ere long supplant the 'busses as a means of conveyance through our streets. Machinery is all that is needed; that can be supplied at any time; the motive power is at hand. The whole scheme so far has been a success, and it can be safely said without fear of contradiction that Launceston at the present time is the best lit city in the Australian colonies.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

WHEN the Rev. John Youl was appointed assistant chaplain to the settlement of Port Dalrymple in Van Diemen's Land, in December, 1818, he found Launceston deserted, and headquarters removed to George Town, where he found a parsonage had been built for him. Launceston was then called the Camp, and Mr. Youl paid it periodical visits, generally on Sundays, that being the only day on which he could insure an attendance. To announce his arrival he used to march around the settlement in his canonicals, and to call the people together was wont to strike an iron bar or barrel with a mallet. Services were then held in a small wooden building in Cameron Street, where the Equitable Building Society's premises now stand, and which was used on week-days as a blacksmith's shop. In 1820 this building was improved, and was then used as a State School and temporary chapel. When the Government establishment once more removed to Launceston, Mr. Youl took up his abode permanently in the town. On the 28th December, 1824, the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir George Arthur, laid the foundation-stone of St. John's Church. The ground had been consecrated the previous year by the Rev. Samuel Marsden, principal chaplain of the territory. The original design of St. John's was for a building just twice the length—in fact, a *fac simile* of old St. David's, Hobart; but Governor Arthur, when he saw the plan, considered the proposed building too large for the requirements of the town, and thereupon drew his pen across the plan, thus causing the peculiarly squat appearance which we now see, in proportion to the size of the tower. The church was opened for Divine service in December, 1825, but was not completed until 1830, when the spire was added. The present chancel was not erected till 1866. The Rev. John Youl died in 1827, and was succeeded by the Rev. James Norman, who occupied the position of chaplain for about sixteen

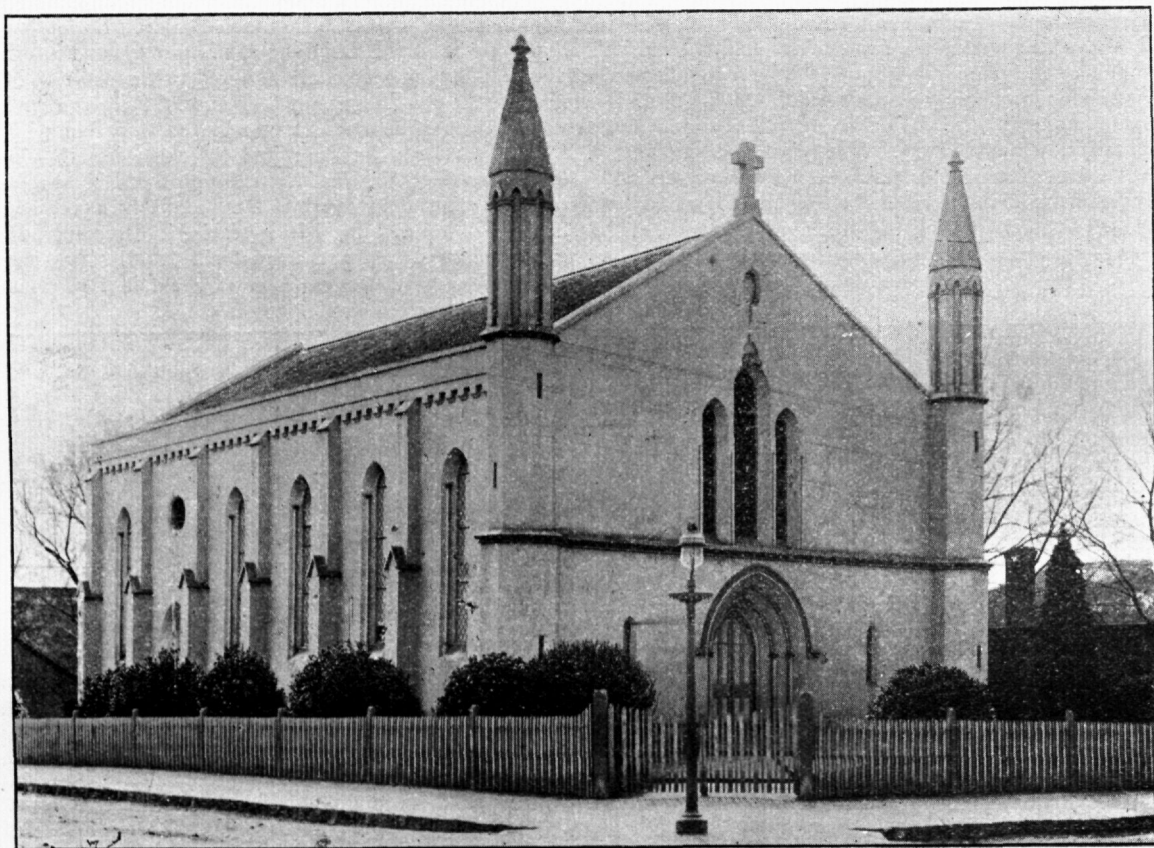


S. SPURLING

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, LAUNCESTON.

months, when he gave place to the Rev. W. H. Browne, LL.D., who had previously been appointed to the chaplaincy of Launceston by His Majesty King George IV. Dr. Browne ministered in St. John's for forty years, and in 1870, two years after his resignation, was appointed Archdeacon of Launceston. The Rev. Marcus Blake Brownrigg followed Dr. Browne, and he retained the incumbency for eighteen years. The Rev. Elias Champion then occupied the position till 1891, when the Rev. R. C. N. Kelly was appointed, and in 1897 he gave place to the present rector, the Rev. Canon A. R. Beresford. There have been several curates from time to time, and the parish has been enlarged by the addition of St. Aidan's Church, to the eastward of the town, and St. John's Mission House, in Wellington Street. St. Oswald's Church was also erected in the suburb of Trevallyn; this is at present worked from St. John's.

St. John's was the only Episcopalian Church in Launceston for seventeen years, but as the town began to expand and the population increase the need for more church accommodation became necessary ; so plans were prepared and tenders called for the erection of a new church. The tender of Mr. Joseph Moir, of Hobart Town, was accepted, the amount being £3750, and the foundation-stone of Holy Trinity Church was laid on the 22nd September, 1841, and opened for Divine service on the 26th September of the following year. The Rev. W. L. Gibbon was the first incumbent of this church, and remained there till 1846, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Reiby, and that gentleman, in 1848, gave place to the Rev. John Garker, who held the incumbency for six years, when the Rev. Francis Hales received the appointment ; this was in 1854. In 1877 he was raised to the position of Archdeacon of Launceston. He still retains his position in Holy Trinity Church



TRINITY CHURCH. LAUNCESTON.

having been there forty-five years. Since 1878 there has always been a curate under him, and the Church's work has been extended to St. George's, Invermay, and a small mission room has been built at Inveresk. - In 1897 the City Surveyor condemned Trinity Church as unsafe, and it became necessary to rebuild. Plans were procured, and tenders were accepted for the building of chancel and transepts of a church which, when completed, will be an ornament to the town. The present contract amounts to £5700, and the building will proceed as funds are available. The foundation-stone of the new building was laid on the 9th February, 1898, the Bishop of Tasmania (Right Rev. H. H. Montgomery) and the Bishop of New Guinea (Right Rev. M. J. Stone-Wigg) being amongst those present. Brisbane Street and Road is the southern boundary of Trinity parish.

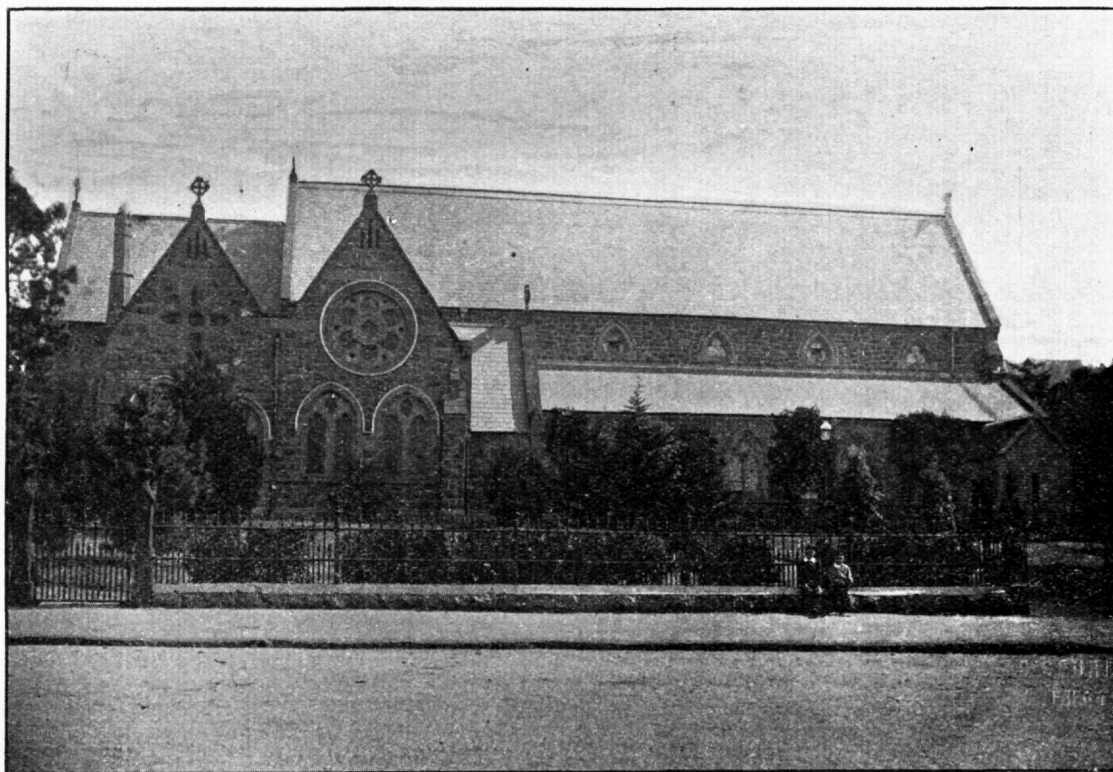
In the year 1851 the population of Launceston being still on the increase and stretching southwards, it was found necessary to still further relieve St. John's, and so another parish was formed taking in all that portion of the town south of Balfour Street, and to be called the parish of St. Paul's. Mr. George Banks Smith (now rector of St. George's, Hobart), was first placed in charge of this parish as catechist, and on his ordination in 1852 became first incumbent of the parish. The first building used for Divine service was Frankland Street schoolroom, a weatherboard structure of the bush hut style of architecture, erected on a clay bank fronting on Frankland Street, about midway between Charles and Wellington Streets, on the north side. The Rev. George Banks Smith resigned in 1859, and the Rev. Augustus Barkway was appointed. In the year 1860 a site was purchased, and on 1st November the corner-stone of St. Paul's Church was laid by Archdeacon Reiby, and three years after a substantial building was erected alongside for a school. The Rev. Augustus Barkway has now been forty years in charge of this parish.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

In 1821 the first clergyman of this Church, the Rev. Father Connolly, arrived in Tasmania. He resided in Hobart, and visited Launceston on several occasions. In 1829 others arrived, and the island was afterwards divided into two districts, the Rev. Father James Ambrose Cotham being appointed to the North. He took up his residence permanently in Launceston

in 1837, and celebrated mass in a small weatherboard building in Cameron Street (which is still in existence), next the brick building, corner of Cameron and Tamar Streets, on the south side. This building was erected for the purpose by the late Mr. Antonio Martini. In the year 1838 Government granted the land upon which the Church's present buildings now stand. Their first church, St. Joseph's, was commenced in 1839. The foundation-stone was laid on the 19th March that year by the Rev. Father Therry, in the presence of Major Ryan (who was in command of the military stationed at Launceston) and many others. The building was of brick, and was opened for Divine service in 1842. The Rev. Father Cotham remained in charge till 1845, when he was succeeded by the late Very Rev. Dean Butter. In 1866 the present stone building, the Church of the Apostles, was completed. It stands alongside where the old chapel of St. Joseph's stood. It was opened for Divine service 7th November that year. A Presentation Convent has also been erected near it, and to this day schools are attached. Father Butter was made dean of the northern part of the diocese in 1865, and remained pastor of Launceston over thirty-five years. On his death the Rev. D. F. X. Beechinor received the appointment, and is at the present time dean of this part of the diocese.

The Church has extended its work to the suburbs, St. Finn Barr's Church being erected at Inveresk in 1893, and since then another—St. Columbia—has been built in South Launceston.



S. SPURLING

ST. JOSEPH'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, LAUNCESTON.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Rev. J. Anderson was the first clergyman of this Church to settle in Launceston. This would be about 1829 or 1830. The Wesleyans had been, and gone, and had sold their little chapel and parsonage to the Government, and left the money in John Pascoe Fawkner's hands as trustee. The Presbyterians wanting to build, called a meeting of those interested in this money, and eventually appropriated it, building for themselves, with it and money lent by the late Mr. Alexander Stewart, the first Scotch National Church in Launceston. It was opened for Divine service on the 13th October, 1833. This building was situated in Charles Street, near the Market, and now forms part of Mr. James Walden's store. This little building served their purpose for several years; they then secured a grant of land from Government, at the corner of St. John and Patterson Streets, where stood the watchhouse. Here, on 16th October, 1849, was laid, by Sir William Denison, the then Governor, the corner-stone of St. Andrew's. It was opened for Divine service on 8th December, 1850, Dr. Lillie and the Rev. R. K. Ewing taking part in the first services. The Rev. J. Anderson was succeeded in 1854 by the Rev. R. K. Ewing, who remained till 1868; then the Rev. John Gardner to 1875, and after him the Rev. H. Budge for a year or so. In 1879 the Rev. John Lyle received the appointment, and retained it to the day of his death in August, 1895. The present clergyman is the Rev. Henry Jones. A year or so back the little Scotch kirk on the market green was sold, and the proceeds assisted in the erection of a comfortable manse on the Elphin Road.

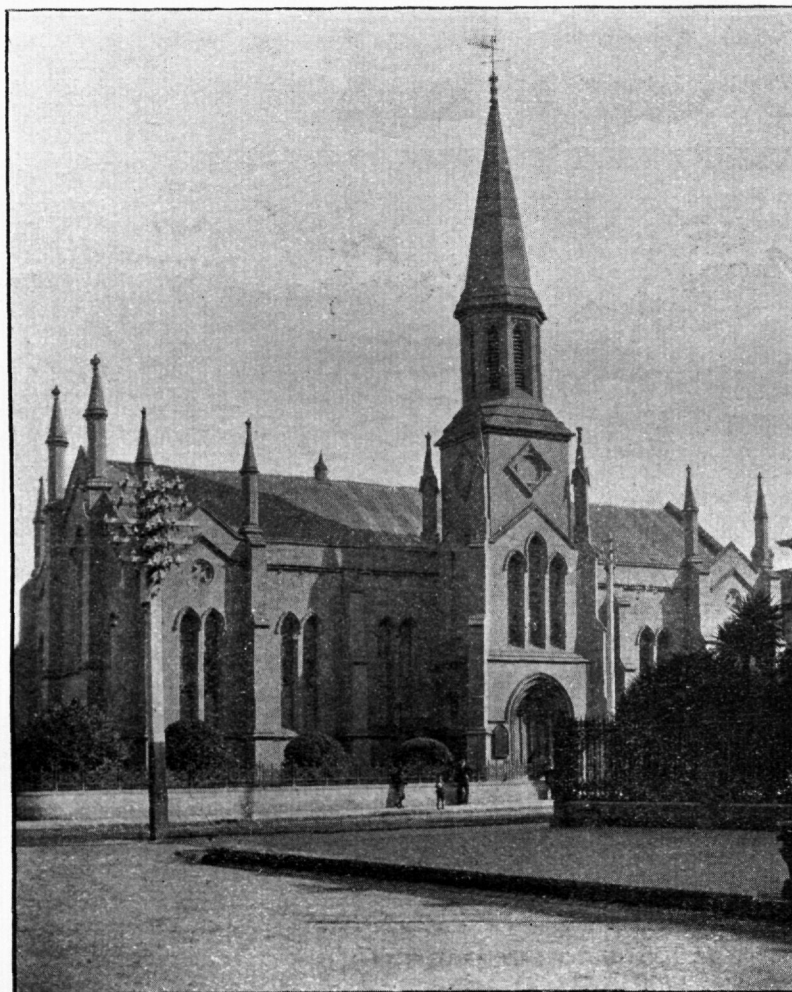
FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The Rev. James Lindsay was the first to represent this section of the Scottish Church in Launceston. He arrived in 1850, and held services in the Temperance Hall, York Street, for some years. In 1860 Chalmers' Church, Frederick

Street, was opened for Divine service; the Rev. Mr. Lindsay occupied it until his death in 1883. The Rev. D. S. Brunton then received the appointment, and retained it till 1895. The Rev. M. G. Hart came next, but resigned in 1898.

WESLEYAN.

Members of this body visited Launceston as early as 1822, but made but a short stay. One of them, writing to a friend in Sydney, remarked:—"The wickedness of the people of Launceston exceeds all description." They returned in 1826 and erected a small chapel and parsonage in Cameron Street, and the Rev. J. Hutchinson was placed in charge; but in 1828, or only two years after, the Wesleyan Missionary Society withdrew its aid and the minister was withdrawn. The buildings were



ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LAUNCESTON.

sold, the Government becoming the purchasers. The chapel became a State School, and the parsonage a commissariat store. The proceeds of the sale were placed in the hands of Mr. John Pascoe Fawkner, and what became of them a reference to the paragraph above on the Scotch Church will disclose. The same buildings were many years after known as the schoolroom and verger's cottage attached to Trinity Church. In 1832 the Wesleyans again returned to Launceston. A Mr. Francis French began by preaching in the open air on the Windmill Hill. It was not, however, till 1834, when Mr. John Leach was appointed by the Government catechist to the different road parties that the Wesleyan Society was really founded in Launceston. He used to hold services in the house of a Mr. Benjamin Rogers. Ministers also made frequent visits from Hobart Town. Towards the end of that year the Rev. J. A. Manton was appointed resident minister, and preached for some time in what was once their own chapel. In 1834 a grant of land was obtained in Patterson Street, where stood the public pound. Here, in 1835, was built the second Wesleyan chapel. It would occupy too much space to enumerate the clergy who have represented this body from time to time, as their rules provide for a change every three years. The names of their local preachers, also, are legion, and have counted amongst their number many influential townsmen. In 1866 was built the handsome church, alongside the old chapel, which now does duty as a schoolroom. By this time the Wesleyans had become a powerful body, and it was no trouble for them to raise the funds for this church, which was opened free of debt, although the cost was £7000. In 1838 a small building had been erected in Margaret Street, on land given by the late Mr. Isaac Sherwin, but in 1858 it gave place to a much larger building costing £1000, which is now used as a Sunday School and place of worship—this was also

opened free of debt. Lately there has been erected in Balfour Street a very handsome schoolroom, at a cost of £3500. The suburbs of Launceston have also received attention at their hand ; a chapel has been erected at Invermay, and also Lawrence Vale.

PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.

This branch of the Methodist Church was formed in Launceston in November, 1857. There were only six members to start with, and they held service in Wycliffe Chapel, in Vincent Street, off St. John Street. This body advanced slowly ; at the end of the first year their numbers had only increased to twenty-six. In 1862 they erected a chapel in Frederick Street. The Rev. J. Sharpe was at that time their clergyman. At the present time the Rev. J. R. Currie holds the appointment.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. Charles Price was the first to represent this body in Launceston. He arrived in September, 1832, and on the 23rd of that month preached for the first time in the Court House, which was then in Cameron Street, near where our present Post Office stands. There were very few of his denomination here then, and he decided to go to Sydney. He returned, however, in 1836, and proceeded to Hobart Town, where he was successful in obtaining a grant of a quarter acre of land in Tamar Street, Launceston, whereon to erect a chapel ; and was also enabled whilst there to collect a sum of money amounting to £130 towards the object. On his return from Hobart Town, he rented a house in St. John Street, one of the brick houses that are still standing in front of the Quadrant ; there he held services for a time, but afterwards obtained the use of the Government school-house (lately Trinity schoolroom) in Cameron Street. In September, 1837, Tamar Street Chapel was opened for public worship ; the total cost of the building, which combined within its walls chapel, school, and minister's residence, was £1300. Mr. Henry Reed, of Launceston, and the Hon. W. P. Weston, of Longford, each contributed £100



S. SPURLING

CHALMERS' CHURCH, LAUNCESTON.

towards it ; but Mr. Price preached gratuitously in it for fourteen years, devoting all the offerings towards paying off the debt, and at the same time opened a grammar school as a means of support for himself and family. In 1848 he built at his own expense the little Wycliffe Chapel in Vincent Street, off St. John Street ; and in 1858 induced his Tamar Street adherents to erect a chapel at Inveresk. The Rev. Charles Price died in 1891, having been pastor of Tamar Street Chapel fifty-five years. He was followed by the Rev. J. G. Wright, the present pastor. In 1896 was erected the "Price Memorial Hall," alongside the old chapel, which is now used for Sunday School purposes.

In the latter part of 1838, the Rev. John West (Tasmania's historian) arrived at Launceston. He was sent by the Colonial Missionary Society, and finding other denominations had forestalled him in the country districts, began to preach in

the town on Sundays, and this eventually led to the establishment of a second Congregational Church. The building then erected is now known as "Milton Hall"; it was opened for Divine service on the 14th August, 1842, and cost, with the site, £1425. Prior to the erection of this building, Mr. West held services in the infant schoolroom in Frederick-Street, and his congregation there subscribed £800 towards the new building. The Rev. John West continued his ministrations until October, 1854, when the Rev. William Law received the appointment. As time went on the old church became too small, and this led to the building of Christ Church, one of the handsomest buildings of its kind in Launceston. It is 100 feet long by 46 feet wide, with the floor sloping gradually towards the platform. The spire of this church is 125 feet in height. The foundation-stone was laid 8th March, 1883, by the Rev. William Law, and opened 28th October, 1885, the Rev. George Clarke, of Hobart, preaching the opening sermon. The total cost of this building was £7000, and the collections at the opening services amounted to £1100. The Rev. William Law has just entered upon the forty-sixth year of his ministry.



S. SPURLING **PRICE MEMORIAL HALL AND INDEPENDENT CHURCH, LAUNCESTON.**

BAPTISTS.

The Rev. Henry Dowling arrived in Launceston in 1834, and at once established a Baptist congregation. On the 27th November, 1840, the present York Street Chapel was opened, and Mr. Dowling remained pastor until his death in March, 1869. He was followed by the Rev. D. Allen, J. W. Bamber, and G. P. Luth, in quick succession; but in 1877 the Rev. William White took charge, and is still pastor. In 1883, Messrs. William Gibson and Sons, of Perth, erected a large church in Cimetiere Street; it is 90 feet by 57 feet, and will accommodate 800 people. The cost of this building was £5719, and was opened on 26th May, 1884. The first pastor was the Rev. A. Bird; there have been many changes since.

JEWISH CHURCH.

The Jewish synagogue was erected in St. John Street in the year 1845, and was consecrated 26th March, 1846, there being present Mr. Jones (reader), D. Benjamin (president), Moses Moss (treasurer), and about 200 others. The total cost of the building was £1400; the contractors being Messrs. Barton and Bennell. It is described as a very unique structure, Egyptian order of architecture. The dimensions of the interior are 50 feet by 22 feet, and 24 feet in height, and it will accommodate from 200 to 250 persons. There were never at any time a great number of Jews in Launceston, and their numbers decreased year by year, till in 1871 the synagogue was closed, their last reader being Simeon Frankell. The building is still standing with its windows boarded up, awaiting, like Jerusalem, the return of its people.

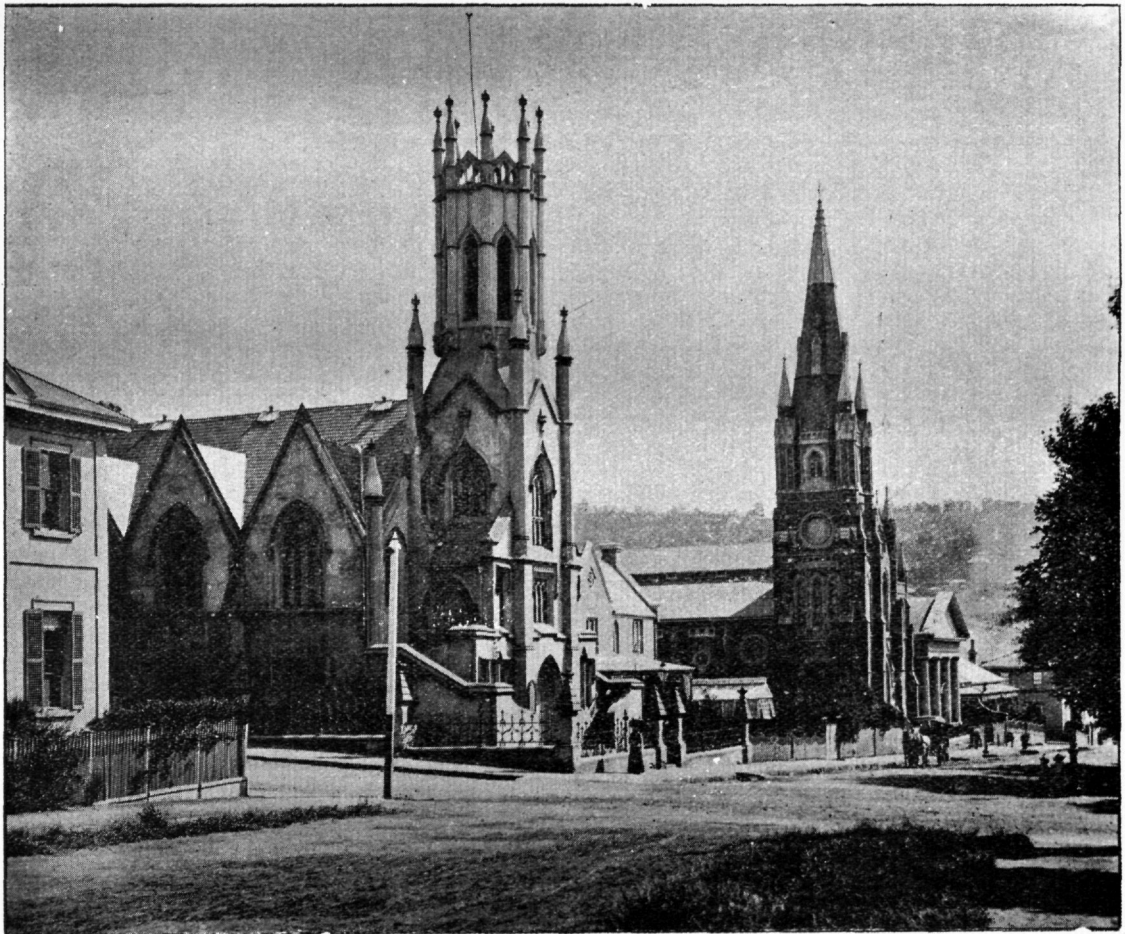
THE LAUNCESTON TOWN MISSION.

This was started in 1854, and is supported by almost all denominations. The first missionary was Mr. John Whittaker, who retained the position till the year 1875, when Mr. Charles Cater undertook it, and in 1879 Mr. R. Marshall, the present missionary, took up the duties. Services are conducted at the City Mission Hall every Sunday evening, with Sunday School in the morning.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.

In the year 1873, what is now Mr. Ingle's shop, in the Quadrant, was used as a "Gospel Hall." Mr. Robert Gibton was the leader of this movement, the main feature of which was a free evening school for boys and young men, the attendance at one time being over sixty. This was continued till 1876, when Mr. and Mrs. Henry Reed arrived from England and purchased the Royal Hotel in Wellington Street, and converted it into a Mission Chapel, thereby taking up the work commenced by Mr. Gibton. In July, 1883, the foundation-stone of "The Temple" was laid. Since the death of Mr. Henry Reed it has been known as the "Memorial Church," and is a very fine building, capable of accommodating 1200 people. The total cost was £8909 10s., borne entirely by Mrs. Reed. It was opened for Divine service on 3rd July, 1884. Mr. D. W. Heddlestone was the first pastor. In connection with this church there is a Chinese Mission, conducted by Mr. J. T. Farmilo.

Several religious societies besides those mentioned have been formed in Launceston during the last twenty years. It will be quite sufficient to mention their names. In 1881 "The Exclusive Brethren" met in Patterson Street. In 1883 came the most prominent of all the later ones—"The Salvation Army." They have placed themselves on a very strong footing in the city. In 1885 they erected for themselves a "barracks," a large building situated in Elizabeth Street. It is 103 feet long by 45 feet wide, and will accommodate 1500 people. This cost them £1500. General Booth, the head of this body, has visited Launceston on two occasions, and his visits created much enthusiasm. In 1884 a Chinese Mission was started in the Y.M.C. Rooms, in the Quadrant, by John Lee, Chinese evangelist. "The Christian Brethren" came in 1885, and held services in Wycliffe Chapel. They still do so, and have extended their labours to Percy Hall in Wellington Street, and Oxford Chambers, in Brisbane Street. In 1888 the "Disciples of Christ" commenced services in the Temperance Hall,



CHALMERS' CHURCH, CHRIST CHURCH, AND MILTON HALL, LAUNCESTON.

York Street, and are still there; Mr. C. N. Gordon being evangelist. Lastly we come to the "Apostolic Church of Christ." This body held its service in a building in the Quadrant in the first place in 1894, but in 1898 erected a church for themselves in Margaret Street.

Having now given the different religious denominations of Launceston, a few words regarding its first Sunday Schools will not be without interest. When Mr. Henry Dowling arrived in Launceston in 1830, there was no such thing as a Sunday School; but he soon began to interest himself in the matter, and with the Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General, Mr. T. Yeolands, canvassed Brisbane Street and parts of York Street, and obtained many promises of support, with the result that on Sunday, 10th February, 1832, the first Sunday School was started, with Mr. Henry Dowling as superintendent,

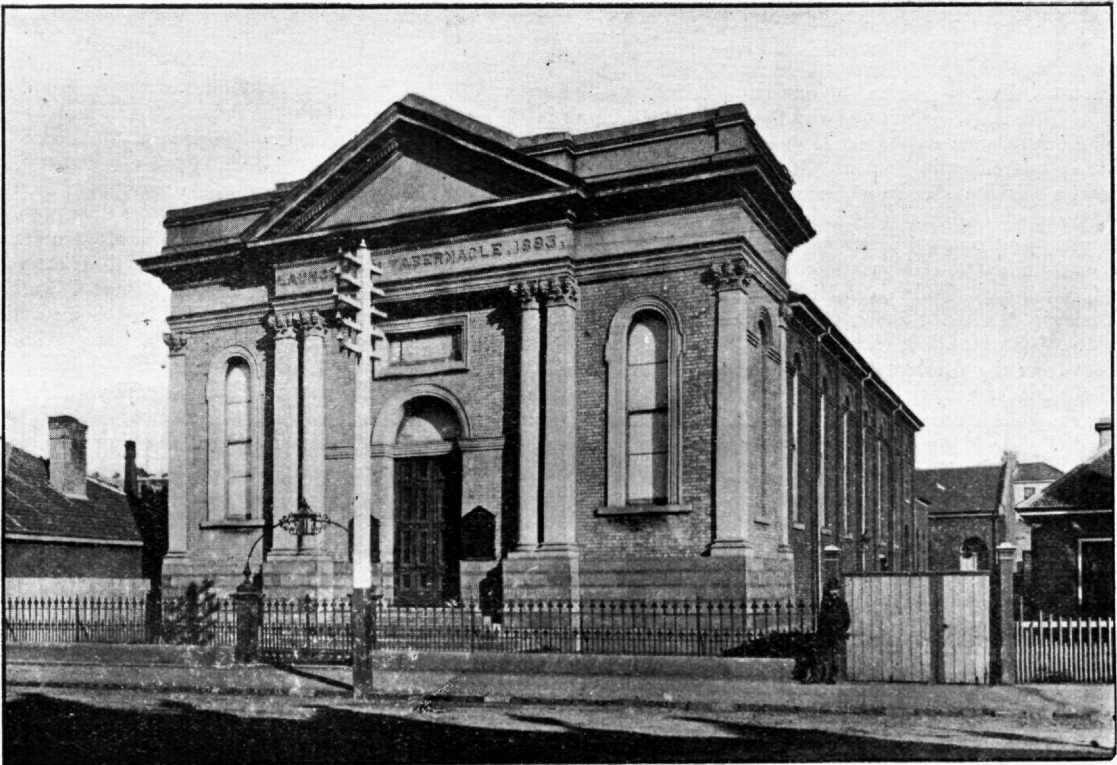
and Mrs. Theodore Bryant Bartley as first lady teacher; the secretary was Mr. Henry Priaulx. This school was in connection with St. John's Church. The attendance was only nine to start with, but by the first anniversary had increased to 100. Mr. Dowling remained superintendent for four years, and was followed by Mr. Peter Jacob, and he again gave place to Mr. William Henty. The school was held in the old Government building, afterwards Trinity schoolroom, and the children with their teachers marched two and two to St. John's Church every Sunday morning. On the 26th July, 1835, a Sunday School was opened in Canning Street by the Wesleyans, and after being there for four months removed to their present school in Patterson Street. In 1842 the number of children had increased in the old school so considerably that in October that year it was considered desirable that another school should be formed at the other end of the town. This led to



S. SPURLING

INTERIOR OF CHRIST CHURCH.

the building of St. John's schoolroom, which was completed in 1843. Trinity Church had been opened in December, 1842, so that at this time there were two Episcopalian churches in Launceston. When St. John's schoolroom was finished it was thought desirable that the teachers and scholars of each parish should attend their respective schools, and it was also suggested as being very desirable that the character of the schools as essentially Church of England should be carefully maintained. This then was the break up of the "Launceston Sunday School Society," which had been formed in 1832, and where all denominations worked well and amicably for the common good. We find then in 1843—the old school attached to Trinity Church under the Rev. W. L. Gibbon, and St. John's school under Dr. Browne. The Wesleyans had their school in Patterson Street, while the other denominations—the Presbyterians, Baptists, and Independents—formed the "Van Diemen's Land Sunday School Union."



S. SPURLING

BAPTIST TABERNACLE, LAUNCESTON



S. SPURLING

INTERIOR OF BAPTIST TABERNACLE.

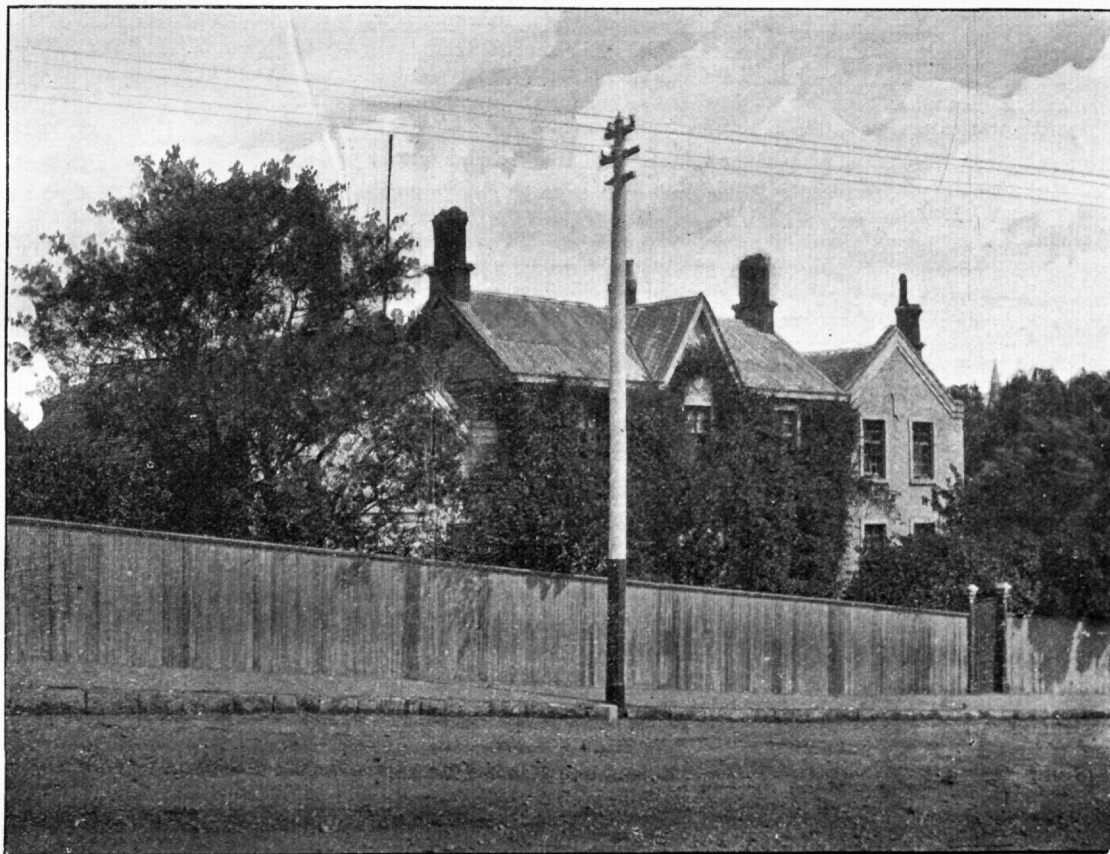
EDUCATION.

It was not till after the arrival of our third Lieutenant-Governor, William Sorell, in 1817, that anything was done in the cause of Education. He it was who first interested himself in the establishment of Public Schools. During the year 1819 the first school was started in Launceston. The old blacksmith's shop which stood on the present site of the Equitable Building Society's office, in Cameron Street, and was being used as a church by the Rev. John Youl, was fitted up for the purpose, and a schoolmaster appointed. His name is not recorded, but we are fairly well informed upon one fact, the school did not do us much credit, as we find that Mr. Commissioner Bigge, who was sent from England to report upon many matters connected with the Colonies, writes in 1820 thus :—"At Launceston the schoolmaster, paid by the local Government, is both incompetent from age and disqualified by habit." The education was of the most elementary character in these early days, and up to 1824 there were only eleven public schools in the island, and but one Sunday School, and that at Hobart Town, conducted by the Wesleyan Methodist missionary. The second public schoolmaster in Launceston was Mr. J. McMahon; and in 1825 Mr. and Mrs. John Headlam were appointed. In 1826, what was up to lately Old Trinity schoolroom, was purchased by the Government from the Wesleyans, and here Mr. and Mrs. Headlam taught until 1831, when they left the Public Service and settled on the Macquarie River. In 1828, besides the public school, Launceston possessed three private establishments for instructing the young, namely, Miss Symonds', Miss Dowsett's, and Mr. Smythe's for young gentlemen. The latter school was situated close to Martini's corner, opposite the City Park gates. There are a few amongst us still living who received the first rudiments of their education there. The Hon. Thomas Reiby, Hon. William Dodery, and Mr. Joseph Archer are three of them. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Jacob were appointed to the public school after the Headlams left, and continued there for several years. A Sunday School was first started in 1832, of which Mr. Peter Jacob was for a considerable time superintendent. Up to 1838 the public schools were exclusively Episcopalian, and in the North under the superintendence of the chaplain, the Rev. W. H. Browne, of St. John's Church. That year, however, the British and Foreign system was adopted, providing for the union of all denominations; a board of management was appointed by the Crown, and competent masters were sent from England at the cost of the colony. We will now pass in review a few public and private schools, started during the thirties and early forties, and although they have ceased to exist, are interesting remembrances of the past and an index of the times in which they existed. The first to come under our notice is the "Infant School," opened first on the 16th of June, 1835, at the corner of Charles and Balfour Streets, and afterwards in Frederick Street, March, 1836. This building, which is still in existence and used for a private school, was one of the earliest public buildings in Launceston, and served many useful purposes, and many of our public institutions date their establishment from initial meetings held within its walls. The first teetotal meeting was held here, and it is recorded that a Mrs. Dalgarno, wife of the captain of an English barque, the "Lochnagar," took part in the proceedings, and it was regarded as one of the jokes of the day that the ship brought a larger cargo of wines and spirits to Launceston than any other vessel that had previously arrived. The Infant School was established for the instruction of children of tender age, and was open to all denominations. It was managed by a large committee of townsmen, and the Government subsidised it to the extent of £50 per annum. Many will remember Mrs. Kidd, who had charge of the school for thirty-seven years. It was closed on 6th June, 1895. The Rev. Charles Price opened a grammar school at the Independent Chapel, Tamar Street, in 1836, which he conducted successfully for twenty-six years. His advertisement showed he was well up with the times, as by it he professed to teach "reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, composition, book-keeping, merchants' accounts, history (ancient and modern), geography, mapping, French, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, mathematics, shorthand, music, drawing, colouring, and natural and mental philosophy." In 1845 a "Launceston Ladies' School of Industry" was started, and in the following year another, called the "Launceston Christian Union School of Industry"; both these institutions were formed with the object of imparting to girls in the humble classes of life a good plain education, to knit and darn stockings, etc., and otherwise to train them up in habits of domestic industry, and were managed each by a committee of ladies, and supported by subscription. In 1846 a school was started in St. John's schoolroom, under the management of St. John's Church. The first advertisement is interesting; it runs thus :—"The churchwardens and managers of St. John's School beg to notify that the day school attached to the above church will be opened on Monday, the 2nd of February next, under the charge of Mr. W. F. Wathen, a gentleman lately appointed to this school in England, at the following scale of charges :—For reading and spelling, 6d. per week; writing and the first four rules of arithmetic, 6d. additional; general arithmetic, geography, and grammar, 6d. additional. For Greek, Latin, book-keeping, mathematics, drawing, and land surveying, 10s. per quarter each. Lessons in music and singing will be given to all the scholars twice a week, with lectures on natural history, astronomy, etc. All the children are required to attend the services of St. John's Church on Sundays and Wednesdays, unless the parents shall express a wish to the contrary. The holidays are a week at Christmas, Whitsuntide, and half holiday on Wednesday and Saturday."

In 1848 a schoolroom was erected in Frankland Street; this was also under the management of St. John's Church. Soon after this, however, St. John's School was rented by the Government, and both became State Schools. The Frankland Street building was only used as such for a short time, as it became the first church in St. Paul's parish. We now come to the Launceston Church Grammar School (opened on the 15th of June, 1846), which was the first public educational establishment founded in the colony. The initial meeting in connection with the founding of this school took place as far back as the 14th of May, 1838, at which the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Australia (William Grant Broughton), the Ven. Archdeacon Hutchins, and several leading townsmen were present, and the following resolution was passed :—"That Messrs. John T. Hill, James Henty, W. G. Sams, W. E. Lawrence, L. W. Gilles, G. T. Davis, P. A. Mulgrave, Henry D'Arch, Dr. Browne, and Henry Priaux form a committee to carry into effect the establishment of a school in Launceston upon the principles of the Church of England and under the superintendence of that Church." The names of William Henty, J. C. Underwood, and J. Raven were afterwards added to the committee. One of their first acts was to apply for a suitable piece of ground whereon to erect premises, with the result that Government granted them the land at the corner of George and Elizabeth Streets, where the school buildings now stand. Subscriptions were invited, and by 1842 £500 had been received. This amount was then lent to the Trinity Church building committee, to be paid back when required, with interest. By the time the school committee

were prepared to build they had in hand a sum of £705, which included a sum of £126 7s., which had been raised in Launceston in memory of Archdeacon Hutchins, and which was handed over to the Grammar School committee.

On the 6th of May, 1846, the Bishop of Tasmania nominated the Rev. Henry Plow Kane as headmaster, and the school was opened, as stated above, on the 15th of June. In the first instance premises were rented for the purpose, opposite the present school buildings, on the south-east corner of the intersection of George and Elizabeth Streets, and afterwards removed to premises in High Street, where the Rev. W. S. Gibbon had previously kept a school. This building is now occupied by Miss Stewart. The first trustees of the school were—Messrs. W. G. Sams, James Henty, H. Priaulx, J. A. Eddie, R. De Little, W. Henty, J. Atkinson, G. Barnard, R. Dry, M. Kennedy, W. Pugh, M.D., James Raven, and W. H.



R. SPURLING

CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL, LAUNCESTON.

Breton. On the 1st of May, 1847, tenders were accepted for the erection of a building—that which now forms the centre of the school buildings—and on the 17th the corner-stone was laid by Lieutenant-Colonel Bloomfield, of the 11th Regiment, which was then stationed at Launceston, who was deputed by the Governor, Sir William Denison, to perform the ceremony. Some 2000 people attended, including the archdeacon and clergy; the warden, fellows, and scholars of Christ's College; and the headmaster and students of the Grammar School. There were also several hundreds of children from the day and Sunday Schools belonging to the Church of England. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the Rev. J. P. Gell, the warden of Christ's College, addressed those present, and in the course of his remarks stated "that the school was to be under a clergyman of the Church of England, and subject to the visitatorial power of the Bishop, in order to assimilate it as nearly as possible to the Grammar Schools of England."

In 1847 there were thirty scholars under the tuition of the first headmaster, the Rev. Henry Plow Kane, who was one of the colonial chaplains, and the first minister at St. Leonard's.

In 1851 the large schoolroom on the eastern side of the building was erected, the cost of which was defrayed by subscriptions and by money raised by steamer excursions and a bazaar. One donation of £5 is worth recording. On the 11th and 12th of February that year was played, in Launceston, the first intercolonial cricket match on record—Victoria *versus* Tasmania—in which the latter won by three wickets; and the Victorians, before leaving, besides giving various sums to other institutions in the town, generously donated the sum mentioned towards the new schoolroom. Mr. Kane had charge of the school until the year 1860, when he was succeeded by the Rev. F. W. Quilter. In 1863 Mr. Quilter resigned, and Mr. R. N. Hobart, who held the position of classical master in the school, was temporarily appointed deputy headmaster until the following year, when a minister—the Rev. W. A. Brooke—succeeded him, and two years later became headmaster. In 1871 Mr. Brooke resigned, and the Rev. Francis Hales (the present Venerable Archdeacon of Launceston) filled the position for a short time, until the appointment of the Rev. William Henry Savigny in January, 1872. Under the latter the school made great progress, and it was found necessary to increase the accommodation. Arrangements were then made by which the western wing was

added. Mr. Savigny retired in 1885, and was succeeded by the Rev. A. H. Champion, who retained the position until 1895, when he accepted an appointment in New South Wales. The Rev. C. G. Wilkinson then received the appointment, and in conjunction with Mr. H. Gillett, B.A., carries on the school at the present time. During the year 1896 the school celebrated its jubilee, the proceedings taking the form of a carnival and fair. About £300 was raised thereby to form a jubilee fund to be invested to form an endowment. The school prospered beyond expectation, and it was found necessary to provide more accommodation. Arrangements were then entered into by which this sum was utilised, and the old schoolroom raised another story so as to provide for extra dormitories. The pupils at the present time number 150, and of these 43 are boarders—the highest record since the foundation of the school.

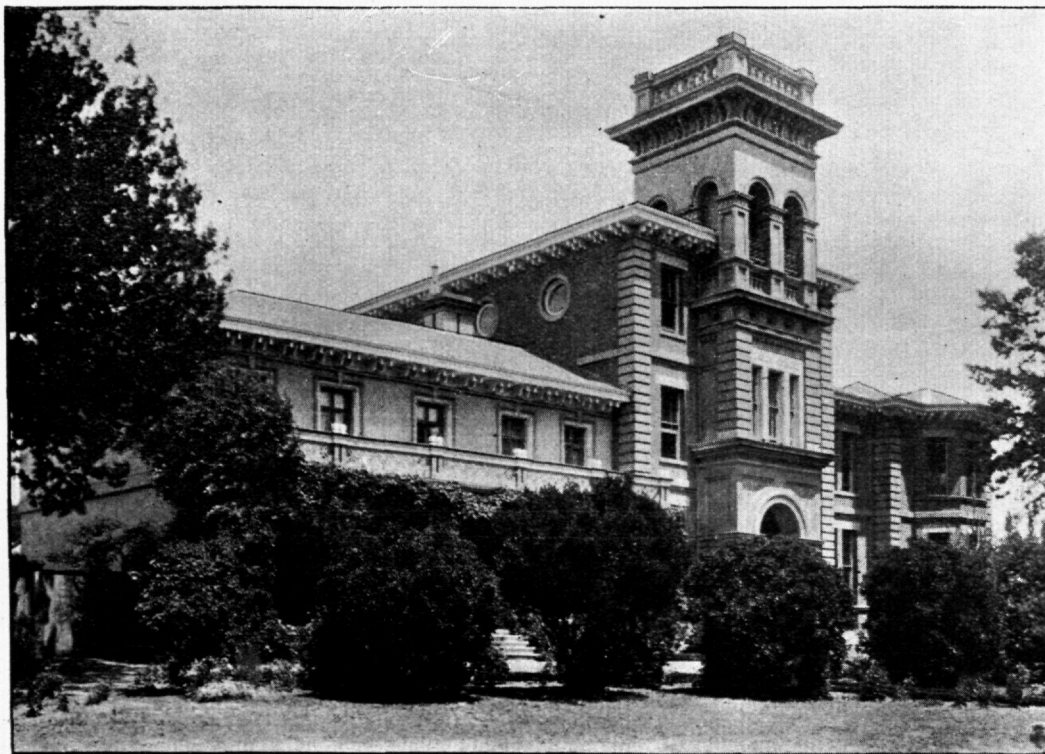
Old Grammar School boys are to be found all over the colonies, and many of them in high and responsible positions. In the roll of Associates of Arts are to be found many who distinguished themselves, while eleven students obtained Tasmanian scholarships. Their names are—C. C. Williamson, J. G. Lindsay, J. S. Clemons, C. W. Rock, J. H. Smith, F. C. Hales, J. T. Wilson, G. H. Hogg, C. A. Hogg, J. B. Waldron, and F. V. Sullivan; and since the establishment of the University of Tasmania several Grammar School boys have passed senior and public examinations, obtained scholarships, and taken degrees. The scholarships tenable at this school are as follows :—

“RICHARD GREEN.”—Scholarship of the value of £16 16s. (tenable for one year), awarded annually to any boy, being under the age of sixteen years, who shall head the examination list, always provided that he gains 50 per cent. of marks.

“WILLIAM TURNER.”—Scholarship of the value of £15 a year. Tenable for three years to any boy being under the age of sixteen years who shall head the examination list, but always provided that he shall have been brought up in and still adheres to the faith of the Church of England.

“HAWKES” BEQUEST, of £1000, the interest of which—about £50—is awarded annually in certain prizes, or as the trustees think fit.

The present trustees of the School are Joseph Archer, W. H. D. Archer, Geo. T. Collins, Henry Edgell, G. Crosby Gilmore, Alfred Green, George Harrap, W. Martin, David Ritchie, Hardwick Weedon, Ernest Whitfeld, S. Eardley-Wilmot, and O. C. Williams.



WESLEYAN LADIES' COLLEGE, LAUNCESTON.

On 29th May, 1862, was established in Launceston a Free and Industrial School Association. The object of this association was to provide elementary instruction free to children whose parents were unable to pay, to teach the girls needlework, etc., and the boys tailoring and shoemaking. Mr. Alfred Harrap was the president, Mr. William Ritchie treasurer, and Mr. A. W. Birchall was hon. secretary; the committee consisted of Messrs. J. Davies, J. Drysdale, and W. Tyson, jun. There were ten ladies on the ladies' committee, with Mrs. Gleadow as superintendent and Miss Julia Cowie secretary. Their free school was the “Bethel” on the wharf, opposite the present Custom House, in St. John Street, and it was supported by voluntary contributions. It continued in existence till about 1870. In 1868 local School Boards were appointed under the Education Act. There were three public schools in Launceston—one at St. John's schoolroom in Elizabeth Street, another in Margaret Street, and the Infant School in Frederick Street—and about this period there were between twenty and

thirty private schools in the town. In 1872 the Presentation Convent School, Margaret Street, was started, which up to the present day has been carried on with great success. In 1882 the Charles Street State School was erected, and on the 25th February the same year Mr. E. A. Nathan, who had for some years been associated with the Rev. W. H. Savigny as first assistant master at the Launceston Church Grammar School, opened a school at Milton Hall in Frederick Street. This school has been known ever since as the High School, and is one of the best educational establishments in Launceston, a very large number of pupils having passed the senior and junior public examinations of the Tasmanian University. The next important school to start in Launceston was the Wesleyan Ladies' College. The Australasian Wesleyan Conference passed a resolution in 1863, giving its consent to the establishment of such an institution in Tasmania. Nothing was done, however, till 1880, when the Hon. William Hart offered to pay one-third of the cost, if the latter did not exceed £6000. He, in fact, offered £2000 towards it. Steps were at once taken, and a committee formed "to raise subscriptions and make all arrangements for the establishment of a Ladies' College in Tasmania." The following gentlemen formed the committee:—The Revs. J. Cope, G. Daniel, G. B. Richards, H. J. Lavers, F. E. Stephenson, G. T. Heyward, and Messrs. W. Hart, M. Tyson, J. Drysdale, F. Stanfield, J. Parramore, and R. Gee. A subscription list was opened and liberally responded to: Mr. C. B. Grubb gave £500, Mrs. W. D. Grubb £200, Mr. E. Shoobridge £150, Mr. T. Parramore, Mrs. Parramore, Mrs. W. Gibson, junior, and two friends gave £100 each, and Hon. F. W. Grubb, Messrs. J. and T. Gunn, R. H. Price £50 each. Then £265 was contributed by the Wesleyan District Meeting, and added to this the late Miss Cowie, of Avoca, left a legacy for this purpose, which with accrued interest amounted to £700. On the 17th September, 1884, a site was purchased for £3600. It consisted of a well-built and commodious residence, with about two and a half acres of land attached, situated on the Elphin Road, and about a mile from the centre of the city. The western wing with tower was then added to the original building, at a cost of £4400. The premises, when completed and furnished, cost fully £10,000, and will accommodate forty boarders and a large number of day scholars. The Rev. Spencer Williams was appointed first president of the institution, with Mr. G. Thornton Lewis, B.A., as headmaster, and the school was opened January, 1886. In 1889 the Rev. F. J. Nance became president and headmaster, and still retains the position. In 1888 Technical Schools were started in Hobart and Launceston. In the latter place suitable class-rooms are provided in the Public Buildings, and these are fitted with all necessary appliances. Instructors in machine construction, mathematics, technical art, electricity, practical chemistry and mineralogy, and carpentry hold regular classes, and the fee is only 7s. 6d. per quarter for each class attended. In all classes there is a standard of work to be done, and yearly examinations are held under the plan provided by the Home Government for extending to the colonies the advantages furnished by the Science and Art Department of South Kensington. It may be mentioned that the students of this school gained thirty certificates in 1896. The Launceston committee consists of the following:—Mr. Peter Barrett (chairman), Hon. Geo. T. Collins, M.L.C. (vice-chairman); Messrs. Thos. Gunn, G. W. Waterhouse, Joseph Humphries, Augustus Simson, John Campbell, J. T. McDonald, F. K. Fairthorne, and A. Evershed (secretary).

In 1895 another State School was opened, namely, at South Launceston, and the Government have recently secured Wellington Square, and here another will shortly be erected to meet the requirements of North Launceston. Neither have the suburbs been neglected. In 1888 one was erected at Invermay, which is at the present time very largely attended, while at Inveresk the Roman Catholic Church has a well-attended school, as also in what is called Galvin Town, South Launceston. The city is well supplied with private schools, and several of them are of a very superior class, and deserve, perhaps, special mention, but space forbids. Sufficient, however, has been written to show the great strides education has made in our city in the short space of eighty years.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

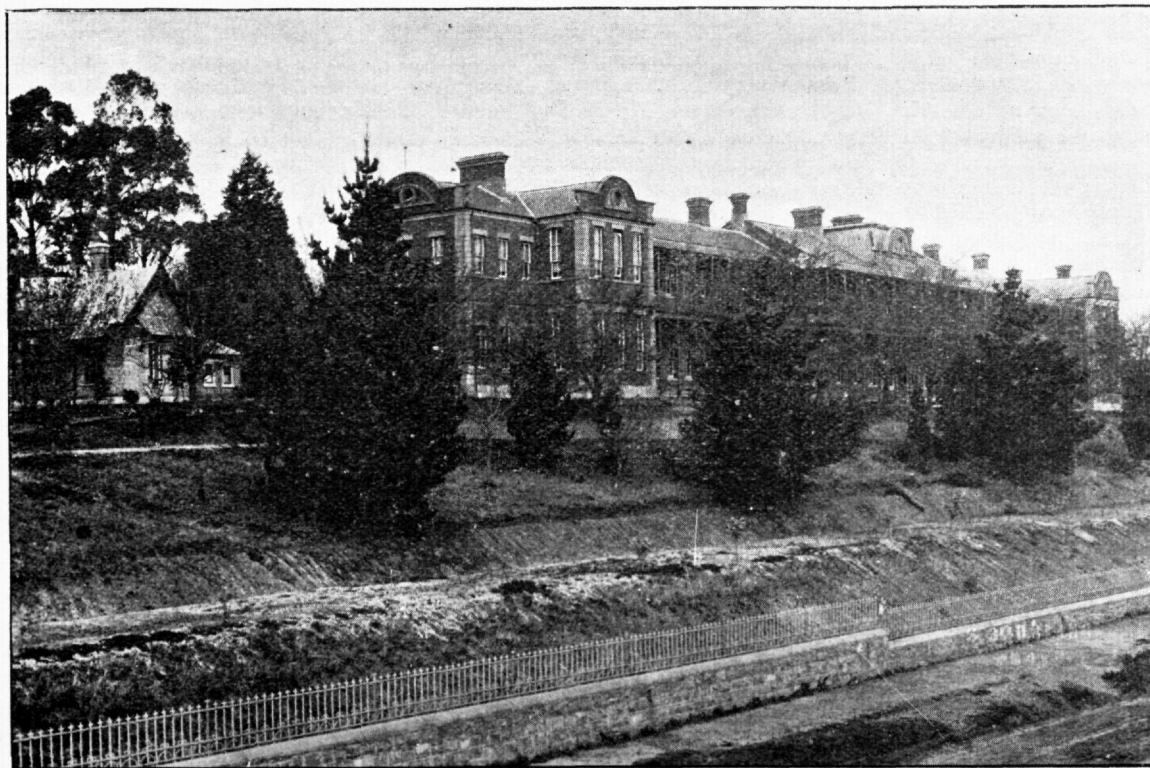
MUCH might be written concerning the Benevolent Institutions of Launceston, and still more could be recorded if all those who were from time to time connected with them were here to receive their due mead of praise; but the object is merely to give a brief sketch of each, taking them in the order in which they were established. The first then to be brought under notice will be the

HOSPITALS.

In the year 1821 Major-General Macquarie, Governor of New South Wales and its Dependencies, made a tour of inspection through the settlements of Van Diemen's Land, and arriving in due course at Launceston found certain buildings indispensable, and gave orders for a number to be forthwith erected. Amongst those enumerated was a hospital, and this, as far as is at present known, was the first building of the kind erected in the town. It was situated not far from the present site of Trinity Church, but the exact locality is not known. It was called then, and for several years, "His Majesty's Colonial Hospital," and we find that about 1830 a Mr. and Mrs. Dow held the respective positions of overseer and matron of the establishment. In 1834 a wooden building in Cemetery Street was occupied as a Government Hospital. The Medical Department, in the early days of the colony, consisted of a Colonial Surgeon, James Scott, R.N., holding the position for many years; Assistant Colonial Surgeons of the first class, stationed at Hobart Town, Launceston, and New Norfolk; and District Assistant Surgeons, stationed throughout the different country townships. Amongst those stationed at Launceston during the first half century we find such names as R. W. Owen, James Spence, Robert Garratt, William Seccombe, and C. G. Casey. It is not known where the Colonial Hospital in Launceston was at different times located. In the early forties a two-story building, situate about half way between Charles and St. John Streets, in Balfour Street, was known as a hospital. This building was afterwards used as a school by a Mr. Bowden, and was only burned down two or three years ago.

On the 1st September, 1845, St. John's Hospital was opened, at the corner of Charles and Frederick Streets, where Dr. Murphy now resides. This hospital was a self-supporting dispensary and hospital, to afford relief to members and their families, either at the dispensary or at their own homes, for the following subscription:—Threepence per week for a single person, paid monthly in advance; married people, including children, sixpence per week; in-patients, two shillings per day.

The medical officers were—Messrs. W. R. Pugh, M.D., and James Grant, who gave their services gratuitously. It was managed by a committee, the following being the first:—The Rev. Dr. Browne, and Messrs. W. H. Breton, J. W. Gleadow, C. S. Henty, P. Oakden, and J. Robertson. The institution was in existence some five or six years. The next to come under our notice is the Cornwall Hospital and Infirmary, which was established on the 1st July, 1854. There was a visiting committee of twelve members, the first of whom were—Messrs. James Robertson, W. G. Connell, James Davis, Thomas Swining, R. Stewart, A. Barrett, James Smith, Thos. Powell, J. Ferguson, W. Gilbert, D. McQueen, and D. Murray. The control of the institution was vested in six trustees, three of whom were appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and the remainder by the subscribers. The treasurer was R. Green, and the secretary Isaac Sherwin, while the first house surgeon was Henry



S. SPLRLING

LAUNCESTON GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Graham. The Government contributed an annual grant in aid of £1000, and the public were supposed to find the remainder, special collections for the purpose being made in both town and country churches. The managing committee purchased a large two-story building, corner of Wellington and Balfour Streets, which was known as the British Hotel, and for this they gave £3100, the greater portion of which sum was allowed to remain on mortgage, which proved a heavy drag upon the finances. The public responded heartily the first year or two. During the first year subscriptions amounting to £1433 2s. 4d. were received, but in 1857 they fell to £783 8s. 11d., and two years later, in 1859, Government were obliged to take the whole affair into their own hands, and erected the present Hospital at Mulgrave Square, and assisted it afterwards to the extent of £2000 per annum from the public funds. Dr. J. T. Miller succeeded Dr. Graham as surgeon superintendent in 1855, and at that time Dr. C. G. Casey and Dr. George Maddox were consulting surgeons. In 1863 the name of the institution was changed from the Cornwall Hospital and Infirmary to the General Hospital and Infirmary, and then, in 1864, it came under its present title, the Launceston General Hospital; the committee of management being—Isaac Sherwin (chairman), W. S. Button, H. Dowling, W. Gunn, R. Green, and J. Robertson. The number of beds in the Hospital was then 110. In 1867 Dr. Miller resigned, and Dr. Turnley became surgeon superintendent, Dr. Miller being appointed honorary medical officer by the Government. Dr. Turnley was transferred to Hobart in 1870, and Dr. W. G. Maddox was appointed to the position. In the following year, however, Dr. Miller was again appointed chief medical officer, and Dr. Martin became house surgeon. In 1878 Drs. Murphy and J. A. Hardy were honorary medical officers, with Dr. C. A. Stewart as house surgeon, and in 1881, surgeon superintendent. In 1878 the Launceston General Hospital came under a board of management, consisting of seven members, namely, the mayor (John Scott), C. W. Roher, B. P. Farrelly, F. Stanfield, J. C. Ferguson, C. S. Button, and G. Weymouth, with Thomas Gladman as secretary. In the following year the number was increased to nine, Messrs. Geo. T. Collins and J. Drysdale being added. Dr. Thompson resigned in 1889, and Dr. J. M. Pardey became surgeon superintendent. In 1891 Dr. Drake received the appointment, and he was followed by Dr. C. Parker in 1895. In 1898 the present surgeon superintendent, Dr. J. Ramsay, was appointed. The Government grant to this Hospital amounts at the present time to £4000 per annum. The present board of management, and the date of their several appointments, are as follows:—The mayor (*ex officio*); Hon. Geo. T. Collins (chairman), 1879; F. Stanfield (vice-chairman), 1878; H. Weedon (chairman of finance committee), 1888; J. C. Ferguson (chairman of visiting committee), 1878; H. Edgell, 1888; R. F. Irvine, 1888;

R. L. Parker, 1893 ; Thomas Bourke, 1898 ; Walter Perrin, 1898 ; Thomas Gladman (secretary), 1878. Miss Milne, the lady superintendent and matron, was appointed in 1888, and under her there is an efficient staff of nurses. Of late years the Hospital has been enlarged, and buildings erected in connection with it. A few years ago a detention house was built for those temporarily insane. In 1897 a nurses' home was erected, and also an infectious disease hospital. This latter was erected by the ladies of Launceston to commemorate Her Majesty's record reign. The main building contains the Victoria and Alexandra wards for children. The latter contains a cot which is supported by the Ladies' Wesleyan College. The Victoria ward was furnished by subscriptions raised at the time of Her Majesty's Jubilee in 1887. In 1881 the late Mr. Henry Reed gave £1000 to this institution, and in 1890 the late Mr. Arthur Leake bequeathed another £1000. The board of management have erected tablets to the memory of each of these gentlemen in the main hall. The late Mr. William Barnes, who was for many years on the board of management, donated £150 for the purpose of providing prizes for the nurses. The Hon. George T. Collins has been chairman of the board of management for the last twenty years, and Messrs. Stanfield and Ferguson have been members of the board since 1878. It is generally admitted that the Launceston General Hospital is one of the best managed institutions of its kind in the colonies.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

This society was established in Launceston as far back as 1834. On the 30th September that year a public meeting was called, when the Rev. W. H. Browne, LL.D., was chairman, and the following committee formed :—The Rev. J. Anderson, Messrs. H. Dowling, Leach, Oakden, and Sherwin, Mr. H. Dowling being appointed secretary. Prior to this the congregation of St. John's Church took the place of a benevolent society. St. John's was what might be termed a Government Church—that is, Government had built it, and kept it in repair, but in return appropriated the pew rents. The collecting plate, however, went its usual round, and the money so collected was distributed amongst the poor of the town. In some years as much as £200 was given away. For many years the Government aided the Launceston Benevolent Society on the pound for pound principle, the annual subscriptions amounting to between two and three hundred pounds. It would require too much space to enumerate the different prominent citizens who have from time to time assisted in the good work of this society. Captain E. L. Ditcham may be mentioned as one who was chairman for many years, and since the year 1888 Mr. John L. Stephenson has devoted his time to it, taking the deepest interest in the working of the society. About four years ago they took over from Government the Invalid Depot for males and females, Government allowing them about £2000 per annum. The inmates of this institution number about 200.

LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

This was a society established in the year 1859 for the relief of aged and sick women, by donations of money, clothing, fuel, etc. There is no record of this institution having existed after 1863 ; but during the time of its existence many ladies in the town took an interest in it, amongst whom may be mentioned Mesdames Browne, W. S. Button, Gleadow, Green, Howe, Hudson, Oakden, Waddell, and Whitefoord ; the treasurer and secretary being Mrs. Gaunt.

LAUNCESTON ST. ANDREW'S CLUB.

The object of this society, which was established in 1841, was to promote union and co-operation amongst the members of the Scottish community in the colony, to relieve the widow, to educate the orphan, to protect the stranger, and to support the aged, indigent, and sick. A small portion of the funds, not exceeding £5 annually, was intended to be devoted to the encouragement of Scottish games and manly exercises. The members of this club dined together every St. Andrew's Day, but the expenses of these and other festivities were borne only by those joining therein. Many of the leading citizens belonged to this club ; such names as James Robertson, John Thompson, Thomas Corbett, Jas. Aikenhead, Rev. Robert Russell, James Grant, J. Fawns, R. C. Gunn, R. H. McKenzie, Rev. R. K. Ewing, Alexander Learmonth, R. Bain, J. M. McKinnon are all well remembered. This club did not exist beyond the year 1870. It was governed by a president, vice-president, and a committee of twelve.

LAUNCESTON DORCAS SOCIETY.

This useful institution was started in Launceston probably in the early forties, as we find that in 1847 it was in full operation. In 1848 the following ladies were on the committee, namely :—Mrs. Giblin, Mrs. Aikenhead, and Mrs. Oakden, the latter lady being treasurer. All through the fifties and sixties little was heard of this society, but in 1874 it was resuscitated, and from that time up to the present had done good work. During the early eighties Mrs. Firth was president, and took a great interest in it. Mrs. Nicholls followed. Mrs. Higgs is at the present time president, with Mrs. F. Hart treasurer, and Miss Stephenson secretary.

ALMS HOUSES.

In the year 1879 Mr. Henry Reed and others conceived the idea of erecting alms houses for the poor. For this object Mr. Reed gave a piece of land in Upper High Street, on which might be erected twelve houses ; he likewise gave £100 towards the object. Two houses were erected. The management was in the hands of a small committee—Captain E. L. Ditcham, chairman ; G. Babington, secretary ; and A. W. Birchall, treasurer. These three gentlemen held office for many years. Captain E. L. Ditcham is still chairman, but the institution is attached to the Benevolent Society, with Mr. J. L. Stephenson, chairman of that society, as treasurer ; and Mr. Cameron secretary of both. At present there are four aged occupants of the buildings.

GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This useful institution was established in 1876, Mr. C. S. Button being secretary, Mr. F. Stanfield, treasurer ; and Miss Gleadow, ladies' secretary. Mrs. Gilmore was president, and the following were the governors of the institution :—The Rev. Charles Price (chairman), Messrs. J. Whitefoord, A. Harrap, C. S. Button, and F. Stanfield. Their first building was a cottage, with schoolroom attached, which was situated upon the present site of Christ Church (Independent), Princes'

Square. Here they remained till the ground was wanted, and then removed to Canning Street, and after that, in 1885, the present site was purchased in Wellington Street, upon which was a building which was afterwards added to. This school has been the means of reclaiming a very large number of neglected children. The citizens annually subscribe a little over £100 a year towards the institution, and the Government likewise subsidise it, and it has quite lately benefited by the Guesdon charities' bequest to the extent of £75 per annum. The average number of girls kept in the school would be about twenty. The present governors are—Messrs. H. Edgell, E. L. Ditcham, Hon. W. Hart, Alexander Webster, and F. Stanfield; president, Mrs. C. S. Button; secretary, Miss Mosey; treasurer, Mr. F. Stanfield. There is also a large committee of ladies, namely:—Mesdames Barnes, Barwood, Bell, Edgell, Alex. Evans, Flexman, Gaunt, D. Room, Rushfirth, Stanfield, Miss Stewart, and Miss Gurr.

BLIND SOCIETY.

In May, 1887, this society was established, its object being for the improvement of the condition of the blind. Many have interested themselves in this society since its formation. Mr. M. E. Robinson was treasurer in the first instance, with Mr. S. J. Sutton as secretary, and Mr. T. Mercer teacher. Quite a number of young ladies employ their spare time in writing out interesting stories under the Braille system to amuse these unfortunates. The present secretary of this society is Pastor White, with Mr. W. A. Blackett as treasurer.

BLANKET LOAN SOCIETY.

This was formed in 1887, and has added to the comfort of many a poor home. As many as 135 pairs of blankets have been loaned out during the winter months to those needing them. Blankets are also sold to some on the time-payment system. The president and secretary of this society is Miss Hales, the treasurer Mrs. Hunt, and it is well supported.



S. SPURLING

NURSES' HOME, LAUNCESTON.

PRISONERS' AID AND RESCUE SOCIETY.

The establishment of this society on 6th November, 1891, is due to the energy of Mr T. R. Castray, who at the time was residing in Launceston. He was the first chairman. The president was, and is still, the Hon. W. Hart, M.L.C.; vice-presidents, S. J. Sutton, M.H.A., and G. W. Waterhouse, B.A.; secretary, P. Oakley Fysh, jun.; and W. Fordyce, treasurer; the chairman at the present time being R. Marshall, city missionary.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

Was formed in April, 1887, with Mr. Barnes as chairman. It was taken up with great enthusiasm for a few years, but little is heard of it at the present time. Mr. H. M. Edgell is the secretary.

FLOWER MISSION.

This was started by the Rev. R. C. N. Kelly, of St. John's Church, the object being to distribute flowers amongst the sick in the hospital and the invalids in the depot, the present secretary being Mrs. Beresford, at St. John's Rectory.

DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION.

This charitable organisation was formed in 1893, the late William Barnes being chairman; Miss Mosey, secretary; and Hardwick Weedon, treasurer. Nurse Moore was the first to undertake the duties, which she performed until 1896, when Nurse Dunning received the appointment, which she still holds. Something like 200 visits per month are paid amongst the poor of the city, who would otherwise be unable to procure proper attendance.



HENRY REED MEMORIAL CHURCH, LAUNCESTON.

(See p. 39.)

EVANGELICAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

This association was started in 1896, Mr. Henry Reed being president, the Rev. G. T. Heyward secretary. The nurse in the performance of her duties is expected to act as missionary. Nurse Moore undertook the duties for a time, and was succeeded by Nurse Fysh, and she has again lately given place to Miss Bennell. This association, like the District Nursing Association, is supported mostly by subscriptions.

QUEEN VICTORIA HOSPITAL.

In June, 1897, a number of ladies in the city conceived the idea of erecting a hospital for women only, which should commemorate the record reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Subscriptions were invited, with the result that the sum of £700 was collected, to which the Government added £300. In September the committee were enabled to purchase a house with grounds, in St. John Street, for about £800. Thus was established the Queen Victoria Hospital for women. The buildings have from time to time been added to. The institution has been in existence for two years up to September, 1899, and has been successful beyond all expectations. The committee were fortunate in procuring £5000 from the Guesdon

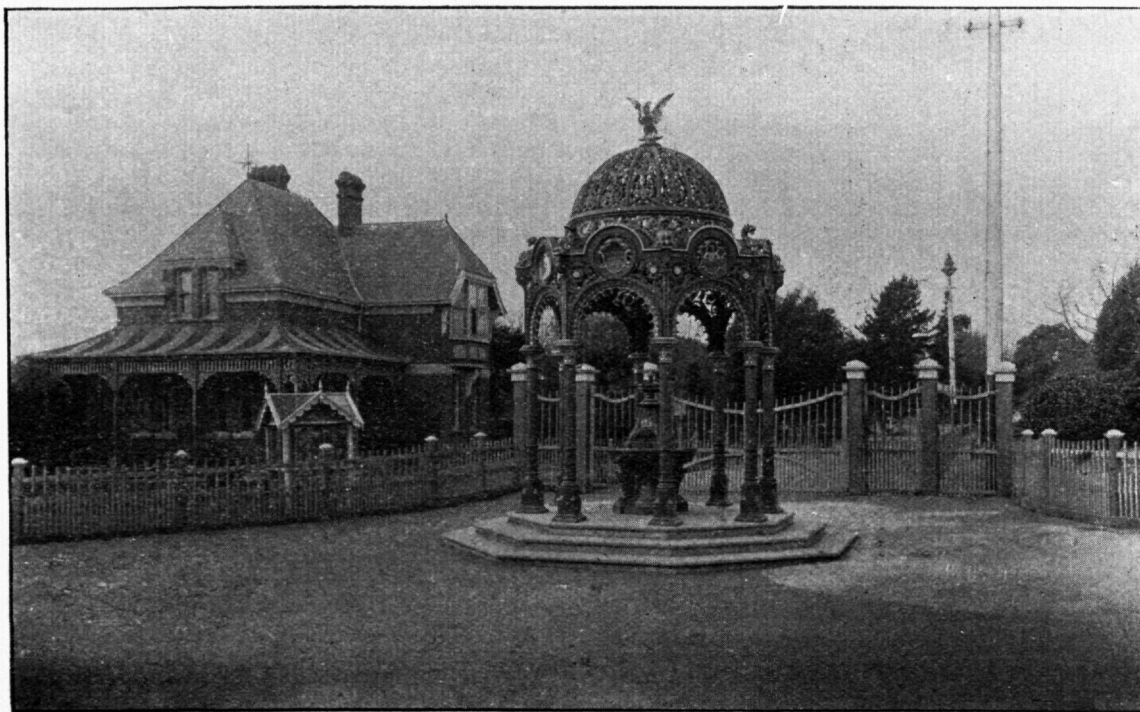
bequest, which renders the institution almost self-supporting. At the present time there are seven beds available. Lady Gormanston, Lady Braddon, and Mrs. Reed are the patronesses of this institution. Mrs. R. J. Sadler takes the chair at all meetings, and the following ladies form a committee.—Mesdames Savigny, Bruce, Clemons, Sutton, Fairthorne, Edginton, Dempster, Robinson, Room, and Clarke. Mrs. W. S. Thrower was secretary for the first two years, and took a very great interest in it. Mrs. R. G. Grieve is the present secretary.

PARKS AND SQUARES.

FEW cities have been more liberally endowed with public parks and squares than Launceston. In all there are nine of them at the present time, and comprise land to the extent of over 100 acres. The oldest established of these pleasure-grounds is

THE CITY PARK.

Prior to 1827 the block, bounded by Brisbane, Cemitiere, Tamar, and Lawrence Streets, was waste land. In that year the south-east corner was fenced off, and Government Cottage erected. A good garden was laid out, the fruit and other trees being sent out by the Royal Society of England for it. When the Rev. John Yarker, of Trinity Church, rented Government Cottage in 1848, the fruit trees were about at their best. It is recorded that the produce of one mulberry tree alone was sold for £15 to a fruiterer. There were two pear trees planted there in 1827, and one of them may be seen at the present day, a little below the Russian cannon. In 1835 a piece of land was granted to the Infant School committee, where the entrance gates now are, facing Cameron Street, and then, in 1836, another piece was granted by the Governor for the Independent Chapel, and then, later on, other Tamar Street blocks were either sold or given away as grants. The rest of the block was done nothing with for some time, and was taken possession of by the Scotch thistle. In 1838 the Launceston Horticultural Society was formed, mostly all the leading town and country gentlemen being on the committee. The society was assisted at first by the private munificence of Sir John and Lady Franklin, and the interest and novelty of its exhibitions attracted considerable support. In 1840 the society enlarged its plans, and obtained a grant from the Government of seven acres of land, part of the block above alluded to. A sum of £700 was then voluntarily raised by the inhabitants, which was expended

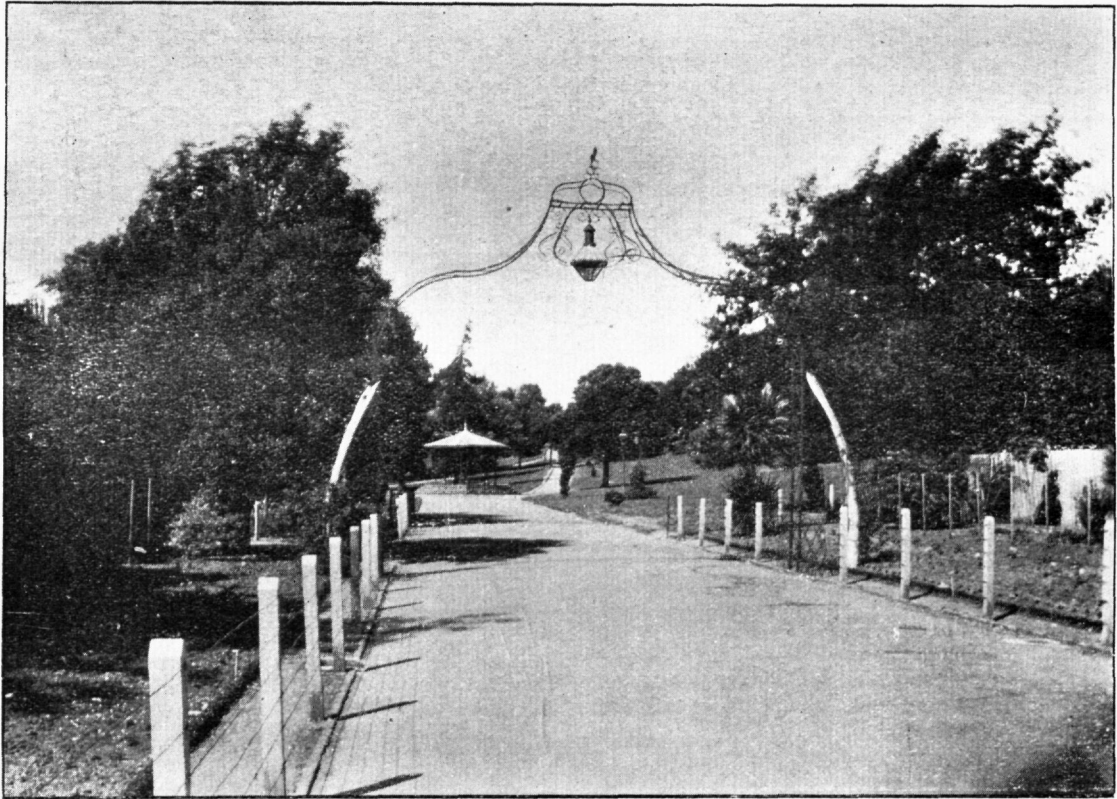


S. SPURLING

GATEWAY, CITY PARK, LAUNCESTON.

in fencing the grounds and erecting necessary buildings. In November, 1841, the trustees of the Infant School acceded to the request of the society to remove their school site to a distance equal to its own width towards the bridge so as to enable the society to convert the original site into a main entrance to the gardens as now. Here a lodge, in the Grecian style of architecture, with greenhouse attached, was erected, together with ornamental gates. A large open pavilion was also built, to be used for the exhibitions of the society. It was in the form of a cross, and was 102 feet long by 47 feet wide. The Rev. R. R. Davies, of Longford, was the president of the society, and had the means, through the opportunity of his visiting London in 1840 and 1841, of establishing a communication and interchange of plants and seeds with the Horticultural Society of London. The grounds were devoted to flowers, fruit, and experimental culture, and were beautifully

laid out. A small fee was charged for admittance, and family tickets issued. Every Wednesday the gardens were open free to the public. Mr. A. McNaughton, a merchant of the town, presented the society with the greenhouse that stands in the centre of the park at the present time. As time went on the society found the expense of keeping up the large staff of gardeners necessary so great that in 1863 the grounds were handed over to the municipality, and altered to their present form. Many of the flowering shrubs were removed, and fresh lawns were laid out so as to give room for promenade concerts, etc. A large pond, made on the Cemetery frontage, fringed with willows, reeds, and various aquatic plants, affords a home for black swan, mountain ducks, and other water-fowl. In another part there is a small zoological collection, including both native and foreign birds and animals. On the Lawrence Street frontage may be seen the emu and the kangaroo, and in another enclosure the fallow deer. There is also on this side of the park a large bush house and fernery.



S. SPURLING

CITY PARK.

The old pavilion was pulled down and replaced by another, which was let by the council for all manner of entertainments. Small exhibitions were held there, and theatrical entertainments, and during two winters it was used as a skating rink. But in 1891, when the Albert Hall was built, it was turned into a fernery, and as such forms a pleasing adjunct to the larger building.

The City Park has been the scene of many gay displays. Amongst them will doubtless be remembered the carnival in 1891, organised by the City and Suburb Improvement Association, when upwards of 200 Chinese headed the procession in full oriental costume. Then later on in the same year came the opening of the Tasmanian Exhibition, when over two acres of the park were taken up with annexes, and the whole of it was given up to gaiety for several months. In 1897, on the occasion of Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, thousands of children were marched into the park, and each presented with a cake and medal in commemoration of the event. At the same time also the mayoress (Mrs. R. J. Sadler) planted an oak tree in honour of the occasion, and turned the water on to the Children's Jubilee Fountain, which stands in front of the main entrance.

PRINCES' SQUARE

Is a delightful spot close to the centre of the city, opposite St. John's Church, with which building it is in a way historically connected, for here, in 1824, the bricks were made for that edifice. It remained an unsightly block of ground for some years. Towards the end of the forties it received some little attention, being levelled, so that the military might drill there. In October, 1851, St. John's Square, as it was then called, was a scene of great excitement on the election of Mr. Richard (afterwards Sir Richard) Dry as a member of the Legislative Council for Launceston, his opponent being Mr. Adye Douglas. This was the first election ever held in Launceston. When Mr. Henry Dowling was chosen mayor in 1857, the square began to receive further attention. He found that a Mr. Bennett had prepared plans for laying it out, and, getting hold of these, found a reservoir was intended to go in the centre. He gave the plans to Mr. Falconer, who was then employed on the waterworks, and asked him to do what he could with them, but to bring in a fountain in the centre. The grounds were laid out at an expense of

£200, and the fencing cost £250. The latter was paid for by subscriptions from the mayor, aldermen, and a few friends. The splendid bronze fountain which now adorns the square cost £800. Some members of the council opposed the expense, but when told it was part of the original plan, withdrew their opposition. The council spent about £1000 in all upon it, the work being completed in May, 1859, and in September that year the water was turned on, and the fountain played for the first time. The Duke of Edinburgh visited Launceston in 1868, and planted two oaks on the lawns; they are now handsome trees. The large basin in which the fountain stands is at times gay with water lilies, under which gold and silver fish may be seen in great numbers. The square has been greatly improved of late. The old timber fence has been removed, and a stone wall and neat iron fence substituted.

VICTORIA SQUARE,

Better known to the inhabitants as "Windmill Hill," is a fine large piece of ground overlooking the city, and from which a grand view of the river and surrounding scenery can be procured. On this hill in days gone by stood the semaphore, used for signalling from the Heads before the days of the telegraph. In 1857 Mr. Henry Dowling, the then mayor, conceived the idea of fencing it, and in order to secure an amount of money to keep the hill in order, proposed to sell the frontage on High Street, or let it for villa residences on a ninety-nine years' lease, but nothing came of the scheme. Trees have been planted, and seats erected for the convenience of the public, which makes it a very popular resort.

ALBERT SQUARE,

Once known as Portsmouth Square, is a good-sized reserve, between Bathurst and Margaret Streets. This, like Princes' Square, was once a brickfield, but of late year has been levelled and fenced, and trees planted therein.



S. SPURLING

CITY PARK.

WELLINGTON SQUARE,

Known in the old days as "Treadmill Green," is situated in Wellington Street, and fronts on the Police office. This also was a brickfield. It is surrounded now by a hawthorn hedge, and English and native trees are planted round it. Two of the finest oaks in Launceston stand in front of the Police office on this square. They were planted by Mr. James Coulter, ex-superintendent of Police, in 1868. This square has lately been exchanged for Market Square, the Government wanting the ground for State School purposes.

ST. GEORGE'S SQUARE

Is in Upper High Street. Little has been done to it beyond the planting of a few trees. It is only partly fenced, the street running through the centre of it.

INVERESK PARK

Will be a fine reserve in the future. It is in close proximity to the river and railway station. All the rubbish of the city is being carted there at present in order to raise it.

ARBOUR PARK.

On the 26th of August, 1896, Arbour Day was established in Launceston, the children of nearly all the schools in the city, or at least thirty-five of them, turned out to plant trees, each school being allotted four, the ground selected being Reservoir Reserve on the Cataract Hill, extending from Canning Street to York Street, now named Arbour Park. If the trees are well looked after, the reserve will be an ornament to the city.



S. SPURLING

PRINCES' SQUARE, LAUNCESTON.

JUBILEE PARK

Is situated on the Cataract Hill, between Upper Brisbane Street and the Quarry. It has been planted with trees, and one was especially planted there in June, 1897, to commemorate the record reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, by the mayoress, who at the same time gave the park its name. Having enumerated the different parks and squares within the immediate neighbourhood of the city, we come now to the one of which Launceston is justly proud, namely,

THE CATARACT CLIFF GROUNDS.

For this magnificent pleasure resort the citizens of Launceston are indebted to a private organisation—"The Launceston City and Suburb Improvement Association"—formed in December, 1889. The only work undertaken by them was the making accessible the beauties of the Gorge. The task of the committee was a labour of love during the eight years it took to accomplish, Mr. James Barnard being the leading spirit in the movement, and the names of Messrs. William and Henry Ritchie will be ever associated with it. The total cost of the undertaking was very little short of £8000, the work being planned and supervised by the hon. engineer, Mr. H. N. Taylor, and the citizens have now a resort within ten minutes' walk of the centre of the city which for romantic beauty and variety of scenery cannot be excelled. The pathway was not constructed without considerable difficulty. Thousands of tons of rock had to be removed, numerous bridges have been constructed over clefts and round the face of rocks overhanging the water, the path in no place being more than a few feet back from the stream. It may be mentioned that the strip of land required for the path was secured from the late Mr. William Barnes for a term of 200 years at a peppercorn rent, whilst the park at the First Basin was purchased from that gentleman. All along the path every available gully and nook has been planted with tree ferns, native and other shrubs. In all available nooks have been placed rustic seats, and where there has been space on the path or perched up on risky heights, reached by rough stone steps, are rustic retreats much appreciated in the heat of summer. The park itself is beautifully laid out, and there is an extensive lawn from which hundreds are enabled to listen to sweet music from the bands which play in the pavilion

close by during the summer months. The citizens of Launceston subscribed in hard cash just over £1600 towards the making of these pleasure-grounds. Besides this the toll at the gate amounted to £1291, and entertainments were responsible for £985. To show how popular the grounds were, it may be stated that during the five years the toll was on the gate 253,305 persons passed through, or an average per year of 50,661. The Cataract Cliff Grounds were handed over to the Launceston Municipal Council on 1st March, 1898, and they are doing what they can to make them, if possible, more attractive still. The opening up of the Cataract Gorge has done much already to attract tourists to Launceston, and if well looked after and made popular will prove a veritable mine of wealth to the city.

The people of South Launceston have been agitating for some time past for a reserve of their own, and are likely to be successful, Parliament having granted in November, 1886, £1000 for that purpose.



S SPURLING

THE FOUNTAIN, PRINCES' SQUARE.

LAUNCESTON VOLUNTEERS.

[T is unnecessary here to enter into the causes which engendered the patriotic feeling that pervaded the whole of the United Kingdom in the latter part of the fifties, and which culminated in its people entering with intense enthusiasm into the Volunteer movement; an enthusiasm which spread, not only through the mother country, but to her most distant colonies, and Tasmania itself became imbued with a like patriotic spirit.

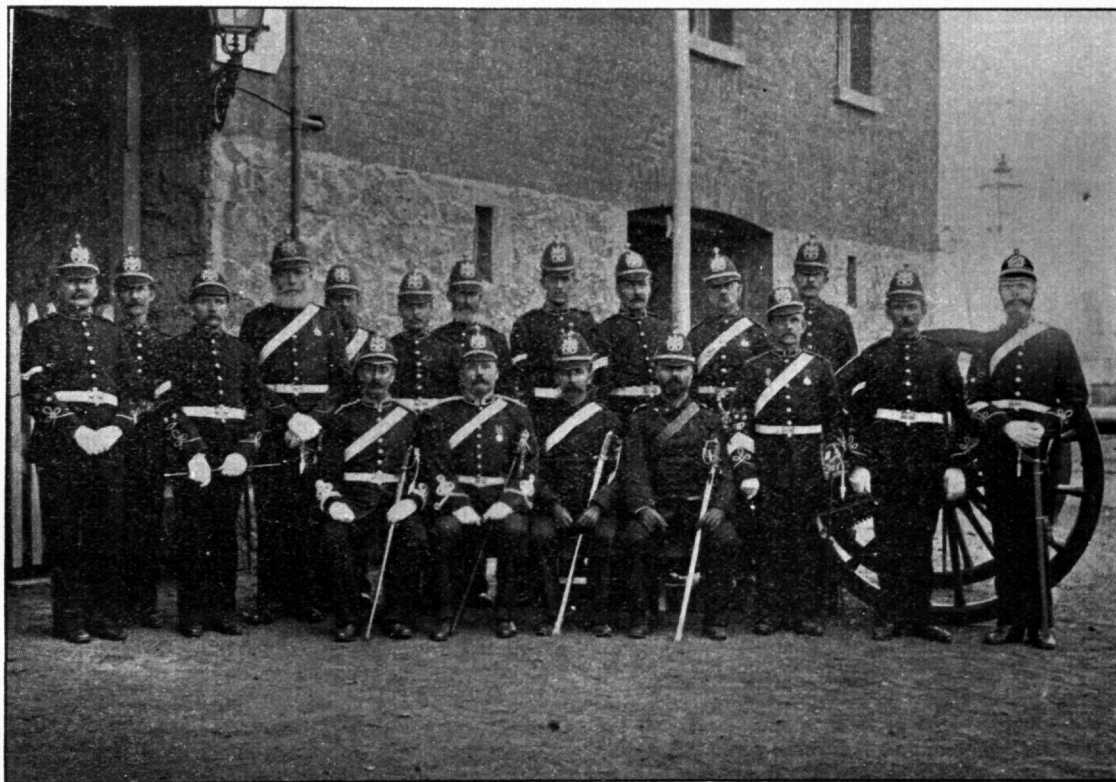
A public meeting was held at the Criterion Hotel, Launceston, on the 2nd May, 1860, for the purpose of establishing a Volunteer Rifle Corps. There was a large attendance, and Mr. George Patten Adams was voted to the chair. A committee was formed, and the following officers elected:—Captain, Darcy Murray; first lieutenant and adjutant, J. M. Nelson; second lieutenant, J. Sheridan; sergeants—Greville, Gwynne, F. R. Spotswood, Bellairs, and C. J. Cowle. Dr. George Maddox was elected surgeon, and the Revs. A. Barkway and M. Callaghan chaplains. Members were elected by ballot, and only eligible candidates chosen, but the muster roll increased rapidly. In 1862 their numbers totalled 138. In 1861 and 1862 C. McArthur was captain commanding of No. 1 Company, and Captain J. Sheridan, with J. C. Coulter first lieutenant, of No. 2 Company. In 1863 their numbers fell to 95, and in 1864 to 61, and the following year they were disbanded. Their uniform was red, green facings, gold lace. So much for the first Volunteer Rifle Corps.

A second meeting was held in Launceston on 15th May, 1860, for the purpose of starting a Citizens' Volunteer Rifle Corps, when the Hon. Adye Douglas was chairman. A resolution was carried, "That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable to form a Volunteer Rifle Corps, in accordance with the terms to which the Government have given their consent," namely, "that the volunteers be only required to serve on land and in the Northern division of the colony, and be exempted from the operations of any military bill which may hereafter be introduced." A committee was formed to revise and make any

rules or regulations necessary. All officers were to be elected for two years only, to be eligible, however, for re-election. The acceptance of offer of service was placed before a meeting of the corps held on 6th June; the Colonial Secretary, however, suggesting that the corps should form themselves into a volunteer artillery corps. The suggestion was carried out, and the Launceston Citizens' Volunteer Rifle Corps became the Launceston Volunteer Artillery Corps. On the 15th June members were sworn in to the number of fifty, with the following officers:—Captain commanding, Major Rodham Cathrine Davison Home; captains—Alfred Harrap, John Scott, and Charles J. Cowle; adjutant, James O'Connor; first lieutenants—William Ritchie, Henry E. Lette, and Edward J. Dawes; second lieutenants—Charles J. Irvine, Joseph Cohen, and John Cathcart; paymaster, James Robertson; surgeon, John L. Miller. At the end of October, 1863, Colonel Home retired from the actual command of the corps, and became honorary commanding officer, receiving the appointment of lieutenant-colonel commanding the Northern Division of the Tasmanian Volunteers, and Alfred Harrap became captain commanding.

Before proceeding with the Volunteer Artillery Corps, it will be as well to mention another corps, which was inaugurated in October, 1860, namely, the Mounted Rifles, or the First Light Cavalry Corps; the first officers being.—John Reid (captain commanding), C. C. Swan (lieutenant), C. Nichols (paymaster), W. Barnes (cornet), G. Butterworth (instructor), J. Grant (surgeon). James Grant afterwards became captain commanding, and in 1863 the effective strength was thirty sabres. Their uniform was blue, with silver lace. This corps, from some cause or another, disbanded in 1864.

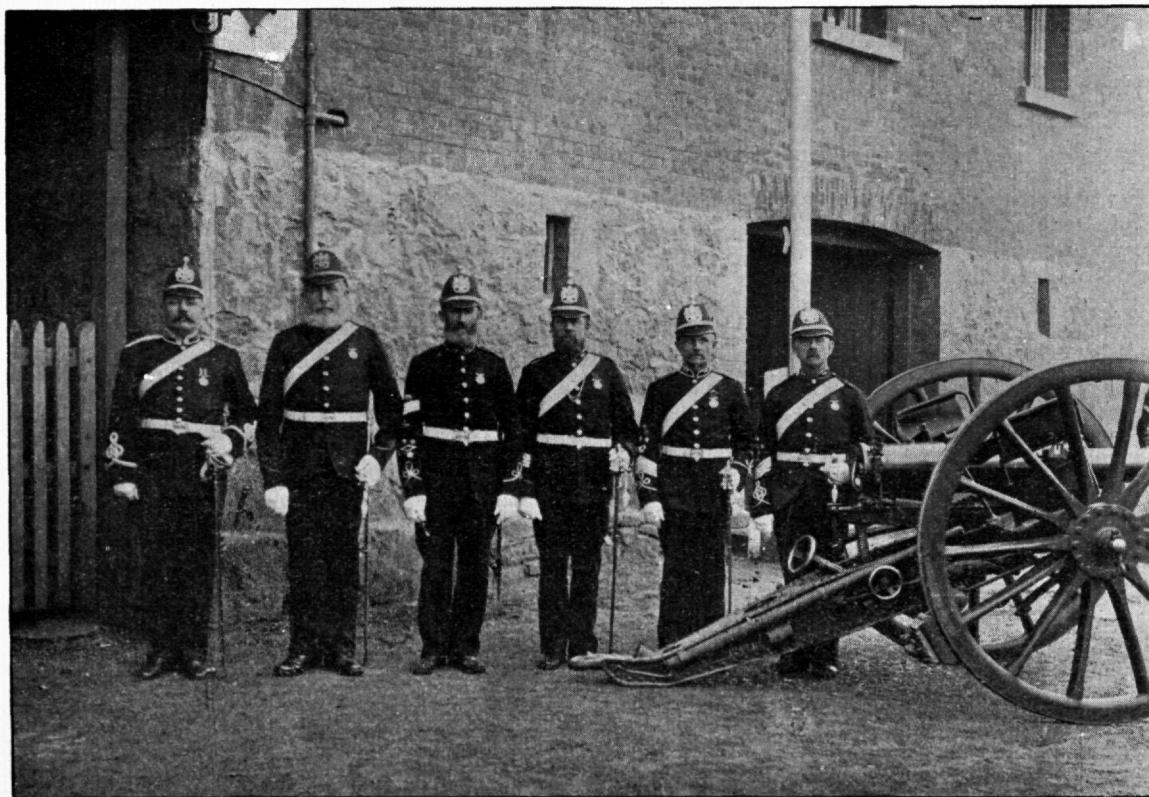
Returning to the Volunteer Artillery, it may be mentioned that their numbers in 1863 were 144 rank and file, and in 1864 they numbered 112. Amongst the second commissions issued (lieutenants) the following names appear:—William Windeatt, J. Douglas Halton, and John Toan. At this time the commanding officer of the Northern Division and inspector of musketry was Major H. Edgar of the 40th Regiment. H. Stephens was lieutenant of the Artillery in 1863, and G. P. Hudson quartermaster-sergeant. The instructor of artillery at the inception of the corps was Lieutenant J. O'Connor, but in 1861 the Government asked the commanding officer to select an intelligent non-commissioned officer, and send him to Hobart for the purpose of undergoing a course of instruction and examination by the Imperial military authorities there. Three non-commissioned officers were selected from the Launceston Artillery, namely, Sergeant Frank Martini, Sergeant T. Prosser, and Sergeant Rumpff, the latter two paying their own expenses. The result was the appointment of Sergeant—now Sergeant-Major—Frank Martini to the position of musketry instructor. In the year 1866 a number of officers, non-commissioned officers,



OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS LAUNCESTON ARTILLERY.

and other members of the disbanded volunteer rifle corps were allowed to enter the artillery, carrying with them their respective ranks. Captain John Sheridan and Battery Sergeant-Major Tyson were two who joined at this time. Up to 1865 or 1866, the corps had done very well, but about that time troubles arose over the land grant question. The men had understood on joining the Defence Force that a certain length of service would entitle each one to a grant of land; but the then Government repudiated this claim, and compromised the matter by offering a monetary reward of two pounds per head. Many left the corps in consequence, with the result that in 1867 their numbers were reduced to eighty rank and file. A considerable improvement took place in 1868, when the numbers rose to 101. When the Duke of Edinburgh arrived that year they formed a guard of honour during his stay. In that year John Reid, an old member who had risen from the ranks, received

his commission as lieutenant, and in 1870 J. C. Ferguson received his lieutenant's commission. Up to 1871 a very effective defence force was maintained, when the Government grant-in-aid was withdrawn. From that time till 1874 no progress was made, and their numbers steadily decreased to about twenty-five men, and when Government called for a return of the state of the volunteer forces in Tasmania, at that time it was found that the Hobart and Launceston Artillery Corps were the only ones in existence. The Hobart Artillery were disbanded, and the Launceston corps retained in commission. It consisted then of the captain commanding (Captain Harrap), Lieutenant John Reid, Surgeon-Major Miller, sergeant instructor (Sergeant-Major Martini); three sergeants, namely, Geo. Tyson, T. Prosser, and F. Easther; Corporal Chas. G. Croft, Bombardiers G. Bennett and G. Shields, and thirteen gunners, making a total of twenty-three. Prior to this Major Harrap and Captain John



LONG SERVICE MEDAL MEN, LAUNCESTON ARTILLERY.

Reid had sent in their resignation, on account of the Government refusing all aid; but at the solicitation of the Colonial Secretary, Major Harrap retained his commission, and the corps was then kept in commission, "to form a nucleus of a defence force, until the finances of the colony had righted themselves. The officers and men kept the corps together without aid or recognition from Government till 1878. They met for drill and other purposes, and fired salutes on the Queen's Birthday and other loyal occasions, the corps finding its own ammunition. Rifle competitions were also organised to help keep up the interest.

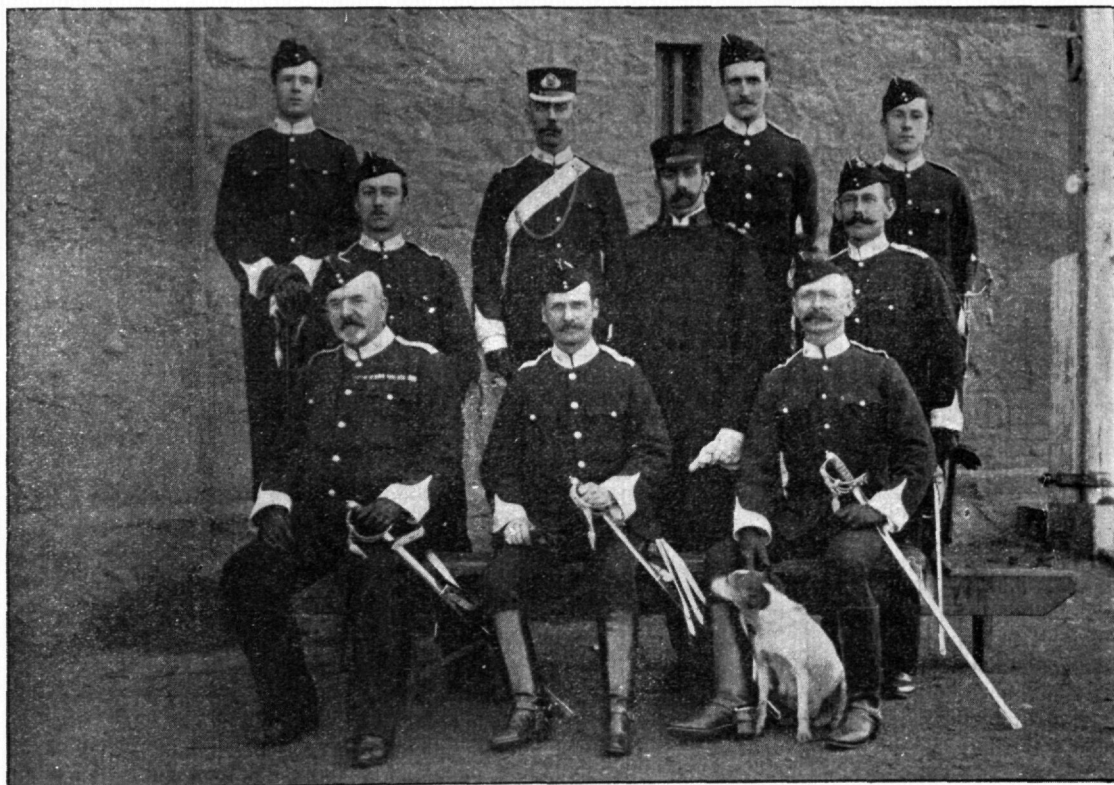
The war scare (with Russia), in 1878, led to the reorganisation of the volunteer forces in Tasmania. The Launceston Volunteer Artillery, which had, as just mentioned, never disbanded, had simply to admit recruits to its ranks, and its number was at once raised to about 80; additional officers were appointed, the officer commanding (Captain Harrap) was promoted to be major, Lieutenant Reid obtained his captaincy, and Lieutenant Easther received his commission, G. T. Collins being appointed paymaster, and Dr. J. A. Hardy surgeon. Mr. G. T. Collins was one of those who had been sworn in as a private, when the Artillery was first established in 1860. It was in 1878 that Lieutenant-Colonel Windle Hill St. Hill was appointed first commandant under the new arrangements, and Lieutenant E. M. Tudor Boddam (Royal Artillery) became staff officer of the local forces. It was at this time that the Hobart Artillery were reorganised, and a battalion of infantry raised under the title of the Tasmanian Volunteer Rifle Regiment—a regiment which consisted of six companies, each eighty strong, four being at Hobart and two in Launceston. On the 9th April a commencement was made at the latter place, and eighty-nine members were sworn in, and the following officers appointed:—Major R. C. D. Home, inspecting officer, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; captains, Thomas Cook Just and William Aikenhead; lieutenants, Farquhar Scott and William Hunt; sub-lieutenants, Henry Isodore Rooke and James Louis Maddox; quartermaster, Charles W. Rocher; medical officer, William Mason, M.R.C.S., and in the following year James H. Room and William Martin became sub-lieutenants. In 1879 was organised the Tasmanian Volunteer Light Horse; captain, William Mason; surgeon, William Gordon Maddox, M.R.C.S. In 1880 W. D. Laudale was lieutenant, and Chas. A. Stewart surgeon; and in 1881 we find Daniel Room lieutenant, and R. D. Richards paymaster. No other changes are recorded, and the corps disbanded in 1883, there being no record as to its numbers.

In the year 1880 Lieutenant-Colonel St. Hill retired from the position of commandant, and was succeeded by Colonel Angelo; but he retained the position for a short time only, and on his retirement Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. D. Home, who was at the time inspecting field officer of the Northern Division, took up the duties of commandant until the arrival of Colonel Legge, R.A., from England in 1884.

In 1881 the two companies of the Tasmanian Volunteer Rifle Regiment, at Launceston, were formed into a separate corps under the title of the Northern Tasmanian Volunteer Rifle Regiment, and very soon after to the Launceston Volunteer Rifle Regiment, under the senior captain, T. C. Just, who was raised to the rank of major. William Aikenhead retained his captaincy, and the other officers were as follows:—Lieutenants—J. H. Room, William Martin (adjutant), T. H. Gould, E. A. Nathan, and F. K. Fairthorne; paymaster, H. J. Rooke; quartermaster, John C. Ferguson; surgeon, W. G. Maddox. In 1882 J. H. Room became captain, Magnus Susman lieutenant, and William Welsh, late colour-sergeant the Border Regiment, was appointed instructor. In the following year William Aikenhead was raised to the rank of major, when Major T. C. Just was placed on the unattached list, and William Martin became captain. Major T. C. Just had taken a great deal of interest in the new movement. Great numbers came forward for enlistment, and the Chief Secretary expressed himself as much pleased at the martial spirit of the young men of Launceston. Lieutenant-Colonel Ashton Henry Warner was appointed officer commanding the Northern Division in 1885.

In 1883 a Cadet Corps was established in Launceston; it was attached to the above Launceston Volunteer Rifle Regiment, with Sergeant Beazley in charge. Major Aikenhead was the prime mover, and took considerable interest in this organisation. Between fifty and sixty members joined, and the town was canvassed for subscriptions for the purpose of procuring uniforms. About £70 was collected, and this was only sufficient to provide for forty of the lads; but in 1884 they received recognition at the hands of the Government, and £50 was voted, which enabled the whole of them to appear in uniform.

In 1884 the partially-paid system was introduced, under which the several corps were compelled to attend a certain number of drills in daylight, for which pay was granted. This had the effect of increasing the numbers and efficiency of the different corps, and brought them into line with the forces of the sister colonies. In 1885 The Defence Act was passed; an Act by which the various corps were consolidated, under the name of "The Defence Force," and the men enrolled for three years. The Force serves under this Act at the present time, and by it is placed practically on the same footing as the partially-



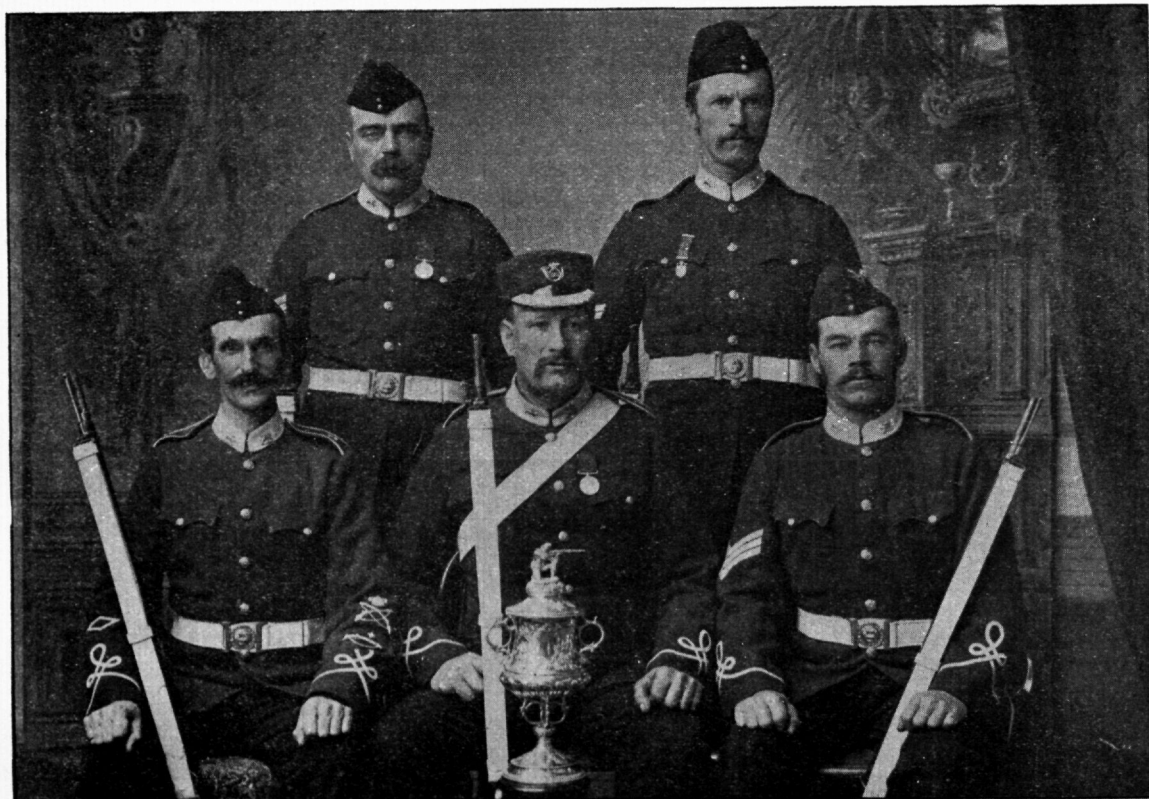
OFFICERS, 2ND BATTALION.

paid forces of the other colonies. Under this Act the Government is empowered to resort to compulsory service through the ballot, in case the Force, or any part of it, fails to keep up to the required strength, or in case of emergency. This Act likewise divided the Force into three heads, namely:—The Permanent Force, The Defence Force (consisting of the active land and marine forces), and The Volunteer Reserve Force. By it also the titles of the different corps were changed; the artillery at Launceston became The Launceston Artillery, and the rifle regiment The Launceston Rifle Regiment.

Whilst Colonel Legge was commandant, the Government at his solicitation placed a sufficient sum on the estimates for holding camps of exercise, and the first general camp was held at Mona Vale in 1885. The Launceston volunteers entered heartily into this, their first encampment. On the evening previous to their departure the Launceston Artillery and Rifle

Regiment, with their band, mustered at the Volunteer Buildings, were paraded in full camp equipment, and inspected by the officers, Staff-Captain William Hunt being also present. The number of men who left for the encampment on the following morning were—67 of the artillery, out of a total strength of 69, under Captain Collins and Lieutenant Harrap; 104 rifles, out of 140, under Major Aikenhead, with Captains J. H. Room and W. Martin, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Fairthorne and Lieutenant Gould; 36 cadets, out of 45, under Sergeant Beazley. At the encampment the whole of the contingent was under the command of Colonel Legge, commandant.

Following on with the Launceston Rifle Regiment. In 1887 Major Aikenhead retired, and Captain Room was placed in command with the rank of major, but July the same year was placed on the unattached list, and Captain William Martin



RIFLE TEAM. WINNERS OF THE DEMPSTER TROPHY, 1899.

took command, with the rank of major. F. K. Fairthorne also received his captaincy, and Alexander Kirkland (lieutenant) was made pay and quartermaster and commanding officer over the Cadet Corps, which at this time numbered seventy-five members. In the following year Messrs. Alex. Young, R. J. Sadler, and F. J. Read obtained their captaincies. In 1890 the following appear on the list of lieutenants, namely:—Lewis Robert Sams, Edward Robert Fulton, George Cragg, Geo. D. Gould (adjutant), Henry G. H. Wray, and Louis Arundel Burrowes. The latter eventually received an appointment under Royal Warrant, through the Governor, in the Imperial Army, and was posted to the 1st Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, then stationed at Malta. He afterwards served in the Soudan, and was present at the battles of Atbara and Omdurman. Alexander Kirkland was in 1890 raised to the honorary rank of captain, and in 1895 Lieutenant Geo. D. Gould received his captaincy. In 1897 Major J. H. Room was transferred from the retired list to the rank of major in the old corps, and Lieutenants C. D. Chapman and A. W. B. Perceval received their captaincies. Major Martin in the same year was made brevet lieutenant-colonel, and M. W. Gutteredge, M.B., surgeon-major. The latter, in 1898, was placed on the retired list, with the honorary rank of surgeon-lieutenant-colonel. A Launceston High School cadet corps was formed in 1891, and was attached to the Launceston Rifle Regiment, Lieutenant R. C. Smith having charge of them; but in 1895 they were under Lieutenant A. W. B. Perceval.

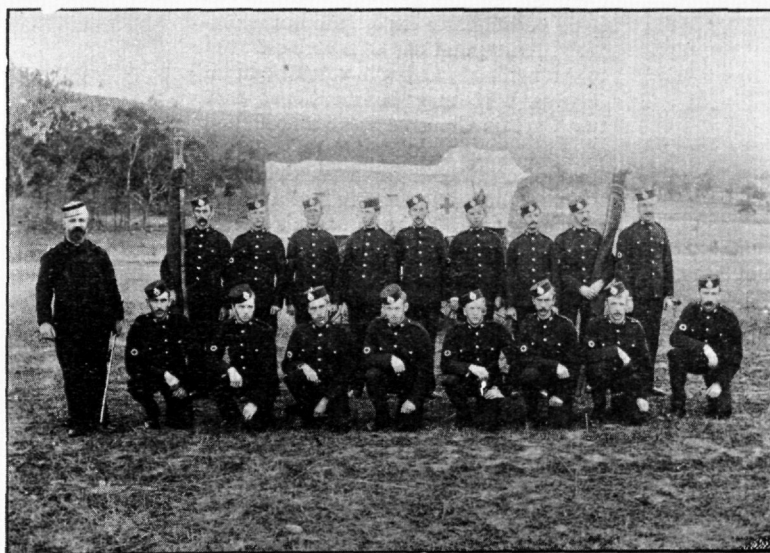
Returning once again to the Launceston Artillery. A change in the officers took place in the early eighties. In February, 1881, Geo. E. Harrap obtained his lieutenant's commission, and was appointed adjutant about the same time. This same year Lieutenant R. Easter resigned his commission, and on the 13th February, 1882, Major Alfred Harrap forwarded his resignation to headquarters, on receipt of which the following *Gazette* notice was published:—"The Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation of his commission by Major Alfred Harrap, of the Launceston Volunteer Artillery Corps, and, in consideration of his past services, has placed him upon the unattached list of the Volunteer Force, with the honorary rank of major. His Excellency desires to place on record the high sense entertained by himself and the members of the Government of the zeal displayed by Major Harrap in his efforts to keep the Launceston Volunteer Artillery Corps in existence during the lengthened period of over twenty-one years, and under circumstances of peculiar difficulty." None regretted the resignation of Major Harrap more than the members of his old corps, with whom he was a great favourite. Captain John Reid took command of the corps after his resignation, but did not retain the position for any length of time—

only a month or two, in fact,—when Paymaster Geo. T. Collins was appointed captain commanding. From 1882 to 1886 the Launceston Artillery had only Captain Collins and Lieutenant Harrap as commissioned officers.

From 1886 up to the present time there are not many changes to record in the Launceston Artillery. In that year Captain Collins was appointed major, and Lieutenant Geo. E. Harrap obtained his captaincy, while Walter Croft was appointed lieutenant. James Ernest Bennison, who had received his lieutenant's commission in Hobart in 1881, joined the Launceston Artillery in 1887. In 1892 he was raised to the rank of captain, and retired in 1894 in consequence of his removal to Hobart. In 1897 Major Collins was promoted to the rank of brevet lieutenant-colonel, and Captain Harrap to that of brevet major. The medical officer, L. S. Holmes, had been appointed surgeon-captain in 1895. In the year 1896 the Launceston Church Grammar School Cadet Corps was attached to the Launceston Artillery, under Lieutenant Harry Gillett.

Colonel Legge retired from the command of the forces in 1890, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Warner, and he again, in 1895, gave place to Captain P. R. H. Parker, R.N. This same year Major Ernest Townshend Wallack was appointed to the command of the Auxiliary Force. In 1896 Colonel A. S. Cox, C.B., was appointed to the command of the Forces at a nominal salary. During the early nineties was a time of financial depression throughout the Australian colonies, and the Tasmanian Government like the rest found it necessary to study the strictest economy. The Tasmanian Defence Force suffered severely from the policy of retrenchment imposed upon them, and it was only the zeal and enthusiasm of the officers and the loyalty of the men that prevented the force from being disbanded. With the advent of Colonel Cox came a slight increase in the defence vote, and this, together with the energy displayed by the various commanding officers, resulted in a marked improvement all round. Every credit must be given to Lieutenant-Colonel Wallack, of the Auxiliary Force, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, of the Launceston Rifle Regiment, for the way in which they strove to keep up the efficiency of the Force under adverse circumstances. The retrenchment referred to rendered the abolition of the annual camp of exercise necessary, but the Launceston Artillery continued to hold a camp of their own at which they carried out their annual target practice; and the Launceston Rifle Regiment, in conjunction with some of the Auxiliary Force, held voluntary camps of exercise in 1895-96 and 97 with very little assistance from Government, and at which the men actually paid for their rations.

In 1896 the infantry portion of the force was reorganised, and the two Rifle Regiments and the Auxiliary Force formed into one regiment of three battalions, under the title of "The Tasmanian Regiment of Infantry," with Lieutenant-Colonel Wallack in command. The 1st Battalion, consisting of three headquarters companies at Hobart, and eight companies distributed in the various centres in the southern part of the island; and the 2nd Battalion of three headquarters companies and a Cadet Corps at Launceston, and seven companies distributed through the northern part of the island, the northern battalion being under the command of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Martin, V.D. The 3rd Battalion belong to the North-West Coast. In 1897 Colonel Cox resigned, and the popular Colonel Legge again took command. The defence Force of Launceston at present consists of the Launceston Artillery, numbering 85 of all ranks, under Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel



LAUNCESTON ARMY MEDICAL CORPS. CAPT. HOLMES, A.M.S., C.O.

George T. Collins, V.D.; the 2nd Battalion of the Tasmanian Regiment of Infantry, numbering 650 of all ranks, under Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Martin, V.D.; and in addition to these a Medical Corps of 18 men under Surgeon-Captain L. S. Holmes; also the 2nd Battalion Cadet Corps, the High School Cadet Corps, and the Launceston Church Grammar School Cadet Corps. The whole force is armed with modern weapons, and Maxim guns will shortly be issued to those who have served for a period of twenty years. Several officers in the Launceston Forces are now enabled to place the letters V.D. after their names.

Very little more remains to be written with regard to the Volunteer movement in Launceston. The only work for the defence of Launceston was the Tamar or Cormiston Battery. It was erected in the early sixties under the direction of Colonel

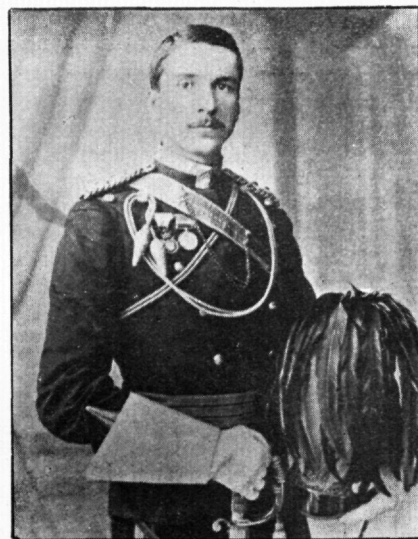
Chesney (Royal Engineers), who came to Tasmania as consulting officer. Two 8-inch S.B. guns were mounted at this battery, and were used for many years for drill and practice. About 1880 they were removed, and sent to England to be converted into rifle guns, but were never remounted at this battery. The next place selected as a site for a battery was at Brown's Bluff, facing Nelson's Shoals. This place was selected about 1886. The land was purchased, and a shipload of timber was sent round from Hobart and landed there. Nothing more was done. The timber remained there for years, until in the end it was swept away by a bush fire. The Launceston Artillery have been supplied with guns of a new pattern—two 40-pounder B.L. Armstrongs came here about 1884, and shortly afterwards two Armstrong R.M. 7-pounder jointed guns were received, and then, about 1892, two 12-pounder B.L. field guns were added to the list. In 1893 Her Majesty the Queen granted long service medals to the volunteers in Great Britain, and shortly after representations were made that the honour might be extended to the colonial forces, and with success. To earn the Queen's medal it was necessary for a volunteer to serve continuously for a period of twenty years, and also that he should be recommended by his commanding officer as being worthy of the distinction. The names of six entitled to the honour were gazetted in October and November, 1895. They were Lieutenant W. Croft, with 24½ years' service; Sergeant-Major Martini, with 36½ years; Battery Sergeant-Major John Bennell, 34 years; Sergeant-Major George Tyson, 26 years; Quartermaster-Sergeant J. B. Gurr, 28½ years; and Orderly Room Sergeant A. H. Blair, with 31 years' service. Since then several more have received these medals. There are individual members of the force whose names are well worthy of mention, but space will not permit. The Launceston Volunteers will compare favourably with those of other cities. They are well kept up to a state of efficiency by zealous, painstaking officers. The men are called together regularly for drill, and good discipline is maintained throughout, and should occasion require it there can be but little doubt that they will justify their existence by giving a good account of themselves.

Since writing the above, war clouds have risen on the distant horizon, and our volunteers have a likelihood of being put to the test. On the 12th October, 1899, war was declared between Great Britain and the Boers in the Transvaal, South Africa, and the Australian colonies offered at once to assist the mother country by each sending a body of men. The offer was accepted, and Tasmania decided to send to the front a contingent equal to her means. Many of the volunteers offered their services, but 80 only were picked. These were placed under the command of Captain Cyril St. Clair Cameron, who has had some considerable experience in the Imperial Army, and has seen active service in Afghanistan, and who volunteered his services. It may be mentioned here that Captain Cameron was a schoolfellow of Lieutenant-Colonel Martin's at the Launceston Church Grammar School.

The Contingent mustered in Hobart, and underwent there a week's severe drill, Colonel Legge speaking in high terms of the marked improvement in the appearance of the troops. On the 26th



S. SPURLING
LAUNCESTON
LIEUT.-COL. W. MARTIN, V.D.



ALBA STUDIO,
HOBART.
MAJOR C. ST. C. CAMERON.

they were banqueted at the Town Hall amidst the greatest enthusiasm, and the patriotic address by His Excellency the Administrator, the Hon. John Stokell Dodds, C.M.G., C.J., was worth going a long way to hear. Mr. Dodds presented a silver bugle to Captain Cameron for the bugler of the Contingent. This bugle was the gift of Mr. H. E. Smith, late lieutenant and adjutant of the Buckingham Rifles, who in the course of a letter to the Minister of Defence, asked permission to present the bugle to the Contingent. On the morning of the 27th the Contingent left Hobart accompanied by a large body of men and officers of the 1st Battalion, and at every station on the railway through the island were received with the utmost enthusiasm. The scene at Launceston on their arrival and until their departure by the s.s. "Coogee" will be long remembered. It is estimated that over 600 troops arrived that day by the different trains, the total number of troops mustered in the city being 1012. Such a display of patriotic enthusiasm was never before witnessed in the city. The Contingent were the guests of His Worship the Mayor, Mr. E. H. Panton, at lunch in the Albert Hall, while the officers of the 2nd Battalion and a few citizens entertained the rest of the troops. The scene in the Albert Hall during lunch, and while the two toasts, "The Queen" and "The Tasmanian Contingent," were being responded to, was of the most animated description. Captain Cameron was the hero of the hour, and commended himself to all by his manly utterances. After lunch the troops mustered in the City Park, where Mr. G. T. Collins, with Mr. William Martin, presented the Contingent with a silver-mounted bugle and flag, the gift of the ladies of Launceston. The bugle bore the following inscription:—"Presented to the Tasmanian Contingent for South Africa by the ladies of Launceston, 27th October, 1899." The flag was white with a red saltier, the letters "Tas" being worked in red on the top quarter. These ceremonies being concluded, the Contingent, followed by the troops, marched through the principal streets of the city to wharf, the streets, wharfs, embankment, and depot being crowded with people, numbering, it is estimated, fully 10,000. The scene as the vessel left the wharf can be better imagined than described, where each vied with each to cheer his loudest, and bid a hearty God-speed to

Captain Cameron and his men. It only remains now to give the roll call, a list which in after years will be read with great interest by many. The following is the list of the officers and men forming the Tasmanian Contingent for South Africa :—

| | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------|
| Captain C. St. Clair Cameron, Evandale. | F. E. Morrisby, Bellerive. | E. Parselle, Launceston. |
| Lieutenant W. Brown, Penguin. | A. Holmewood, Bellerive. | J. Harris, Launceston. |
| Lieutenant F. B. Heritage, Launceston. | A. Parker, Sorell. | J. Elliott, Launceston. |
| Lieutenant G. E. Reid, 1st Regiment, Hobart. | Robert Wilson, Richmond. | H. Maddox, Launceston. |
| Sergeant-Major Costello, staff instructor, Launceston. | L. V. Headlem, Tunbridge. | G. F. Hall, Launceston. |
| C. Chalmers, 1st Battalion, Hobart. | A. Giiham, Ulverstone. | J. H. Whitelaw, Launceston. |
| F. Briant, 1st Battalion, Hobart. | W. R. Coles, Ulverstone. | H. J. Cox, Launceston. |
| A. H. Jephson, 1st Battalion, Hobart. | F. Lynch, Ulverstone. | H. J. Davies, Launceston. |
| W. Armstrong, 1st Battalion, Hobart. | J. Hutton, Ulverstone. | C. Chilcote, Longford. |
| S. Williams, 1st Battalion, Hobart. | C. Hynes, Ulverstone. | E. H. Lee, Cressy. |
| J. L. R. Page, S.T.A., Hobart. | A. Hough, Ulverstone. | H. Black, Cressy. |
| E. L. Greenback, S.T.A., Hobart. | T. W. Barker, Ulverstone. | E. Bailey, Avoca. |
| H. B. T. Abbott, S.T.A., Hobart. | C. Lade, Ulverstone. | O. Blythe, Campbell Town. |
| A. J. Reynolds, 1st Battalion, Hobart. | C. Brothers, North Motton. | A. Coombe, Campbell Town. |
| C. J. Fremlin, Glenorchy. | F. A. McGuire, Penguin. | D. Branagan, Campbell Town. |
| H. Hallam, Glenorchy. | — Ballantyne, Penguin. | A. Gillies, Campbell Town. |
| F. Weeding, Glenorchy. | J. Blower, Penguin. | J. Wright, Evandale. |
| A. V. Giblin, Sandy Bay Company. | R. H. Barnes, Penguin. | W. Ducie, Evandale. |
| M. H. Swan, Sandy Bay Company. | A. J. Lathey, Devonport. | A. Dennis, Evandale. |
| R. Chalmers, Brighton. | J. Hope, Sheffield. | C. Collins, Evandale. |
| J. Edwards, Brighton. | J. Morse, Sheffield. | V. Collins, Evandale. |
| A. Betts, Brighton. | C. J. Barnes, Zeehan. | A. Button, Evandale. |
| G. Walker, Forcett. | M. Keys, Zeehan. | R. W. Gabey, Scottsdale. |
| H. McGuinness, Forcett. | V. J. Peers, Zeehan. | C. Stephenson, Scottsdale. |
| C. Pedder, Bellerive. | T. Anderson, Zeehan. | — Roberts, Scottsdale. |
| | E. McGuinness, Zeehan. | G. M. Lowther, Scottsdale. |
| | R. A. Smith, Launceston. | W. P. Lowther, Scottsdale. |
| | F. M. Smith, Army Medical Corps, Launceston. | |

A list of names of whom Tasmania may feel proud, and they bear with them the best wishes of her people, and wishing them God-speed and a safe return, we with every confidence leave Tasmania's honour in their hands.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

DID space permit, much might be written concerning the theatrical history of Launceston and of its different musical societies. A brief sketch of them, however, cannot fail but interest the majority of readers.

Launceston in the early days was well supplied with places of amusement, and these were mostly owned by some enterprising hotelkeeper, and formed part of or adjoined his hotel. The first one to come under notice—and it may be mentioned that they were all designated “theatres”—was one that occupied the upper story of the British Hotel, corner of Wellington and Balfour Streets, which was afterwards known as the Cornwall Hospital. This theatre, as it was called, existed about the year 1834, but no play-bills have been handed down to us. We next come to the corner of Brisbane and St. John Street. Here in the early thirties stood a not very imposing wooden hotel. This was pulled down, and a good-sized brick building erected in its place. The lower story was used as an auction mart by the late Mr. Francis Evans, and the upper story was used for entertainments. The name of this theatre, like the last, has never been placed on record. There is an amusing incident in connection with this theatre, which may be recorded: One Mark Salom, *alias* “Maynard,” once gave an entertainment there styled “Maynard’s At Home,” at which most of the *élite* of the town attended in full dress; tickets, 7s. 6d. each. Mark was his own money-taker, and when the room was full, threw off his coat and started singing “Bath bricks a penny a lump;” but before he could get through two verses the room was empty, leaving Mark to pocket the cash and laugh at the sell. Mark Salom’s name was soon after seen in the *Gazette* as having taken out a hawker’s license. Mr. James Barclay’s handsome buildings now stand on this corner.

We pass on now to the “Royal Olympic Theatre,” forming part of the London Tavern, which stood on the present site of the Post Office, corner of St. John and Cameron Streets, and faced St. John Street. This hotel, in 1836, was kept by Edward Bartlett, and then, in 1838, by Benjamin Hyrons, who remained well into the forties. During these early years various dramatic companies visited the town, as well as other public entertainments. The *Hobart Town Magazine* of March, 1834, says:—“We are given to understand Mr. Cameron has gone over to Launceston to arrange for opening a campaign on that side of the island. If it is as well conducted there as here, we feel assured Mr. Cameron’s exertions will not be unsuccessful.” And later on it is reported—“Mr. Cameron opened in Launceston with “The Stranger,” one of the company’s best pieces.” Presumably the Royal Olympic was in existence then. Amateur societies connected with the military occupied this theatre at different times. On the 11th of February, 1844, the 96th Regiment gave an amateur performance, and their programme is probably the oldest one in existence of a Launceston entertainment. The performance was in aid of charitable purposes, and the piece was “Charles II., or the Merry Monarch.” The programme was printed on silk. It was evidently

very exclusive, as we find on the programme the following words :—"No money upon any pretext whatever taken at the doors." Ben Hyrons was proprietor of this theatre for several years, and engaged several companies. On one occasion he found the house empty when the entertainment should have commenced, but he would not let the performers off, but sat down in the stalls by himself, but at the same time took care to pass the word round as to what was taking place, with the result that by the time the first act was over there was a good house. On all programmes at this early period we find the words "Smoking in the theatre is strictly prohibited."

The advent of Mr. George Coppin, who leased and took up the management of this theatre on the 3rd of March, 1845, gave the really first impetus to theatrical enterprise in Launceston. Mr. Coppin is well known as one of the pioneers of the

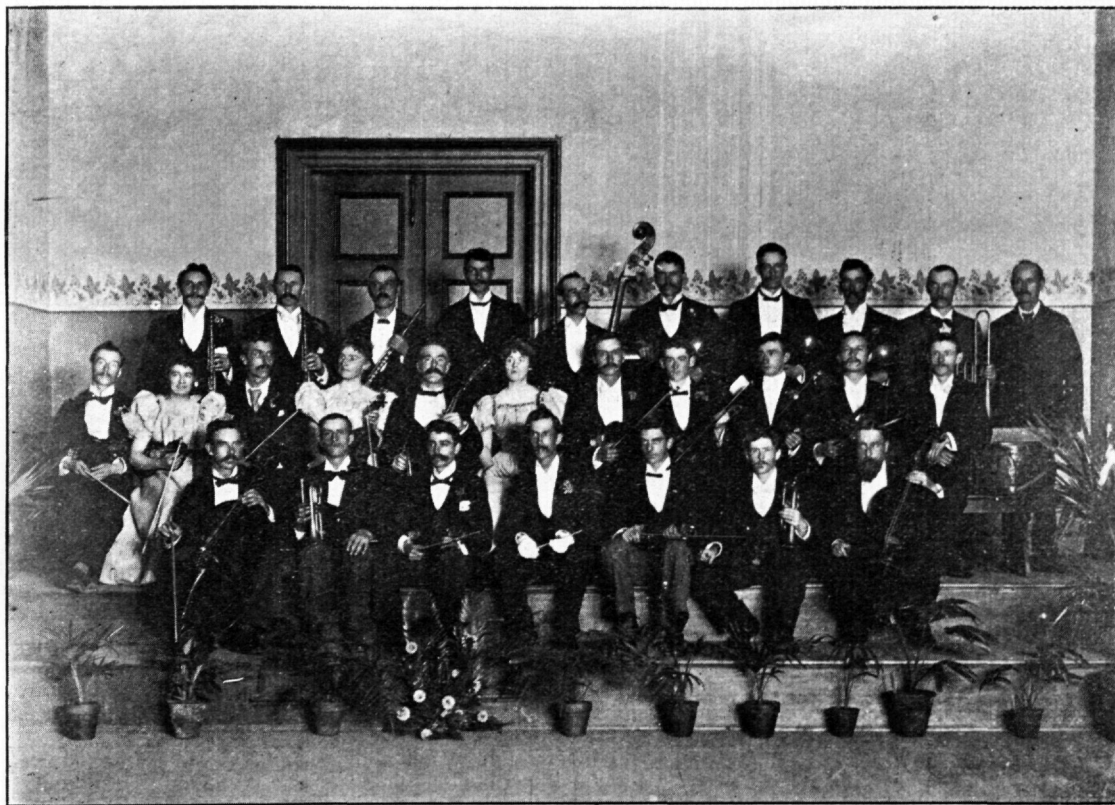


ACADEMY OF MUSIC, LAUNCESTON.

drama in the Australian colonies. The Royal Olympic catered for the public for several years, during which it was occupied by various companies. In May, 1856, a rival opened within a short distance of it—"The Lyceum." This theatre stood on the opposite side of Cameron Street from the Olympic, on the spot where Captain Tulloch's warehouses now stand. It was opened under the management of Mr. James Melville. In July Miss Julia Matthews appeared in six characters, and in January, 1857, we find it occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Holt, who, under the patronage of Sir Valentine Fleming and F. Smith, Esq., Attorney-General, appeared in Bulwer Lytton's comedy, "Money." Mr. F. B. Watson was the lessee of the Lyceum in 1857, and it was then occupied for a season by Miss Carrie George, a very promising actress, a native of Tasmania. The Cornwall Assembly Rooms were opened about 1856, and it was here the much-loved voice of Catherine Hayes was heard, the admittance being 21s., 10s. 6d., and 5s. It was here also that Madame Anna Bishop delighted hundreds; and Professor Jacobs, the renowned wizard, drew packed houses; then there were the old Court Minstrels, which included amongst its members such names as George Orpwood, R. Sage, and Teddy Brooks. These could always depend upon a good house when they appeared in one of their Ethiopian entertainments. In the early fifties the "Royal Clarence Theatre" came into existence. It formed part of the York Hotel premises in York Street, and was erected by Robert Blake, the proprietor of the hotel, who prior to this was a bookseller in Brisbane Street. A play-bill, bearing date 18th November, 1854, is in existence, which announces the performance at this theatre of the celebrated tragedy, "Brutus, or the fall of Tarquin." In 1855 Mr. F. B. Watson was the manager. In these early days the good people of Launceston were more musical than they are now, and entertainments of all kinds were better patronised, and musical societies received more support. As regards the latter, the first which started in Launceston was rather a small affair. Its members met in the Baptist Chapel, York Street, for the practise of vocal sacred music. The date of its starting is uncertain, but it dissolved in

1854. It consisted of from twelve to fifteen members, prominent among whom were the late Messrs. J. S. Waddell, John Toser, and James Bennett, also our present esteemed citizen, Mr. Alexander Webster, several ladies, and a few instrumentalists. The year this dissolved a Sacred Harmonic Society was formed, the members of which met in Wycliffe Chapel, in Vincent Street, off York Street. Its concerts were all given in aid of local charities, and were held in the Cornwall Assembly Room. At the time of the Indian Mutiny this society united with the Philharmonic, and produced the "Creation," in aid of the funds for the wounded. Tickets were sold at 10s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. each, and the proceeds amounted to a considerable sum. The leading performers were—Miss Lucy Chambers, soprano; Mrs. Hamilton, contralto; Mr. Henslow, tenor; Mr. Farquharson, bass; Mr. J. Adams, conductor; Rev. W. A. Brooke, pianist. This sacred harmonic society numbered 100 members.

It was in June, 1857, that the Theatre Royal opened in St. John Street, on the same site now occupied by the Bijou. One of the first performances there was that of Miss E. Glyndon, in "Time Tries All," and then Miss Julia Harland, with a company including Mr. William Hoskins, occupied it for several weeks, and towards the end of the year the well-known Madame Carandini commenced a short season. The year 1858 was a very important one in the theatrical history of Launceston. The Theatre Royal was re-opened to Charles Poole's dramatic company, and in March Mr. G. V. Brooke played there for nine nights. This celebrated actor returned in May the following year for a short season. In 1862 we find Sir William and Lady Don occupying this theatre, in 1863 Lyster's Royal Italian and English Opera Company, and the well-remembered Farquharson in his vocal and descriptive entertainments. In 1864 came Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dillon. On 15th August, 1871, there was a grand representation of the musical drama "Rob Roy," in which a number of the leading local amateurs, assisted by several members of a professional company, appeared. The following cast of characters will interest many:—Rob Roy, Mr. T. C. Just; Bailie Nicol Jarvie, Dr. Miller; The Dougal Cratur, Mr. J. H. Clifford; Rashleigh Osbaldistone, Mr. C. W. Rocher; Francis Osbaldistone, Mr. G. C. Israel; Mr. Owen, Mr. James Barnard; Major Galbraith, Mr. R. J. Sadler; Captain Thornton, Mr. J. L. Irvine; Sir Frederick Vernon, Mr. James Barclay; McStuart, Mr. A. J. Thompson; Jobson, Mr. J. W. Israel; Saunders Wylie, Mr. F. Ferguson; Andrew Fairservice, Mr. F. K. Fairthorne; Willie, Mr. J. Cohen; Sergeant, Mr. T. B. Proser; Hamish and Robert, Messrs. G. and H. Smart; Helen McGregor,



LAUNCESTON ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY.

Mrs. T. Ford; Diana Vernon, Mrs. J. H. Clifford; Hostess, Miss Watson; Jean McAlpine, Miss Seymour. The last performance held in this theatre was 25th February, 1878. It was an athletic entertainment by Messrs. Young, Latham, Waller, Wollen, and Blair. The theatre was then pulled down, and other buildings took its place. A small theatre called the "Bijou Hall" stands there, and is occupied occasionally by small companies. In 1871 the Mechanics' Institute was opened, and the large hall was occupied in September for the first time by a small dramatic company; then by Madame Carandini, who gave a series of concerts there. Many companies have occupied this hall from time to time since then. Indeed, for many years, it was the only room used for entertainments, the large room at the Town Hall, which was erected in 1864, being very unpopular on account of its bad acoustic properties.

Launceston was for many years without a theatre worthy the name, but in 1886 the pre-ent Academy of Music was erected in George Street, at a cost of £3200, and was opened in February of that year by the Holloway dramatic troupe, in "A Ring of Iron." Since then the Albert Hall has been built, namely, in 1890. This is one of the largest music halls in the Australian colonies, and cost £14,000. The main hall and gallery will comfortably seat 2500 persons. In latter years Launceston has been visited by many people of note in musical and other classes of entertainments. Such names as Walter Montgomery, Rev. Charles Clarke, James Stark (the tragedian), Major Dane, Archibald Forbes, G. A. Sala are very familiar to us; and who does not remember Santley, Foli, Amy Sherwin, Madames Patey and Belle Cole. Besides these there are many others well worthy of mention, who have made a name for themselves in the mother country.



2ND BATTALION BAND.

Launceston has never been lacking in good amateur talent, and since the military left our shores many societies have been formed. A brief mention of a few of them may prove interesting. One of the first was the Amateur Court Minstrels; secretary, R. Sage; conductor, T. Sharp. In 1863 was established a Harmonic Society, with T. Sharp as conductor; and a committee consisting of Messrs. H. Chick, G. Baker, W. Gurr, and W. Sharp. Then in 1866 came the Launceston Philharmonic Society; president, Rev. R. K. Ewing; conductor, George Pullen. In 1874 was established the Launceston Musical Union; president, G. T. Collins; conductor, A. Wallace. In the following year the Choral Union; president, Rev. W. H. Savigny, M.A.; conductor, A. Alexander. In 1877 Pollard's Orchestral Union was started, with Rev. W. H. Savigny as president, G. T. Collins leader, Carl Schmitt conductor, and J. J. Pollard secretary. In 1879 the Garrick Amateur Dramatic Club was formed, with F. T. Borton stage manager, and O. S. Morrison secretary and treasurer; and in the same year a Dramatic and Musical Association came into existence, with Mr. Meredith as secretary; in 1881 we had the Launceston Dramatic Club, with J. O'Mara as manager, and in the following year the Garrison Dramatic Club, formed from the Launceston Rifles, the stage manager being Lieutenant T. H. Gould. A Launceston Liedertafel was established in 1883, with F. Ferguson conductor, and in 1885 a Glee Club and a Cuckoo Club were formed, the former by F. Ferguson and the latter by J. H. Cato. An Owl Club was started in 1887, conductor, A. Wallace, and the same gentleman was conductor of the Launceston Orchestral Society, established the next year. In 1889 was formed the Muffs' Dramatic Club, perhaps the most successful amateur organisation Launceston has seen, owing a great deal to the energetic secretaries they have had from time to time, and to the well-known ability of the stage manager, Mr. Oscar Balfe. The Apollo Club was also started this year, with Mr. J. A. James as conductor. There are several more which might be added to this list. Suffice it to say that Launceston, which ten years ago supported seven musical societies and one dramatic club, can only now support a Philharmonic Society, which was established in 1891, with Mr. W. W. Thornthwaite as conductor, and the Muffs' Dramatic Club. The citizens of Launceston can lay claim to having at the present time in their midst several ladies and gentlemen of exceptional ability in musical circles, and as far as the Muffs are concerned, they can look forward to crowded houses whenever they choose to appear.

Last, but by no means least, our ever-popular bands are worthy of their full share of recognition. St. Joseph's takes pride of place as being the oldest living association of its kind in the colonies. It was formed in 1845 in connection with St. Joseph's Total Abstinence Society, the first bandmaster being John Agnew, of the 96th Regiment, and its original members Messrs. Charles Galvin, John McKenzie, W. Mainsbridge, Andrew Skafe, Arthur McIver, Francis McIver, Morgan O'Meara, William O'Meara, David O'Keefe, Thomas Keogh, Thomas Leary, John Murphy, and Bernard Lynch. The late Dean Butler was first president of this band, and during the whole time of its existence it has always shown its willingness to render help in any real case of charity. Its first praiseworthy effort in this direction was to play at a bazaar, which was held in the old Cornwall Assembly Room, in aid of the widows and orphans of men who fell in the Crimean War. Michael Dillon succeeded John Agnew as bandmaster, and he again was followed by Drum-Major Allen, then Charles Galvin, and after him again Alexander Wallace. In 1876 Herr Carl Schmit held the position, and after him Mr. Cleary and Thomas Bryant; then George Harrison held the position for several years. In 1894 A. F. Lethgow undertook the duty, and has retained it ever since, with the exception of a short period, when Herr Siebort held the position. Mr. John L. Doolan is secretary to the band, and takes a great deal of interest in it, as did his brother, Mr. T. J. Doolan, before him. The City Band was formed in 1876, with A. Wallace as bandmaster, and great rivalry has taken place between these two bands ever since. They have on several occasions competed in intercolonial contests, and have always given a good account of themselves. Launceston was well supplied with bands about the time the City Band was formed. There were the Tradesmen's Band, bandmaster, Sergeant T. Bryant; St. Patrick's Fife and Drum Band, bandmaster, Sergeant M. Green; and a string band, bandmaster, H. Findlay; this latter was in great request at private and public balls. A drum and fife band was also in existence, with J. Tevelein, jun., as bandmaster. There were one or two others from time to time in connection with different religious denominations. The St. Joseph's and the City Band occupied the position at different times as volunteer bands; but in 1894 the Garrison Band was established, with G. Harrison as bandmaster, so that Launceston at the present time is supplied with three first-class bands. One or another can be heard every Sunday evening in the People's Park, after church, and their music is much appreciated.

SPORTING.

WHEREVER floats the Union Jack of Old England there we find the home of sports and manly exercises. To whatever distant clime her sons and daughters immigrate they take with them that inherent love of sport and impart it to their offspring, so that to-day we find them entering into friendly rivalry with her upon her own racecourses, regatta grounds, and cricket fields. In the early days of this colony, the wild game provided ample sport for our first settlers. Around Launceston there was no scarcity of kangaroo and wallaby, while the North and South Esks and River Pamar teemed with wild duck, teal, and black swan, and the disciple of Isaak Walton had little cause to grumble. Also on the swamp (now



GRANDSTAND, MOWBRAY RACECOURSE.

Inveresk), baldcoots were plentiful, and provided good sport for our townsmen. There was, however, one drawback. Under the strict military rule which then prevailed, the sportsman who was late in returning home was liable to be taken before the magistrate in the morning for being out after hours. Gradually as time rolled on and the population increased, the well-remembered sports of the old home began to take root, and the first to do so was that king of sports, horse racing. The first race meeting held in Launceston was on the 22nd March, 1824, along a straight course on the Elphin Road, but there is no record as to the character of the races. It was not until 1830 that racing in Launceston was placed upon a good footing. In that year Mr. John Ward Gleadow, in conjunction with James Cox, Lieutenant Dutton, C. B. Hardwicke, Thomas Henty, Dr. Landale, and Joseph Archer took a prominent part in forming the Cornwall Turf Club, which was constituted as follows:—

Committee of management, Thomas Dutton, Thomas Landale, Alexander Paterson, James Rankin, and J. W. Gleadow ; secretary, A. Paterson ; treasurer, J. Rankin ; clerk of the course, Alex. Waddle. The Cornwall Racecourse, much of which may be traversed at the present time, extended round our Cricket Ground and Powder Magazine, the grandstand being opposite the present entrance to the Cricket Ground, on land now occupied by Mr. R. J. Sadler. The first racing on this course commenced on the 9th of March, 1830, and was continued on the 10th and 11th. The stewards on that occasion were Messrs. P. Carolan and E. Bailey, but no account of the racing has been handed down to us. In the *Hobart Town Magazine* of April, 1833, is given an account of the Launceston Races, held on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of March that year, which is well worth repeating, and will give some idea of the endurance of the horses of those days.

THE LAUNCESTON RACES ON 5TH, 6TH, AND 7TH MARCH.

A match came off between Saladin and Haphazard on the first day, in favour of Saladin. Two heats were run. The first was not badly contested, but the second won with great ease. After the race it was found that Haphazard was broken down, and we learn it is not likely he can ever run again. The extreme beauty of Saladin caused universal admiration.

First Day.

MATCH, 100 SOVS. -Two Mile Heats.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|---|---|
| Mr. Hardwicke's b c Saladin... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Mr. White's Haphazard | ... | 2 | 2 |

TOWN PLATE. All Ages. Two Mile Heats.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|---|---|
| Mr. Gibson's ch c Dainty Davey | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Mr. Davey's b c Hamiltonian | ... | 2 | 4 |
| Mr. Scott's b c Young Peter | ... | 3 | 2 |
| Mr. Beauvais' b c Mazeppa | ... | 4 | 3 |

TRIAL STAKES. Two-year-olds. Mile Heats.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|---|---|-----|
| Mr. White's b f Shamrock | ... | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Mr. Rose's g f Cottager | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Mr. Jordan's g f Poll Jones | ... | 2 | 3 | dr. |

MATCH, 20 SOVS. One Mile.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| Mr. Waddles' g c Sleepy Davie | ... | ... | 1 |
| Mr. Janett's g f Miss Gabbitie | ... | ... | 2 |

MATCH, 20 SOVS. One Mile Heats.

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|---|---|-----|
| Mr. Stewart's Tom Thumb | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Mr. McLeod's Lightfoot | ... | 1 | 2 | dr. |

Second Day.

THREE-YEAR-OLD STAKES. Two Mile Heats.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|---|-----|
| Mr. Jordan's b g Fearnought | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Mr. Horbeit's r f Gipsy Lass | ... | 2 | dr. |

HACK STEEPLECHASE, gentleman riders. One Mile Heats.

Won by R. Dry.

THE PUBLICANS' PURSE, for Galloways under fourteen hands. Catch weights. Mile heats.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|---|---|
| Mr. Waddle's blk f Miss Platoff | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Mr. Rose's g f Cottager | ... | 2 | 2 |
| Mr. Gibson's ch f Aberdeen | ... | 2 | 3 |

Third Day.

MATCH, 50 SOVS. Two Mile Heats.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|---|---|
| Mr. Hardwicke's b c Saladin | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Mr. Gibson's ch c Dainty Davey | ... | 2 | 2 |

MATCH, 20 SOVS. Mile Heats.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|---|---|
| Mr. Campbell's Dandy | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Mr. Bransgrove's Donald | ... | 2 | 2 |

PUBLICANS' PURSE, 30 SOVS. Two Mile Heats.

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|---|---|---|
| Mr. Lyon's Bucephalus | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Mr. Waddle's br g Barefoot | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Mr. Beauvais' b c Mazeppa | ... | 4 | 3 | 2 |

TIMOR PONY RACE.

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----|---|---|
| Mr. Evans' Miller | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Mr. Headlam's Bob | ... | 2 | 2 |

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND ESTABLISHMENT PURSE, of £50. For two-year-olds. Mile Heats.

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|---|---|---|
| Mr. Rose's b f Matilda | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Mr. White's b f Shamrock | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Mr. Hodge's b f Judy | ... | 4 | 3 | 2 |

MATCH, 5 SOVS. Two Mile Heats.

| | | | |
|------------------|-----|---|---|
| Mr. Kelsoe's b g | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Mr. Evans' Dick | ... | 2 | 2 |

SWEEPSTAKES, 5 SOVS. Two Mile Heats.

| | | |
|------------------------|-----|---|
| Mr. Waddle's Bagatelle | ... | 1 |
| Mr. Dodery's Chester | ... | 2 |
| Mr. Ive's Billy | ... | 3 |
| Mr. Porter's Jenny | ... | 4 |

As soon as the horse racing had terminated, a spectacle of no ordinary occurrence ensued. It was a bullock race. Two of these animals, backed for some £20, appeared on the course, saddled, bridled, with jockeys, all spruce and natty. One animal was polled, the other having a prodigious pair of horns on his head. The bullocks did not appear to like the mob, and "Polled," as he was coming up to the starting post, wheeled round and cleared the ropes, threw his rider, and away he went. He was soon brought back, and a start was made. "Polled" began afresh, kicking and plunging, and again threw his rider, and it was some time before he could make a fair start. In the meanwhile, "Horned" made a fine race of it till half way round the course, when he also bolted and threw his rider in a ditch. "Polled's" jockey taking advantage of this, made play, and came up just as "Horned" was being brought into the course. The running now was excellent, neck and neck, and so it continued till at the winning post, when "Horned," stretching out his long head, fairly won by half a neck. This race excited more fun and laughter than all the other races together.

THE BALL.

It was not until very late on Thursday afternoon that final arrangements were made respecting the ball ; and, considering the various delays, it is assuredly most extraordinary that so large an assemblage as upwards of ninety highly respectable individuals should have time to assemble before 10 o'clock. The ball went off uncommonly well ; and great praise is due to Mr. Rose for the manner in which the refreshments were supplied on so short a notice.

The *Hobart Town Magazine* of March, 1834, hands down to us one of the first racing records:—"Donald Caird, for the Ladies' Plate, carrying 8st 6lb., performed the distance of two miles in 3 minutes 54 seconds. Saladin carried 9st., and was 2 seconds longer about it."

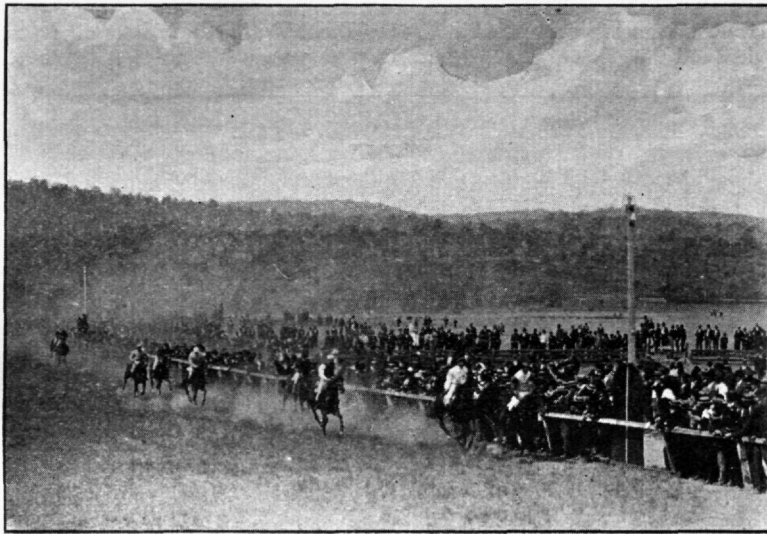
The Launceston Races have been held on four different courses exclusive of the Elphin Road, which could scarcely be deemed one. There was the Cornwall Racecourse, mentioned above; then one was formed at Newnham, beyond the present

one. After a time the races were brought nearer town, and took place at Box's Hill, Invermay, and after that again the present one at Mowbray was selected. In the year 1847 all the horse racing seems to have been under one head. In March that year a Tasmanian Turf Club was established in Hobart Town for the better regulation of races in the colony. It consisted of eighty members, balloting for the admission of members to take place quarterly; subscription, £2 2s. Meetings were held at the Union Club Hotel, Hobart Town, and the stewards for the different race meetings at Hobart Town, Launceston, and Campbell Town were elected there. Under the new arrangements the first stewards for Launceston were Messrs. R. Dry, C. B. Hardwicke, A. Rose, J. Winter, and Lieutenant Lloyd. The treasurer of the Tasmanian Turf Club was Mr. T. Y. Lowes, and the secretary and keeper of the Stud Book, Mr. W. T. Macmichael.

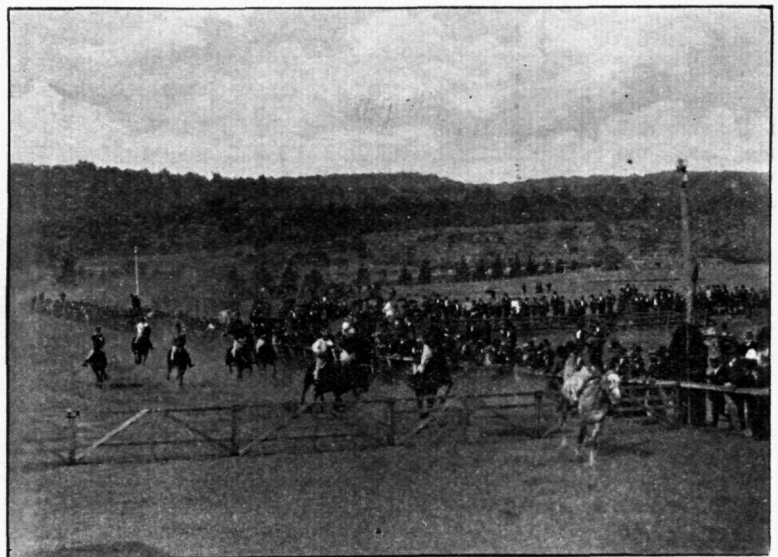
To enumerate the many supporters of

racing in the early days, or give the performances of the various equine wonders that have appeared upon the Launceston racecourses from time to time, would occupy too much space; one thing may be said, however, that horse racing was a genuine pastime then, not a money-making business as at present, and its supporters entered into it out of pure love for the sport only. Launceston, like other places, had amongst its racing community enthusiasts who made themselves conspicuous either by their oddities or otherwise. During the thirties there lived in Williams Street a sporting blacksmith, nicknamed "Black Turner," who was celebrated for attending all race meetings, riding on a high stepping horse, and wearing guineas on his coat for buttons. Later on there must be many who still remember the rotund figure of Walter Harris, better known perhaps by the sobriquet of "Billy Waterloo," at different times landlord of the Sportsman's Hall and Plough Inns, Charles Street, and lastly of St. Leonard's Hotel—the hero of sixty foot races here and in New Zealand, and who for many years donned the scarlet jacket as clerk of the course at all the Launceston meets.

On 6th October, 1871, the present Tasmanian Turf Club was established in Launceston—patron, His Excellency the Governor; vice-patron, the Hon. Joseph Archer, M.L.C.; treasurer, H. E. Lette, M.H.A.; secretary, S. Croumbie-Brown. Annual subscription, £3 3s. Club rooms, International Hotel. In 1876 Mr. William Hartnoll became secretary and treasurer, and in that year a syndicate was formed, under the name of the Mowbray Racecourse Company, which purchased the present course from Mr. H. D. Parr, and in October the foundation-stone of the grandstand was laid. The interest in racing, however, declined about this period, and the syndicate found the venture an unprofitable one, and eventually Mr. W. C. Grubb became the purchaser of the Mowbray Racecourse, but the Tasmanian Turf Club still continues to race there under certain conditions entered into with that gentleman. Racing revived again under the secretaryship of Mr. James Hamilton, in 1881, and afterwards of Mr. J. B. Curran, in 1886. Mr. W. H. Valentine, the present secretary, entered upon his duties in 1891, and the club now holds a



MOWBRAY RACES.

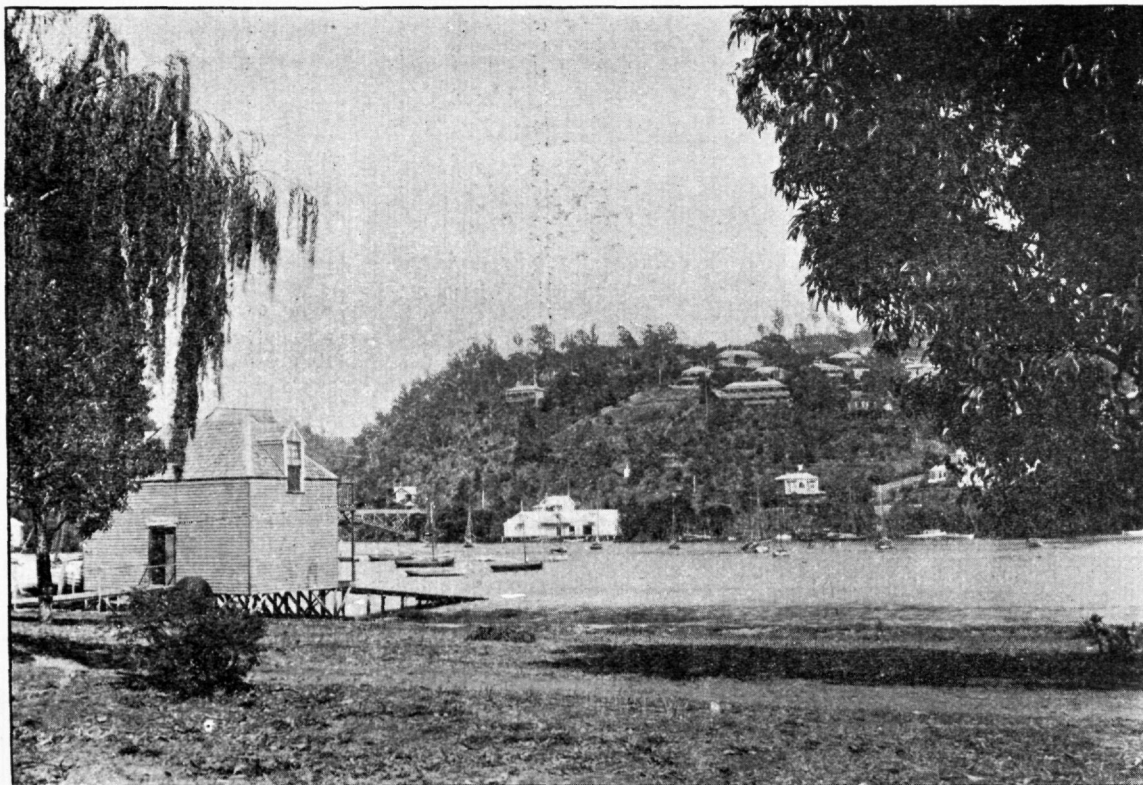


MOWBRAY RACES.

two days' meet in summer, and one day in spring, and another in autumn. But horse racing has lost much of its charm to the onlooker. What are termed outside shows are no longer allowed. The bookie has gone, and the betting is done by means of that cold-blooded machine the "tote."

AQUATICS.

The natural beauties of the River Tamar afford every encouragement to lovers of this delightful pastime, and the mere fact that the Tamar Yacht Club musters at the present time close upon fifty sailing boats, besides several small steamers, is surely evidence of its popularity. In very early days regattas were held at George Town but little is known concerning them; they were confined principally to the whalers and the crews of merchantmen that happened to be there at the time, and



TAMAR YACHT CLUB AND ROWING CLUB SHEDS.

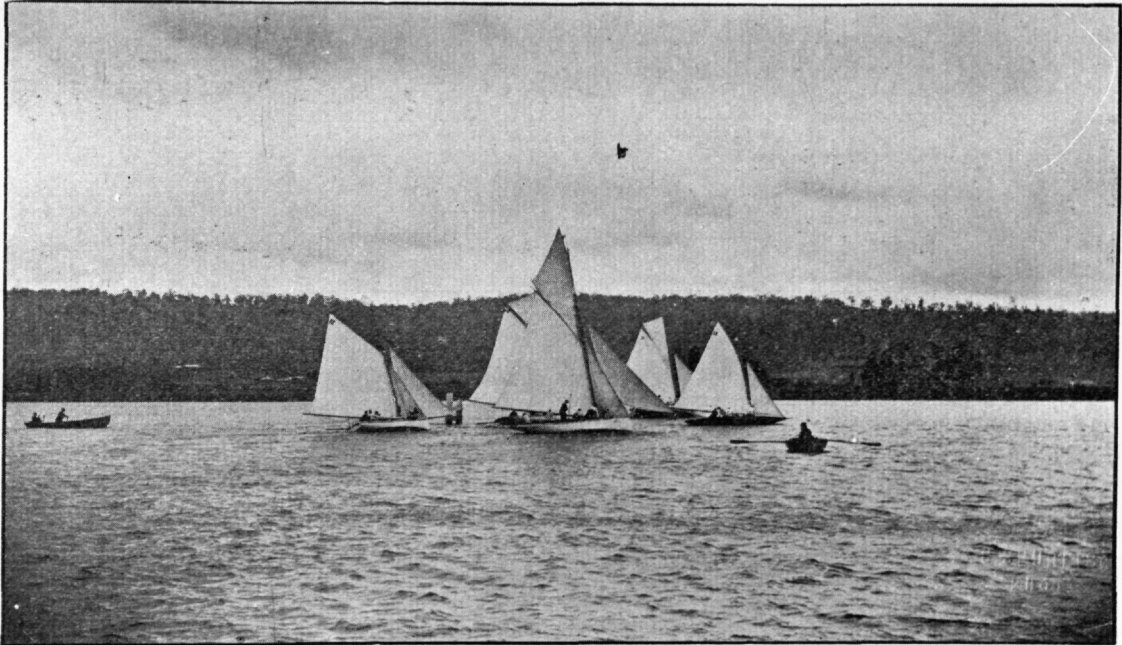
to a pilot crew or two from the Heads. It was not till the 7th November, 1838, that a meeting was called at the Old Court House, Launceston, to consider the advisability of having a regatta near town. Mr. Francis Evans was chairman, and a committee consisting of Lieutenant Matthew Curling Friend, Messrs. R. J. Bateman, Goodwin, Scott, with Charles S. Henty (treasurer) and Captain Young (secretary), was formed. One hundred and fifty pounds was raised within a week from eighty-nine subscribers, of whom the Hon. Adye Douglas and Henry Bennett were two. The first regatta took place in January, 1839; there were five races in all, namely, a gig race, 1st class sailing, 2nd class sailing, whale boat, and watermans' race; and after paying all expenses £20 was left, which was placed in the Savings Bank to form the nucleus for the next regatta. The people of Launceston have since then always looked forward to regatta day, at Stephenson's Bend, as one of the most enjoyable outings of the year. One of the first clubs formed in connection with aquatics, according to the almanacs, seems to be the Tamar Boating Club, with G. T. Collins as president; John Cathcart, captain; T. W. Thomas, treasurer; and R. J. Sadler, secretary, in the year 1870, but was only in existence a few years. In 1876 the Tamar Rowing Club was established, and a boat-house erected on the West Tamar. The first president was W. H. Westbrook; vice-president, Captain Urquhart; treasurer, B. P. Farrelly, and secretary, O. S. Marrison. Two years after, namely, in 1878, Mr. G. T. Collins became president of the club, and holds the position at the present time. Mr. B. P. Farrelly took a very great interest in all aquatic matters, and was chairman of committees for eighteen years. In 1879 a Yacht Club was established—chairman, J. M. Porter; treasurer, L. Tulloch; secretary, A. M. Harvey; handicapper, Arthur Green; and in 1885 we find Captain Barwood commodore, and T. C. Archer vice-commodore. There were then twenty-eight sailing yachts and boats and six steam yachts, and to show the popularity of this branch of sport it may be mentioned that in 1894 the number of sailing yachts had increased to fifty-four and steam yachts to ten. The present commodore of the club is T. C. Archer; vice-commodore, William Hunt, with A. E. March secretary, and C. Smith treasurer; and a building for the use of the members has been erected on the depot grounds, opposite the rowing sheds. During the last few years one or two of the principal schools have formed rowing clubs and meet in healthy rivalry every year, honours being about equally divided between the Launceston Church Grammar School and the High School. About three years ago the Trevallyn Model Yacht Club was established. There is quite a fleet of model yachts at the present time, and very great interest is taken in them.

CRICKET.

If there be one sport or game more than another in which the colonial youth excel most it is cricket, and the citizens of Launceston can look back with pride over the past fifty years to not a few who were capital exponents of this noble game ; but it would take too long to enumerate them here. The Launceston Cricket Club was formed in 1843, and eight years after that, or on the 11th and 12th of February, 1851, was played the first Intercolonial match on record—Victoria *v.* Tasmania—on the Launceston cricket ground, when the latter won by three wickets. There were one or two strong country clubs in the early days ; Longford was one of them, and the healthy rivalry thereby created favoured good cricket. Mr. Adye Douglas was president for many years ; Dr. Maddox vice-president, and Mr. W. H. Walker captain. In 1862 the club numbered some thirty members ; and in that year four other clubs were established in Launceston, namely, the Launceston Colts, Captain P. Boland ; Early Rising Club, Captain Alfred Douglas ; St. Joseph's Club, Captain W. Glynn ; and the Prince of Wales Club. In 1879 was established the Cornwall Cricket Club, which is still in existence, their practice ground adjoining the Launceston Club ground ; president and captain, W. H. Westbrook. A Northern Tasmanian Junior Cricket Association was formed in 1855—patron, His Worship the Mayor ; president, H. I. Rooke, M.H.A. ; and in the same year the City Club was established, with B. P. Farrelly president, and W. H. Dedman captain. A number of other clubs were also started about this time, but they were only short lived. In 1886 was established the Northern Tasmanian Cricket Association ; patron, His Excellency the Governor ; president, G. T. Collins ; and in the same year the Esk Cricket Club—president, Hon. T. Reiby, M.H.A. ; treasurer and secretary, G. Pennefather. The three principal clubs in Launceston at the present time are the Launceston, Cornwall, and Esk, and these compete each year for the premiership. Besides these three, there are six other smaller clubs, which play on the different squares about the city and on the Invermay Park. The Launceston Church Grammar School has also its cricket club, established in 1877, under the Rev. W. H. Savigny, and the High School following after also formed one, and their annual contests are looked forward to with interest.

FOOTBALL.

This winter game was started in Launceston as far back as 1867, when a committee was formed, consisting of the following :—Messrs. A. Barrett, F. Haymes, L. Johnstone, R. F. Irvine, and G. C. Israel as secretary and treasurer. In 1879 G. T. Collins became president and R. Hales treasurer and secretary, and the club met for practice on the Windmill Hill, and was called the Launceston Football Club. In 1881 the City Football Club was started ; secretary, E. Denton ; and these two clubs met every Saturday on the Hill. An association was formed in 1885, called the Northern Tasmanian Football Association, with G. T. Collins as president, C. Wathen treasurer, and W. H. Dedman secretary.



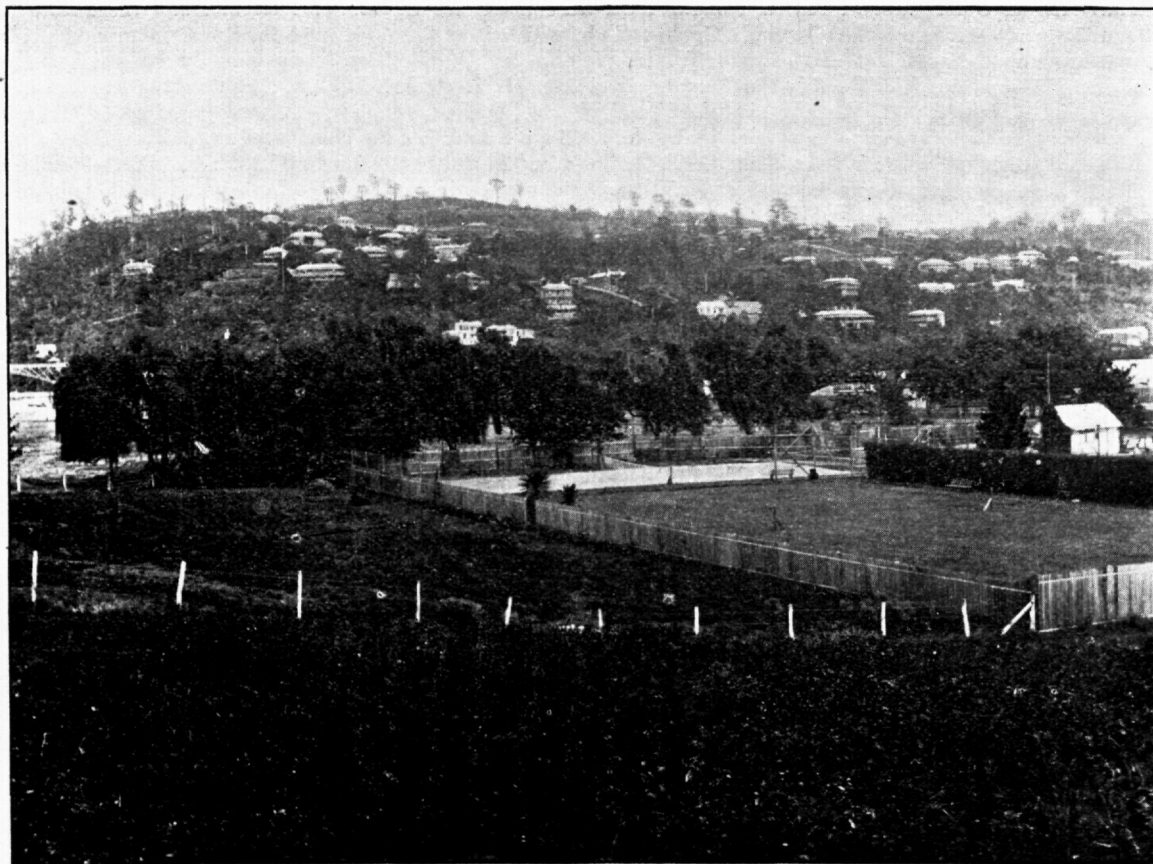
S. SPURLING

YACHTING ON THE TAMAR.

Besides the Launceston and City Clubs, there sprang into existence five other clubs. The game then for a few years was one of the most popular in Launceston. Hundreds were wont to congregate on the cricket ground whenever a match was played, and the enthusiasm was great ; but from one cause or another interest in this sport has waned during the last year or two. The association is, however, still in existence, with the Hon. H. I. Rooke as president, and F. Smith secretary ; and there are the following clubs, namely, the Essendon, South Launceston, Trevallyn, and those belonging to the Grammar and High Schools.

CYCLING

Has become very popular both as a sport and as a means of locomotion, and in the latter sense it is a great boon to the fair sex, creating in them an independence they never before possessed. The first bicycle club established in Launceston was in March, 1883—president, Mr. G. T. Collins; captain, W. Wallace,—but the machine used then was very different to the modern safety. A great deal of interest was taken in the cycling sports which took place on the cricket ground, and large crowds were attracted to them. In the following year, a Northern Tasmanian Cycling Club was formed, with the Hon. Adye Douglas as president. Since then cycling has taken a great hold on the community, and many of our young men have gone over to the sister colonies to compete in the principal races there, and in 1899 a near resident of Launceston (P. Beauchamp) won the great Austral Wheel Race.



S. SPURLING

BOWLING GREEN.

COURSING, BOWLING, ETC.

The Northern Tasmanian Coursing Club was established in 1878. Hares had become very plentiful in the surrounding districts of Launceston, and very successful meets were held. In 1883 the sport was brought close to our city, a Mowbray plumpton being established on the racecourse at Mowbray, Messrs. W. C. Grubb and J. S. Taylor taking great interest in it, the former being treasurer and the latter secretary. The plumpton, however, was not a success, and only existed about three seasons. Longford is now the home of the coursing club, Mr. H. R. Falkiner being president and Mr. T. R. Arthur secretary.

Irrespective of the different sports above alluded to, Launceston at the present time supports two bowling clubs and five tennis clubs, which are all well patronised. The Launceston Bowling and Tennis Club—president, the Hon. G. T. Collins—was established in 1883, and has very picturesque grounds below the Invalid Depot, with two asphalt tennis courts attached, while the Northern Tasmanian Cricket Association has also two asphalt tennis courts and a newly-formed bowling green.

Lovers of the gun and fishing-rod can always ensure capital sport within easy distance of Launceston in the proper seasons. There are many fishing enthusiasts in Launceston and surrounding districts. In 1898 the Northern Tasmanian Anglers' Association was formed, with the Hon. G. T. Collins as president, and thirty-two vice-presidents, with a central and district committee, who have a most energetic secretary in Mr. Charles H. Harrison. In all, the association consists of fifty-one members. Messrs. R. F. Irvine and Hardwick Weedon may be looked upon as the pioneers of the sport in the North, they having devoted a great deal of their time many years ago to the introduction of the salmonidæ, with the result that in many of our streams salmon trout and brown trout are very numerous. The license fee for fishing is fixed at the moderate sum of 10s. for the season. During the season 1897-98, 131 licenses were taken out, and in 1898-99 the number increased

to 269. The association is doing good work, and will ere long make Northern Tasmania a veritable paradise for the disciples of Isaac Walton. During the season 1898-99 no less than 68,150 trout fry were distributed amongst the Northern rivers. Good fishing is also obtainable in the River Tamar, and many of our yachtsmen are keen fishermen.

Gun clubs have been started in Launceston at different times, but were not well patronised, the sport of the field being preferred to shooting from the trap. In addition to the different sports mentioned in this paper, there are many others. Athletics have always had a great hold upon the people of Launceston, but it would take up too much space to enumerate all the various athletic clubs that have existed from time to time. The Duke of Wellington is reported to have said that the playgrounds of England were answerable for the successes of the British arms, or words to that effect, and it will, doubtless, be equally true of Australia when the deeds of its young soldiers now fighting in South Africa for the mother country come to be recorded.

BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

A PERUSAL of the history of the banking institutions of Launceston should at once dispel the thought that its people have been at any time lacking in business ability or enterprise, and will also show that, as compared with their more fortunate and more favourably situated brothers of many of the other colonial cities, they have well kept pace with the times, and that Launceston itself was never really entitled to the sobriquet of "Sleepy Hollow."

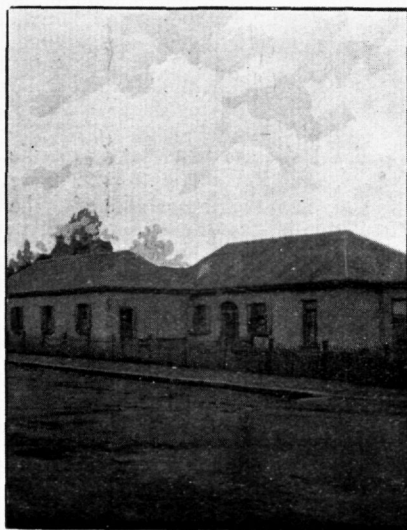
The first banking institution established in Launceston was the Cornwall Bank, with a capital of £20,000, in forty shares, which started business in 1828 in premises at the corner of Cameron and Wellington Streets. It was managed by Mr. Charles S. Henty, with Mr. James Rankin as secretary and cashier, Mr. Henry Bartlett accountant, and Mr. John Ward Gleadow solicitor. The directors were Messrs. W. E. Lawrence, James Cox, P. A. Mulgrave, Thomas Williams, William Barnes, T. H. Reiby, Archibald Thomson, Richard Dry, Thomas Landale, and John Ward Gleadow. In 1830 the Bank of Van Diemen's Land, which had been established in Hobart Town, 8th November, 1823, the prospectus of which showed that it consisted of 200 shares of 200 dollars each, opened a branch in Launceston in premises on the present site of the Brisbane Hotel. The management was offered to Mr. L. W. Gilles, and Mr. John Highett was appointed accountant, while Mr. Henry Jennings was solicitor, and also director with Mr. Philip Oakden, who had just arrived from England. In the year 1834 the Cornwall Bank found itself in difficulties, not having sufficient capital to carry on with. An appeal was made to the Van Diemen's Land Bank for assistance, and that bank offered to take up all their notes provided they gave up business. There being no help for it this was agreed to. When all was settled the Van Diemen's Land Bank, or rather the Launceston branch of it, found its capital too small, and appealed to the Hobart Town Bank for more, but were told there was none available, and that they had better start a new bank in the North and raise the capital there. Several meetings were held,



UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LAUNCESTON. FORMERLY TAMAR BANK.

and eventually the required capital was raised, and the Tamar Bank established, with the following officers:—Managing director, Mr. Lewis William Gilles; cashier, Mr. William Highett; accountant, Mr. William Gresley; solicitor, Mr. Henry Jennings; and the directors were Messrs. Thomas Williams, Philip Oakden, Michael Conolly, and F. D. Wickham. This new bank was opened in premises in George Street, at the foot of Patterson Street, now occupied by Mr. Alfred Green, solicitor, and the Van Diemen's Land Bank in Brisbane Street was closed. Meanwhile Mr. Charles S. Henty, who with his friends was very much aggrieved at the Cornwall Bank, which included as shareholders many of the leading business men on the northern side of the island, having to close, decided to start a fresh bank, and Mr. Henty proceeded to England, the result of his trip being the floating of the Bank of Australasia, and his return with a large capital to start business in Launceston.

This bank came out with a Royal Charter to enable it to carry on business in all the colonies, and cost £800. The charter at first applied for was to enable the bank to do business at the Cape of Good Hope, India, and the Australian colonies, but this was considered too much to ask for a bank with only a capital of £200,000, so the charter was granted for the Australian colonies only, which it was found many years after did not include New Zealand or New Caledonia. An interesting fact with regard to this charter is that it bears the signatures of two sovereigns, namely, William IV. and Queen Victoria. The Bank of Australasia started business in the same premises used by the Cornwall Bank; Mr. Charles S. Henty being manager, Mr. William Clark accountant, and the following gentlemen on the directory—Messrs. Ronald C. Gunn, W. E. Lawrence, W. Barnes, Thos. Landale, James Henty, and Henry Reed. After the Launceston branch was established,



1836.



1856.



1886.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, LAUNCESTON.

1st January, 1836, another was started in Hobart Town, and immediately after one in Sydney. The first establishment of this bank in Melbourne is particularly interesting. The late Mr. D. C. McArthur, the first Melbourne manager, was sent down in the revenue cutter from Sydney. He brought with him 1500 sovereigns, an elderly ledger-keeper, the necessary books, and a live bull-dog.

As soon as the Bank of Australasia started in Launceston, the Tamar Bank saw that it was likely to be swamped by this formidable rival, and determined also to try the home market for capital. Mr. Oakden, one of the directors, was at that time in England, and knowing he had a considerable amount of influence there, his co-directors suggested to him the idea of raising another large company with equal capital to the Bank of Australasia. In a very short time he succeeded in floating the Union Bank of Australia, Limited, with a paid-up capital of £820,000. This was in 1837; but before a start could be made in Launceston the Tamar Bank was in difficulties, the details of which are amusing. There lived in the town of Launceston in those days one William Field, landlord of the Plough Inn, Charles Street. He and the manager, Mr. Lewis Gilles, fell out over a bill, which eventuated in Mr. Field's determination to withdraw his capital from the bank. He accordingly proceeded thither with a wheelbarrow and demanded his money in dollars, which he got; but the Tamar Bank was put to so much inconvenience that it was obliged to temporarily close its doors. An appeal was made, however, to the Bank of Australasia, which assisted them to re-open, and at the same time persuaded Mr. Field to wheel back his dollars, which it is said he did. Shortly after this Mr. Oakden arrived with the company of the Union Bank of Australia fully arranged and ready to commence business in Launceston. The Union then took over the Tamar Bank, and opened 1st May, 1838. The Union Bank avoided the expense of a Royal Charter by having trustees only, and afterwards obtained local legislation in the colonies to enable them to sue and be sued.

After the Union Bank had taken over the Tamar, Mr. Gilles, the former manager of the latter, thought it a pity that Launceston should lose all the benefit of local notes for circulation and deposits, so induced the Messrs. Archer to join him in a banking company, and thus the Bank of Gilles and Company was formed. They carried on business in premises in Cameron Street now occupied by the Northern Club, and afterwards removed to premises in Brisbane Street, next Mr. James Robertson's, and subsequently occupied by the Cornwall Insurance Company. This bank did very well for a time, but eventually came to grief through giving too large a credit to individual firms. They soon had to look to others for assistance, and this was granted through Mr. Henry Reed by the Union Bank on condition of their giving up business, and in a few years the Union Bank was enabled to wipe off all its engagements. The Union Bank carried on business for many years in George Street, and was the first bank to send gold in any quantity to England; this was in 1853, and was gold which had been brought here from Victoria. The story of this first shipment is interesting. The vessel was the "Arnon," the first of T. B. Walker's line of boats that came here. On this occasion the master was Captain W. R. Barwood of this city, and he was engaged on several afternoons prior to the departure of the vessel with the manager of the Union Bank, Mr. H. G. Jennings, counting the sovereigns, which were put up into small piles of twenty each. These were nailed up in small boxes containing 5000 each, and were all taken down in a cornsack to the wharf, and so placed on board. The freight charged at

this time was one per cent. for coin, and fourpence half-penny per ounce for dust. And the amount of this shipment may be estimated when it is recorded that the freight paid was £400. The Union Bank in 1865 erected the premises now occupied by them, corner of St. John and Patterson Streets, and which cost £7000. The head office is in London, and its branches extend to all the Australian colonies, and at the present time it has a paid-up capital amounting to £1,500,000, with a reserve fund of £750,000.

The Bank of Australasia, after carrying on business for some time at the corner of Cameron and Wellington Streets, removed to a more commodious building further down Cameron Street; here they carried on business for several years. Somewhere in the fifties Mr. Charles Thompson, the then manager, had occasion to enter the strong room to obtain some documents, and having opened the door removed the key and placed it in his pocket. Whilst he was inside the door swung to and fastened to the spring lock, and Mr. Thompson was a prisoner, there being no means of opening the door from inside. Mr. Thompson naturally became excited, fearing he would be either suffocated or starved. He was, however, heard, but those outside could render no assistance. Expert locksmiths were sent for, but their efforts were of no avail, and as a last resource a man named James Powell, a character in his way, better known as "Jimmy the Tinker," was sent for. After he had had time to steady himself, for he was just recovering from a customary spree, he undertook the job, and with a piece of flexible iron got an impression of the wards of the lock, and eventually succeeded in releasing Mr. Thompson, who had been incarcerated for nineteen hours. In 1885 the Bank of Australasia erected their present fine building at the corner of St. John and Brisbane Streets, the site having cost £12,000, whilst the building cost the sum of £6,000. The present building is centrally situated, and a great improvement on the old one. The bank has been exceedingly prosperous. It has now a paid-up capital of £1,600,000, with a reserve of £800,000.

In the year 1838 a branch of the Commercial Bank of Tasmania, which was established in Hobart Town in 1829, was started in Launceston. It was opened in Charles Street, in premises at present occupied by Dr. Holmes, the late Mr. Isaac Sherwin being the first manager. It is recorded that that gentleman rode overland from Hobart Town, bringing with him the money and necessary books, and that he was met half way and assisted for the remainder of the journey by the late Mr.

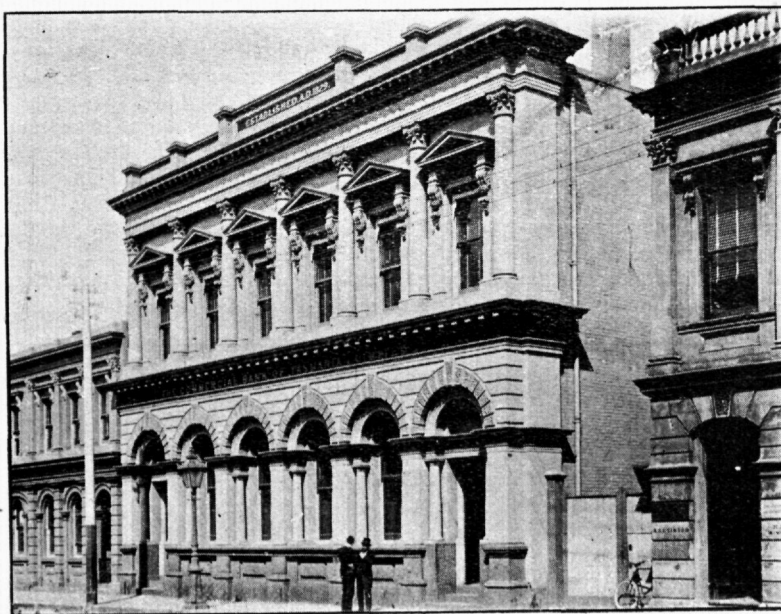


S. SPURLING

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, LAUNCESTON.

W. M. Dean, of Patterson Street. Mr. Vincent Giblin succeeded Mr. Sherwin, but under neither was there a local directorate, all bills and important documents having to be referred to the head office at Hobart Town for approval. This bank was subsequently moved to the corner of Charles and Cameron Streets, and in 1873 the present building in Patterson Street was erected, the site costing £1000, while the contract for the building was £4393. This branch has at the present time one local director, namely, the Hon. William Hart, the manager being Mr. W. G. Baird. It may be mentioned also that Mr. John Cathcart, the present actuary of the Savings Bank, was for thirty-two years cashier of this bank, and the late Mr. Alfred Harrap was for over twenty years director of the same.

In 1853 was established in Launceston the Bank of Tasmania, with a capital of £200,000, in 4000 shares of £50 each. The directors were Messrs. Keith Jackson King, William Gardner Sams, and George Maddox, the manager being Mr. Francis Evans, and the solicitor Mr. William Douglas. Mr. Francis Evans retained the management until his death in 1873, when Mr. T. H. Flexman, who was accountant, received the appointment, which he held till 1882, when he resigned, and Mr. Arthur Evans became manager. In 1885 the bank was taken over by the National Bank of Tasmania, with Mr. George Horne as manager, and Messrs. Richard Green, John Gunn, and Robert Gardner directors. This bank carried on business for a short time in the same premises in Cameron Street, but in July, 1887, removed to the new premises in St. John Street, which is perhaps one of the most elegantly finished buildings in the colony. This bank has at the present day a paid-up capital of £152,040, with a reserve fund of £22,500, the present manager being Mr. G. D. Gleadow, with Mr. Arthur Evans as accountant.

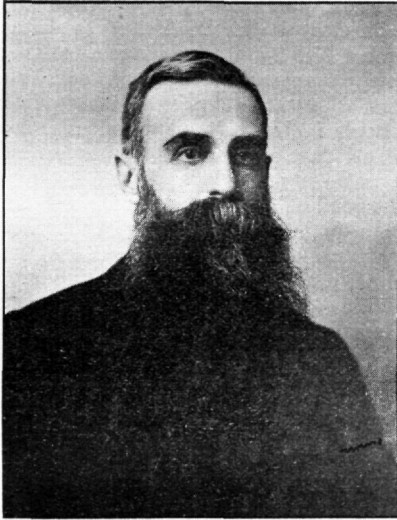


THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF TASMANIA, LIMITED, LAUNCESTON.

The Bank of Van Diemen's Land, after a lapse of twenty-five years, again opened a branch in Launceston in 1859, and occupied premises now used by the Derwent and Tamar Fire Insurance Company, Mr. Charles Thomson being the manager. New premises were erected by this bank alongside the old one in St. John Street in 1881, and here they carried on business till 3rd August, 1891, when they suspended payment. This happened at a time of general depression, and caused much trouble and distress, people not only losing their all, but being called upon to make many contributions to satisfy creditors. There is one thing, however, that can be said with regard to the collapse of this bank, that the Launceston branch was blameless in the matter. Some banks in the other colonies have had their branches here from time to time, but none have come to stay. The last one established in Launceston was a branch of the British Bank of Australia, which was opened in Brisbane Street, at large buildings, corner of Quadrant, in 1888, but in 1891, it, like many others in Victoria, came to an untimely end.

A history of the banking institutions of Launceston would not be complete without some mention of the Savings Bank. On the 7th of January, 1835, a few gentlemen met together to take into consideration the formation of such an institution. These gentlemen were Archdeacon Browne, Messrs. Philip Oakden, L. W. Gilles, Theodore B. Bartley, G. Whitcombe, Isaac Sherwin, G. P. Ball, and Henry Dowling. In the first instance arrangements were made with the Tamar Bank to undertake the management, the depositors dealing directly with that bank in the matter of deposits and withdrawals, the bank allotting interest. In March, however, trustees were appointed and a committee of management elected. In 1836 a room was obtained and the trustees took over the entire management. In the year 1842 steps were taken to obtain legislative sanction. Negotiations were carried on for several years till eventually, in 1848, the Act 12 Vic. No. 1 was passed—"An Act to encourage the Establishment of Banks for Savings in Van Diemen's Land," and the Launceston Savings Bank placed under its provisions. Mr. Henry Dowling acted as secretary from its formation, and in 1843 Mr. Isaac Sherwin was appointed manager. In the following year Mr. Henry Dowling was made actuary, and retained the position till 1868, when Mr. George Pullen received the appointment, and he resigning in 1887, the present actuary, Mr. J. C. Cathcart, undertook the duties. It may be mentioned that in 1844 funds were lying in the bank without interest, and Government was applied to to take them on loan at 6 per cent., but the offer was declined. The returns published in the beginning of 1899 are evidence of the increasing prosperity of Launceston, the number of depositors being 12,933, with £245,784 to their credit, as against 8928 depositors, with £144,872 to their credit ten years ago. In the beginning of 1900 the governors of this institution purchased the premises lately occupied by the Van Diemen's Land Bank, in St. John Street, for £6500. It is one of the most substantial buildings of the kind in Launceston. We have now a Post Office Savings Bank as well, which was established in 1882. This has also become a popular institution.

The UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Limited, corner of St. John and Patterson Streets, Launceston. Established 1838. Manager, William E. Merrylees. As mentioned, these



WHITELAW

LAUNCESTON

MR. W. E. MERRYLEES.

banking premises are situated at the corner of St. John and Patterson Streets, and were erected in 1865 by the late John Galvin. The institution had previously carried on business in Launceston since 1838 in George Street, having taken over the Tamar Bank in that year. Mr. WM. E. MERRYLEES was appointed manager of the bank in 1892, although he previously arrived in Launceston in 1888 to relieve the then manager, Mr. John T. Sale, who was afterwards pensioned by his superiors after many years' faithful service. He received his early banking experience with the Union Bank of Scotland, and has been connected with the Union Bank of Australia during the past twenty-five years, having received an appointment from the London office in 1875. His principal colonial experience has been gained in Victoria. Mr. Merrylees is a member of most of the social and athletic societies in Launceston.

The BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, corner of Brisbane and St. John Streets, Launceston. Established 1836. Manager, Mr. Owen Charles Williams. This is the oldest unchanged bank in Australasia, having from its first establishment in London and Sydney, in 1835, continued business on the same basis on which it was then constructed. The Launceston branch was opened in 1836,

and shortly afterwards the old Derwent Bank was taken over. The first premises occupied were opposite the Barrack Gate, in Cameron Street, and are now used as a dwelling. In 1856 a move was made further down the same street, and business continuing to increase rapidly, it was found necessary, in 1886, to purchase the present site, and erect a substantial structure with handsome architectural designs. The Launceston branch contains a unique memento of the early days of the colony when banking institutions were not as secure as they are at present, comprising a well equipped stand of blunderbuses. The northern premises are the head offices of the bank in Tasmania, and the other eleven branches in the colony are under the supervision of Mr. Williams, with the exception of Hobart. He has been in the service of the bank for the past twenty-six years, and previous to that was for ten years in the employ of the London Chartered Bank.

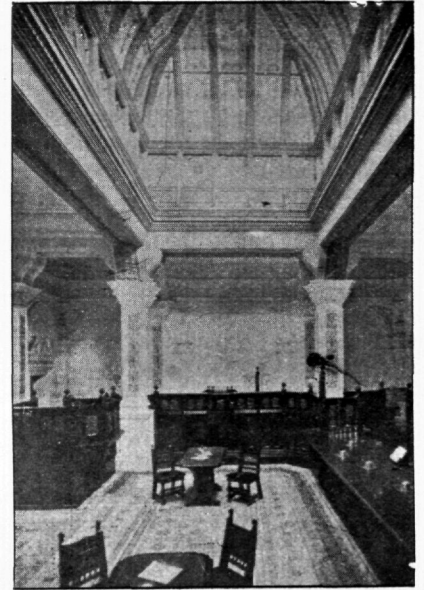
The NATIONAL BANK OF TASMANIA, Limited. Head office, St. John Street, Launceston. Capital, £240,000; paid up, £152,000; reserve fund, £22,500. The Bank of Tasmania was established in 1852, under a special Act of Parliament. The first manager was Mr. Francis Evans, who held the position till he died, in 1870. He was succeeded by Mr. T. H. Flexman, who resigned on account of ill-health, after



NATIONAL BANK OF TASMANIA.

serving twelve years. His successor was Mr. Arthur Evans. The bank experienced some heavy losses by defalcations. In 1884 the manager of the Beaconsfield

branch was stuck-up by armed men in disguise, seized and tied to a tree, with a pillow case over his head, and the keys of the bank were taken and cash to the value of about £3000 abstracted.



WHITELAW

LAUNCESTON

INTERIOR OF NATIONAL BANK.

Several persons were arrested on suspicion of committing the robbery, but the evidence was not sufficient to convict, and they were all discharged. These persons brought actions against the bank, and secured heavy damages. One of these men was, subsequently, convicted of circulating the notes, and was sentenced, and another was convicted of perjury and turned informer, incriminating those who had been previously arrested. Two of these were placed on their trial, but a conviction was not obtained. In 1885 the management decided to review the position of the bank, and Mr. George Horne, a leading accountant of Melbourne, was invited to investigate and report. Under his supervision the bank was successfully reorganised and a new institution was formed, entitled the National Bank of Tasmania, Limited, with a capital stock of £150,000, in 20,000 shares of £7 10s. each, paid up to £5. Mr. George Horne was appointed chief manager, and Messrs. Richard Green, John Gunn, and Robert Gardner, directors. In 1887 the new head office of the bank, in St John Street, was built. A comparison between the balance sheet of 30th November, 1885, and that of 30th November, 1898, shows that the bank has made substantial progress during the past thirteen years. In 1885 the capital was only £150,000,

but half of which was paid up, while the reserve fund stood at only £5000. Now the capital is £240,000; paid up, £152,000; and the reserve fund stands at £22,500, or more than four times what it was in 1885. Under the heading "coin bullion and cash balances" the bank had £15,378 odd in 1885; while in 1898 the amount under the same heading stood at £94,138 16s. 7d. Bills receivable and other debts due to the bank amounted in the former year to £212,875 11s. 3d; while in 1898 the amount due was £479,982 2s. 9d. The total volume of business has, in fact, nearly trebled during the thirteen years, while the number of branches has increased from six to thirteen, and the agencies from five to eleven. Mr. Horne, the chief manager, resigned at the end of 1897, and died in April, 1899. Mr. G. D. Gleadow was appointed chief manager in January, 1898. Mr. GEO. DALRYMPLE GLEADOW, Chief Manager of the National Bank of Tasmania, Limited, was born at Launceston in 1863, and is a grandson of the late Mr. John Ward Gleadow. The subject of this sketch was educated at the Launceston Church of England Grammar School, and joined the service of the Bank of Tasmania, in 1880, as

a junior. He passed through the various grades until 1891, when he was appointed inspector of branches, which position he filled until January, 1898, when the chief manager, Mr. George Horne, resigned, and accepted a position on the board of directors, and Mr. Gleadow was appointed chief manager.



WHITELAW LAUNCESTON
Mr. G. D. GLEADOW.

Mr. WM. GUNNING BAIRD, manager of the Launceston branch of the Commercial Bank of Tasmania, Limited, Patterson Street, Launceston. A native of the northern city, Mr. Baird was born in 1863, and is a son of the late Mr. James Baird, who was formerly connected with the Bank of Australasia; in fact Mr. Baird comes from a banking family for several generations back. He was educated at private and public schools in his native city, and after his school days were over, he spent several years in a merchant's office. Entering the service of the bank at Launceston as a junior in 1879, he filled various positions, being gradually promoted, till 1887, when he was appointed manager of the Westbury branch of the bank. He remained there till 1891, when he was transferred to Launceston again as accountant of the branch there. Mr. Baird continued to act in that capacity until the death of the late Major D. Harrap, which occurred in September, 1891, when he became acting manager. In March, 1892, he was officially confirmed in the appointment, and has acted as manager ever since.

INSURANCE.

THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY. Chairman of principal board, Sir J. P. Abbott, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.; general manager and actuary, Mr. Richard Teece, F.I.A., F.F.A., F.S.S.; head office, 87 Pitt Street, Sydney; Tasmanian branch, corner of Elizabeth and Collins Streets, Hobart; telephone No. 69; P.O. box, 124A. Tasmanian directors, the Hon. Wm. Crosby, M.L.C., chairman; the Hon. N. E. Lewis, M.H.A., deputy chairman; the Hon. G. H. Butler, M.R.C.S., Eng., M.L.C.; the Hon. Nicholas J. Brown, M.H.A. Resident secretary, Mr. Charles Booth. The Australian Mutual Provident Society was founded in the year 1848 in the City of Sydney. At the end of its first year of existence, in 1849, its members numbered thirty, its income stood at upwards of £260, and its business recorded was nearly £10,000. Since that time it has progressed by leaps and bounds until in its jubilee year it has reached the proud position of being the largest and most prosperous of the purely mutual life offices in the whole British Empire, notwithstanding that its ramifications

have been confined solely to the Australasian colonies. From the first its affairs at the head office have been controlled by men who not only possessed signal ability for the work they had in hand, but were and are of the highest probity; and the sterling character the society assumed at the outset has been retained ever since. By a display of judgment that may justly be regarded as almost unerring, its choice of directors and officers in the other colonies has been similarly so happy as to standing, character, and ability, that it is not a matter for surprise to know that the society is as greatly esteemed, is considered as sound a financial concern in each of the other provinces, as it is in the mother colony itself, and its spread in them has been almost as great, relatively, as in New South Wales. A few figures culled from the society's journal—*The Mutual Provident Messenger*—of December, 1898, show in a striking manner the progress the society has made during the past fifty years, as compared with its comparatively modest record during the first twelve months of its existence. It has received in premiums from policy-holders the sum of

£23,400,000, and it has paid to them for death claims, surrenders, and cash bonuses, £12,570,000; in cash bonuses alone it has distributed £8,200,000; it has policies in force for £51,000,000 (including bonus additions), with an annual income of £2,150,000, and solid assets of £15,750,000. As a testimony to the continued popularity of the society, as well as to the provident habits of the community, it may be said that the annual new business is between two and three times that of any mutual life office in the mother country, which possesses about ten times our population. The society was represented in Tasmania as far back as 1855 by local agencies in Hobart and Launceston. The business of the society gradually flourished under their fostering care until, in 1877, it had attained sufficient dimensions to justify the inauguration of a branch office. Accordingly, on the 1st July, 1877, a branch office was opened, and the control of the Tasmanian business was confided to a local board of directors, consisting of the Hon. J. W. Agnew, chairman; the late Hons. W. R. Giblin and David Lewis, and the late Captain Wm. Fisher. Mr. R. B.

Cameron, the present secretary at the head office of the society, was the first resident secretary of the branch in Tasmania. On the 31st December, 1877, the business in force in Tasmania

in charge of the former agent, Mr. J. G. Sherwin, as district secretary. Mr. Sherwin is a son of the first agent the society had in Tasmania, the late Mr. Isaac Sherwin. For some time the

North-West Coast district led in 1893 to an extension of the society's district system there, and a district office was opened at West Devonport. A large and important agency of the society has also been opened at Zeehan, the centre of the West Coast silver fields. It is claimed for the society by an analysis of figures that it stands without a rival in the elements of true success, economy, stability, and high reserves. It stands unrivalled in the history of life assurance for its magnificent returns to policy holders. A recent issue of the *Policy-Holder*, an English insurance periodical, concedes to it the world's record for bonuses, and it affords monumental evidence of the financial capacity and thrifty foresight of the colonists of the whole of Australasia.

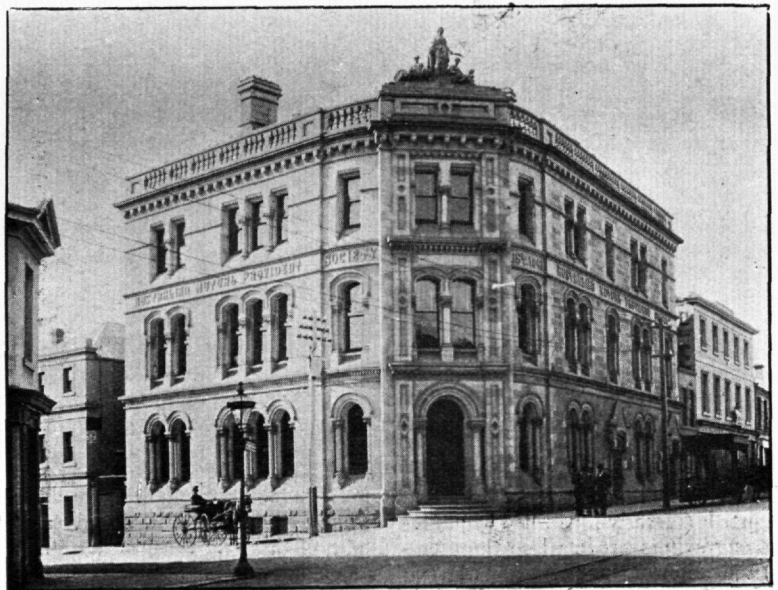
Mr. CHARLES BOOTH, the Resident Secretary and Principal Officer in Tasmania for the Australian Mutual Provident Society, has been a member of the staff for twenty years. He received his education in Sydney at the Model, Public, and the Grammar Schools, and has passed the junior and senior examinations at the Sydney University. Being of a mathematical turn of mind, he decided to take up life assurance as a profession, and accordingly entered the A.M.P. office in Sydney by competitive examination. During his period of service he has also passed an office examination in actuarial science. Besides New South Wales, Mr. Booth has also been located in Queensland, South Australia, and Victoria, and has filled the position of



A.M.P. SOCIETY BUILDING, LAUNCESTON.

was 1239 policies, assuring £539,745. On the 31st December, 1898, the totals had increased to 6344 policies, assuring £1,850,445, being an average assurance of £10 8s. per head of the population. During the twenty-one and a half years ended 31st December, 1898, that the branch had been in existence, it has paid away in satisfaction of death and matured claims in Tasmania over £458,000. The society is registered under the Life Acts as an institution "having secured assets in Tasmania," and on the 31st December, 1898, the total funds invested in the colony amounted to over £339,000. The branch offices were first located in Stone Buildings, Macquarie Street, Hobart, but the growing requirements of the business soon warranted the erection of a building worthy of the name and position of the society. In 1881 a contract was signed for the erection of premises, and on the 1st January, 1884, the society removed to its handsome offices situated at the intersection of Elizabeth and Collins Streets. Until 1881, the business of the society in Launceston was transacted through an agency, but in that year it was felt that the growing exigencies of the business demanded more complete representation, and a district office was accordingly opened

business was carried on in rented offices in Brisbane Street, but towards the end of 1892 the district office was removed to the magnificent premises erected for the society in Cameron Street, next to the Post-Office. The growing importance of the society's business in the



A.M.P. SOCIETY BUILDING, HOBART.

district secretary at several district offices, and has been a branch accountant of the society for over ten years. The position of resident secretary at various branches has been filled

by him on several occasions in a relieving capacity extending over a period of more than two years; and having been schooled in every department of the

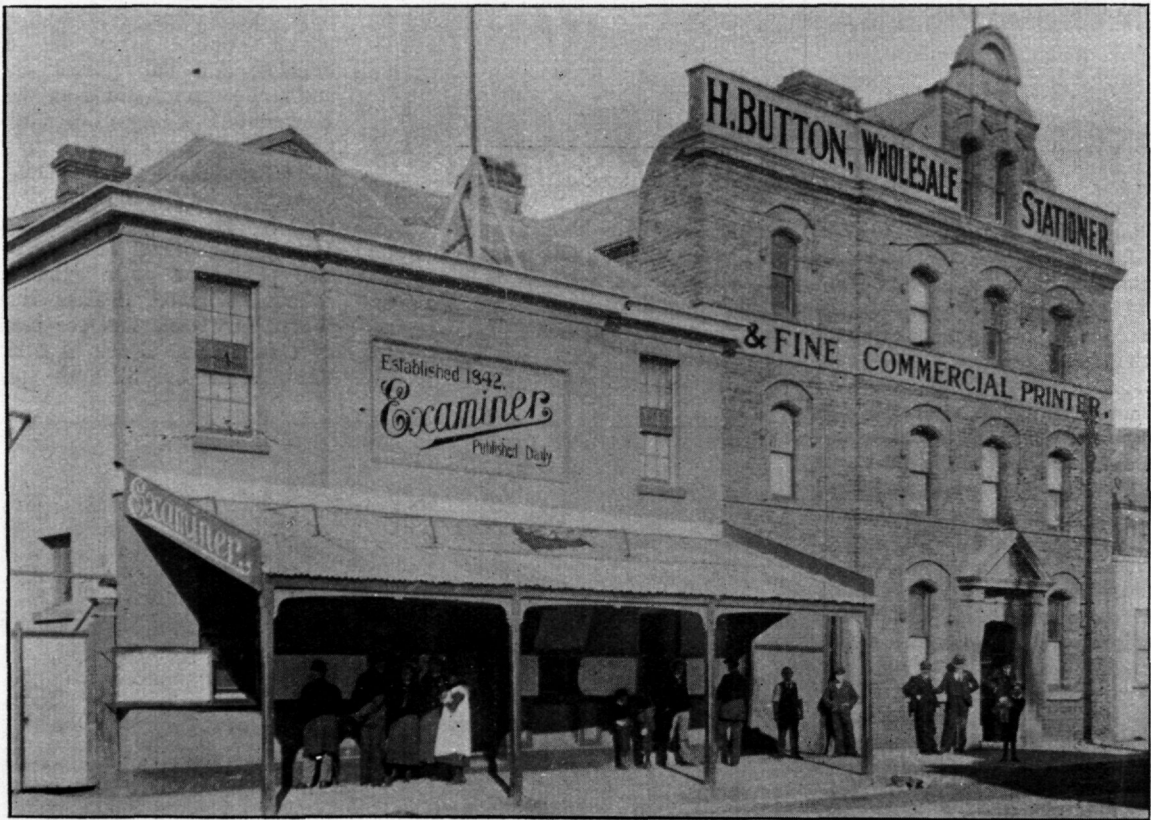
service, he comes to this branch with all the experience in life assurance business essential for judicious and active management of the society's affairs in Tasmania.

NEWSPAPER PRESS.

THE LAUNCESTON EXAMINER. The history of the *Examiner* is to a great extent the history of the colony during the same period; and the fact that the abuses which it combated have ceased to be tolerated, and the reforms it advocated have been carried into effect, may be accepted as an indication that it has played an important part in moulding the destinies of Tasmania. The Jubilee of the paper was celebrated on 12th March, 1892, and its issue of that date contains an admirable sketch of the circumstances under which it came into existence, the

The *Examiner* was first published on 12th March, 1842, in the form of an eight-page demy folio, appearing on Saturday afternoons. That number contained the announcement of the birth of the Prince of Wales on the 9th November preceding—for intelligence did not travel so rapidly in those days as it does now; it also had a report of a meeting held in Launceston to form a Mechanics' Institute, which has been vigorously sustained up to the present time. Six months later, another issue per week was added, namely, on Wednesday afternoons, which continued until the

paper, and at the close of 1881 the size was extended to a sheet of double royal, with a supplement every Saturday, and occasionally another in the middle of the week. Another alteration in form occurred a few years later, when it was issued as a paper of eight pages, 22½ by 16 inches, and this is its present size, with a double sheet on Saturdays. During its career of forty years two of our predecessors have been incorporated with this journal; the first, the *Launceston Advertiser*, about fifty-five years ago, and the last, the *Cornwall Chronicle*, towards the close of 1880.



"THE LAUNCESTON EXAMINER" OFFICES.

spirit in which it has been maintained, and the results it has achieved. From that article (cleverly illustrated by photoincino engravings produced on the premises) the following description has been condensed, as death has rendered it impossible to get another account.

beginning of 1853, when it became a tri-weekly, being published on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; and on 1st October of that year the form was altered to a double demy broadsheet of four pages. On 21st December, 1877, the *Examiner* appeared permanently as a daily morning

Other papers have been started here since the *Examiner*, but after a very brief career most of them passed away. The social and political life of Tasmania to-day presents a marked contrast to that which prevailed in 1842. A venal press exercised a cruel tyranny over the people;

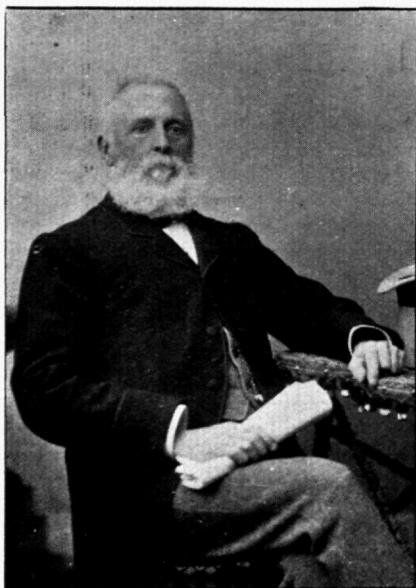
the sanctity of private life was ruthlessly invaded; and religion and morality were held up to ridicule. At that dark hour the *Examiner* sprang into the arena as the champion of the oppressed, and by inspiring the hearts of the people with new courage, materially assisted in freeing them from the intolerable thralldom in which they had long been held. In all the most important questions which have engaged public attention in Tasmania the *Examiner* has taken a firm and determined stand. Under its lead and support the discontinuance of transportation to Australasia was carried to a successful issue. It took a prominent part in demanding Parliamentary and Municipal government. It was the first to call attention to the importance of introducing railways into the colony, and it is certain that its spirit and influence kept alive the public agitation for the Launceston and Western line, which at length became an established fact, and thus paved the way for all the other railways that have followed. Towards the close of its first half-century it gave earnest support to the scheme for holding an Intercolonial Exhibition in Launceston, and may justly claim some measure of credit for the success which crowned that project. It has always been upon the side of that steady progress which has expanded Launceston from the position of a small straggling town of four or five thousand inhabitants, as it was in 1842, with unformed streets and footpaths, lighted at night only by public house oil lamps, and dependent for its water supply on carts, into a city which covers an area of 3340 acres, divided by 125 streets measuring 45 miles in length. The assessed annual value of the property for 1890 amounted to £132,653, and the Municipal revenue to £36,724. In 1891 the total assessment was £135,168, and the revenue exclusive of borrowing was £38,122. Its growth since then has been in the same ratio. The life of the townspeople in 1842 was the hard rugged existence of pioneers; whilst to-day the citizens enjoy every modern luxury and refinement, nearly every house having water, gas, or electric light laid on to it, and telephonic communication being procurable by all who desire to possess it. The trade of the port has risen by leaps and bounds, and the number of visitors who are attracted from the mainland by the salubrity of our climate is rapidly increasing. Not many of the architectural landmarks of 1842 remain, and few like the *Examiner* can from the standpoint of observation tell the story of the growth of modern Launceston, with its population, including the suburbs (1892), of 23,000 persons. In 1842 the number of hands, all told,

employed in the production of the *Examiner* was twelve; but in 1892 the staff numbered upwards of 100, and the establishment is as complete as any in the southern hemisphere, embracing all branches of the printer's art. If proof were needed of the excellence of the machinery and skilled labour employed it would assuredly be found in the fact that at the Tasmanian Exhibition no less than eight gold medals and three certificates of honourable mention were awarded to the examples shown by the proprietor. The facilities which railways, submarine cables, and the land lines of electric wire furnish for the collection and prompt transmission of news in 1892 form a striking contrast to the primitive conveniences which were at the command of the pioneer pressman fifty years ago. Originally the *Examiner* was printed at the rear of the late Mr. Henry Dowling's stationery shop, Brisbane Street, in a room above the kitchen and other domestic apartments attached to the dwelling-house; the publishing office being a small building erected for the purpose in a space ten or twelve feet wide which formed the entrance to the yard from Brisbane Street. The *Launceston Advertiser* was printed and published in an office on the opposite side of the same yard, and when in 1847 that journal was incorporated with the *Examiner* the mechanical department of the latter was removed to the office of its predecessor. Here the work went on until 1848, when the printing and publishing offices were removed to Charles Street, a few yards from the Brisbane Street corner, and it may be interesting to some of our readers to learn that there West's "History of Tasmania" was printed. Land having been secured in Patterson Street by the proprietors of the *Examiner*, printing and publishing offices were erected, and the concern was removed in 1854 to premises that were deemed commodious and ample at the time; but as population grew and business expanded additional accommodation was needed, and new and larger buildings were from time to time erected. Such is a brief sketch of a newspaper that, coming into existence in the middle of the most energetic and pregnant century that has ever dawned upon the world, has exerted a wide and wholesome influence, and left its mark upon the political institutions and the general life of Tasmania.

Mr. HENRY BUTTON, J.P., of Launceston, is the third son of the late Thomas and Harriet Button, of that city. Born at Sudbury, in the county of Suffolk, on the 22nd March, 1829, he arrived in Tasmania in November, 1837,

his parents having preceded him about four years. For a short time he attended the school conducted by the Rev. Charles Price. In those days educational and other social advantages were limited; besides which the scarcity of servants of all descriptions rendered it necessary that the young people in most families should commence to earn their living at a very early age. In 1845 he was apprenticed in the office of *The Launceston Examiner*, of which paper his uncle, the late Mr. J. S. Waddell, was one of the proprietors and business manager. In this occupation he soon developed a taste and aptitude for literature, and more than twelve months before his indentures expired he had been promoted to the position of reporter. On the discovery of gold in Victoria in 1851, he went to the diggings, but returned early in 1852. In August of the latter year he was engaged to take charge of the *Colonial Times* newspaper, published in Hobart. Before leaving for the capital, however, he married a daughter of the late Mr. Henry Glover, of Pattendale, whose father was Mr. John Glover, an artist of almost world-wide celebrity. This marriage, the result of a very early attachment, was one of the very greatest blessings of Mr. Button's life; the loving care and wise management of his household and large family by the wife of his youth having been to him a source of unspeakable comfort. Unfortunately he now mourns her loss. After a union of nearly forty-six years, Mrs. Button died in November, 1897, after a comparatively short illness, leaving a blank in the bereaved husband's life that will remain till the end of his earthly career. After twelve months spent in Hobart, Mr. Button returned to Launceston in August, 1853, and shortly afterwards again joined the *Examiner* as reporter, and has been connected with the office until the present time (1900). On the death of Mr. Waddell in December, 1857, Mr. Button took his share in the business, and in 1887 became sole proprietor. His management of the newspaper and printing business generally was characterised by a sense of grave responsibility and a spirit of progress that was ever seeking to be abreast of the age. He was always alive to the improvements that were constantly being made in Europe and America in type and printing machinery, and he introduced them into his own office as far as the limited requirements of the community warranted. It was his ambition and aim so to equip his establishment that it should be able to turn out work equal to any that was obtainable in either of the larger colonies, and in this he was successful. As a practical

printer he instantly realised the value of the French *papier-maché* stereotyping process; and obtaining a small plant, which at the outset he worked personally, and so successfully that a specimen sent to the Melbourne Exhibition of 1866-7 was awarded first prize—a large bonze medal. A considerable time elapsed ere a second stereotype plant was brought into the colony. He imported the first gas engine into Tasmania, and it was the third in Australasia. He was also the first to introduce linotype machines into the colony, and the process by which line and half-tone pictures are produced with beautiful effect and so quickly that portraits of distinguished persons, views of places near and remote, and incidents of unusual public interest are now of common occurrence. As an employer Mr. Button was considerate and sympathetic, and he was very highly esteemed by all in his service, many of whom had been with him for long periods varying from twenty to thirty years. Under the circumstances narrated it was natural that Mr. Button should take a lively interest in political and social questions, and in some form or other he has been associated with almost every movement having for its object the welfare of his fellow men. In 1879 he was elected an alderman of the Launceston Municipal Council, and he continued to act in that capacity for nine years until compelled to retire at the end of 1888 by



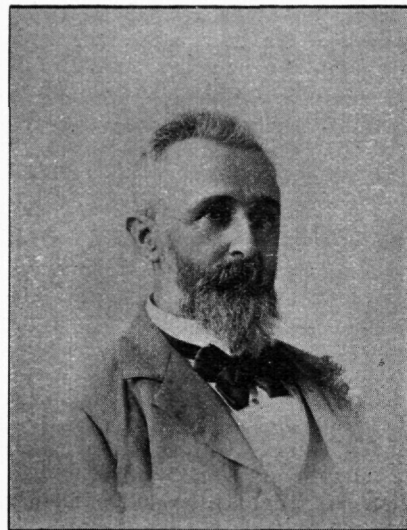
MR. H. BUTTON.

a very severe illness, which it was feared would prove fatal. During 1885 he was mayor of the city. On many occasions he has been urged to undertake Parlia-

mentary duties, but he invariably declined on the ground that his own business demanded all his attention, and feeling also that his paper would be more free to criticise political matters if he were not personally identified with them. In 1883 Mr. Button's name was inserted in the commission of the peace; he has been chairman of the Licensing Bench, president of the Mechanics' Institute, for many years president of the Tasmanian Agricultural and Pastoral Society; and in numerous other ways he has manifested a lively interest in whatever was calculated to promote the moral, intellectual, and material welfare of the people. It may be stated that Mr. Button is a staunch Congregationalist, to which denomination his forefathers belonged for many generations. In 1851 he became a member of the church then under the pastoral care of the Rev. John West (the historian of Tasmania), and subsequently a deacon with the Rev. W. Lau, a position he continues to occupy. Of course he passed through the Sunday School as scholar and teacher; and in 1851 he was awarded second prize for an essay on Sunday Schools, competition having been invited by the Van Diemen's Land Sunday School Union. He became a member of the committee of the Congregational Union of Tasmania in 1862; and in July, 1866, he was elected secretary to the northern branch, the duties of which he discharged for thirty years, retiring in 1896. In 1893 he was chairman of the Union, the only layman who has hitherto occupied that position of honour. Though past the "three score years and ten," Mr. Button enjoys good health, with but little diminution of lifelong activity. He can still walk four miles an hour without fatigue, and it may almost be said of him that "his eye is not dim, nor his natural force abated."

Mr. F. J. PRICHARD, who has occupied the editorial chair on the *Examiner* for the past six years, is of Welsh extraction, and was born at Witchurch, Monmouth, England, in 1851. In the following year the family, who numbered twelve all told, came to Melbourne during the gold boom, and with the exception of the parents, who died in 1867, the family circle is still unbroken. Brought up to commercial life, Mr. Prichard removed from Ararat (Vic.), where he had grown to manhood, to the Wimmera in 1874, and settled for a time at Warracknabeal. His first literary efforts were in acting as correspondent for the *Ararat Advertiser*, and subsequently for the *Wimmera Star*. For some years the roving fit was strong upon him, and he visited most of the colonies on the mainland, having been at

Cooper's Creek in the early eighties. The experience thus gained has stood him in good stead since he took to journalism, and he is a staunch believer in a few years' travel for young men. In 1884



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MR. F. J. PRICHARD.

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he came to Tasmania, and in 1886 found the groove for which nature evidently intended him, when he took to journalism in earnest, and acted as Hobart representative and Parliamentary reporter for the Launceston *Daily Telegraph*. He confesses it was hard work at the start, but energy and perseverance eventually won him recognition in the profession. In 1889 he joined the Hobart *Mercury* staff as its Launceston representative, and in 1893 accepted the editorship of the *Examiner*. Although a protectionist in his salad days he soon renounced the heresy, and was thoroughly in accord with the free trade principles of the journal he is editing. Naturally with so many relatives scattered throughout the colonies he is a staunch federalist, and vigorously advocated breaking down the barriers between the colonies, of the folly of which he has had practical experience. During his time as literary chief of the *Examiner* the old-established journal has materially increased both in popularity and influence, but how far he is responsible for the improvement its numerous readers are the best judge. His brother, Mr. T. H. Prichard, is editor of the *Australian Mining Standard*.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, Launceston. The history of *The Daily Telegraph* forms an interesting and instructive record of successful progressive journalism in the smallest of the Australian colonies. The paper appeared

first in July, 1881, as a small bi-weekly, under the direction of Messrs. Mowbray, Barnes, and Stephens, who named it *The Telegraph*, and presented their readers with a modest little sheet



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MR. W. A. WHITAKER.

measuring 20 inches by 13, divided into four pages, each containing five short columns of reading matter. The first proprietary did not last long, for on 12th January, 1882, Messrs. Bell and Brickhill took possession. In the course of a few months Mr. James Brickhill purchased his partner's interest, and became sole proprietor. *The Telegraph* met with a favourable reception at the hands of the public, and in April, 1882, nine months only after its birth, it was enlarged to a sheet of 21½ inches by 29½, four six-column pages. Six months later it grew to 23 inches by 34, which enabled seven columns of matter to be printed on each of its four pages, and at the same time the issues were increased to three a week. Less than twelve months of the "every-other-day" publication of the paper, however, sufficed to convince both its proprietor and the public that the time had arrived when it should become what it had all along aspired and aimed to be, and on Monday morning, 18th June, 1883, *The Daily Telegraph* made its first appearance. It was a briskly-written and well-printed sheet of 27 inches by 41, divided into four eight-column pages, and being sold at a penny, at that time an unheard-of price for a daily newspaper printed and published in the colony, the public gave it a cordial welcome. The next step was the enlargement of the Saturday issue to eight pages, a movement which

tended to increase its popularity and lengthen its list of regular subscribers and readers. In December, 1894, Mr. William Alexander Whitaker assumed the management of the business, at a time when it was passing out of the hands of the then proprietor, and in 1895 Mr. Whitaker purchased the newspaper, its job printing connection, and premises. Under his control it soon became necessary to print six instead of four pages on Wednesdays. On 1st April, 1897, the paper was further enlarged to a broadsheet of 29 inches by 41, and since then it has come out as an eight-page publication on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and four pages on other days of the week. A feature of the paper's growth in size is that though it has been gradual it has been sure; once an inch has been added, it has never had to be taken off. The charge of the literary department of the paper when it appeared as a penny daily was placed in the hands of Mr. George Nixon Stewart, who was for half a century



"THE DAILY TELEGRAPH" OFFICES.

actively associated with the Tasmanian press, and rendered his adopted country valuable service as a journalist. Notwithstanding his advanced age, Mr. Stewart discharged his editorial duties in a manner that secured for *The Daily Telegraph* a large measure of popularity. He died 1st June, 1887. For a time Mr. James Brickhill edited the paper himself, the chief contributor to its leading columns being Mr. James Fenton, author of "The History of Tasmania." Then the work was taken up by Mr. John Dorrian, from the Melbourne *Argus*, but being in the last stages of consumption he only survived a week or two. Mr. T. H. Pritchard, who graduated in journalism at Castle-maine, Victoria, and edited the *Fiji Times* for ten years, succeeded Mr. Dorrian. When Mr. Pritchard, owing to ill-health, vacated the chair, it was in 1888 taken by Mr. William James McWilliams, who had been engaged on

the staffs of a Hobart weekly and the daily contemporary of the paper whose literary management he now undertook. During his editorship, which he resigned in June, 1896, to take charge of an evening paper at Hobart, Mr. McWilliams was elected a member of the House of Assembly for Ringarooma. Mr. John Gunning, a member of the London District of the British Institute of Journalists, whose active connection with press work began at an early age in the county of Wiltshire, England, where he was indentured at the offices of the *Warminster and Westbury Journal*, and who had acquired Australian experience on the literary staffs of the *Southern Mail* and the Sydney *Daily Telegraph* (New South Wales), and the Hobart *Mercury* (Tasmania), was then appointed editor, after having during the previous nine months sub-edited the paper. At this time Mr. James Robert Melross, an experienced journalist, became sub-editor. Born at Liverpool in 1860, Mr. Melross was educated at Thornhill, Dumfriesshire, and commenced studying law, but owing to delicate health came out to the colonies in 1879, and successively filled positions on the staffs of the *Kyneton Observer*, *Bendigo Evening News*, *Horsham Times*, *Dimboola Banner* (first as manager and editor and then as proprietor). After visiting England and Scotland in 1890, he purchased the *North-Coast Standard* at Latrobe, and subsequently became



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MR. J. GUNNING.

sub-editor and editor respectively of the *Tasmanian News*, Hobart. Mr. Whitaker's accession to the proprietary marked an epoch in the history of *The*

Daily Telegraph. The paper entered upon a new era of its existence. The new proprietor found plenty of scope for his general business experience and practical knowledge of all departments of newspaper work, and at once plunged into a thorough reconstruction of the commercial, mechanical, and literary branches of the office. The style of the paper was changed, and many fresh features were introduced into its news columns. A new system of dealing with the advertisements was adopted. The public showed its appreciation of the improvements effected by these alterations, and extended a larger measure of support to the paper, which soon gained a reputation all over the colony for the excellence of its production, its enterprise in collecting information, the reliability of its contents, and its attractive style of presenting the news of the day. The policy of *The Daily Telegraph* is distinctly liberal and progressive in character. While giving full attention to current events in the social and political life of the island and the great world beyond its shores, it recognises that the development of the resources with which nature has generously endowed Tasmania is essential to the welfare of the community. Early in 1897, when it became clear that the colony was emerging from the period of severe depression through which it had been passing, *The Daily Telegraph* urged the necessity of a well-defined and vigorously-executed industrial policy by the Government. Although it had consistently supported Sir Edward Brad-don's administration through its course

of severe retrenchment, the paper contended that the ministerial industrial proposals for the 1897 session were inadequate, and advocated the adoption of a comprehensive programme sufficient for the colony's requirements and within its means of achievement. The paper



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MR. J. R. MELROSS.

then entered upon and sustained a vigorous industrial crusade, in which it was backed up by a large section of the legislature and the public, advocating the advertising of the colony's natural attractions as an agricultural and mineral country, as a sanatorium, and as a field

for tourists and holiday-makers generally; making the undeveloped parts of the island more accessible; assisting producers in the marketing of their products; reconstructing the state departments of agriculture, mining, horticulture, and forestry on modern lines; revising the land taxation system; and providing technical education to enable young Tasmanians to hold their own in industrial competition. In most of these matters the colony is now moving forward. When the last movement for Federation began, *The Daily Telegraph* warmly espoused the cause of union, and was the only Tasmanian newspaper that was directly represented at each session of the Convention, and published its own specially-cabled reports of the proceedings. Its editor drafted the plan on which the federalists of the colony organised with successful results at the referendum, and also drew up the manifesto of the Federation League of Northern Tasmania urging the people to vote for the Commonwealth Bill. *The Daily Telegraph* was the first of the Launceston and Hobart newspapers to recognise the importance of the Western mineral fields by opening a branch office at Zeehan. The paper's Hobart office has been for many years in the charge of Mr. R. G. McWilliams, who is esteemed as one of the most reliable journalists in the colony. *The Daily Telegraph* is recognised as a potent factor in the life of the colony, and it is especially valued for the service it renders to commerce, politics, the agricultural and mining industries, sports and pastimes, and society generally.

LAUNCESTON CORPORATION.

THE Municipal Council of the City of Launceston is more advanced in its operations than any other in Australia, and perhaps even in the "old country," as evident by the following facts:—As the executive of the Corporation, it has charge of the sewerage, water, and electric light works, undertaking not only the public works associated with these, but work for private individuals as well. It installs premises with fittings for the electric light, either for cash on the hire-purchase system, or at a rental. It has charge of the thoroughfares, and from its quarries and works supplies stone and metal, and also executes private cementing and asphaltting work. A site for a public cemetery has been secured, and Parliamentary aid will be granted immediately to enable the Council to lay out the land and enforce ex-mural interment. It has a fine public hall, capable of seating 3600 persons, having a large stage, banquet room, etc., with all the usual accessories, the whole being heated by hot water pipes. It provides a Museum and Art Gallery, Swimming, Plunge, and Turkish Baths, recreation grounds, and has power to subsidise the local bands.

Its provident fund rules compel thrift on the part of its employees, and practically establish the old age pension system. From this fund it advances money to members to enable them to become property owners, so that even the lowest in position can early in his years of service have his own house to live, and in his old age be the recipient of a small pension. It is represented on the Fire Brigade and Hospital Boards, and seven of its members form the local Board of Advice, under the Education Act. It administers the Public Health Act and sale of food and drugs, and owns the only abattoirs in the city, whereat all animals are inspected and slaughtered. It inspects all carcases of animals slaughtered without, and sold within, the city. Its electric light and water supply are equal, if not superior, to any in the colonies; and it is thought that it will in time discharge the functions of the Marine Board, construct and work tramways, have charge of the hospital and benevolent institutions, the public library, and the technical schools.

Mr. EDWD. HENRY PANTON, nine years an Alderman and now Mayor of the City of Launceston, was born at Broadmarsh, near Hobart, in 1847, and received his education in the capital. He was brought up to sheep-farming, but, as with many other youths in these colonies, he has during his career turned his hand to almost everything, till he worked his way up to his present position. His worship is closely identified with the mining interest, a member of the Exchange, and has carried on business as an hotelkeeper for over twenty years—has had the Launceston, Brisbane, and Enfield, all leading houses. The latter is at present being conducted by him, and situated in Charles Street, is quite one of the favourite houses in the city. Mr. Panton is very fond of sport—shooting, racing, aquatics—and is chairman of the Regatta Association, a position to which he has been re-elected each year since 1890. He also takes a great interest in gardening at his pleasant residence, "Tasma." He used to own the yacht "Tasma," which won a prize at the Centennial Regatta, Mel-

bourne, in 1888. Mr. Panton's father, Mr. Elijah Edward Panton, was a very old and respected colonist.

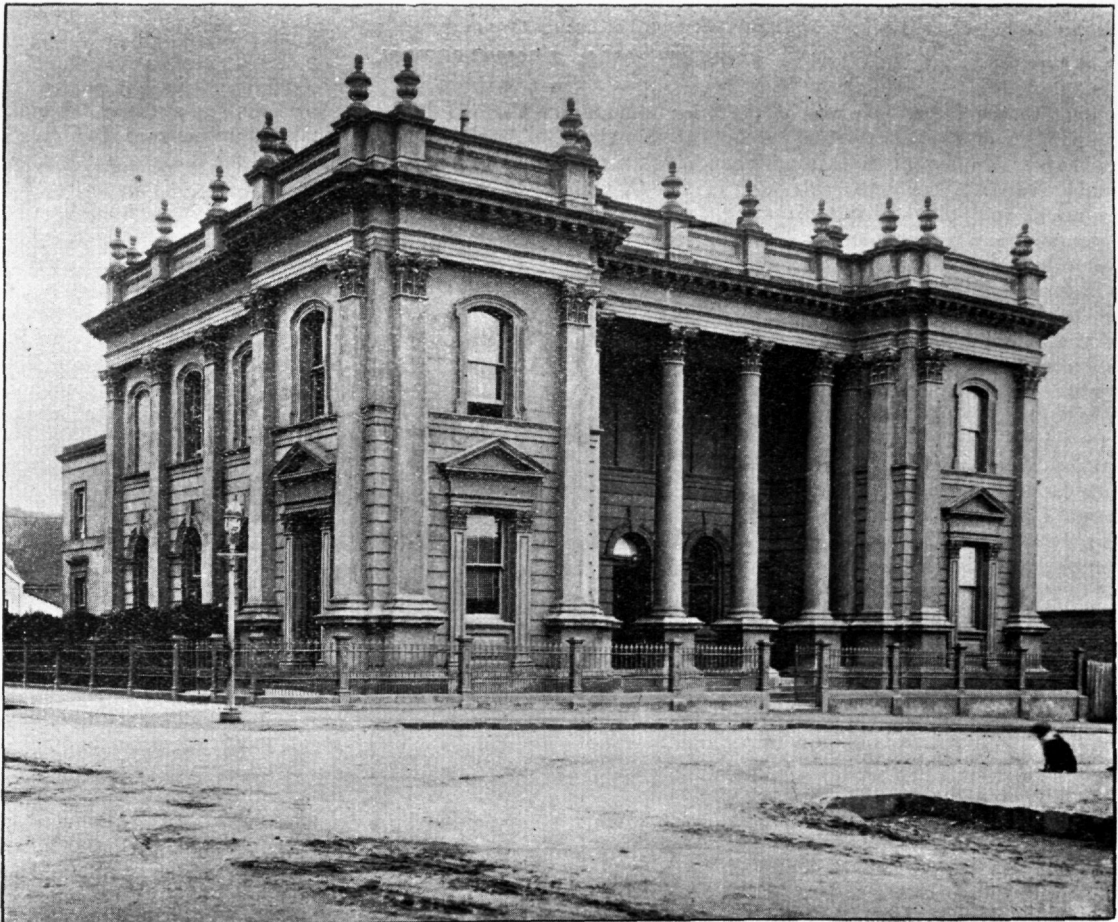


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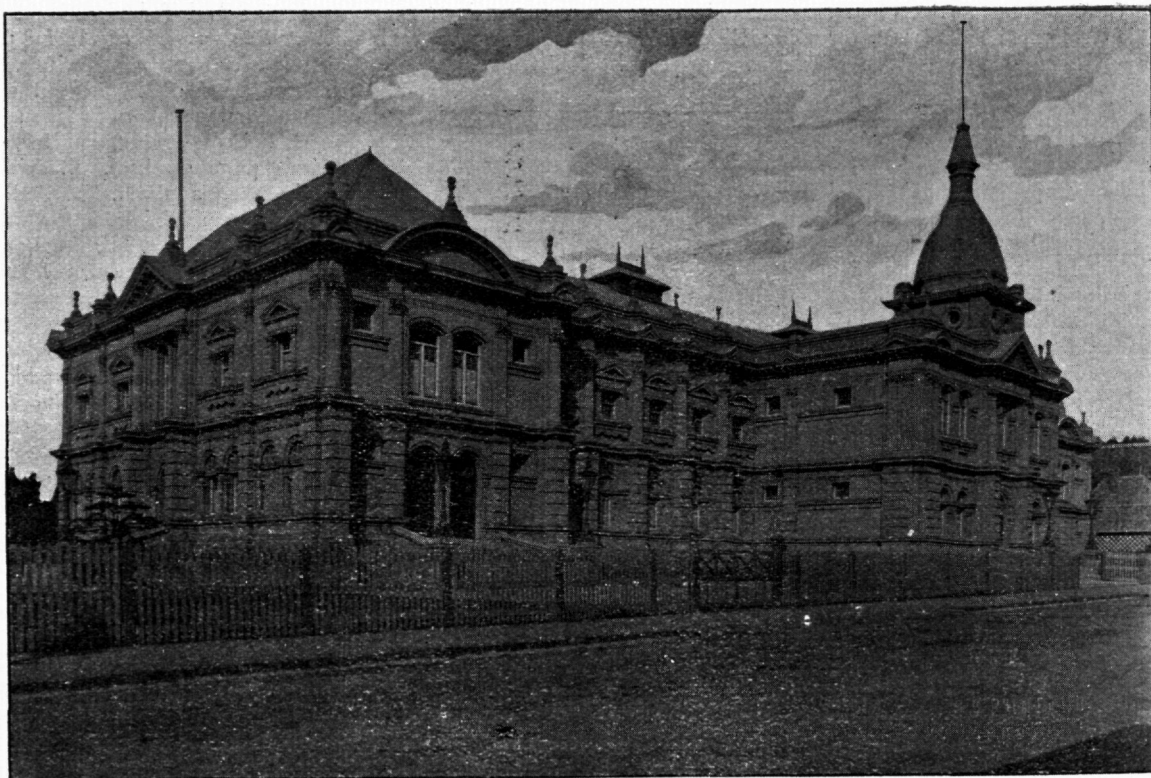
MR. E. H. PANTON.

Mr. ROBERT JAMES SADLER, J.P., Warden and ex-Master Warden of the Launceston Marine Board; Alderman and ex-Mayor of the City of Launceston, was born in Launceston in 1846, and educated at the Rev. Charles Price's private school. Leaving Tasmania when a youth, Mr. Sadler went to Sydney, and joined the wholesale warehouse of Messrs. Hoffnung and Co., where he remained some four years. He then returned to Launceston, and entered the employment of Captain Samuel Tulloch, general merchant, with whom he stayed until he started in business as a general merchant on his own account, for which he built part of the premises now in the occupation of the Tasmanian Woolgrowers' Agency Company, Limited. On the revival of mining in Tasmania, Mr. Sadler gave up his business as a general merchant, and directed his attention to the mining agency and sharebroking business, and has been since then identified with the Tasmanian copper mine, the Phoenix mine (adjoining the Tasmania gold mine), and the Red Hills mine, which



S. SPURLING

TOWN HALL, LAUNCESTON.



S. SPURLING

ALBERT HALL, LAUNCESTON.

is now coming to the front. He was one of the founders of the Launceston Stock Exchange. In regard to Mr. Sadler's public career, it may be said that he is patriotic and public-spirited in a high degree, and has rendered enduring service to his fellow-citizens, a fact which has been recognised by them on more than one occasion. Elected a warden of the Marine Board in 1885, he has been a member ever since, and was master warden for two years, viz., in 1887 and 1888. He was first returned to the Municipal Council in 1894, and has been re-elected twice since; while he had the distinction of being chief magistrate of the city during Jubilee year, 1897. He discharged the duties of mayor with dignity, firmness, honesty, and great zeal; and in regard to the celebrations in honour of Her Majesty's long reign, it need only be said that they were a success beyond the expectations of the most sanguine, and surpassed anything of the kind in the history of the city. To the writer's own knowledge, these results were mainly due to the untiring efforts and enthusiasm of the mayor, who spared no personal effort or expense to bring about the result which was happily achieved. In connection with the celebrations, Mr. Sadler had the honour of laying the

foundation-stone of the Victoria Baths, and that of the Children's Jubilee Fountain, while the mayoress planted an oak in the City Park to celebrate the event, and was afterwards presented by the citizens with a handsome silver



LOUIS KONRAD

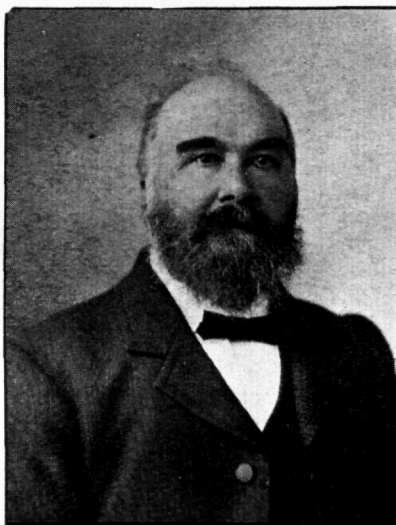
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MR. R. J. SADLER.

shovel as a souvenir thereof. Mr. Sadler is treasurer of the Queen Victoria Hospital for Women, and was one of the leading spirits in the movement which brought about the establishment of that useful institution. He is associated with many other public bodies, and in every direction does his utmost to guard the rights and forward the interests of his native city. For many years he was a member of the Launceston Rifle Regiment, and still holds his commission as captain of infantry in the Defence Force, on the unattached list. Mr. Sadler is an old member of the Masonic body. His mother lodge is the Cambrian Lodge, of Sydney, and he is at the present time the oldest member of the Lodge of Hope, Launceston. He was deputy district grand master under the English Constitution; while he now is pro-grand master of the Tasmanian Constitution. Mr. Sadler was married, in 1873, to Miss Adeline Marian, daughter of Captain Samuel Tulloch, a very old identity of Launceston, and has a family of seven—three girls and four boys. His private residence is at "Lorne Villa," Elphin Road, Launceston. Mr. Sadler was appointed a J.P. in 1887, and he was elected in March, 1900, from Launceston District, a member of the House of Assembly of Tasmania.

Mr. ROBERT HENRY PRICE, J.P., Manager of Companies, 25 Patterson Street, Launceston, is a native of Launceston, Tasmania, born in 1836, and is a son of the late Mr. Robert Price, who came out with the Henty family to Swan River, W.A., in one of the first ships, and arrived in Launceston, Tasmania, in 1832. Mr. Price was sent to school at private institutions, and was then employed in a grocery business, which occupation he afterwards followed. He started on his own account in the "Gold Mine Grocery and Tea Warehouse," a well-known establishment in Launceston, which he was successfully connected with for some twenty-five years. The mining interests of the colony then began to assume large proportions, and Mr. Price gave up his grocery business and started as a mining agent. He has now been twenty-five years conducting that business, being one of the oldest in that line in Launceston. The first company that he managed was the Native Youth, of Lefroy, which in its time paid handsome dividends; and he has always since then been intimately associated with mining in that district. He is now manager of the New Pinafore Gold Mining Company in the same district. Mr. Price has been connected with the famous

Tasmania Gold Mining and Quartz Crushing Company, Beaconsfield, as manager, ever since its inception, upwards of twenty-one years ago. As is well known, this has proved to be one of the most successful mines in the colony. He has always taken an active interest in the development of mining properties,



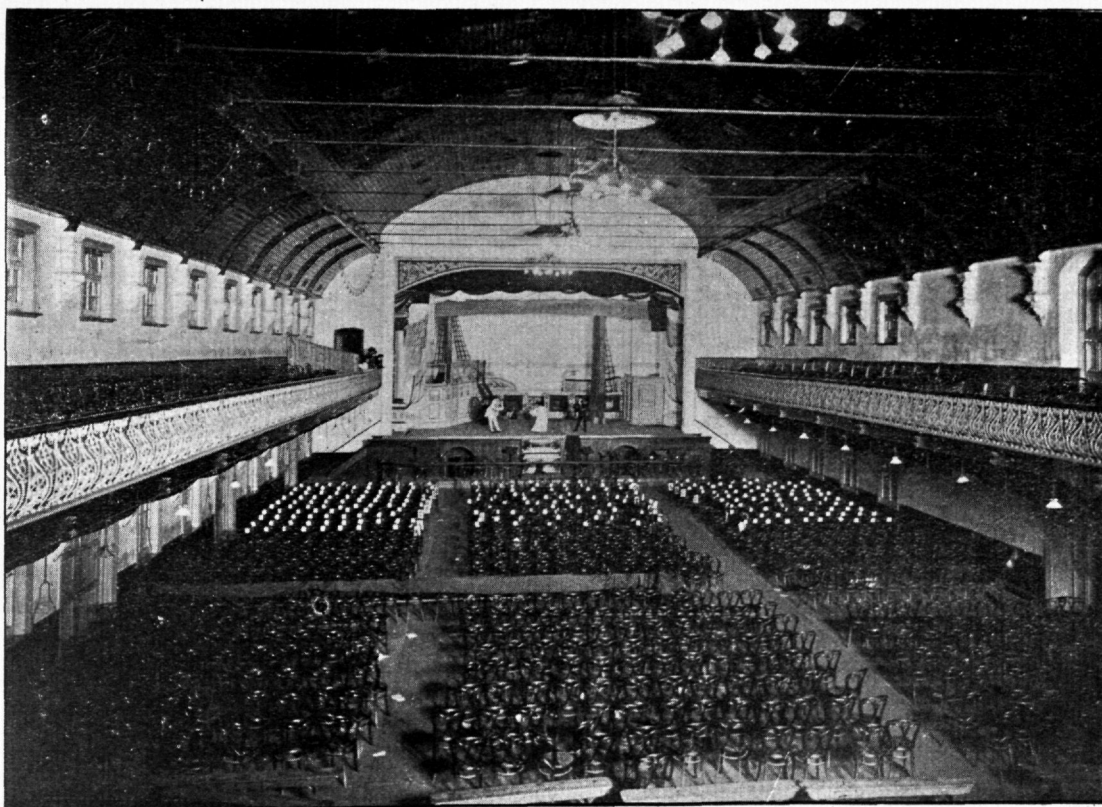
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MR. R. H. PRICE.

and in public matters generally he has not been behind his fellow-citizens in lending active assistance. He was an alderman of Launceston from 1888 to 1894, during the later year filling the mayoral chair, and, with others, he was instrumental in having the city lighted by electricity. He was again elected an alderman in 1898, and still holds office. Mr. Price has been a justice of the peace since 1888.

Mr. SAMUEL JOHN SUTTON, ex-mayor of Launceston, was born in Hobart in 1836, and educated in Launceston, and afterwards learned the business of a baker and confectioner. From a very early age he began to take an active interest in public affairs, and in 1883 he was returned as a member of the Launceston Municipal Council, of which he has been a member continuously ever since. He was mayor for three consecutive years—1890-91-92—and during the latter year he was a leading figure in running the first intercolonial exhibition held in Tasmania. Immediately after the exhibition closed he took up the question of lighting the city by electricity, and after a great fight, in which the opposition to the scheme was of a most determined character, he succeeded in carrying the matter to a



INTERIOR OF ALBERT HALL.



S. SPURLING

CORPORATION BATHS, LAUNCESTON.

successful issue, the city now having an installation superior to that of any in the colonies. Mr. Sutton has also served his fellow-citizens in the senate, having sat as member for the City of Launceston in the House of Assembly for a period of six years. He lost his seat in the general election in 1896 (held under the Hare system) by three votes. In 1898 he was again elected mayor of the city, and, among other events which marked his year of office, was the holding of the Juvenile Industrial Exhibition, which he initiated, and in spite of opposition carried to an issue that must be considered successful. Mr. Sutton's services to the citizens as alderman and mayor are too numerous to be stated here, but, in addition to those already mentioned, it may be said that he was mainly instrumental in having the Albert Hall, one of the largest and finest halls in the colonies, erected, and that he largely contributed to the success of the movement which resulted in the establishment of the fine little Victoria Museum. He has seen the town of Launceston grow to its present size and importance from very small beginnings, and in every way possible he has lent active assistance in promoting its welfare and progress. In fact, he takes an active part in every public movement having a good object, and is known and respected by everybody. He is a member of the Chamber

of Commerce, of which body he was president for two years. Alike in his private business as well as in his public career, Mr. Sutton has been remarkably successful. He built the Metropole Coffee Palace, the largest house of its kind in Tasmania, containing in all 127 rooms, and it is his own property. It is well known to almost every traveller to and from the northern city, situated

as it is in one of the best positions in the leading thoroughfares of the city. Mr. Sutton was married in 1880 to the youngest daughter of the late Mr. D. Farmilo, of Hobart, and has a family of two sons and four daughters. Mr. Sutton is a member of the Congregational Church. He is a life-long total abstainer, but he enjoys a pipe as well as anybody.



R. MCGUFFIE & CO.

Mr. S. J. SUTTON.

HOBART

Mr. PETER McCracken, Alderman of the Launceston City Council, is a son of the late Mr. Alexander McCracken, who emigrated from Scotland to Tasmania in 1836. He settled in Hobart, and was engaged in the building trade till 1847. He was then appointed clerk of works for Launceston and Northern districts, and, while on duty, in 1863, was accidentally drowned in the Macquarie River, at Ross, during a disastrous flood. The subject of this sketch was born at Hobart in 1844, and came with his father to Launceston. He was educated at private schools, and for a short time afterwards was in the Public Works Office, and then in the drafting office, remaining in the latter branch two years. He then went into an ironmongery establishment, in which he stayed four years, and afterwards entered the service of Mr. Alexander Webster, ironmonger, with whom he remained seventeen years. In 1883 Mr.

McCracken began business on his own account, as a retail ironmonger, in premises situated in Charles Street, and carried it on until 1894, when he relinquished it. Since that time he has given most of his attention to public affairs. He has been a justice of the peace for four years. First elected to the Municipal Council in 1894, he has been re-elected twice, each time at the head of the pole, and filled the mayoral chair during 1896. Always on the side of progress and reform, he took an active part in the movement for having the city lighted with electricity, and in other ways has made his term of office noteworthy. While mayor he became a member of the North and West Direct Route Association, which was instrumental in having the track from Mole Creek to the West Coast opened up. In this, as in every other movement with which he identified himself, Mr. McCracken was an active and earnest worker, and contributed materially to the success of the association. He was elected one of the representatives from Launceston to the House of Assembly in March, 1900. He is also a member of the Launceston Tourists' Association, and, it may be added, lends his assistance to public

movements having for their object the welfare and advancement of the city.



W. H. CARL BURROWS & CO.

LAUNCESTON

MR. P. MCCRACKEN.

Mr. DAVID STORRER, Alderman of the Launceston City Council, Furniture Warehouseman and Undertaker,

St. John Street, Launceston, was born at West Tamar, near Launceston, in 1854, and educated at Chalmers Church Grammar School. He served six years' apprenticeship to the cabinet-making industry in Launceston, and worked seven years at his trade. In 1882 he started for himself, in Brisbane Street, but the expansion of business necessitating increased accommodation, he moved into St. John Street three years later, and opened as a furniture warehouseman and undertaker. In 1894 Mr. Storrer was elected an alderman of the City of Launceston, and was re-elected in 1898. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, district trustee of the M.U.I.O.O.F., and a district trustee of the Rechabites. Mr. Storrer is an elder of the Presbyterian Church, and in 1898 was a member of the Federal Assembly held in Sydney. He is chairman of the public works, health and abattoirs and sewerage committees of the Launceston City Council, and takes a deep interest in the welfare of the city. Mr. Storrer was married in 1882 to Miss Atkinson, of Campbell Town.

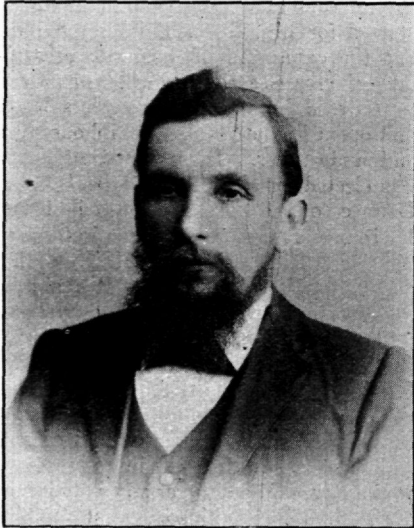
Mr. WALTER HY. FERRALL, ex-mayor of the City of Launceston,



S. SPURLING

INTERIOR OF CORPORATION BATHS.

first became a member of the Municipal Council in 1892, when he was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. Adye Douglas, successfully contesting the seat with a well-known



EDEN

SOCIETY STUDIOS

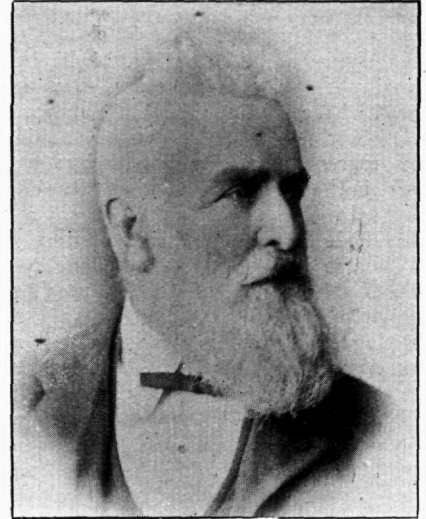
MR. D. STORRER.

ex-alderman and ex-mayor, Mr. B. Farrelly. Completing that term, Mr. Ferrall was re-elected in 1894, and on his return was elected by his brother aldermen mayor of the city. During that year the electric light works were in full progress, and on the 10th December, 1895—the anniversary of his

birth—Mr. Ferrall, as mayor, assisted in turning on the light for the first time. After filling the mayoral chair with general acceptance for one year, Mr. Ferrall retired from the council in 1897, and since then has not entered public life, although strongly urged to do so on several occasions. Mr. Ferrall takes great interest in agricultural matters, is a member of the executive committee of the Tasmanian Agricultural and Pastoral Society and of the Board of Agriculture for Launceston, of which he has also been chairman. In the matter of sport, Mr. Ferrall is a great devotee of bowling; he is chairman of the Launceston Bowling Club, and has been a member of the board of management for some years. He is a Mason, and has filled many important positions in that body; and is greatly interested in friendly societies, having been a member of the I.O.O.F., M.U., for over four years, and filled all the positions, both in lodge and district. He now holds the title of P.P.G.M. in that order. Born in Essex, England, on 10th December, 1845, Mr. Ferrall left the old country with his parents for Tasmania in 1855. His father died on the voyage out; but the family settled in Launceston. Some years later the subject of this sketch started business in company with his eldest brother, as butchers, taking over the well-known business premises of William Brown, Elizabeth Street. After some years of close attention and general personal supervision, a good business was the result. In the year 1868 W. H. Ferrall decided to withdraw from the partnership, and started on his own account in Charles Street. His business increased rapidly, and for many years he carried on the largest and most successful wholesale and retail butchering establishment in the city. In 1891 he decided to retire, and accordingly transferred his business to his son, Walter Thomas Ferrall, and Joseph Griffiths, who still carry it on.

Mr. PETER BARRETT, ex-M.H.A., ex-Mayor of Launceston, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1831, and served his apprenticeship to the engineering trade with John Sturgess, of Bowling Ironworks, near Bradford, Yorkshire. Coming to Tasmania in the year 1852, he almost immediately went over to Victoria, where he spent several years on the diggings at Bendigo, Ballarat, McIvor, and Beechworth. He then joined the Melbourne Water Works, acting as engineer at the Yan Yean for some time, and after that entered the service of the Launceston and Melbourne Steam Navigation Company, as engineer of the

steamer "Black Swan," remaining with them for a period of fourteen years, when the Company was amalgamated with the T.S.N. Company. He then commenced business in Launceston as a mineral



MR. P. BARRETT.

water manufacturer, which he carried on for many years, until retiring from active life. Mr. Barrett has always taken a great interest in politics, and represented North Launceston in the House of Assembly from July, 1886, till the general election in 1895, when he was defeated on the introduction of the Hare system of voting. He was a strong opponent of the Great Western Railway Bill. Mr. Barrett has always devoted great attention to mining, and has been for some



W. H. CARL BURROWS & CO.

LAUNCESTON

MR. W. H. FERRALL.



WHITELAW

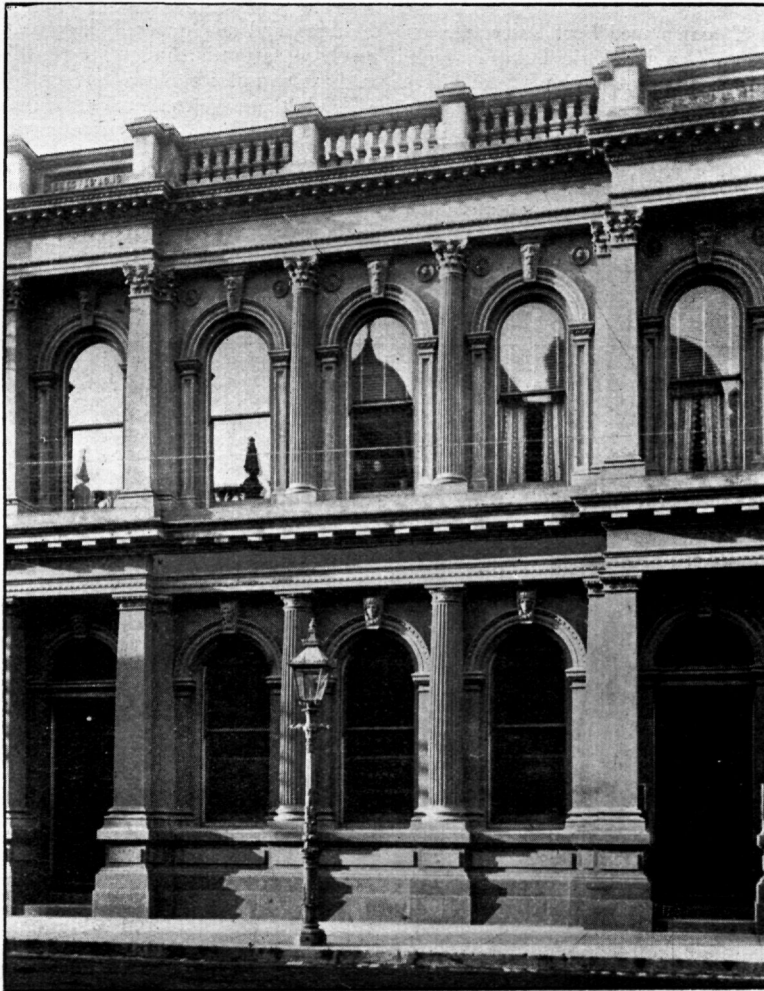
LAUNCESTON

MR. C. RusSEN.

years interested in mining fields all over the island. He was a member of the Launceston Municipal Council for eighteen years, and mayor for one year, and he was one of the aldermen to whom the city owes the magnificent

electric light it now possesses. The proposal to establish schools for technical education in the colony received his heartiest support, both in and out of Parliament, and he has been chairman of the Technical Education Board in

Launceston ever since its inception. Mr. Barrett is a magistrate for the territory, and a member of the Licensing Bench. He is a prominent Freemason, and is Past Grand Master of the Tasmanian Grand Lodge.



S. SPURLING

SAVINGS BANK, LAUNCESTON.

(See p. 74.)

MARINE BOARD OF LAUNCESTON.

THIS Board was established by an Act of Parliament passed in the first year of responsible government in the colony (1857), which Act provided for the appointment of five wardens, one of whom should be annually elected as master warden. The Board had jurisdiction from Cape Portland on the North-East Coast, to the forty-second degree of parallel on the West Coast, and one nautical league seaward. Ten years later (1867) the North-West Coast ports were put under separate local management; and the jurisdiction of this Board was somewhat limited in its extent, being then made (and has since continued) to extend from Cape Portland to Badger Head. In 1885 the members of the Board were increased to nine, being the Mayor of Launceston, the Collector of Customs, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and two members each of the Council and the Chamber, with two members appointed by the Governor-in-Council. By the Marine Board's Amendment Act 1889, a further change was made, the Board becoming an elective one, with the same number of members, chosen by the importers, exporters, and shipowners of the Port of Launceston.

The Board has various powers and duties, among which it has to fix and regulate the rates of wharfage, harbour dues, pilotage, towage, and other dues; to examine and certificate pilots, masters who shall be exempt from pilotage, masters in the coast and river trade, port engine drivers, and the masters and drivers of oil and electrically propelled launches; also to license porters, watermen, and boats. The Board, through its appointed officers, surveys the hulls, machinery, and equipment, and

grants certificates to all steam vessels and sailing vessels carrying passengers and cargo ; it determines deck and load-lines, and generally controls the shipping and navigation of the waters over which jurisdiction is given.

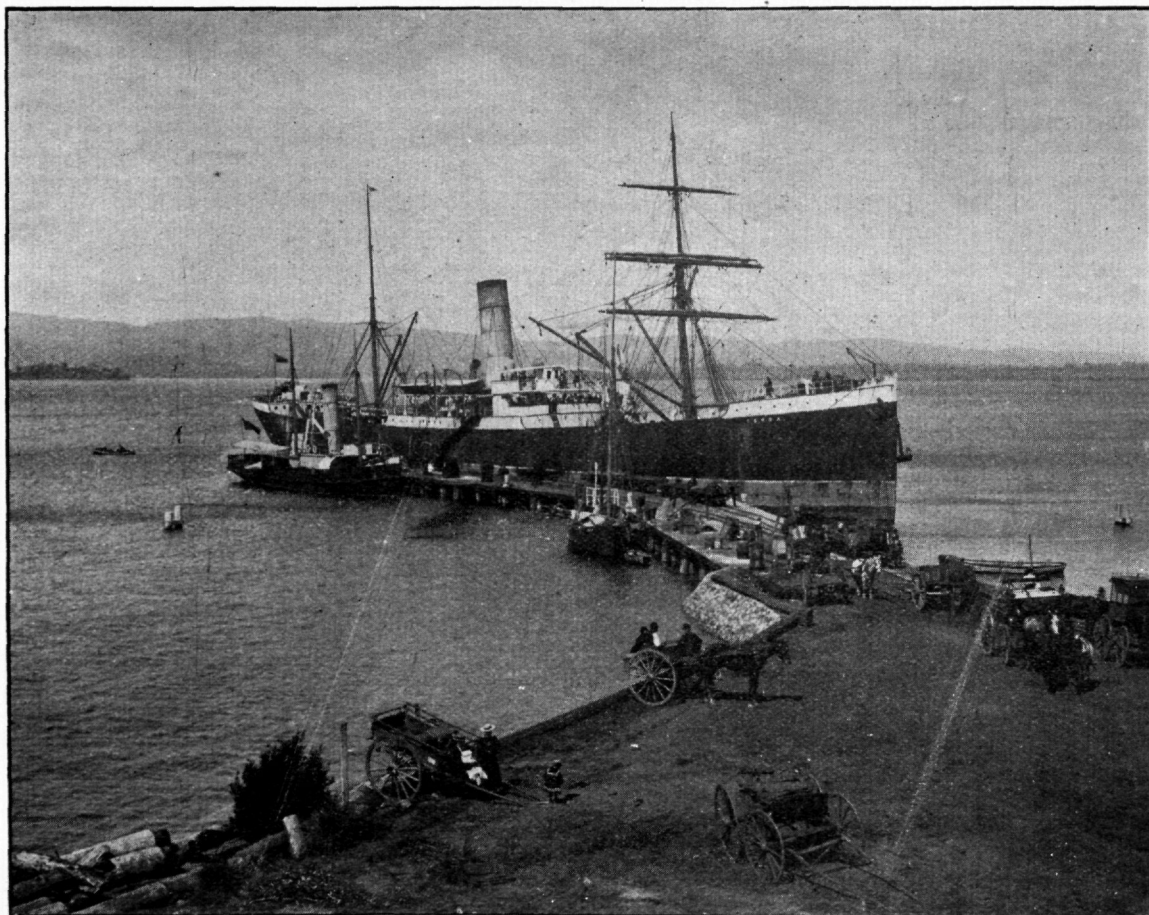
The Board requires reports to be furnished of all casualties, and holds preliminary enquiries into the cause of them.

The jetties, wharfs, and piers within the port, are all maintained by the Board ; and the water-way, from the Heads to town (upwards of forty miles), is carefully defined and marked by river lights, beacons, buoys, etc. In addition to the maintenance of eight river lights, which enable the navigation of the port at night-time, the Board, by its representatives on the Consolidated Board, takes an active part in matters relating to the many lighthouses which are maintained on the Tasmanian coast.

The entrance to the Tamar named Port Dalrymple, on old charts, and now generally known as the Port of Launceston, is marked by the lighthouse on Low Head, the light of which is revolving, attaining its greatest brilliancy at intervals of one minute. Its elevation is 146 feet, and it is visible from fifteen to seventeen miles in clear weather. A bell-buoy is placed at some distance off Lighthouse Point ; and about two miles inside the Heads there are two circular white towers exhibiting leading lights. With the aid of these, and the sailing directions issued by the Board, vessels any size may approach the port in any weather, and, entering, find safe anchorage in Lagoon Bay. The pilot station is at Low Head.

The River Tamar has been justly described as the highway to the colony, and is certainly the finest navigable stream in the Australian colonies. Nature has given a deep water channel for some twenty-five miles, and much has been done by the application of modern dredging plant, so that the upper reaches of the river are so improved that vessels drawing 21 and 22 feet now berth at the town pier on the same tide that they enter at the Heads.

In 1899 upwards of 41 per cent. of the Customs revenue of the colony was received at this port, and the volume of trade done is steadily increasing.



S. SPURLING, LAUNCESTON

BEAUTY POINT, TAMAR RIVER.

The Tamar is noted for the beauty of its scenery, and the weary voyager, after a bad night in the straits, finds new life and full recuperation offered to him in the run up to town ; he can revel in the broad stretches of placid water through which the steamer glides—the cultivated verdure coming to the very water's edge in some places, the ragged barren shores in others, the serene homeliness of farm-life as it is being passed, the majestic mountains rising tier above tier of forest in the distance, the pretty islands and the vantage-points from which every turn of the ship reveals to him some fresh charm, make him forget his woes of that nasty passage, and so instead of being bundled on shore at the end of his voyage a poor disorganised wite, he has managed to recover his equanimity, and in due time jauntily steps ashore with the happy consciousness of being "himself again."

The present wardens of the Marine Board of Launceston are—Messrs. Geo. Cragg (master warden), Robert Carter, Alexander Evans, Robert Gardner, Richard Green, Thomas Gunn, Robert J. Sadler, Lindsay Tulloch, and Eardley S. Wilmot. The officers of the Board are—Mr. Alfred Evershed (appointed in 1886), secretary; Captain J. J. Bradley (promoted to the office in 1890), captain and pilot; W. A. Clarke, master of the s.s. "Wyhed," and Messrs. C. J. Hutton, engineer, and W. H. Jolly, superintendent of works; with pilots Peter Mullay and William Moncur stationed at Low Head.



S. SPURLING, LAUNCESTON

WHARFS, LAUNCESTON.

Mr. GEORGE CRAGG, Master Warden of the Marine Board of Launceston, was born in Dunedin, New Zealand, in 1865, and educated at schools in Victoria. On completing his studies he entered the employ of a shipping company, and after remaining there some years he joined the firm of Messrs. J. H. Clough and Co., wool-brokers, which proprietary subsequently merged into the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, with a branch in Launceston. Mr. Cragg was retained in the service of the new company, and when the business was finally taken over by the Tasmanian Woolgrowers' Agency Company, he was after a time appointed manager, and has held the position ever since. He was elected a member of the Launceston Marine Board some four years ago, and in 1899 was appointed to preside over the deliberations of that



MR. G. CRAGG.

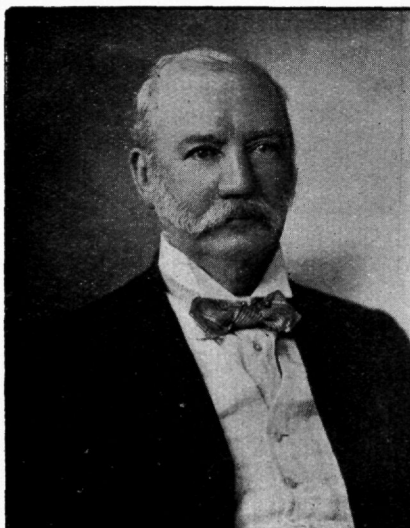
body. He takes an active interest in the Chamber of Commerce and in Masonry, being a member of the Lodge of Hope, T.C. He has also in the past taken a prominent part in athletics, but principally in aquatic matters.

Mr. ROBERT CARTER, ex-Master Warden of the Launceston Marine Board, was born in London in 1829, and is the only son of the late Mr. William Carter, M.L.C., and first mayor of Hobart. He was educated at the Queen's School, Hobart, and on the completion of his education, at the age of sixteen, entered the chief police magistrate's department as a clerk, and remained there for four years. Attracted by the reports of the gold discoveries in California, he left Hobart for the Golden Gate in 1849, and went in for mining in the southern part of California until 1852, when he returned to Hobart. He

was not long at home, however, starting off for the Victorian goldfields the same year, and continuing on them until 1859. He was on the Ballarat diggings for four years, and was there during the Eureka Stockade riots. Coming back to Tasmania in 1860, he went storekeeping at Fingal, and carried on the business until 1880, when he went to Launceston and established himself in business as a mining agent. Always displaying an active and intelligent interest in public affairs, Mr. Carter has filled various important public positions. He was warden of the Municipality of Fingal for three years, an alderman of the Launceston Municipal Council for six years, and was mayor in 1887, and he has for ten years been a member of the Launceston Marine Board, filling the master warden's chair for the past two years.

Mr. ROBERT GARDNER, Merchant, corner St. John and William Streets, Launceston (Bankers, National Bank of Tasmania; Telephone No. 79), was born in Bannockburn, Stirlingshire, Scotland, in 1840, and came to Victoria when a boy. In 1869 he was induced to settle in Tasmania, and leased Flinders Island, in Bass Strait, where

he went in for sheep-breeding. He then went to Launceston, and commenced business as a wool and leather merchant. At the present time he is connected with some of these large establishments in the city, besides having a pecuniary



WHITELAW

LAUNCESTON

MR. R. CARTER.

interest in many of the local boot shops. He has been singularly successful in business, and for years has been one of the largest exporters from the port of Launceston. Mr. Gardner has been associated with the National Bank of Tasmania since its inception, and is chairman of the board of directors. He has been a warden of the Launceston Marine Board for some years, and, although not taking a very active interest in politics, he does much in a quiet way to advance the welfare of the city. He possesses a very large amount of property, and is interested in several good mining ventures. Mr. Gardner is one of the local directors of the South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

Mr. LINDSAY TULLOCH, J.P., Launceston, Consular Agent for the United States of America for the Northern District of Tasmania, is a son of the late Captain James Tulloch, who came to Launceston early in the fifties. The subject of this sketch was born in Launceston, and educated in Melbourne, Victoria, where, after leaving school, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. Returning to his native city in 1873, Mr.



S. SPURLING, LAUNCESTON

WHARFS, LAUNCESTON.



S. SPURLING, LAUNCESTON

WHARFS, LAUNCESTON.

Tulloch was for some years in a mercantile house, and in 1878 joined his brother, the late C. G. Tulloch, in establishing the well-known firm of merchants, Lindsay Tulloch and Co. Mr. Tulloch has for the past nine years officiated as a member of the Marine

Board of Launceston, and has always taken an active interest in the welfare of that body. He has been instrumental in developing the mining industry of Tasmania, and has been actively engaged in many mining enterprises. He is a director of the Mount Lyell Railway

and Mining Company, Limited, also a director of the Western Silver Mining Company, besides being connected with many other mining ventures of less importance. He is also a local director of the South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company.



THE FALK STUDIOS

MR. L. TULLOCH.

MELBOURNE



WHITELAW

CAPT. J. J. BRADLEY.

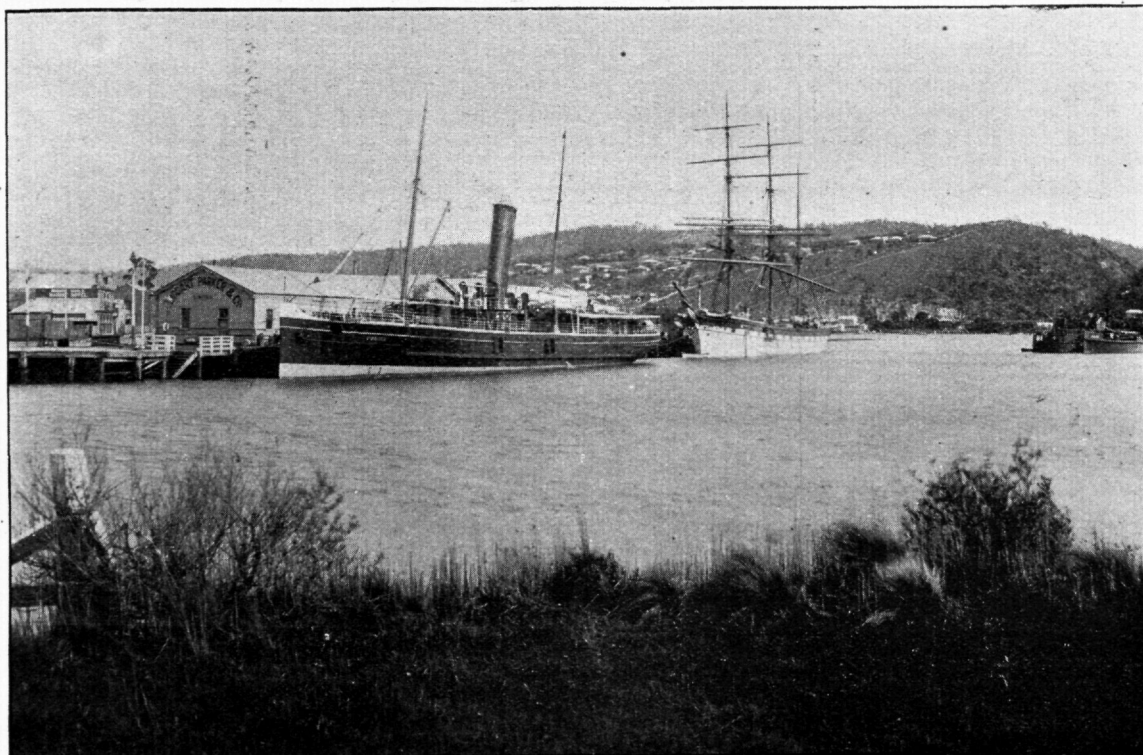
LAUNCESTON.

**MR. A. EVERSHED,**
Secretary Marine Board, Launceston.

Captain JOHN JAS. BRADLEY, Harbour Master, Launceston, is a native of George Town, served his time out of the port, and relinquished the mastership of the brig "Mary Ann" in order to enter the service as junior pilot, in 1877. In course of time he was promised the

post of senior pilot in charge of the station at Low Head, and after three years there he was promoted to his present situation, which he has filled for the past ten years. Captain Bradley is also adjuster of compasses, and local line officer and examiner for local certificates

under the board, besides which he is master of the Government launch, and does all the marine surveying. There are seven river lighthouses under his control, together with over a hundred buoys and beacons.



S. SPURLING, LAUNCESTON

WHARFS, LAUNCESTON.

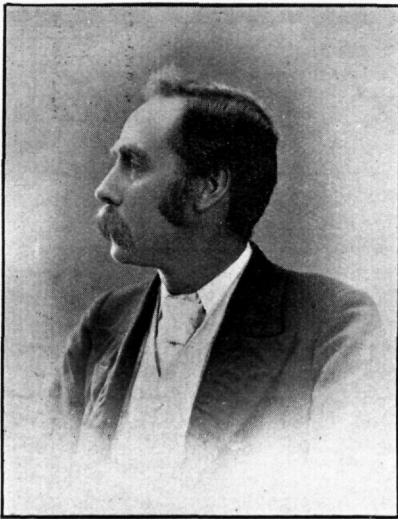
PROFESSIONAL.

ROBERT WILLIAM MURPHY, L.S.A., London, 1872; L.R.C.P., Edin., 1872; M.R.C.S., England, 1873. "Morton House," 190 Charles Street, Launceston. Bankers, National Bank of Tasmania. Telephone No. 82. Dr. Murphy was born in Launceston in 1848, and educated at the Hutchins School, Hobart. After completing a sound scholastic training, he was associated as a pupil with the late Dr. Doughty, an old identity, and with whom he qualified as a chemist and druggist, passing the Court of Examiners in 1865. Two years later he went to London and passed his matriculation examination before the College of Surgeons. Almost immediately after this he entered Guy's Hospital as a student, and had a most successful career. He passed with honours as a physician, surgeon, and apothecary, and at the end of four years was appointed house surgeon to the Infirmary at New-

castle-on-Tyne, a position he held for eighteen months. At the expiration of that time Dr. Murphy was cabled for to take the duties of house surgeon to the Launceston General Hospital, an office he held with credit to himself and all concerned for two years. On the retirement of the late Dr. Miller, he was given the appointment of surgeon-superintendent of the same institution, and had combined with it the duties of surgeon to the Launceston Gaol and Invalid Depot. These positions were held for five years, when the hospital authorities accepted the services of honoraries, and Dr. Murphy went into private practice, at which he has been most successful. He is medical officer of health of the City of Launceston. He belongs to the Hibernian Society, and is medical officer of that body and of the Foresters. Dr. Murphy was married in London, and has a family of five children, one of whom is studying at the Edinburgh University.

CHARLES PARKER, M.B., C.M., Edin., 159 St. John Street, Launceston. Bankers, Bank of Australasia. Telephone 65. Dr. Parker was born in Launceston in 1868, and educated at the local Grammar School. After completing his scholastic training, he studied for twelve months at the Launceston General Hospital, and then went to the Edinburgh University, where after four years' study he took his degrees, and was appointed superintendent of the Midlothian Asylum. Dr. Parker was then engaged for some time as house surgeon to the Liverpool Children's Hospital, and in a like capacity at St. Thomas'. A vacancy occurring, he was appointed house surgeon to the Launceston Hospital, of which institution he was subsequently medical superintendent for three years. Dr. Parker commenced in private practice some time ago, and has established a large connection.

Mr. CHARLES JAMES PIKE, M.B. and B.S. London, Cameron Street, Launceston. Bankers, National Bank of Tasmania. Telephone No. 86. Dr. Pike was born in Hobart



LOUIS KONRAD

LAUNCESTON

DR. C. J. PIKE.

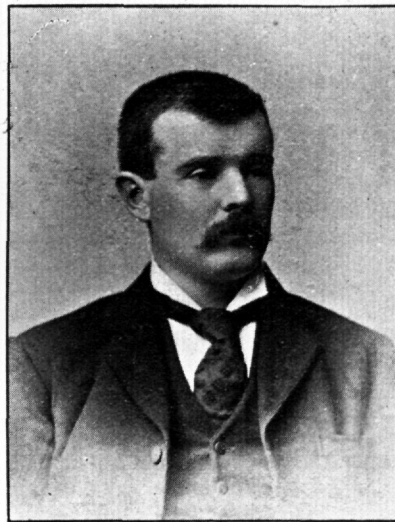
in 1856, and educated at the City and High Schools. He obtained the Gilchrist Scholarship, Hobart, and an Entrance Exhibition at the University College, London, and he remained there six years. Dr. Pike qualified in 1881, and got his degrees in the following year. After gaining further experience in the London hospitals, he returned to Tasmania, and in 1883 purchased Dr. Caffyn's practice in Launceston. He is honorary physician and surgeon of the Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and the Launceston General Hospital, and is medical adviser to fourteen friendly societies. He is treasurer of the Tasmanian Turf Club, and has been president of the Northern Tasmanian Junior Cricket Association for a great number of years. Dr. Pike was married to a daughter of the late Mr. Fletcher, of Maria Island, situated on the East Coast of Tasmania.

Mr. LOUIS S. HOLMES, L.R.C.S. Edin., Charles Street, Launceston, was born in the Western district of Victoria in 1860, and educated in Victoria and in Scotland. He proceeded to the old country in 1885, and, after taking his degree at Edinburgh, returned to Victoria two years later, and started practice on the North-East Coast of this colony. After remaining there several months, he removed to Launceston, where he started in practice with Dr.

W. R. Stuart, now of Latrobe, and remained with him for a period of two years, at the end of which time the partnership was dissolved. Dr. Holmes has since then continued practising in Launceston. He is Government Health Officer of the Port of Launceston; captain commanding the local Medical Corps of the Defence Force; consulting surgeon and physician to the Launceston General Hospital, and health officer for the police district of Selby. He was married in 1888 to Miss Newton, of Victoria, and has issue one son and one daughter.

PHILIP DOUGLAS SMITH, M.B., C.M. Edin., 1894, 24 Brisbane Street, Launceston. Bankers, Bank of Australasia. Telephone 202. Dr. Smith was born at Wynyard, on the North-West Coast of Tasmania, and educated at the Launceston Church Grammar School and the Edinburgh University, where he qualified. Dr. Smith was for some time house surgeon at the Hahnemann Hospital, Liverpool, and after leaving there he was engaged in private practice at Rochdale. He then went to Launceston and started privately as a homœopath. He was married in Launceston just prior to leaving for England.

Mr. JOHN THOMAS WILSON, M.B. and C.M. Edin. 1891, Cameron Street, Launceston, is a native of



LOUIS KONRAD

LAUNCESTON

MR. J. T. WILSON.

Westbury, Tasmania, born in 1868, and was educated at the Church of England Grammar School, Launceston, where he took all the scholarships given by the

Council of Education, including the Tasmanian Scholarship. He went to Edinburgh in 1887, and pursued his medical studies at the "Modern Athens" with marked success, gaining several medals, and passing his final examination with honours. He afterwards practised in Orkney for about two years, and then returned to Tasmania in 1893. Immediately entering upon private practice in Launceston, he has been successful in building up a connection which is assuming large proportions. Dr. Wilson was in 1896 appointed officer of health to the City of Launceston, a position he still holds, and he is a member of the honorary medical staff of the Queen Victoria Hospital for Women. He is a member of the committee of the Tasmanian Turf Club, a member of the committee of the Northern Tasmanian Cricket Association of Launceston, and takes a general interest in every progressive movement connected with his native land.

Mr. ARTHUR LUCADOUWELLS, M.B.D.A. London, Dental Surgeon, Launceston, was born at Worcester, England, in 1852, and was educated there at the Queen Elizabeth Grammar School, where he passed the examination necessary to enable him to become a foundation scholar, and secured the Queen's scholarship, wearing the blue tassel, a unique scholastic distinction, for two years. In 1870 Mr. Wells entered upon the study of medicine at the Royal Infirmary, Bristol, selecting dental surgery as a special branch. Subsequently he proceeded to London, and after graduating at the London Dental School, was in 1879 registered by the General Medical Council, London, as a duly qualified dental surgeon. For two years he held the appointment of house surgeon to the Oral Institution, for the treatment of diseases and deformities of the mouth in children, and then commenced the practice of his profession at Princes Square, Bristol. Leaving here he succeeded in building up a lucrative practice in his native city of Worcester, and was elected as a member of the British Dental Association. He acted also as dental surgeon to the Dental Hospital, to the Cathedral College for the Blind, and the Children's Dental Institution, Worcester. In 1873 Mr. Lucadou-Wells married a daughter of Mr. William Jukes Steward, of Ludlow, Shropshire. Failing health, consequent upon overwork, was the cause of his coming to Tasmania, which he did with his wife and three children in 1880. Since, in Launceston, he has established a large practice; he is a

member of the Odontological Society of Victoria; he has been the active means of establishing the dental department of the Launceston Hospital, and in getting the Dentists' Act passed in 1884; he is



DUVAL & CO. LAUNCESTON
Mr. A. LUCADOU-WELLS.

dentist also to the Industrial School, a member of the Dental Board of Examiners, lecturer on dental anatomy and physiology to the Launceston Hospital School of Dentistry, and hon. dental surgeon to the General Hospital. Both Mr. Wells' eldest sons have embraced their father's profession.

Mr. JAMES BELLORD WALDRON, Solicitor, Launceston, was born in the City of Launceston, Tasmania, on the 13th September, 1844, his father, the late Mr. John Waldron, being at that time a large dealer and exporter of flour and other produce. In those days postal communication was in a rather crude condition; electric telegraphy had not reached the colony, nor were steamships employed in shipping—the trade with the neighbouring colonies was done by means of small sailing vessels. A trip to Port Phillip (Victoria) or Port Jackson (Sydney) often occupied several weeks. Much therefore depended for success in trade upon personal tact and energy. His father made many night journeys in order to get early intimation of market operations. He thus became possessed of some means at the time of the birth of the subject of this notice, and after successively carrying on other businesses died in 1859, fairly well off. Mr. J. B. Waldron received his early education at the hands of the late Mr. William Fowler Wathen (the recently

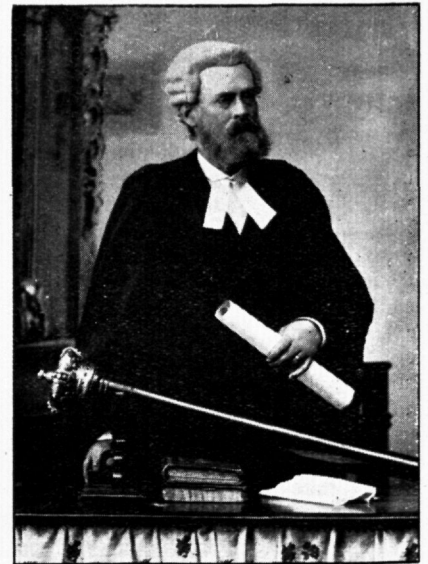
deceased and well-respected secretary of the Launceston Mechanics' Institute). The remainder of his education, from the age of nine, was obtained at the Launceston Church Grammar School, then conducted by its first headmaster, the Rev. Henry Plow Kane, M.A. Mr. Kane had a penchant for adorning the walls of the large schoolroom with "bodies terrestrial," and the ceiling with "bodies celestial"; and Mr. Waldron entered whilst the concluding portion of this work was being carried out by the senior scholars under the superintendence of the principal. He looks back upon his student days at the Grammar School with great love and reverence, and freely acknowledges that he owes much of his success in life to the good foundation he received at that establishment, enabling



W. H. CARL BURROWS & CO. LAUNCESTON
Mr. J. B. WALDRON.

him in after years to improve his educational attainments. He has shown his loyalty to his *alma mater* by placing his four sons at the same school. On finishing his school studies, Mr. Waldron was articled to Mr. Robert Byron Miller, a leading barrister of the Northern Bar at that time, now the Hon. R. B. Miller, Q.C. Mr. Miller accepted office as Attorney-General a few years after, and Mr. Waldron completed his term with Mr. Alfred Green (Miller and Green), solicitor, George Street, Launceston. He was admitted as a barrister, attorney, solicitor, and proctor of the Supreme Court by late Chief Justice Sir Valentine Fleming, on 28th January, 1870, two out of the three of his examiners being afterwards raised to the Bench, viz., Sir Lambert Dobson (now deceased), and Mr. Justice Adams, then respectively

Attorney and Solicitor-General. After some little journalistic experience in connection with the *Launceston Examiner* newspaper, Mr. Waldron commenced his professional career in York Street, and soon was fortunate enough to secure a good court and chamber practice. About ten years later he erected the block of buildings in George Street, consisting of four shops and an office, the latter of which he still occupies. Possessed of unusual energy and unswerving perseverance he raised his practice to one of the largest in the city. He has speculative tendencies in a large degree, and is seldom wrong in his judgment. One of the foremost owners of property in the city; he also has real estate in many other parts of the colony. He has supported mining for twenty-five years past, and, besides being interested in other mines, is amongst the largest shareholders in the Tasmanian Gold Mining and Quartz Crushing Company, Registered, and the Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Company. His principal characteristics are a steadfast adherence to whatever he takes in hand, and an uncontrollable aptitude in looking ahead at the probable outcome of his engagements—withal quick in decision, original, and self-reliant. About the year 1886 a few



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Mr. J. B. WALDRON,
Speaker Launceston Parliamentary
Debating Society.

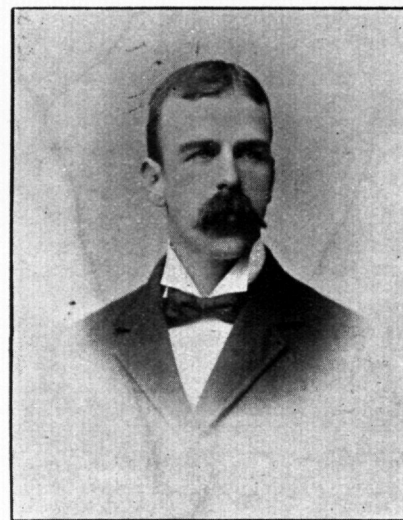
gentlemen met together at the instance of Mr. Alexander Kirkland (lately deceased), and formed the Launceston Parliamentary Debating Society; Mr.

Kirkland was appointed Clerk of the House, and they selected Mr. Waldron for the office of Speaker. A deputation waited upon him and he accepted the position. On entering upon his duties he soon succeeded in exhibiting a peculiar aptitude for the office. Possessed of a pleasing voice and manner, dignified and firm in his bearing, yet with celerity observing where judicious forbearance is advisable, he gained the esteem and respect of all. With the exception of two intervening years, he has held the important office during the past fourteen years. He has always been particularly conciliatory and helpful to young members, and many of our foremost speakers owe much to his encouragement and assistance. Under his guidance the institution grew to be far in advance of any similar institution in the colony; and at the present time, there being upwards of seventy members on the roll, he has the felicity of presiding over a larger body of politicians than the two Houses of Legislature put together. Some five years since the members presented him with a handsome mace; and, be-wigged and be-gowned, he weekly sits with that "bauble" on the table in front of him. Taking such a deep interest in politics, it is not surprising that for many years past he has been asked to enter Parliament; but he has always declined, preferring to assist as a "member maker" in preference to being a member himself. There is, however, a likelihood that at the forthcoming initial Federal elections he may be a candidate for one of the seats in the House of Representatives. The Parliamentary Debating Society has had an important influence in Northern Tasmania, shaping to a large extent the political education of the people, as, besides the hundreds of members who have passed in and out of it during its fourteen years' existence, the public have largely availed themselves of the privilege of free admission to listen to the debates. A high tone characterises the discussions, which are limited to precisely the same measure of subjects as those dealt with in the Parliament of the country. The standing rules and form of procedure of the House of Assembly are followed, Governor's speeches, financial statements, lands and works statements and proposals are prepared by the ministers for the time being in office (quite independent, and generally before the publication of the public or official documents), and are discussed with ability admittedly equal to the debates in the real Parliament. The following gentlemen have passed through the institution and have become members of the Legislature of Tasmania:—Hon. Robert Steel Scott,

M.L.C. for South Esk; Mr. Samuel John Sutton, M.H.A. for Launceston (now retired); Mr. Wm. J. McWilliams, M.H.A. for Ringarooma, proprietor of the *Tasmanian News*, published at Hobart (now retired); Mr. George Crisby Gilmore, M.H.A. for George Town (now retired and holding the appointment of Commissioner of Courts at Queenstown, etc.); Mr. Allen McDonald, M.H.A. for Launceston (deceased); Mr. Ronald Whiteford Smith, M.H.A. for Launceston, editor of the *Tasmanian News*, Hobart (retired); Mr. Alexander R. Fowler, M.H.A. for Launceston; Mr. Robert James Sadler, M.H.A. for Launceston, and a former mayor of the city; Mr. Peter McCracken, M.H.A. for Launceston, and a former mayor of the city; and Mr. Carmichael Lyne, M.H.A. for Ringarooma, a brother of Sir William Lyne, premier of New South Wales. Mr. Waldron has occupied leading positions in other institutions, including president of the City Football Club for several years. He is chairman of directors of the Hercules Gold and Silver Mining Company, No Liability, one of the foremost sulphide, gold, silver, and copper properties on the West Coast, and fully referred to in another part of this work. He is well read, a good conversationalist, a frequent contributor to the Press, and a facile shorthand writer. His family consists of four sons and four daughters, and his private residence is "The Hollies," High Street. His eldest son is a Tasmanian scholar; M.A. of the University of Oxford; barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple, England; is in practice at Hobart, and acts as his father's agent. Interviewed on one occasion, and asked to what he attributed his success, he said mainly to the absence of the feeling of pride in his heart: he esteemed all people as equal, but divided by circumstances into two classes—the lucky and the luckless. This led him to continually bear in mind the scriptural admonition, "Though the Lord be high, yet hath he respect unto the lowly; but the proud he knoweth afar off."

Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM MARTIN, V.D. (Messrs. Martin and Hobkirk, Solicitors, Patterson Street, Launceston), is a native of Westbury, Tasmania, and is the fourth son of the late Captain Edward Martin, of the Indian Army. Born in 1856, he was educated at the Launceston Church Grammar School and the Geelong Grammar School. On completing a rigid scholastic training, he was articled to Messrs. Ritchie and Parker, solicitors, of Launceston, and Messrs. Roberts and

Allport, of Hobart. Lieutenant-Colonel Martin was admitted to the Bar in April, 1879, and managed the Hon. F. W. Grubb's business for two or three years, when he joined his present partner, Mr. Hobkirk, and purchased Mr. Grubb's practice. As a member of the Tasmanian Defence Force, Lieutenant-Colonel Martin shows a record which might well be emulated. He joined the infantry force at Launceston in May, 1878, and served for over twelve months as a private. In July, 1879, he was appointed lieutenant. He was next made adjutant, and, in 1883, captain; he was promoted to major commanding in July, 1887, and lieutenant-colonel in June, 1897. In the same year he was—on the reorganisation of the infantry taking place—gazetted to the command of the 2nd Battalion of the Tasmanian Infantry Regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Martin obtained the long-service medal, in 1898, for a twenty years' unbroken record of service, and was awarded V.D. honours in 1899; and now commands the forces in Launceston, in addition to his duties as officer commanding the 2nd Battalion. In years gone by he was a prominent cricketer and footballer, and frequently represented the colony at intercolonial cricket matches. Lieutenant-Colonel Martin was married, in 1879, to Miss Kate Weedon, a daughter of the late Mr. C. J. Weedon, of Launceston, and has a family of one son and two daughters. His photo. appears on page 60 of this volume.



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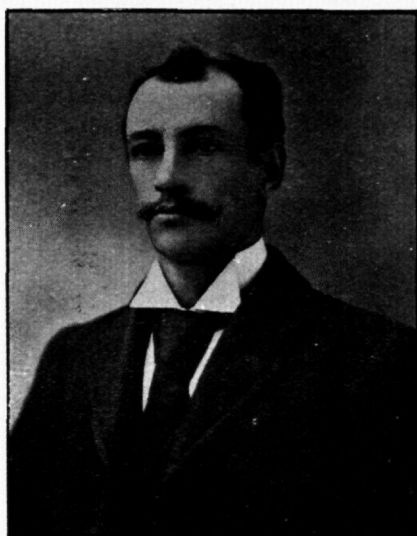
HOBART

MR. E. MURNANE.

Mr. EDWARD MURNANE, Barrister and Solicitor, 70 St. John Street, Launceston, was born at Longford in 1866, and is the third son of

Mr. Edward Murnane, an old and respected resident of that district. After receiving his scholastic training at Longford and Launceston, Mr. Murnane was engaged in the Education Department for some three years, when he decided to follow the legal profession, and became articled to Mr. J. B. Waldron, of Launceston. After serving his indentures he was enrolled as a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of Tasmania, in July, 1895, and in the following month admitted to the Bar. He immediately started practising on his own account, and amongst other business he controls is that of solicitor to the Water Trust of Longford.

Mr. DAVID COCKER, jun., Barrister, etc., St. John Street, Launceston, is a native of that city, and was born in 1870. He is a son of Mr. David Cocker, of West Devonport, and was educated at the Launceston High School, where he studied for and subsequently passed the A.A. degree. He was articled to the well-known equity and conveyancing lawyer, Mr. W. A. B. Birchall, of Launceston, and after passing his examination was admitted to the Bar in 1892, and began practice in that year. He has built up a splendid connection both in Launceston and on the North-West Coast. Among the important cases handled by Mr. Cocker was that of *Bird v. Bull and Brothers*, in equity, heard before the full court for two days;



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LAUNCESTON

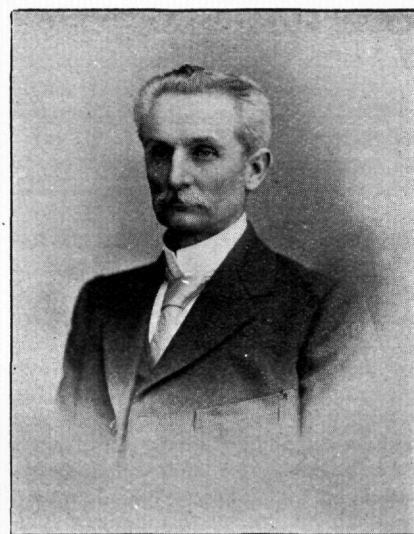
MR. D. COCKER, JUN.

the Bench being then occupied by the late Sir Lambert Dobson, the present Chief Justice, Mr. J. S. Dodds, and Mr. R. P. Adams. Mr. Cocker had the

case in hand for the plaintiff, Thomas Bird, for nearly two years before it was finally concluded. This case had some extraordinary features, and bristled with legal points. The plaintiff sought to recover from the defendants—the trustees of the will of the late Mr. Bull—the payment of forty years' back rents in respect of a certain property situate in Launceston. In 1851 this property had been assigned to one David Howie as a trustee for Bull's infant daughter Ellen, who afterwards became the wife of the plaintiff. In the year following the trustee Howie transferred the property to Mr. Bull, who received the rents thereof till his death in 1891, when it was found that he had devised the property to another daughter, Mrs. Cleaver; the plaintiff's wife having predeceased her father, Mr. Bull, in 1881. Up till Mr. Bull's death no grant from the Crown had been procured in respect of the property, but in 1891 the plaintiff applied to the Supreme Court for a grant, which was allowed, and the object of his suit was to recover all the rents of the property from 1851 till Bull's death in 1891. During the course of the arguments in this case some very interesting and important points were raised as to trust, laches, statutes of limitation, enforcement of trusts in respect of ungranted land, and the construction of the deed of trust made in 1851; but eventually the court decreed payment of £400, which Mr. Cocker agreed to accept as back rents, in order to save the extra expense of taking accounts in equity of the rents received over a period of forty years. The costs were allowed on the higher scale. Mr. Cocker was complimented on the very thorough manner in which he as solicitor in this suit had worked up his case, and the care bestowed on the selection of authorities to support his contentions.

The Hon. FREDERICK WM. GRUBB, "Hatherley," Launceston, is the eldest son of the late Hon. William Dawson Grubb, and was born in Launceston in 1844. Educated at Horton College, Ross, under Mr. Melville, Mr. Fox, and the Rev. Fidian, he was on leaving school articled to his father for a period of five years, the last eighteen months of which were served with Messrs. Allport, Roberts, and Allport, of Hobart. He then joined his father in practice at Launceston, and subsequently carried on the business himself until about eighteen years ago, when he disposed of it to Messrs. Martin and Hobkirk. On his father's death, in February, 1879, Mr. Grubb succeeded

him as a member of the Legislative Council, being returned unopposed for the Tamar seat on 6th March, 1879. Mr. Grubb has continued a member of the Upper Chamber ever since, having



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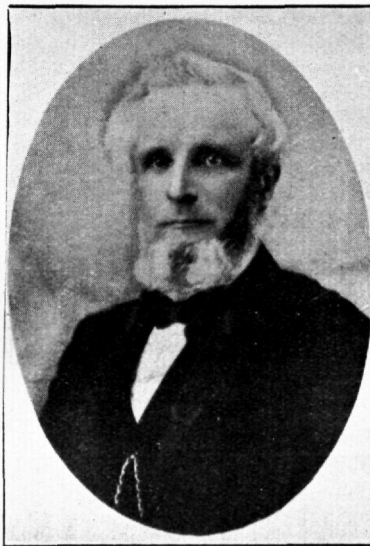
HON. F. W. GRUBB.

represented the Meander electorate since 12th February, 1881. During his parliamentary career of over twenty years he has been essentially a "safe" member, always regular and assiduous in the performance of his duties, and as a speaker effective and forceful, though devoid of those gifts of oratory which are very often but a cloak to conceal weakness of argument and lack of sincerity. Mr. Grubb has taken a full share in the debates on all the leading questions which have affected the country during the period named, and has shown himself to be both a staunch friend and a most determined opponent. When the question of payment of members was first proposed, he fought against it with a whole-heartedness that deserved though it did not command success. He was one of the "stonewallers" against the measure who sat up all night so as to postpone the division until two absent members could be in their places to record their votes. They gained their point; but in spite of this the Bill was ultimately passed, and thus was imposed another burden on the consolidated revenue, which the colony at that time could ill afford to bear, and which Mr. Grubb and others who are opposed to the principle considered unnecessary and altogether pernicious. In 1880 Mr. Grubb left the colony on a visit to Europe, accompanied by his wife, the object being mainly pleasure, though of

course no opportunity was lost of acquiring experience and information that would be of value to his native land. The route was *via* Galle, Bombay, Poonah, Port Said, Cairo (where he stayed a month), Alexandria, and thence to Brindisi, whence visits were paid to all the principal cities of Italy. On leaving Italy the route was taken by way of Paris, where a fortnight was spent, and England was reached in May. Almost immediately on arrival there Mr. Grubb was attacked by typhoid fever, and was laid up for many weeks, but he ultimately recovered, and returned to Tasmania in December of the same year. In 1890 he paid another visit to Europe, but returned again after an absence of only five months so as to be present at the opening of Parliament. In many directions besides serving his constituents faithfully and well in Parliament, Mr. Grubb has proved himself a public-spirited citizen. He has also taken a very keen interest in mining, and has had the good fortune to be a director of the famous Tasmania gold mine, Beaconsfield, ever since the formation of the company. He is also a director of the Western silver mine, Zeehan, perhaps the richest of its kind in the colony. Mr. Grubb also takes considerable interest in farming pursuits, and his "Bengeo" estate, situated in the district of Deloraine, on which stud sheep-breeding is carried on, is all first-class agricultural land. "Bengeo" is now managed by his only son, Mr. Percival Beaumont Grubb. "Hatherley," the town residence of Mr. Grubb, is situated in High Street, Launceston. Mr. Grubb has been twice married, firstly to Miss Archer, daughter of the late Mr. Edward Archer, of "Northbury," Longford, by whom he had issue one son and one daughter; and secondly to Miss I. M. Archer, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Archer, the well-known squire of "Panshanger," Longford, by whom he has had one daughter.

The late Hon. WILLIAM DAWSON GRUBB was a native of London, and came to Tasmania with the late Mr. Henry Reid when only seventeen years of age. Some years later he returned to England, where he studied for the legal profession, passing all the examinations necessary to qualify for practice, and where he also married Miss Marianne Beaumont, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Beaumont, of "Molgreen House," Huddersfield, by whom he had issue three sons—Frederick William, Charles Beaumont Barnet, and

William Crookes—and two daughters—the late Mrs. G. T. Heywood, of "Tamarleigh," Newnham, and Mrs. Gibson, of "Scone," Perth. These are the sole representatives of his family in Tasmania. After his marriage the



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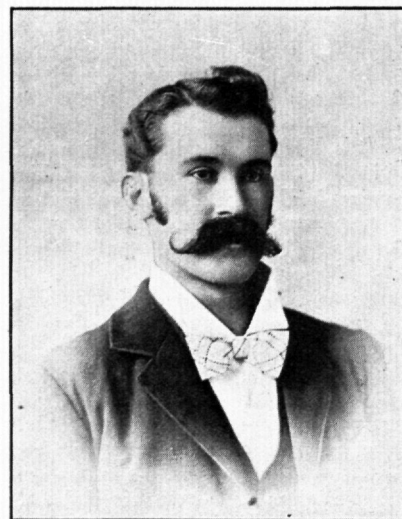
LATE HON. W. D. GRUBB.

HOBART

late Mr. Grubb returned to this colony, and taking up his residence in Launceston, practised his profession there for many years, building up a most successful business. Being a man of great energy, and possessing a keen insight into the latent possibilities of development in the colony, he took up agricultural pursuits in addition to his profession. Later on he invested large sums in the timber trade, becoming one of the earliest sawmill proprietors in the north. As soon as ever the mining ventures of the colony commenced, he was immediately at the front in all legitimate enterprise, and invested heavily, and with singular good judgment and success. His crowning effort in this direction was the purchase for £5000 and a tenth paid-up interest of the now celebrated Tasmania gold mine, when it had been offered to and rejected by prominent speculators in this and the other colonies. The mine has subsequently paid £712,071 in dividends. He was a model of well-balanced enterprise and caution in mining matters, and never sold a share in his life. While putting the energy and push of several ordinary men into business matters, he was equally active and sagacious in political and general public life. For many years he represented the electorate of Tamar in the Legislative Council, enjoying the fullest confidence of his

constituents. By his death the colony lost one of its most valued men.

Mr. A. HAROLD MASTERS, Architect and Electrician, A.M.P. Chambers, Cameron Street, Launceston. Bankers, Commercial Bank of Tasmania. Telephone 121. Mr. Masters arrived in Tasmania from Victoria, and was at once engaged by Messrs. J. and T. Gunn, builders, as draftsman and electrician, which position he held for a period of six years, after which he started the present business about two years ago. Among the work done by Mr. Masters may be mentioned the softgoods warehouse of Messrs. P. and O. Fysh, Charles Street; the Catholic Apostolic Church, Margaret Street; and several private residences, including one for Mr. Jas. Beck, Trevallyn, and one for Mr. W. R. Ralph, Elphin Road. Mr. Masters has also been lecturer on electricity to the Technical School, Launceston, for the past three years, Mr. W. Corin having been in that position previously. Mr. Masters also holds a certificate from the Council for carrying out private lighting in connection with the Council's installation. He is a member of the Northern Tasmanian Camera Club, and devotes a lot of his spare time to photography and to investigations in connection with the X rays, being one of the first to introduce the latter to the notice of the Launceston public. He has also had a good deal



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LAUNCESTON

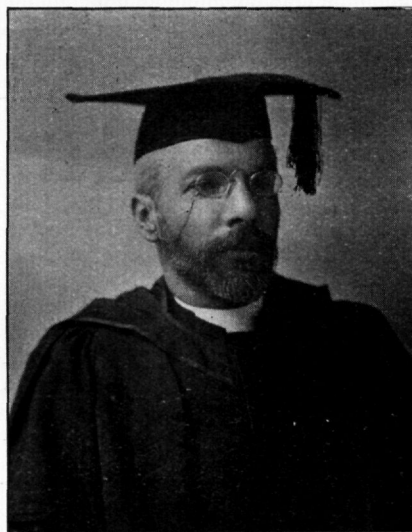
MR. A. H. MASTERS.

to do with the early experiments with wireless telegraphy, and was the first in Tasmania to carry on communication by this means.

EDUCATIONAL.

The LAUNCESTON LADIES' COLLEGE is a building which, no matter what use it might be put to, would be regarded as an ornament to any town. It was founded in the year 1886 by the Methodist Church of Tasmania, under whose government it still remains, for the purpose of securing a high class education for girls under religious care. As a guarantee of its character, the president and headmaster is a Wesleyan minister. The college is, however, not sectarian, but claims as its aim the giving of a high-class education on a religious basis. A more ideal spot for such an institution could scarcely be imagined. It is about a mile and a quarter from the centre of Launceston, and occupies a pleasant suburban position on the Elphin Road. All requirements for a modern education have been provided. Marked attention has been devoted to space, ventilation and drainage. The building, which is surrounded on all sides by lawns and gardens, consists of a large schoolroom, class-rooms, a lofty and spacious dining-room, and comfortable bedrooms. In the rear of the college a specially constructed gymnasium has been erected to secure all facilities for physical education, and the writer can vouch for it that there are few more agreeable spectacles than that of the young ladies of the college in their remarkably pretty costumes performing their physical exercises. The annual report of the college from the headmaster for the year 1898 states that since the foundation of the college ninety per cent. of the pupils prepared for the Melbourne Matriculation Examination have been successful in taking honours in English, French, and history. Similar results had been gained at the Tasmanian University since the formation of that institution. At the last examination of nine candidates, eight passed—three seniors and five juniors. Two junior exhibitions had been gained from the college. There are day scholars and boarders on the roll, and special terms are made for the latter, according to age, the quarterly fees varying from eleven to fifteen guineas. The Reverend Francis James Nance, the principal of the Launceston Ladies' College, is an M.A. of the London and Tasmanian Universities. Mr. Nance was born in the year 1857, at Camborne, in England, and was educated at Woodhouse Grove School, Yorkshire, and Didsbury College, Manchester. He was for some time a tutor at Didsbury College, and also at Headingley Theological College, Leeds. He entered

the Church in 1881, and for four years afterwards at Bradford and at Southport fulfilled the duties of a minister of the Wesleyan Church. In 1890 Mr. Nance came to Tasmania to take charge of the Launceston Ladies' College, and his educational mission in the colony has been a conspicuous success. In 1898 two old pupils of the school graduated at the University. In the school work the headmaster is assisted by Miss Nance, Miss S. Smith (B.A.), Miss Perrin (B.A.), and Miss Galloway. There are visiting teachers for music and painting. Miss Smith, B.A., after graduating at the Melbourne University, came direct to the college, and has been identified with the institution for seven years. Miss Perrin is an old college girl, who, after receiving all her training at the college and graduating, joined the teaching staff.



WHITELAW

REV. F. J. NANCE.

LAUNCESTON

CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Launceston. When an institution in a comparatively young colony can lay claim to more than fifty years' existence, it may be conceded that it has given ample proof of its right to live. This is the position in which the Launceston Church Grammar School now stands. The good work this old-established educational institution has done in the past is evident on all sides. One has only to think of the large proportion of prominent citizens and colonists of to-day who, in a great measure, owe their success in life to the thorough practical training which they received in their young days within the walls of the Grammar School to become convinced of the truth of this.

It was in the year 1838 that a committee was formed to canvass the residents of the town and neighbourhood for subscriptions to be devoted to the founding of the school, and most of the leading citizens lent substantial support to the movement. In 1846 the Grammar School was opened in that building at the corner of Elizabeth and George Streets, where in later years Mr. Thomas Hogg had a school, and where now Mr. A. Evershed lives. Later the Grammar School was removed to a building in High Street, now occupied as a private residence. In 1847 the foundation-stone of the present building was laid. As showing the interest taken in the movement, it may be mentioned here that of the amount collected in subscriptions the committee were able to lend £500 to Holy Trinity Church, which amount was repaid to the school trustees as they required it for building operations. The foundation-stone of the present school was laid on 17th May, 1847, with the following ceremonies:—The Archdeacon and clergy, and warden, fellows and scholars of Christ College, the headmaster and students of the Grammar School, and the children of the day and Sunday Schools belonging to the Church of England, with the trustees, met at Trinity School, and proceeded to the proposed site, and there awaited the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Bloomfield, the officer deputed by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to lay the foundation-stone. A statement of the funds was submitted, which showed that the private subscriptions raised in 1838 totalled £505 14s., and interest and rent since amounted to £209 14s. 9d. Added to this was £126 7s. received from Archdeacon Hutchins' fund, making a total of £841 15s. 9d. Of this £136 4s. 7d. had been spent in surveying, etc., making a net balance available of £705 11s. 2d., and the contract for the building and estimated expense of detached school and offices were set down at £1007. The school was founded for the promotion of sound learning, and was to be under a clergyman of the Church of England, and subject to the visitatorial power of the Bishop, in order to assimilate it as much as possible to the grammar schools in England. The Rev. P. Gell, warden of Christ College, Hobart, delivered an able address, and it is interesting to note that among the students of that college who accompanied the warden in cap and gown was the late Chief Justice (Sir W. Lambert Dobson), who was thus

eminently fitted to open the jubilee proceedings. In 1847 there were thirty scholars under the tuition of the first headmaster, Rev. H. Plow Kane, one of the colonial chaplains, and the first minister at St. Leonard's. Mr. Kane had charge of the school until the year 1860, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Fred A. Quilter. In 1863 Mr. Quilter resigned, and a temporary appointment was made in the person of Mr. R. N. Hobart, who filled the position of deputy headmaster until, in the following year, a clergyman (the Rev. W. A. Brooke) succeeded him, and two years later became headmaster. In 1871 Mr. Brooke resigned, and the Rev. F. Hales (the late venerable Archdeacon of Launceston) filled the position for a short time, until the Rev. W. H. Savigny was appointed. When Mr. Savigny resigned in 1886 he was succeeded by the Rev. A. H. Champion, who remained in the position until 1895, when he accepted an appointment in New South Wales. The Rev. C. G. Wilkinson and Mr. H. Gillett followed Mr. Champion, and still have charge of the school, in which they are doing good work, and are very popular. As regards the school building, alterations and additions have been necessary from time to time in proportion to the rate at which the demands on its accommodation have increased. In 1851 a new schoolroom was built, and among the contributions toward it was a sum received from the Victorian cricketers, who, on 11th and 12th February of that year, played on the Launceston Cricket Ground. This was the first intercolonial match on record, and was won by Tasmania by three wickets. Later, whilst Mr. Savigny was headmaster, a new wing was added, containing additional dormitories, etc., and spacious diningroom. The next considerable addition was made about two years ago, when a sum of money raised by the efforts of friends and supporters of the school at its jubilee, was made use of to provide a large and convenient dormitory, with bathroom and other apartments, above the large schoolroom. At the time of writing, extensive additions are again being made, comprising a large dormitory, sickroom, bathroom, master's room, etc., as further provision for the constantly increasing number of boarders. At no time in its history has the school been so prosperous as at present. In the last five years the numbers on its books have more than trebled, whilst boarders have increased from three or four, at the end of 1895, to fifty-five, at the present time. Everywhere increased interest is being taken in the old school, and it has won for

itself a name for order and good management and careful instruction. As regards the past, it can claim to have bestowed the benefit of a sound and liberal education upon a large number of the leading residents of Launceston and the north, as well as upon many who now occupy useful positions in other colonies and at home. Then of all those who obtained Tasmanian scholarships, during the short period within which this assistance towards the higher education was provided by Government, the Grammar School claimed eleven, namely, C. C. Williamson, J. G. Lindsay, J. S. Clemons, C. W. Rock, J. H. Smith, F. C. Hales, J. T. Wilson, G. H. Hogg, C. A. Hogg, J. B. Waldron, and F. V. Sullivan. Of these, the majority are now settled in Tasmania or other parts of Australia, occupying leading positions in the community. In this connection it may be mentioned that five of the Launceston doctors, as well as a large proportion of the solicitors of the town and of the colony generally, are old Grammar School boys, whilst in other capacities—in banks and counting-houses, and on stations and farms—they may be met with everywhere, and always manifest a pardonable pride in their old school. Nor is the present in any way behind the past in this respect. Year by year the school is sending forth its pupils in increased numbers, equipped for the task of successfully claiming their place in the world, and for the faithful discharge of honourable avocations everywhere. Every year a large proportion of the boys is examined by the University, by the diocesan inspector in religious knowledge, and in art and science by the authorities at South Kensington. The work of the school is thus periodically tested by outside standards, independent of its own teaching staff. The school course is of the fullest and most liberal description. The following is a list of the officials of the school: Visitor—The Lord Bishop of Tasmania; Trustees—Alfred Green, David Ritchie, Joseph Archer, W. H. D. Archer, Geo. T. Collins, Henry Edgell, Geo. Crosby Gilmore, Wm. Martin, Hardwicke Weedon, Ernest Whitfeld, O. C. Williams, and S. Eardley-Wilmot, Esquires; Principals—Rev. C. G. Wilkinson, M.A. (honours), St. John's College, Cambridge; H. Gillett, M.A., Cambridge (certificated of English Education Department, Whitehall, and of South Kensington Science and Art Department), late lecturer in Teachers' Birkbeck Institute, London. Assistant Masters—H. Fraser, M.A., B.C.E., Melbourne, formerly director of Horsham

Technical College, and late master at Grenville College, Ballarat; J. Cameron, B.A., late scholar and prizeman of Tasmanian University; J. R. Oberlin-Harris, B.A., late scholar and prizeman of Tasmanian University, and sometime a master at the Hutchins School; and F. Shann, Drill Instructor—Sergeant-Major Welsh; Carpentry Instructor—Alex. C. Douglas, Government Technical School. A photo. of the school will be found on page 43 of this volume.

BROADLAND HOUSE LADIES' EDUCATIONAL SCHOOL is situated in Upper Elizabeth Street, Launceston, and is recognised as a superior school by the Tasmanian University. The fees are from one and a half guineas upwards, and the curriculum includes English in all its branches, French, German, Latin, and Mathematics. Gymnastic exercises are made a feature of the girl's training. There are between 90 and 100 pupils attending the school. Since the year 1886 pupils from Broadland House have secured one silver medal, two first class A.A. degrees (a degree peculiar to Tasmania before the establishment of the University), and nine exhibitions. Twelve young ladies have passed the Melbourne University Matriculation with honours, whilst many have been successful in securing a first class in the senior public examinations conducted by the University.



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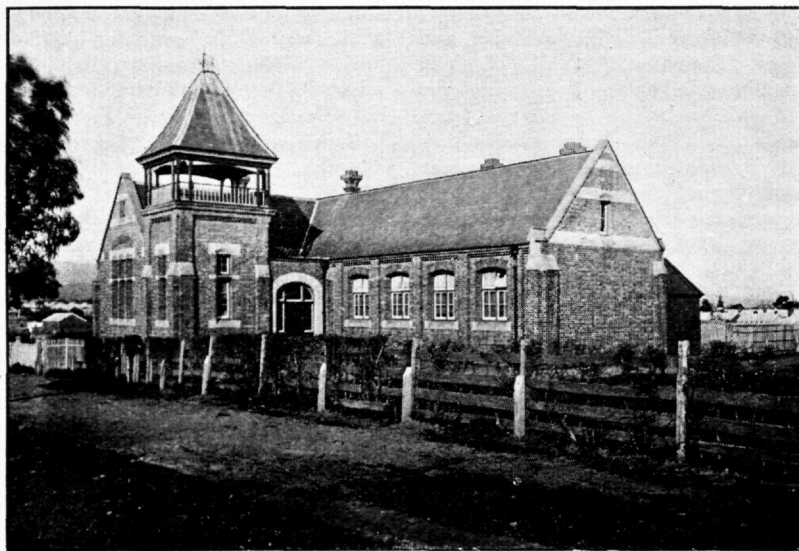
LAUNCESTON

MR. W. W. SIMM.

The **INVERMAY STATE SCHOOL**, Launceston, was built to accommodate 300 children, and opened in 1889 by the Hon. B. S. Bird. The building, which is a fine structure of

brick, stands on a healthy open site of about three acres. The rooms (five) are well lighted and well appointed, and the playgrounds contain ample space and means for recreation. The number on

Schools at Maria Island, New Norfolk, Richmond, Franklin, and Invermay. He was appointed to the latter school in 1896, on the retirement of J. Clemens, Esq., from the service. Mr. Simm is a



INVERMAY STATE SCHOOL.

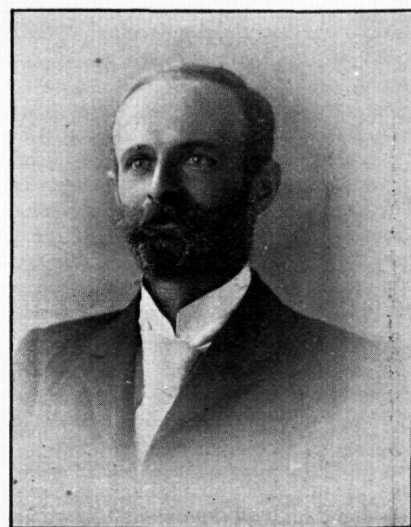
the roll is over 270, and the average attendance is about 220. The teaching staff consists of a headmaster, assisted by three assistant mistresses and two pupil teachers. The present headmaster, W. SIMM, Esq., is a native of Blackburn, England, and entered the service of the English Education Department as pupil teacher at St. Matthew's School, Scotland Road, Liverpool. After five years' apprenticeship, Mr. Simm entered the Normal College at Battersea, London, for two years' training (1873-4), obtaining a first class teacher's diploma, and certificate of proficiency in drawing, and in eleven science subjects from the Kensington S. and A. department, together with certificates in other subjects. After completing the prescribed training at St. John's College, Mr. Simm gained experience in teaching and the management of schools in large schools under the Brighton and London School Boards; leaving London in 1883 to take charge of a large factory school near Blackburn. After eighteen years' continuous experience in teaching in England, Mr. Simm, in 1886, resolved to see the colonies, and took passage in the s.s. "Coptic" for Wellington, N.Z.; but on the vessel putting in at Hobart, he took service under the Tasmanian Educational Department, and was appointed to open the State School at Maria Island. Mr. Simm has gained considerable experience during his residence in the colony, while conducting the State

member of the Defence Force, and is a married man with a young family of two sons and two daughters, having married in 1891 Miss Martin, daughter of Mr. A. W. Martin, of Richmond.

THE LADIES' SCHOOL, 163 George Street, Launceston. Miss Eliza Helen Wilson, B.A., principal. This school has been established over thirty years, and the goodwill was purchased by the present proprietress in July, 1890. The school is devoted to the higher class of education, and many of its pupils have been successful in the University examinations. Miss Wilson is a native of Launceston, where she was educated. In 1887 she matriculated at the Melbourne University with honours, and in 1889 received the degree of Associate of Arts under the old council of education, obtaining a first class, being one of the only two ladies belonging to the north of Tasmania who obtained this distinction. She was also the first lady graduate of the University of Tasmania to obtain her degree in 1896. This was while she was carrying on the school.

The HIGH SCHOOL, Launceston. Joint Principals, Mr. R. E. Smith, M.A., and Mr. Walter George Edmunds, assisted by the following staff:—Mr. J. Heber Steward, Mathematical Demy, Magdalen College, Oxford, late Mathematical Master Toowoomba Grammar School, Queensland; Mr. R. H. Isher-

wood, Gold Medallist and Certificated of South Kensington Science and Art Department; Mr. A. E. Goetze, London University, recently under the Education Department, Tasmania. This school was founded on undenominational principles in 1883 by Mr. E. A. Nathan, M.A., LL.B., at Milton Hall, in Frederick Street, and rapidly won its way into the front rank of the higher educational institutions of the colony. The building consists of a spacious hall and two adjoining rooms, altogether affording accommodation for about 150 pupils. The interior of the hall is beautifully decorated and well lighted, the ceiling is lofty, and there is a raised platform and gallery. The number of pupils originally was only 15, but in course of time it rose to 138. Owing to Mr. Nathan suffering from ill-health, however, the number fell off to 57; but since the present partnership took charge it has gone up to 100, clearly showing the appreciation and esteem in which both gentlemen are held. The classical course, which is under the direction of Mr. Smith, includes all the subjects necessary for university examinations; while the commercial department is under the especial direction of Mr. Edmunds. The boys who take up this course receive a practical training to fit them for the duties of the counting-house, the subjects including, *inter alia*, type-writing, shorthand, and book-keeping, both by double and single



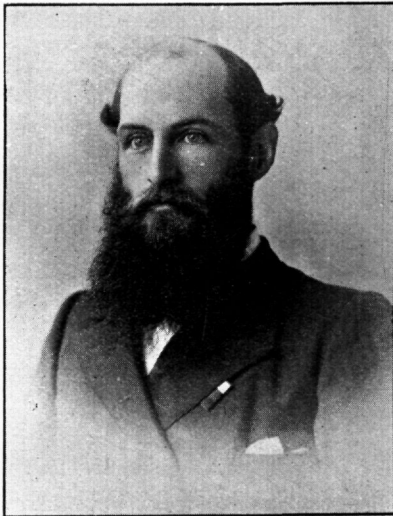
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LAUNCESTON

MR. R. E. SMITH.

entry. Pupils have the option of taking up either one or both courses, an advantage which has undoubtedly helped largely to make the school so popular.

Both principals have been connected with the school almost since its inception. Due attention is paid to physical training, and the school has won many successes in cricket, football, and rowing. Of thirteen contests for the Bourke Challenge Cup, competed for annually by crews from the schools of Northern Tasmania, the High School has won eight, and is the possessor of two of the three cups presented. The third is still being competed for. Military drill is part of the ordinary school course, and there is also a cadet corps in connection with the school. Amongst the recent successes of the school in public examinations it may be mentioned that in the senior public examination, 1898, M. Brunton won the mathematical scholarship, and on his resigning it, the scholarship was conferred on T. Kay, also a High School boy. In the junior public examination, 1899, John Orr was placed first on the list of successful candidates. Old pupils of the school are filling positions of importance in the professions and in other walks of life. Among these may be mentioned Dr. W. B. Heyward, house surgeon of the Launceston Hospital; and Mr. T. W. Maloney, barrister-at-law, both of Launceston. Mr. R. ERNEST SMITH is a native of Tasmania, and was born in 1864, being the eldest son of the Rev. R. Smith, late of Table Cape,



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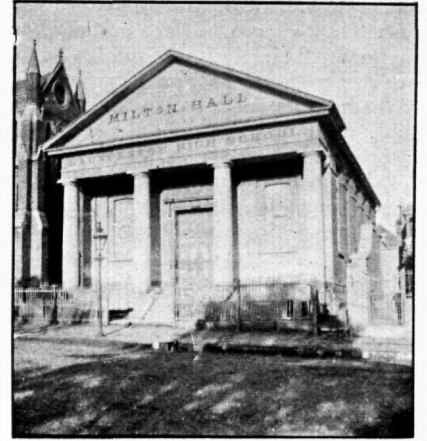
LAUNCESTON

MR. W. G. EDMUNDS.

on the North-West Coast. He was educated at the Launceston Grammar School, under the Rev. W. H. Savigny (one of the former headmasters), and

Mr. E. A. Nathan, the former proprietor of the High School. Mr. Smith was a junior master at the High School in its early days, and subsequently proceeded to the Melbourne University, where he took up the classical course. Immediately after graduating, which he did with honours in classics and philology, he returned to the High School to take the position of chief master of classical subjects, which he retained for a period of three years. He then removed to Melbourne, where he held an appointment in the Caulfield Grammar School for three years, and for a like period was engaged in similar work at Penang. Thence he returned to Tasmania, and entered into the partnership with Mr. Edmunds, which has so far been of a very satisfactory character from every point of view. Mr. Smith holds a commission as lieutenant of infantry in the Defence Force, and is in command of the High School cadets. Mr. WALTER GEORGE EDMUNDS, second son of Mr. Charles Edmunds, deceased, was born in 1865 at Kyneton, Victoria, and was educated in Hobart. He was a pupil teacher at the early age of twelve years, and at fourteen he joined the High School, Hobart, under the Rev. R. D. Poulett-Harris, who was the rector, with Mr. Edmondson as headmaster. There he took the degree of Associate of Arts under the Tasmanian Council of Education, and remained as a junior master for some time. He joined the staff of the Launceston High School in 1885 as head of the commercial department, which position he retained for eight years. In 1894 he severed his connection with the school, and founded the Commercial College, in Launceston, which was very successful, as many as 100 boys having been in attendance at one time. In June, 1899, he amalgamated with the High School, forming in consequence a very strong combination. He was married in 1890 to Miss Fanny Fysh, daughter of the late Mr. F. L. Fysh, merchant, of Launceston, and niece of Sir Philip Fysh, the present Agent-General of the colony in London, and has a family of four sons. The HIGH SCHOOL CADET CORPS, which is attached to the 2nd Battalion of Tasmanian Infantry, was established in September, 1890, and is thus the senior school cadet corps in the colony. The boys made their first public appearance in uniform on Queen's Birthday, 24th May, 1891, when they won a very high reputation for steadiness and smartness, which has ever since been well maintained. The corps has

since its inception been under the instruction of Sergeant-Major Welsh. The officer in command is Lieutenant R. Ernest Smith, of the Tasmanian Infantry, who received his commission



LAUNCESTON HIGH SCHOOL.

on the formation of the corps. Lieutenants W. Coogan and C. Styant Browne hold honorary commissions as subalterns. During the absence of Lieutenant Smith from the colony, the command was held by Captain Perceval, now Staff-Adjutant of the Tasmanian Forces. The uniform is khaki, with red facings. The number on the rolls in March, 1900, was eighty-seven of all ranks.

TASMANIAN COLLEGE; A. Gye, principal. This is one of the largest and most perfect educational establishments in the colony. It is divided into two sections—the High School, and the lower division. The college is becoming very popular, and the attendance is reaching 200, which will necessitate a larger building being provided. Mr. Gye, the principal, is a born educationalist. A Londoner by birth and family, he was precluded from completing his university degrees by a long illness from over-study. He came out to Melbourne in 1877, and has since had charge of several large schools and one college in Victoria, but never getting satisfactory health in that colony, he was induced in 1891 to try the climate of Tasmania, and he took charge of St. Francis Xavier's School, which at that time was not popular through a constant change of teachers, etc., and numbered only thirty odd boys. Rapidly regaining health, Mr. Gye threw himself into his work, and year by year increased the attendance, until last year the roll

numbered over 200. Owing to the building being in a dilapidated condition, and the authorities apparently not being desirous of retaining the fine school and its teachers, Mr. Gye opened the Tasmanian College, where his pupils followed him, with large additions from the best classes in the town. This master has won many distinctions through his successful pupils. For years they carried off the best places in the Martin scholarships, while they lasted, and many have distinguished themselves at the Hobart and Edinburgh Universities, law, and other examinations, as before his scholars had done in the Civil Service, etc., of Victoria. His pupils throughout the colonies hold important positions in the medical, legal, and scholastic professions, and in the banking and commercial world. Mr. Gye is a classical and mathematical scholar and scientist, as well as a musician and composer of no mean order. An Englishman to the backbone, he has organised the college on the newest and most approved English principles. The High School itself he has subdivided into classical and commercial departments, so that boys intended for commerce will be specially trained for that important line of life, while the classical, or university, boys are in a separate part of the building. He has two English university masters, and four other trained assistants. Boating, gymnastics, cricket, and a cadet

course tend to the refinement of their minds.

SOUTH LAUNCESTON SCHOOL, Te Aro Villa, 261 Charles Street; lady principal, Mrs. Gye. Mrs.



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LAUNCESTON

MRS. GYE.

Gye, a Victorian by birth, has been a teacher from her school days, having passed several examinations, and holding a trained teacher's certificate. She was educated from her childhood by Mr. Gye, whom she subsequently married. In several schools in Victoria she assisted her husband, and in one of 200 children she was appointed first assistant. She opened her present school about four years ago for girls, and boys under ten, and has been very successful. She is most painstaking, and a good organiser, and gets a maximum of work from her pupils. While a thorough grounding for a superior education is imparted, her children also shine in needlework and domestic duties. Mrs. Gye's great idea is to train them to be good daughters and wives. In the large night school Mr. Gye has, she takes a class of young women and girls.

Mr. S. L. BROWN, M.A., Headmaster of the City School, is a native of Morayshire, Scotland, was educated at Fordyce Academy, and took the four necessary degrees for the M.A. (mental and moral philosophy, mathematics, classics, and natural history) at the University of Aberdeen. His first position was assistant master at Kesgrave College, Ipswich (Eng.), where he prepared a class of thirteen candidates

for the Cambridge Local Examinations, all of whom passed. Mr. Brown was afterwards a senior assistant at the Merchants' Collegiate Schools, Edinburgh, which have an enrolment of 1300 boys. Coming to New Zealand, he was engaged to coach a number of candidates as teachers, also for the Civil Service and the Law Society, and partly owing to the success that attended his efforts he became the recipient of a first class certificate from the Government. Crossing over to New South Wales, Mr. Brown obtained the appointment of senior resident master at Newington College, Sydney, under the late Rev. Dr. Kelynaek and Mr. W. H. Williams, M.A., now professor of classics in the University of Hobart. At the end of two years he received the appointment of headmaster of the Singleton Grammar School, which he very successfully held for nine years. During Mr. Brown's régime in New South Wales, he has the great satisfaction of knowing that one hundred and fifty of his pupils successfully passed university, pharmaceutical, and Government examinations, many of whom are now rising doctors and lawyers, and numbers also hold good positions in the leading commercial houses of Sydney. Believing that a change of climate would be beneficial to himself and family, Mr. Brown bought the goodwill of the City School, Launceston, which he intends to make a



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LAUNCESTON

MR. A. GYE.

corps play an important part in the physical development of the youths, while physics, physiology, chemistry, and other extra subjects in the general



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MR. S. L. BROWN.

first-class commercial school. Mr. Brown has also secured an excellent site in one of the healthiest parts of Launceston, on which new buildings are

in course of erection, and where he intends to receive a limited number of boarders. As Mr. Brown holds excellent teaching testimonials from such educationalists as Geo. Ogilvy (M.A., LL.D.), James White (M.A., LL.D.), Wm. Kelyack (D.D.), and Professor W. H. Williams (M.A.), we have no doubt but the City School will in time become one of the leading schools of the colony.

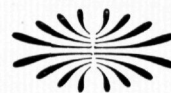
Mr. LUCIEN DECHAIINEUX, Art Master Technical School, Launceston, is a native of Liege, Belgium, where he was born in 1869. After being educated, he started art in his native country, eventually finishing his training in the Sydney Technical College, where he arrived in 1886, and was subsequently appointed lecturer on "design." He has taken diplomas at the South Kensington School of Art, and some of his paintings have received



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MR. L. DECHAIINEUX.



high encomiums from art critics in Tasmania and the other colonies. Whilst in Sydney he was engaged in 1896 to take his present position, and he now has 144 students under his instruction. He is also examiner on drawing to the Tasmanian University.

Mr. WILLIAM WRIGHT THORNTHWAITE, Teacher of Music and Singing, resides on the corner of Brisbane and Tamar Streets, Launceston. He was born in Manchester, England, in 1861, and was educated in that town. From his earliest years



LOUIS KONRAD

LAUNCESTON

MR. W. W. THORNTHWAITE.

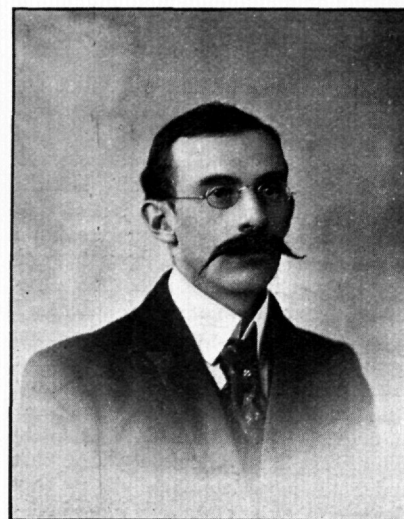
his aspirations were musical, and having made his way to London he studied the piano under Herr Fritz Hartrigson, the organ under Dr. E. J. Hopkins, of the

MUSICAL.

Temple, and received singing lessons from Mr. F. E. Weatherby, Herr Blüne, and Mr. W. H. Cummings. The last named took a great interest in the young student, and utilised his services in the preparation of his own pupils. Mr. Thornthwaite left England in 1880 for Tasmania, and during the four years which followed his arrival in the island he held the position of organist at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Hobart, and established a lucrative practice as a teacher of music and singing. In 1884 he became organist to St. John's Church of England, Launceston, a position which he occupied for some years, after which he was organist for the Wesleyan Church, Patterson Street, for a couple of years. His services in the musical profession had by this time gained him a great number of pupils, and he was obliged to devote himself almost entirely to their tuition, the only public position he retained being that of city organist. Since the establishment of a local centre for the conduct of Trinity College examinations, Mr. Thornthwaite has been connected therewith either as a member of the committee or as secretary. From the inception of these tests his pupils, of whom he has sent up a great many, have met with gratifying success.

Mr. H. LLEWELLYN SMITH, from the Royal Academy of Music, London, Teacher of the Piano, Voice

Production, Organ, and Theory, Launceston, was born at Woolmers, Longford, near Launceston, in 1866, and educated at Horton College, Ross. At an early age he was found to possess both musical taste and ability, and although he did not at first take to music as a profession



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LAUNCESTON

MR. H. L. SMITH.

he subsequently decided on doing so. He started teaching some ten years since in Launceston, and had a very successful career. Determining to be thoroughly

equipped for his work he left Launceston in 1898, and proceeding to London, studied at the Royal Academy of Music for two years. He also studied the organ under Mr. W. S. Hoyte, organist of All Saints', Margaret Street, London. On his return to Tasmania at the end of 1899, he re-started the practice of his profession at Launceston, and has no cause to be dissatisfied with the support he is being accorded. Mr. Smith was for a considerable time organist and choirmaster at St. John's Church, Launceston, before he went to England, and made a vast improvement in the harmony of the church while he was in those positions. He was married in England in 1899 to Miss Crickmay, of Wimbledon, Surrey.

Mr. HENRY JAS. RUSHFIRTH, Music Teacher, Launceston, was born at Yarrow-on-Tyne, England, in 1860, and is a son of Mr. Stephen Rushfirth, a well-known engineer of that town. The subject of this notice comes of a highly musical family, and was educated at the Rusbrick Grammar School, in the West Riding, Yorkshire. He learnt music under Professor Dransfield, and came to Tasmania in 1883, settling in Launceston as a music teacher. Mr. Rushfirth passed a thorough Trinity College examination, and has been remarkably successful with his pupils in this direction, seventeen alone having passed the theoretical examinations demanded. He is also a composer of repute, his "Rosalind" waltz being amongst some of his best efforts.

Bandmaster A. F. LITHGOW, of St. Joseph's Band, and also Conductor of the Launceston Orchestral Society, was born in 1870 at Glasgow, Scotland. Sprung from a musical family, he early exhibited musical leanings, and at nine years of age (having in the meantime emigrated to Invercargill, New Zealand, with his parents) first appeared as a cornet soloist at Invercargill, New Zealand. Educated at the Invercargill Grammar School, after some two years' musical tuition from his father, young Lithgow, then a lad of about eleven years, found an outlet for his musical inclinations by joining the local Garrison Band, then under the conductorship of the late Captain Heywood. Almost immediately after joining this band, the boy commenced his career as a violinist. When about seventeen he was appointed solo cornet player in the Garrison Band, and was also about this time playing first violin in the local Theatre Royal orchestra. When nineteen years of age Mr. Lithgow took part in his first band con-

test, viz., the New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition Contest at Dunedin, in 1890, in which his band got second prize. It was also on this occasion that this youth won the Cornet Solo Championship of New Zealand for the first time, the prize for which was a beautiful silver and gold plated cornet, along with a nicely got up certificate notifying the fact. In honour of their fellow bandsman's success, Mr. Lithgow was immediately appointed leader of the band. Three years later this promising youth for the second time took part in the Cornet Solo Championship, at the New Zealand Brass Band Association Championship Meeting at Christchurch, when he defeated the strongest band of soloists ever got together in New Zealand, again receiving as prize a splendid silver-plated cornet by Boosey, and on which he plays to the present day. His band on this occasion also won the championship. For some time after this Mr. Lithgow appeared as a professional soloist in many of the leading New Zealand cities, and then (having in the meantime received the appointment of conductor of St. Joseph's Band, Launceston) decided to leave for Tasmania. Previous to doing so, his musical friends in Invercargill decided to give him a good send-off, and arranged a complimentary concert, with a programme of twenty-five items, each item by a separate performer or society. He was also presented with a gold Albert and locket suitably inscribed by his old band. The subject of our sketch arrived in Launceston, Tasmania, in July of 1894. Established in Launceston, the young musician rapidly gained a generous recognition of his undoubted abilities, and created quite a sensation on his first appearance as a cornet soloist. Besides leading the St. Joseph's Band to secure first prize at Castlemaine (Vic.) Contest in 1895 (this contest took place in the course of a tour of Victoria by St. Joseph's Band, with Mr. Lithgow as the star attraction as a cornet soloist, accompanied by his sister at the piano, and during which he gained many flattering criticisms from the Victorian Press), and also the Tasmanian championship (a challenge event with Hobart Garrison Band) and Quickstep in the same year, his name is associated with other notable successes of that brilliant combination, whose high standard in public performances is a credit to their conductor. In quickstep contests Mr. Lithgow holds a unique record. His band has competed in four, gained three first prizes and one second, and each time gained the highest number of points for music, and also on each occasion played quicksteps of his own compo-

sition; the last notable victory being the Druids' Quickstep Contest in Melbourne in 1899. Although not yet thirty years of age, Mr. Lithgow has attended sixteen first-class band contests and two cornet competitions, and has gained nine first prizes, two seconds, one third, and two fourths, a record that very few, if any, other men in the colonies can show. Although the composer of numerous pieces for the piano and band (more particularly the latter), Mr. Lithgow has also found time to carry out the duties of conductor to the Launceston Orchestral Society, the founding of which was entirely due to that gentleman's enterprise and enthusiasm some three years ago. This society has gained the distinction of being the finest of its kind ever got together in that city, and since its formation has given some eight or nine concerts, at which the leading works chosen have included performances of Wagner's "Tannhauser" overture; also selection and march from same opera, Mendelssohn's "Italian Symphony," first movement, Beethoven's "Pastorale Symphony," Rossini's "Semiramide" overture, Weber's "Der Freischütz" overture, Schubert's "Rosamunde" overture, Tupp's "Light Cavalry" overture, Wallace's "Maritana" overture, Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" overture, and many selections, orchestral suites, intermezzos, and other items of a lighter nature. The Press of the city have been most complimentary in their criticisms, and the society has generous recognition for the excellence and finish with which their performances are marked. To give in detail the many important engagements of a professional nature fulfilled by this young musician would require a volume. While touring in New Zealand as a cornet soloist he gained the sobriquet of "Bell Bird" from the musical critic of *Canterbury Times* ("Tom Tom"), a flattering testimony to his playing. Along with other members of his family (Lithgow Concert Company), many entertainments have been given; and their orchestral items (six players) were well known by lovers of good music, and their home was, in years gone by, the rendezvous of musical enthusiasts in Invercargill. Several of the family have distinguished themselves musically, and many expressions of regret found vent at the break up of one of the most refined musical families in the colonies. Mr. Lithgow has also been secretary to the Launceston Bands' Association since its inception some three years or so ago. Through pressure on his time he found it necessary to resign the position a few months back, but was induced at the earnest request of delegates from

other bands to again take up the duties of the position. Throughout his musical "apprenticeship" Mr. Lithgow has been indebted to his father, Mr. S. Lithgow, of Invercargill, for the capital ground-work given him, and with the exception of a few quarters on the violin, has never otherwise received private lessons outside the family. Besides the presentation previously mentioned, Mr. Lithgow has

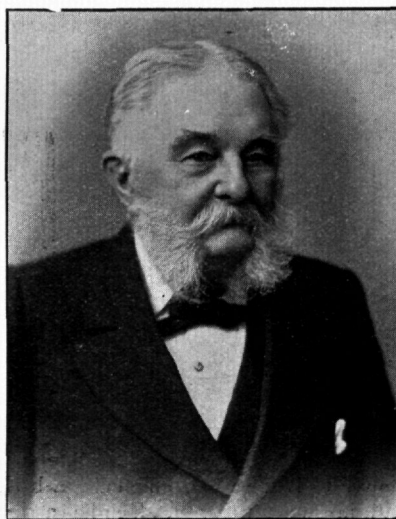
twice been presented with purses of sovereigns, from St. Joseph's Band; and also with gold sleeve links, with monogram inscribed, and set of studs, from Launceston Orchestral Society, flattering testimonials which speak for themselves. Mr. Lithgow also was bandmaster to the Campbell Town (Tas.) Band for some two years. That he may long fulfil his duties to St. Joseph's Band, through

whose enterprise he was introduced to the Tasmanian public, is the earnest wish of all musical enthusiasts of Launceston. Although not at present entirely dependent on the musical profession (being on the staff of the *Launceston Examiner*), this brilliant young conductor for many years previously found music as a profession profitable and congenial.

MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS, ETC.

Messrs. CHARLES H. SMITH AND CO., successors to Du Croz, Smith, and Co., Importers and Shipping Agents. Office and bonded warehouse, 41 and 43 St. John Street, Launceston; wool stores, Charles Street. Cable address, "Tagus," Launceston. Telephone No. 9; P.O. box F. Bankers, Union Bank of Australia. This firm, which is one of the oldest and best known in the city, advance upon and purchase wool, grain, sheep and rabbit skins, and produce, for sale in London or in Australian markets. They are correspondents for Messrs. Dalgety and Company, Limited, London, with their branches and agencies in Melbourne, Geelong, Sydney, Newcastle, Dunedin, Christchurch, Napier, Brisbane, Rockhampton, Townsville, Adelaide, Perth, Fremantle, Albany. They are agents for Lloyd's, London; Merchants' Shippers', and Underwriters' Association, Melbourne; Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company; Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes; Devitt and Moore's Line of London Sailing Vessels; Staley, Radford, and Co., and F. Green and Co.'s Tasmanian Line of Steamers; Royal Fire and Life Insurance Co.; Alliance Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London; British and Australian Trust and Loan Co., Ltd.; Malden Island Guano; Colonial Salt Refining Co., Ltd.; Birmingham Tack Co.; "Lion" Brand Tandlesticks; Bain and Co.'s Wire Fencing; Cameron Bros. and Co.'s Tobaccos; Guinness's Stout, bottled by E. and J. Burke; Burke's Light Sparkling Ale; Tennent's Pale Ale; Allsopp's Pale Ale, bottled by Patterson and Hibbert; Champion and Co.'s Vinegar and Mustard; Curtis' and Harvey's Sporting and Blasting Powders; J. Gray and Co.'s Confectionery and Candied Peels; Mœt and Chandon's Champagne; Jules Mumm and Co.'s Champagne; Peter Keegan's Celebrated "Balmore" Whisky; Burke's Three Star Irish Whisky; Courvoisier Cognac Brandies; Cham-

pagne V.P. Co.'s Brandies; Burke's Jamaica Rum; Lemon, Hart, and Son's Rum; Nonpareil Old Tom Gin; Matthew Munn's Maizena; Cooper's Sheep Dip; Colonial Sugar Refining Co.; George Whybrow, Limited. The firm have for sale cornsacks, woolpacks (Dundee and Calcuttas), twine and station requisites; also teas, sugars, and general merchandise. Mr. C. H. Smith is consular agent for Italy.



S. SPURLING

LAUNCESTON

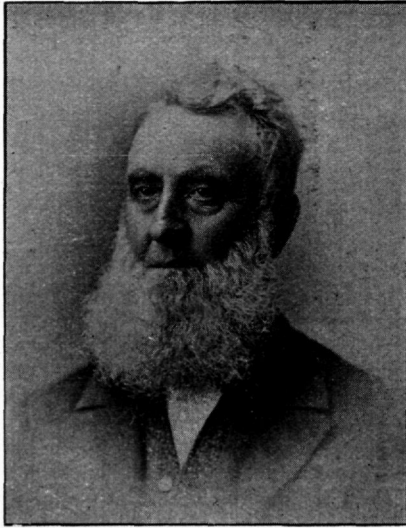
Mr. C. H. SMITH.

Messrs. LINDSAY TULLOCH AND CO., Merchants, Importers, and Manufacturers' Agents. Wool and grain stores, Cimitiere Street, Launceston. Telephone No. 8. Bankers, Bank of Australasia. Cable address, "Cimitiere." Cable code, ABC, 4th edition. This large and well-known concern was established in 1878 by Mr. Lindsay Tulloch and C. G. Tulloch. The brothers began business in a very unpretentious manner, and by their energy and acumen they built up an extensive trade, and now rank amongst the leading

mercantile houses of the colony. Mr. C. G. Tulloch died some six years ago, since which period the business has been carried on by Mr. Lindsay Tulloch, whose energy and enterprise have gained for him the confidence of all with whom he has come in contact. The business done by Messrs. Lindsay Tulloch and Co. is extensive; they not only have a large wholesale trade in Tasmania, but their business connections extend to Australia, India, and Japan, England, and other portions of the Continent and America. The firm carries a very large stock of general groceries, teas, wines and spirits, etc., and hold the following special agencies:—Affleck and Sons' Roller and Stone Flour, Oatmeal, etc.; Bingera Sugar Co.; Day and Martin's Blacking; Krug's Champagne; R. Bell and Co.; Bryant and May; Allsopp's Ales and Stout; A. J. Thomson's Whisky; De Laage Fils and Co.'s Brandies; Castle Salt Co., Ltd.; Henri Nestle; and many others. They are extensive importers of salt, rice, and all kinds of Eastern produce and merchandise of every description.

Messrs. ALFRED HARRAP AND SON, Wool, Grain, Shipping, and Produce Merchants, Auctioneers, etc., Cameron Street and Wharf, Launceston. Telephones No. 47 and No. 127. Mr. George Edward Harrap, manager of the business, is the only son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Harrap, who came to Tasmania in 1837, and engaged in pastoral pursuits until 1857, when he founded the present business. Mr. G. E. Harrap was educated at the Church of England Grammar School, Launceston. On completing his scholastic studies, he followed banking pursuits, and obtained a sound training in the head office and branches of the Bank of Australasia. In 1882 he joined his father, and at his death took charge of the entire business, which is still carried on under the well-known style of Alfred Harrap and Son. Mr. Harrap,

sen., as mayor of Launceston on six different occasions, master warden of the Marine Board for several terms, and a magistrate for the territory. He also took an active part in the volunteer



S. SPURLING

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LATE MR. A. HARRAP.

movement, and retired with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Mr. G. E. Harrap is vice-consul for Sweden and Norway, his late father having occupied that position for twenty years. In military matters Mr. G. E. Harrap has been identified with the Launceston Artillery



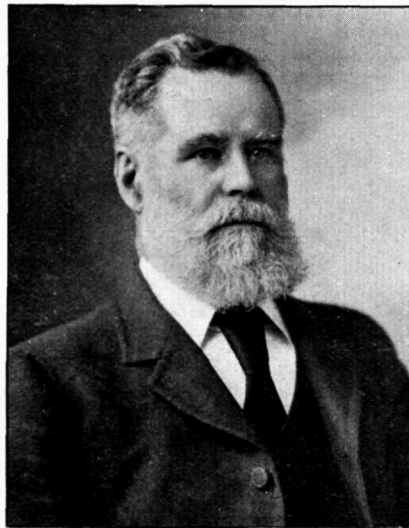
LOUIS KONRAD

LAUNCESTON

MR. G. E. HARRAP.

for many years, and now holds the rank of major. He received, in 1898, the Queen's decoration for long services, and is a justice of the peace.

Mr. WILLIAM SIDEBOTTOM, of Launceston, formerly member for Selby in the House of Assembly, was born at Evandale, Tasmania, in 1836, and educated partly in his native place and partly at the Church of England Grammar School at Launceston. On leaving school he crossed over to Victoria, in which colony he spent some years. Returning to Tasmania in 1859, he went back to Evandale, and was in time to take part in the movement which resulted in it being formed into a municipal district. Not only this, but he stood for election as a councillor, and was duly returned, being one of the original members. He served the rate-payers of the district in this capacity for several years, and afterwards as warden for about two years. Resigning the office of warden about 1875, he re-



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MR. W. SIDEBOTTOM.

moved to Launceston, and built a bark mill in Cameron Street, which he carried on till purchasing the present site and business in York Street, in 1881. The old premises are now in the occupation of Messrs. Adams and Sons. Mr. Sidebottom has been engaged in the bark trade since 1864, and carries on an extensive business; in addition to which he has a coal depot in connection with the York Street premises. Mr. Sidebottom sought political honours in 1885, contesting the South Launceston seat with the Hon. W. Hartnoll, but was defeated by fifty votes. This reverse in no way daunted him, as he again sought a seat in the Assembly, this time for the Selby electorate, and he was successful, being returned as its member in 1885. Mr. Sidebottom continued to represent

that constituency in the Assembly for a period of nine years, and at the general election in 1893, he voluntarily retired from political life, and was succeeded in the representation of Selby by Mr. Frank Archer. He was appointed a magistrate for the territory in 1892. In regard to athletics, Mr. Sidebottom took a great interest in cricket, and was a member of the Tasmanian team which played the English Eleven in 1862. His son, William Lemuel Sidebottom, who is in partnership with his father, is also a prominent athlete, and has been connected with cricket and football affairs in Launceston. Mr. Sidebottom was married, firstly, to Miss Bull, of Launceston, who died in 1893, leaving a family of ten; and secondly, in 1894, to a daughter of Mr. Honey, late of the Audit Department, Hobart, by whom he has two children. He resides at 66 York Street, within a stone's throw of the mill.

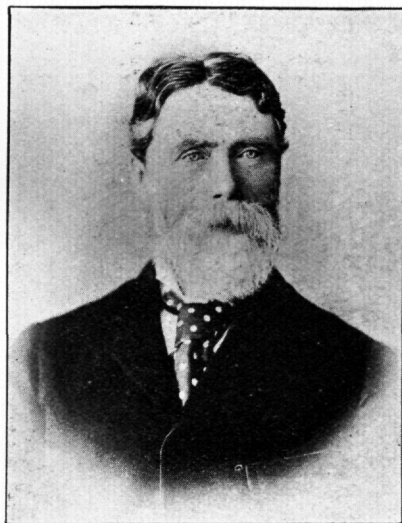
Messrs. J. and T. GUNN, Timber Merchants, Builders and Contractors, Builders' Ironmongers, etc., Brisbane Street, Launceston. Bankers, National Bank of Tasmania. Telephone No. 56. P.O. box 83. Code, "Coracle." The firm of J. and T. Gunn was founded in 1872 by Messrs. John and Thomas Gunn. They started as timber merchants and builders in a small way, but the business gradually expanded, ulti-



J. & T. GUNN'S PREMISES.

mately reaching dimensions which entitle it to be regarded as among the most successful of its kind in the island. The main place of business, offices, and

warehouses is in Brisbane Street, and includes a pile of buildings that, inside and out, are a credit to the city. On entering from Brisbane Street, the first floor is found to be devoted to builders' ironmongery and builders' supplies generally, electric light fittings, etc. Here are also a handsome suite of offices, fitted in Tasmanian blackwood, highly polished, the work being of a high standard of excellence, while the ceiling is of varnished kauri pine. On the second floor there is a fine display of marble, slate, and wood mantels, register grates, tiled hearths, fenders, imported baths (highly enamelled), and a large stock of the latest designs in wall papers. The third floor is devoted to general stock. In a building at the rear of the second floor is stocked apparently every kind of kitchen range manufactured, besides encaustic tiles for walls, flooring, etc. The basement floors are of brick and concrete, and here are to be found oils, colours, etc., while in the rear are additional storerooms for bulk ironmongery, doors, etc., and timber of local production and milling. The sash and door factory of the firm is also situated in Brisbane Street, directly opposite the main establishment. Here are utilised all kinds of the latest type of labour-saving machinery, engaged in the production of doors, sashes, and other woodwork, and here also are the plumbers' and blacksmiths' shops, in which work in these trades is always

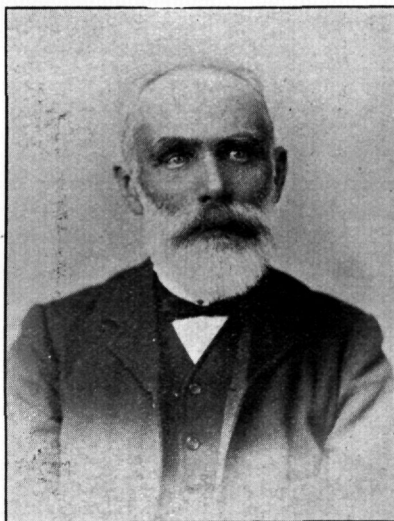


W. H. CARL BURROWS & CO.

LAUNCESTON

LATE MR. J. GUNN.

T. Gunn is situated at the wharf, and here the rough timber is cut and stacked and seasoned, a very large stock being carried. Messrs. J. and T. Gunn likewise have their own brick yard, which is situated at Glen Dhu, on the Westbury Road, and, with two machines, is equal to the production of 100,000 bricks per week. Among other buildings erected by the firm were the Post Office, Custom House, Australian Mutual Provident Building, Australian Widows' Assurance Association Building, Victorian Mutual Insurance Society's Building, Bank of Australasia, and National Bank of Tasmania. Mr. JOHN GUNN, who died on 17th March, 1897, was an energetic business man. He was a director of the National Bank, and among other matters took an active interest in the



W. H. CARL BURROWS & CO.

LAUNCESTON

MR. T. GUNN.

Launceston Technical School, which has been of such marked benefit to the youth of the city. Since his brother's death, Mr. THOS. GUNN has continued the business. He also takes an active interest in local matters, and is a member of the Launceston Marine Board and a director of the National Bank of Tasmania.

Mr. CHAS. EDWARD PADMAN, Manager of the business of Messrs. J. and T. Gunn, was born at Hobart in 1856, but was educated in the north of the island. In 1879 he entered the service of J. and T. Gunn as a clerk, and on the death of Mr. J. Gunn in 1897, he was appointed manager of the business. Mr. Padman has therefore been twenty years in the service of the

firm, having joined it four years after it was established, and his time is so fully occupied that he has very little to devote to outside affairs.



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MR. C. E. PADMAN.

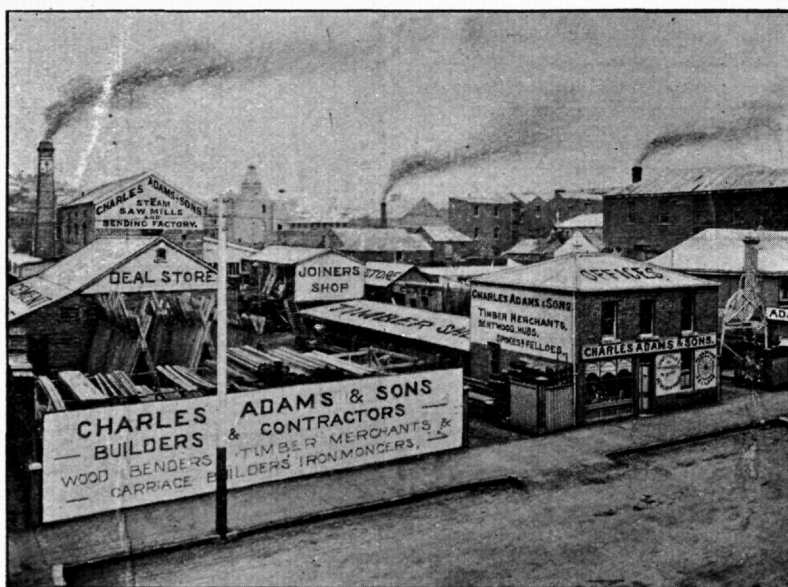
MESSRS. CHARLES ADAMS AND SONS, Builders and Contractors, Timber Merchants, Carriage Builders' Ironmongers, Wood Benders, 17 and 33 Cameron Street, Launceston. Amongst the manufacturing firms of Launceston that of Charles Adams and Sons is among the foremost, situated in Cameron Street—view of premises given herewith—comprising as it does the trades of builders and contractors, timber merchants, wood benders, carriage builders' ironmongers, etc. The firm consists of Messrs. Charles, Harry, and Frank Adams, and was taken over from the former proprietors, Messrs. Adams, Griffiths, and Dudley (who established it in 1884), in 1893; and since then they have entirely remodelled the premises and plant, which has led to a greatly increased output of manufactured goods. They do a large intercolonial trade in bent timbers—viz., rims, shafts, poles, side rails, etc., in blackwood and blue gum, and also all other kinds of bent timber used in the carriage building trade, and have agencies in all the other colonies. They also saw and export blackwood to Victoria, New South Wales, and New Zealand, in planks, flitches, and square timber, for turnery purposes, etc. Another important branch is the building and contracting; and amongst many buildings they have put up may be mentioned brick church in Margaret Street; brick warehouse for Messrs. P. O. Fysh and Co., in Charles Street;

progressing, testifying alike to the enterprise of the firm and the extensive works they are constantly carrying out. The sawmill owned by Messrs. J. and

large brick boot factory for Messrs. B. G. Clarke and Co. in Frederick Street; brick grain store for Messrs. D. Ritchie and Son, St. John Street; brick clothing factory for Messrs. P. O.

M.H.A., builder, and was engaged in erecting, among other buildings, Guesdon's Auction Mart. He then returned to England on private business. Arriving again in Victoria in the ship

Coffee Palace and the adjoining shops. He was connected with this business in capacity of foreman for seventeen years, and on the retirement of Mr. Tyson took over the business and transferred it



CHARLES ADAMS & SONS' PREMISES.

Fysh and Co.; and in country work have built brick post office for the Government of Tasmania at Evandale, and are now completing a large brick residence for Hy. Reed, Esq., at Logan, Evandale. To carry on their various branches of trade they are importers of many lines, such as deals, flooring and lining, from the Baltic; kauri pine, from New Zealand; paints, oils, glass, nails, builders' ironmongery, etc., from England, America, and the Continent of Europe; also large quantities of American spokes, hubs, etc., and all kinds of axes, springs, castings, bolts, and varnishes, for the carriage builders' trade.

Messrs. H. T. RUSSELL AND SONS, Builders and Timber Merchants, 53 and 55 York Street, Launceston. Bankers, Union Bank of Australia. Telephone 190. This firm was established by Mr. H. T. Russell in 1876. He was born in Manchester, England, and at an early age emigrated to America, where he spent several years at his trade. He returned to England, but the gold discoveries of Victoria attracted him, and he determined to throw in his lot with the colonies, and arrived in Melbourne in the celebrated clipper ship "Lightning" in 1854. He remained there a short time, and then went on to Hobart, where he entered the service of the late William Sibley,

"Annie Wilson," in 1857, he worked at his trade on the goldfields till 1860, when he resolved to settle in Launceston. There he joined the business of the late William Tyson, builder, whose work-

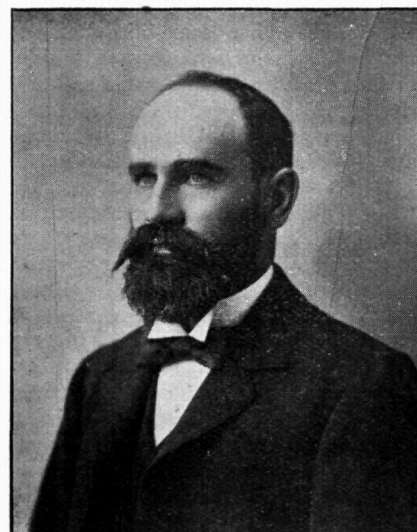


LOUIS KONRAD

LAUNCESTON

MR. H. T. RUSSELL.

shops were situated in Brisbane Street, where Messrs. Smith and Hutcheson's establishment now is, the timber yard being the site now occupied by Sutton's



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MR. F. RUSSELL.

to York Street, where it has since been conducted with great success. His sons, Frederick and Joseph Henry, have been associated with the business during the last twenty years, and they have now taken it over. Mr. Russell, sen., who



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MR. J. H. RUSSELL.

retired from the active management some years ago, has now left the business entirely in the hands of his sons, whose time is fully taken up in supervising the

large and varied class of work undertaken by the firm. They have carried out several large contracts for the Tasmanian Government, in addition to carrying on extensive building operations for private customers in various parts of the colony. The workshops, sawmills, and timber yards occupy $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres. These are now being extended, and new buildings erected and fitted with additional wood-working machinery of the latest type, to more successfully cope with the increased business requirements and anticipated competition from the mainland when federation is accomplished. Mr. Russell, sen., was instrumental in bringing about the adoption of the eight hours system in the building trade in 1874, and was one of the founders of the City and Suburbs Improvement Association, and he presented to that body those handsome gates at the entrance to the Cataract Cliff grounds. He was also connected with the management of the Mechanics' Institute, being on the committee for many years.

Mr. J. T. FARMILLO, Timber Merchant and Builder, 69 and 73 Cimitiere Street, Launceston. Mr. J. T. Farmilo is a native of Middlesex, England, and arrived in Tasmania twenty-one years ago from America, where he was connected with the building trade. After his arrival in Launceston, he worked at the trade for some time, and ultimately started the present business, which has increased rapidly; the timber branch having been added about eight years ago. Among the principal buildings erected by him may be mentioned the following:—The Albert Hall, built about eight years ago, a large and commodious building, capable of seating between 3000 and 4000 people, and said to be the third largest public hall in the colonies. The Memorial Church, in Margaret Street, is another splendid building; the Detention House, Operating Room, and Jubilee Fever Ward at the Launceston General Hospital; and the Charles Street Coffee Palace, all of which structures give undoubted evidence of Mr. Farmilo's first-class capabilities as a builder. His premises have a frontage of 160 feet, with a depth of 180 feet, and are well stocked with builders' materials of all kinds, Mr. Farmilo importing direct ironmongery, glass, and all requisites. He is a member of the Druids' Friendly Society.

EDGINTON AND EDGINTON, Grain and General Merchants, Cameron Street, Launceston. This business was established in 1854 by the late Mr. Thomas Edginton (under the style of T.

Edginton), and was carried on by him until his death, in January, 1898, when it was taken over by Mr. Frederick A. Edginton, and has since been conducted under the style of Edginton and



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LATE MR. EDGINTON.

Edginton. Originally started in a small way, the business grew steadily until reaching its present large dimensions. The firm's premises have been occupied by them for over twenty years, and are large, commodious, and well adapted for the business. They have a frontage of 38 feet to Cameron Street, and consist of a large brick building, which was formerly utilised as the police barracks of the district. They do a large grain and produce business throughout the colony—purchasing direct from the farmer and exporting to the other colonies. They are agents for Tasmania for Thomas' Star Phosphate Powder—an agricultural manure which has an extensive sale—the firm having worked up the out-put from next to nothing to 1500 tons a year. They also supply the farmers with various other manures, as well as "Kainit," a potash salt. The business is the oldest of its kind in the colony. The late Mr. THOMAS EDGINTON arrived in Tasmania about 1852, and was sixty-eight years of age when he died. He took a great interest in the Congregational Church in Launceston, and was mainly instrumental in the formation of the movement which led to the erection of the handsome edifice known as Christ Church. He also took an active interest in the offices of that church. Mr. FREDERICK A. EDGINTON is a native of Launceston, born in 1870, and received his education

at Horton College, Ross. After leaving school he went to Melbourne, where he spent two years in acquiring a knowledge of mercantile pursuits. From there he proceeded to Sydney, and joined the branch of his father's business in that city, remaining there for a period of nine years. Returning to Launceston in 1895, he was associated with his father until the latter's death, when he took over the Launceston portion of the business.

Messrs. P. O. FYSH AND CO., Softgoods Merchants, 181 Charles Street, Launceston. Established 1866. Bankers, Commercial Bank of Tasmania. Telephone No. 104. Post Office box No. 134. This establishment was opened by Sir Philip Fysh, and was managed by his brother and partner, Mr. F. L. Fysh, until 1886, when Mr. P. O. Fysh, jun., became the sole proprietor. He has carried it on ever since under the style of P. O. Fysh and Co. He was born in London in 1858, and came to Tasmania with his parents. Mr. Fysh was educated at the High School, Hobart, and after completing his studies, served eighteen months with Messrs. Beath, Schiess, and Co., merchants, of Melbourne. He then went to England, and was with Messrs. I. and R. Morley, the well-known London house, for eighteen months, and returned to Tasmania at the end of 1879, and entered his father's business. He was



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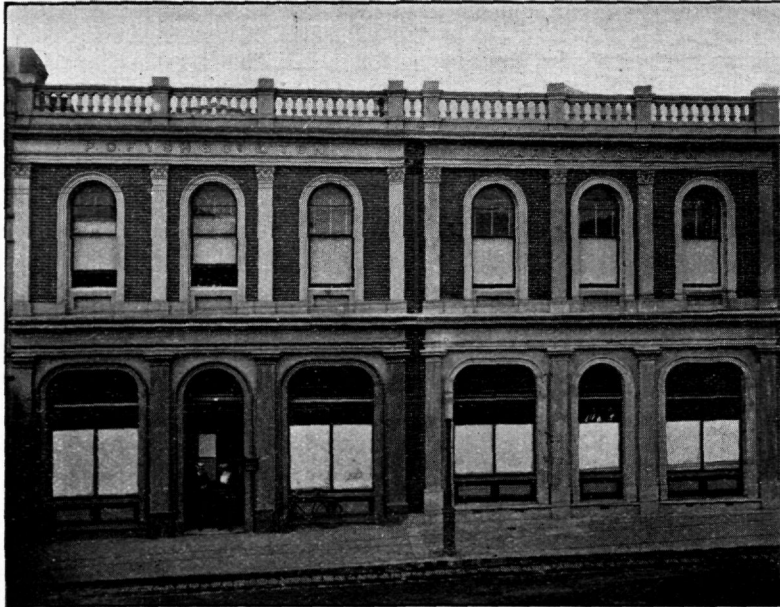
MR. P. O. FYSH, JUN.

married in 1890 to Miss McDowall, of Christchurch, New Zealand, and has a family of two sons. In connection with the business, clothing and shirt factories,

employing about fifty hands, are conducted, and a branch warehouse is established at Collins Street, Hobart.

history specimens on the Barrier Reef and in Torres Straits. This party accumulated a large collection of geo-

species were first discovered by Mr. Petterd. In connection with this subject, he has written a catalogue of the minerals known to occur in Tasmania, which has already gone through several editions, and, in conjunction with Mr. W. H. Twelvetrees, F.G.S., has written extensively on petrographical and allied subjects, and is still occupied in the same investigations. In conjunction with this gentleman, too, Mr. Petterd is actively compiling a work on the geology and mineralogy of Tasmania. He is the author of a "Monograph of the Land Shells of Tasmania," and numerous articles on the mollusca and other branches of the fauna of the island, and many of his papers have been published in the "Proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania." Mr. Petterd is president of the Launceston Microscopical Club; and is widely known as a floriculturalist who has paid special attention to the culture of certain kinds of flowers, including the rose, of which he has several hundreds of kinds. In the culture of this flower he has been remarkably successful, having won the gold medal offered for competition in this colony by the National Rose Society of Great Britain. Although so fully occupied with varied scientific matters, and his extensive mining investments, Mr. Petterd finds time to carry on a large importing boot and shoe business in Launceston, which he started about eighteen years ago.



P. O. Fysh & Co.'s Warehouse.

Mr. WILLIAM FREDERICK PETTERD, Brisbane Street, Launceston, was born at Hobart on 12th June, 1853, and is the son of an old colonist. Mr. Petterd in early life displayed a strong leaning for scientific studies, and when little more than a boy, was looked upon as an authority in matters relating to Australian conchology and entomology. Mr. Petterd followed this up by acquiring such an extensive knowledge of natural history generally, that at about twenty-one years of age he decided to make it his profession. His ability as a collecting naturalist was soon and widely recognised; and he made numerous scientific explorations and expeditions, the most notable of which, perhaps, were his travels in Eastern Polynesia, including the Solomon Archipelago, which were productive of scientific results of a highly important nature. He also made a geological exploration of what is now British New Guinea, having been a member of the first exploring party that penetrated the interior of that vast and almost unknown island. This party also made an attempt to cross the island, as well as the ascent of Mount Owen Stanley, the highest mountain in British New Guinea. Mr. Petterd was one of the naturalists on the "Chevert" expedition, which was fitted out by the late Hon. William Macleay, of Sydney, and did extensive dredging for natural

logical specimens, which are now in the museum of the Sydney University. Mr. Petterd, later on, spent a considerable time in Queensland and northern New South Wales, forming large collections for European museums; and he has embodied the results of his travels and researches in several published works and numerous articles in the Press and scientific journals. Returning to Tasmania in 1880, he took up his residence in Launceston, and soon became intimately associated with the development of the mining fields of the colony, more particularly with the silver-lead discoveries, in which he has large interests. He was the first chairman of directors of the Comet and Hercules mines, and still holds the same position in the Magnet, and several other of the most prominent mining companies operating in the island. As is well known, Mr. Petterd has made a most careful study of the geology and mineralogy of the colony; he has a perfectly fitted laboratory, and possesses the most extensive private collections of minerals in Australasia, there being over 20,000 specimens in his cabinets from all parts of the world. This collection will shortly be placed in the Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, in Launceston, so that students may have the full benefit of many years' careful work and collecting. The Tasmanian collection of minerals is positively unique, and many of the



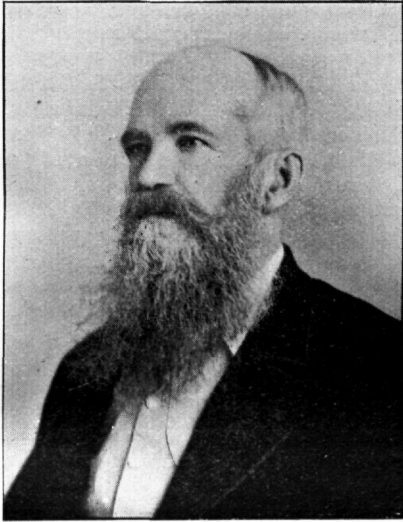
WHITELAW

LAUNCESTON

Mr. W. F. PETTERD.

STEPHEN G. T. HOPWOOD, native of Tasmania, and son of the late S. Hopwood (auctioneer), Longford, was apprenticed to Alexander Duthie,

bookseller and stationer, Launceston, in 1854, and on the latter retiring from business joined the firm of Walch Brothers and Birchall, leaving in the year 1868 to enter into partnership with



WHITELAW

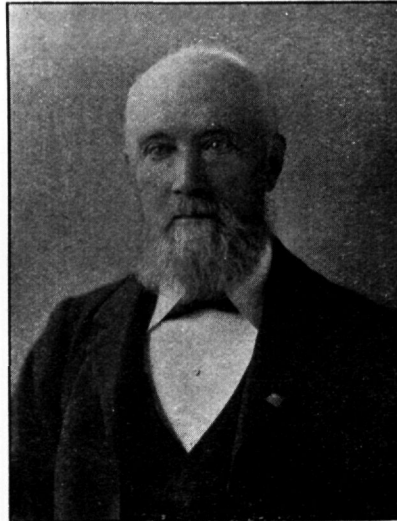
LAUNCESTON

MR. S. G. T. HOPWOOD.

the late J. J. Hudson, who resigned in 1890, when the old-established name of Hudson and Hopwood changed to Hopwood and James, but only for a short time, as death claimed the latter. The business has since been carried on under the title of Hopwood and Co., booksellers and stationers, Launceston.

Messrs. WALTER S. BELL AND CO., Shipping, Commission, Customs, Forwarding, and Insurance Agents, agents for the South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Wharf Frontage, Launceston. Mr. Walter Stephen Bell was born in West Maitland, New South Wales, on 13th September, 1837, and three years later was brought by his parents to Launceston. They only remained twelve months there, when Mr. Bell's father went to Hobart, and was engaged as a clerk in the Comptroller-General's office of the convict department. Mr. Walter S. Bell was educated in Hobart, and is an old pupil of Mr. James Bonwick, a well-known schoolmaster at the capital. On completing his education at the High School, Hobart, Mr. Bell went into the office of Messrs. G. and T. Dugard, import merchants, of Macquarie Street, where he remained four years, leaving that firm to join the East Coast Steam Navigation Company. In December, 1857, he accepted the position of book-keeper to the late Mr. James Peters, of Launce-

ton, and was thus engaged for four and a half years, when he joined Mr. Alexander McNaughton as accountant and book-keeper in his Launceston business. After two and a half years he took a situation with Messrs. Thomas White and Son, and opened a branch office in Melbourne for that firm. Twelve months later Mr. Bell was sent to New Zealand by the assignees of this firm to guard their interests there, a duty he performed, and then on the invitation of the late Mr. George Fisher, the then manager of the Launceston and Melbourne S.N. Co. and merchant, entered his employ as accountant and confidential clerk. Here Mr. Bell remained from 1865 till 1878, when Mr. Fisher gave up business. The T.S.N. Company having in the meantime bought the Launceston company out, Mr. Bell succeeded Mr. Fisher as manager of the



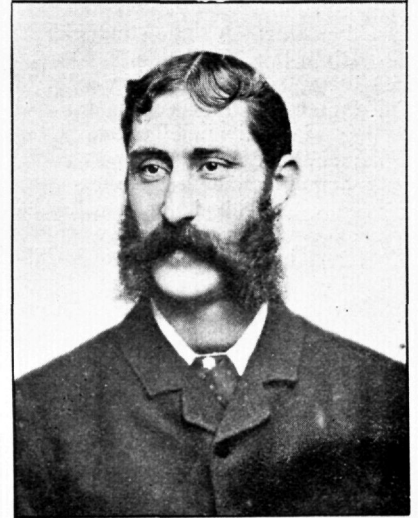
WHITELAW

LAUNCESTON

MR. W. S. BELL.

Launceston branch of the company, and on the appointment of the late Captain A. T. Woods, in 1882, he resigned and started in his present business, under the style of W. S. Bell and Co. Mr. Bell is a member of the Tasmanian Institute of Accountants, and has been a resident of Launceston since 1857, with the exception of a short absence in Victoria and New Zealand. He was married in June, 1870, to a daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Montgomery, of Clover Hill, Hagley. His first wife died in 1887, leaving a family of seven children, and in September, 1889, he was married again to a daughter of the late Mr. Henry Langley, of Buckingham, England, by whom he has two children. His father and mother belonged to the

Society of Friends in Hobart until their deaths in 1852 and 1884 respectively. His sister, Miss Sarah Jane Bell, died in Hobart on 1st February, 1899, and his brother, Mr. George Rennison Bell, was the original discoverer of tin on the Ringarooma fields.

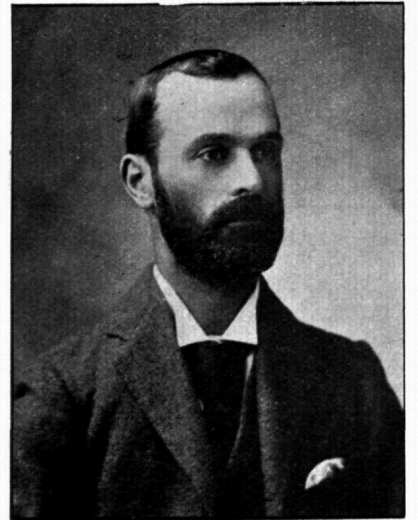


NICHOLAS

LAUNCESTON

MR. S. A. NICHOLS.

Messrs. J. NICHOLS AND SONS, Produce and Fuel Merchants, 105 and 107 Wellington Street, Launceston; also Bakers and Storekeepers, Beacons-



WHITELAW

LAUNCESTON

MR. A. C. NICHOLS.

field. Bankers, Commercial Bank of Tasmania. Telephone 141. This old-established business was founded by Mr. J. Nichols about thirty-three years ago,

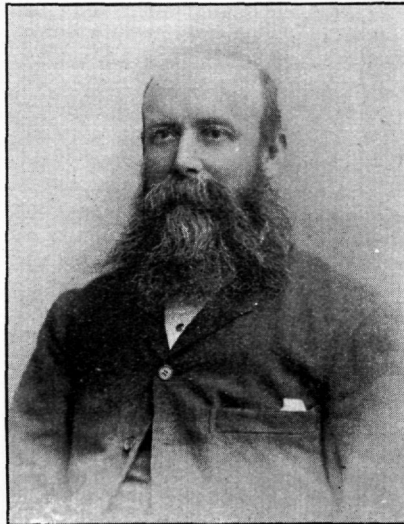
and it is now carried on by his three sons, namely, Messrs. John E., S. A., and A. C. Nichols. When first established, the primitive style of chaff-cutting by horse-power had to be resorted to, but now the firm has the most modern steam machinery, including John Bunce's patent improved chaff-cutter and bagger, and a Robertson's oat and linseed crusher. A large steam circular saw, driven by a six horse-power engine and boiler, is used in the wood-yard. The firm has a large custom for coal, dealing principally in Newcastle, Cornwall, and Dulverton. As exporters they rank amongst the leading exporters in Launceston, shipping potatoes, chaff, and other kinds of produce to the intercolonial markets in large quantities. All the brothers are natives of Hobart, and have been in the produce and store-keeping trade nearly all their lives. Mr. Chas. Nichols takes a great interest in canary breeding, and has a splendid collection of prize Norwich birds. He is a member of the Foresters' Lodge.



J. MCKENZIE & Co.'s PREMISES.

Messrs. JOHN MCKENZIE AND CO., Merchants and Importers, Cameron Street, Launceston. Telephone No. 99. P.O. box No. 65. Cable Address, "McKenzie, Launceston." Bankers, National Bank of Tasmania, Limited. This business was established in 1882 by the late Mr. John McKenzie as that of merchants and importers. The trade increased with rapid strides, until now it is one of the largest and most important businesses in the city. Agencies:—D.C.L. Whisky and Gin; Sunlight Soap; Victory Packet Teas; Dairy-maid Milk; Milne's Tinned Fish; St. Andrew's Navy Tobacco; Williams' Golden Eagle Tobacco; also every known brand of ales, etc.; W. D.

Peacock and Co.'s Jams and Canned Fruits; J. Prunier and Co.'s Brandy; etc. The firm carries a large stock of groceries, wines and spirits, and tobacco-nists' necessities, including cigars and



MELBA, MELBOURNE
LATE Mr. J. MCKENZIE.

cigarettes. The late Mr. JOHN MCKENZIE was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1845, and educated at the famous High School in his native city. On leaving school he followed a seafaring life for a few years, and afterwards



WHITELAW LAUNCESTON
Mr. J. MCKENZIE.

was in business at 25 Broughton Street, Edinburgh, for some years. He then resolved to settle in Australia, and coming to Tasmania in the early eighties, he

took up his residence in Launceston and established the present business. Mr. McKenzie died on 12th September, 1898, leaving a widow and family of six children—four boys and two girls. The business is now carried on under the old name and style by Mr. James McKenzie, who acts as manager.

The HON. ROBERT STEELE SCOTT, M.L.C., J.P., Importer, Cimitiere Street, Launceston, was born in 1839, and hails from the county of Tyrone, Ireland, where he was also educated. He came to Victoria in 1858, and was engaged in mercantile pursuits in different parts of that colony for a period of nine years. He then started as an importer in Melbourne, and continued in that business for ten years, when he crossed the Straits and opened up business as an importer in Launceston, which he has carried on ever since. He imports principally hardware goods. In 1885, in company with Mr.



WHITELAW LAUNCESTON
HON. R. S. SCOTT.

M. Boland, Mr. Scott took the contract of the making of the Launceston to Scottsdale Railway, the contract for which was £260,000, and he completed the work in four and a half years. He has represented Lysaght's Galvanised Iron Company for some years. Mr. Scott has been identified with Masonic matters for the past thirty years. He was made a J.P. in 1890. Always active in regard to public matters, Mr. Scott was returned as representative for South Esk in the Legislative Council in 1890. He is married to a daughter of Captain Samuel Tulloch, one of the oldest residents of Launceston.

Mr. GEORGE SHIELDS, Produce and Fuel Merchant, Launceston. Agent for the Johnston Harvester Company, Morbifuge Sheep Dip Company, Matchless Fertiliser Company, Salvitis Pro-



WHITELAW

LAUNCESTON

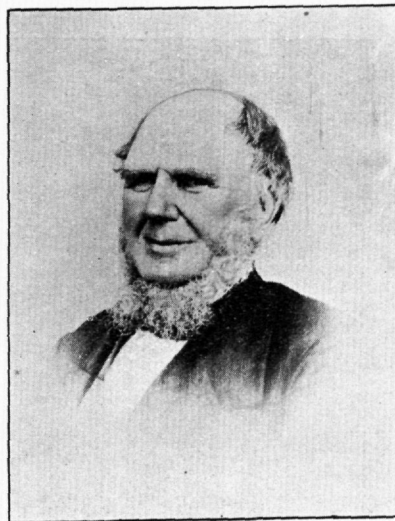
MR. G. SHIELDS.

rietary Company, Champion Marking Oil Company, Abrolhos Guano Company, Blake's Phosphate Powder Company, and the Anglo-Continental Superphosphate Company. Mr. Shields was born in Launceston, and after leaving school followed the engineering trade for seven years. He started his present business in 1882, and does a large trade in his particular lines. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial Association.

Messrs. F. WEBB AND SONS, Produce Merchants and Commission Agents, corner of Charles and Elizabeth Streets, Launceston. Mr. Webb was born in London, and arrived in Tasmania in 1853. He was educated in Launceston, and on leaving school he went into the brewing trade, but this not being congenial he joined the well-known firm of Messrs. W. T. Bell and Co., auctioneers, with whom he remained seven years, and in 1891 opened his present business. The firm do a very extensive local business, besides exporting all kinds of produce to New South Wales and South Australia. Mr. Webb built his present store, which is capable of holding from 9000 to 10,000 bags of wheat.

Messrs. RONALD GUNN AND CO., Merchants, St. John Street, Laun-

ceston. Bankers, National Bank of Tasmania. Telephone No. 57. Code, ABC. This business was founded by Mr. Ronald T. Gunn, who was born in Hobart in 1838, and is the second son of the late Lieutenant William Gunn, who belonged to the Bourbon Regiment. Lieutenant Gunn, who came to Hobart in 1822 by the ship "Skelton" (Captain Dixon), got his commission in the army in 1815, the year of Waterloo. On his arrival in the colony, Governor Colonel Sorell, who was an old friend of his at the Cape of Good Hope, recognised him in church, and at subsequent interviews persuaded him to remain in the colony. He also secured the friendship of Governor Arthur, successor to Colonel Sorell, who in 1824 directed him to take a company of soldiers and go after the celebrated gang of bushrangers under Brady, whereby he lost his right arm, for which he received an Imperial pension of £70 per annum, and the colonists presented him with the sum of £341 10s. 9d., and a testimonial expressing their "deep sense of your long continued and unwearied exertions to exterminate the lawless banditti of bushrangers; of our admiration of the courage and perseverance with which you pursued that object; and of our sincere sympathy for the misfortune to which your patriotic exertions have subjected you." He was for many years superintendent of convicts at Hobart, was appointed police magistrate at



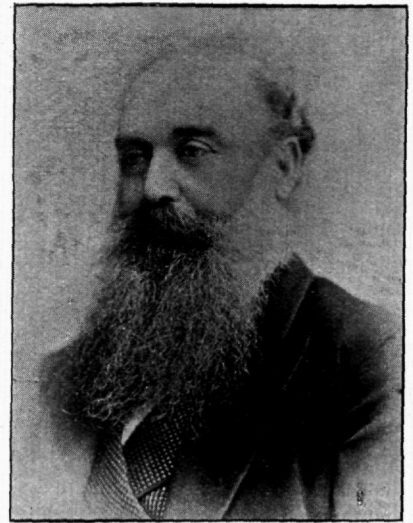
WHITELAW

LAUNCESTON

LATE LIEUT. W. GUNN.

Launceston in 1847, and died in that city in 1868, leaving a grown-up family of seven. He was married in 1829 to Miss Frances Hannah Arndell, whose

father came out as assistant staff surgeon to Governor Phillip to New South Wales, with "the first fleet." Mr. Ronald Gunn was educated at the Rev. Peter Campbell's and the High School,



COLLAN NICHOLAS

LAUNCESTON

MR. R. T. GUNN.

Hobart, and entered a merchant's office in Launceston in 1854. He was subsequently connected with several mercantile firms in the city, until opening his present business some years ago, in which he has associated with him his nephew, Mr. Ronald R. Gunn. He takes an interest in everything tending to the welfare of Launceston and the land of his birth generally.

Messrs. DUNNING AND BROWN, Drapers, Clothiers, and Haberdashers, etc., "The Golden Fleece," corner of Brisbane and Charles Streets, Launceston. Telephone No. 124. This is one of the oldest established businesses in Launceston, and has for its sign the appropriate legend "The Golden Fleece." The warehouse was established in 1865 by Mrs. Dunning, who is still alive, and was taken over by her late son, Mr. John Dunning, some twenty-five years ago. The honoured name of Dunning still remains over the doors, the business, on the death five years ago of Mr. Dunning, having passed into the hands of that gentleman's son, Mr. Charles Arthur Dunning, and Mr. John Brown, who for five years previously had successfully managed the establishment. The firm is now conducted under the style, of Dunning and Brown, and both gentlemen take an active part in looking after their extensive concern. The buildings cover a block of land fronting Brisbane

and Charles Streets measuring 90 feet by 60 feet. There are two stories, the upper one having in the olden days been utilised as a dwelling. Needless to say, the space is too valuable for such use now,



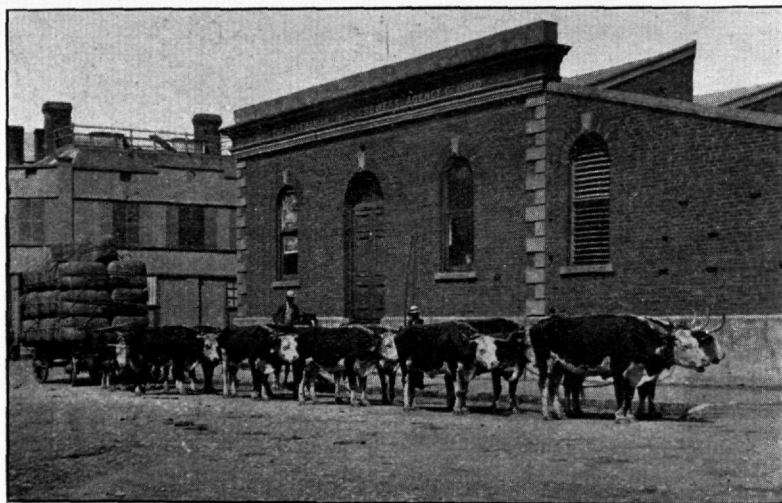
DUNNING AND BROWN'S PREMISES.

for every inch of room is required for show and workrooms. Indeed, although the whole of the interior of the premises has been modernised, the stock kept in hand is so large that there is scarcely room for the numerous customers to move about in some of the departments. Entering this emporium from Brisbane Street, the visitor first steps into the men's and boys' clothing and tailoring department. Here the country squatter, the West Coast miner, and the city man make their purchases, and it is noteworthy that Messrs. Dunning and Brown do the largest tailoring business in Launceston. The best procurable cutters and tailors are employed, and consequently nothing but first-class work and good quality material are turned out. Passing through the office, and proceeding east across the width of the building, we next find ourselves in the realm of the ladies—the fancy department, which is thronged by the gentle sex of Launceston, as well as the country districts, who are eagerly purchasing trimmings, lace, furs, veils, umbrellas, ribbons, and the thousand and one articles which these charming creatures fondly imagine are necessary for the purpose of enhancing their appearance and subjugating man. The ladies spend hours in securing bargains and chattering in this and the adjoining apartments, the latter being set apart for haberdashery and hosiery, gloves, etc. The firm have more than a local reputation for their gloves, the dozens lost at the races being invariably purchased by the lucky (or unlucky) swain at "The Golden Fleece." From the haberdashery the visitor proceeds through a heavily-stocked department devoted to Manchester goods, blankets, quilts, eider-

downs, etc., and next enters the dress department, another favourite rendezvous of the ladies. There is simply an immense stock kept here, consisting of the latest and choicest goods—silks and satins of every conceivable texture, hue, and quality being present in bewildering profusion. We next are shown up a broad handsome staircase, situated in the centre of the ground floor, which leads to well-lighted and tastily-furnished showrooms and workrooms. Here ladies may choose their dresses and inspect millinery, mantles, and underclothing. At the back are extensive workrooms for dressmakers, fitting-on rooms, and tailors' workshops. There is a very great deal of making up, tailoring, etc., done on the premises, as will be readily acknowledged when it is stated that about eighty hands are constantly employed by Messrs. Dunning and Brown, some of whom are the best paid in their particular line in the colony. The weekly pay sheet, it can be easily understood, is a heavy one, but the business done is proportionately great. Before leaving one is shown the carpet room, where the choicest carpets imported are stocked. In fact, every article in the establishment is genuine, the reason being that the firm import all their own stuffs, having a London representative in their employ, who carefully selects the goods in the home markets, and attends to their despatch. When it is also borne in mind that sales are effected in the establishment under the personal supervision

a well-earned reputation to sustain, and are scarcely likely to throw it away lightly. That they have retained the confidence of the public is amply evidenced by the increased business of this old established and highly appreciated firm.

THE TASMANIAN WOOL-GROWERS' AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED, is undoubtedly the most successful commercial company ever floated in the island. Founded some nine years ago, it has called up 10s. per share, and up to date has returned to the shareholders one pound and tenpence (£1 0s. 10d.) per share, besides accumulating a reserve fund. The company is a purely local one, the bulk of the shares having been taken up by the leading pastoralists and woolgrowers of the colony, and has a board of directors consisting of seven of the most influential gentlemen in the north of the island, viz., Messrs. C. B. Grubb (chairman), Jas. Gibson, D. Archer, W. H. D. Archer, Chas. Youl, and W. Martin. This company ships the largest amount of wool to the London market, for two-thirds of the total quantity of wool exported from the colony pass through its hands. In addition to the usual stock and station business, such as shipping wool to London or Melbourne, and advancing against clips, the company lays itself out to transact every kind of business to facilitate the operations of pastoralists, keeping a large stock of station supplies



DELIVERY OF WOOL AT THE WOOLGROWERS' AGENCY COMPANY'S STORES, LAUNCESTON.

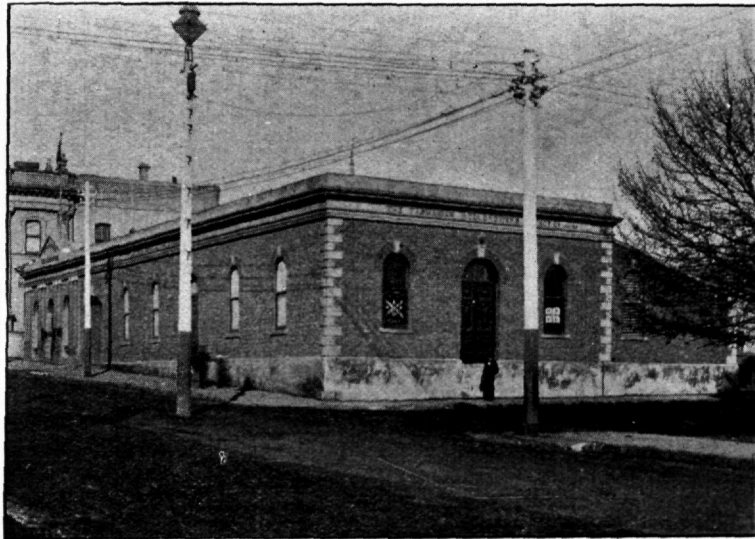
of the partners, customers have a certain guarantee that they are purchasing none but the best and most reliable goods to be obtained in the world. The firm has

and requisites. The company acts as auctioneers, selling properties and stock, and holds weekly sales of wool, hides, skins, and any goods of this class at its

stores, which are centrally situated, and has all the latest improvements for lighting its showrooms. It acts as agent for the famous merino sheep-breeders, and also for Cooper's sheep dip, which is generally used throughout the island, and represents Hall's well-known sporting powders and the Wolseley sheep shearing machines. The shipping department is an important feature in the business, the company being agents for Messrs. Huddart, Parker and Co.'s intercolonial line of

steamers. Berths by the speedy s.s. "Coogee" can be booked at its office. Its other agencies include the Orient Company line of ocean-going steamers, the Australasian United Steam Navigation Company, the Anglo-Australian line, British-India Company, Canadian-Australian line, and the well-known local traders, "Decapolis" and "Westbury." It is prepared to book to, or give the latest information of how to reach, any part of the globe. The British and Foreign Marine Insurance

Company, which is one of the largest insurance companies in the world, is represented by this company. This successful and extensive business has for its manager Mr. George Cragg, who has had twenty years' experience in this class of business; Mr. E. Forrest is the accountant; Mr. T. H. Balderston the auctioneer; Mr. E. V. Stackhouse chief shipping clerk; and a capable staff is employed by the company in every department.

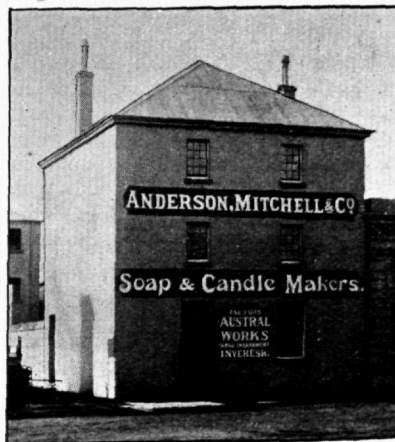


THE TASMANIAN WOOLGROWERS' AGENCY COMPANY'S STORES.

MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL.

ANDERSON, MITCHELL AND CO., 35 St John Street, Soap, Candle, Soda Crystal, and Drysaltery Manufacturers. This rising young firm, whose town office is represented, have built an up-to-date factory on the Tamar embankment, about a mile from Launceston, where they make every kind of soap, candles, and drysaltery goods. Their *Austral Soap*, being a perfect self-washer, is a great favourite with the ladies all over Tasmania. For so small a colony the tons of this *Austral Soap* turned out weekly surprises everyone—the wonder is where it all goes to. Those who use it speak highly of it as being a perfect labour-saver, and a soap that does not injure the skin or most delicate fabric. With it they say washing-day has no more terrors nor more work than washing the dinner dishes or polishing the stove. "A washing for a family of ten," one lady writes, "that used to take till almost tea-time, is now

done before dinner; and all the sickening slavery of the wash-tub done away with—no rubbing and scrubbing as of

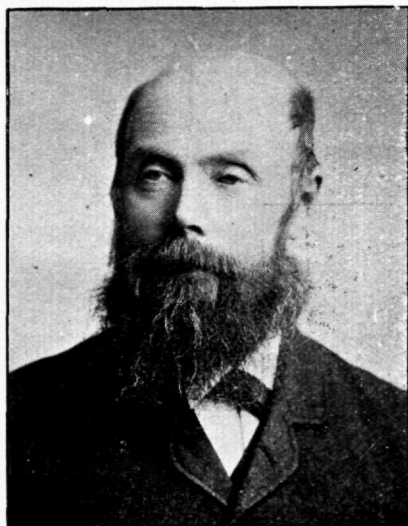


ANDERSON, MITCHELL AND CO.'S PREMISES.

old." No wonder it is a favourite with the ladies. Their "Blue Bell" Mottled Soap has also a deservedly large sale. They also turn out fancy soap, carbolic soap, sand soap, and all the different laundry soaps—"Empire," "Gold Medal," "Crown," "Jewel," etc. Their "Austral" and "Empire" Candles—in wax, stearine, and composite—are also well known and deservedly popular. Mr. Anderson, the senior partner, so long well known as managing director of the Marvel Soap Company, and Mr. Mitchell, the junior partner, being its commercial traveller, this firm has a promising future before it.

The WAVERLEY WOOLLEN MILLS, Launceston. To the late Mr. Peter Bulman is due the credit of the first introduction of this important industry to Tasmania, for he directed his attention to the practicability of such an enterprise in 1871, but his friends

advised him against risking capital in a private enterprise of that sort, and being only used to manufactories on a large scale in Britain, he felt a doubt as to the feasibility of successfully establishing



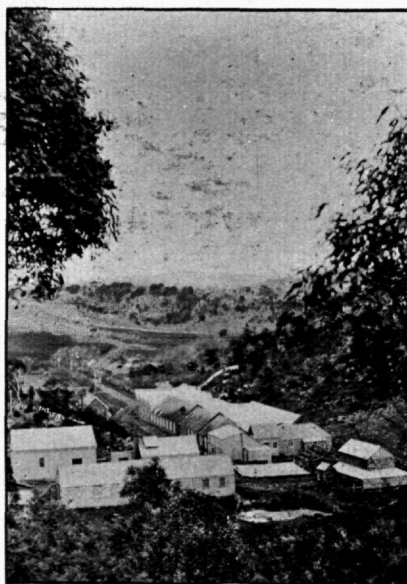
BAILY

HOBART

LATE MR. P. BULMAN.

anything of the sort in Tasmania without the aid of a company, a method to which he entertained a decided objection. A correspondence took place with a gentleman engaged in the woollen industry in Dunedin, New Zealand, from whom information as to the best plant suitable for the colonies was obtained. Corresponding with the then Colonial Secretary, the Hon. T. D. Chapman, copies of the "Bonus Act" were obtained. (The Government offered £1000 for the first £1000 worth of woollen goods made in the colony.) Mr. Bulman next secured a site which has proved admirably suitable for a woollen mill, being situated at Distillery Creek, three miles from Launceston, where there is an available fall of 120 feet. At the commencement of the industry, in 1874, a wooden water-wheel, 25 feet, was used to drive the machinery. At the present time (1900) the whole 120 feet is utilised, two turbines of a combined power of eighty-five horse being in use. In the *Cornwall Chronicle* of 2nd October, 1871, appeared an article mentioning Mr. Bulman's intention of proceeding to Scotland to endeavour to bring out a plant and skilled workmen to establish the industry. Mr. Bulman left Tasmania on 25th January, 1872, and after spending some time in Scotland he left again in December of the same year, arriving in March, 1873. Whilst in Scot-

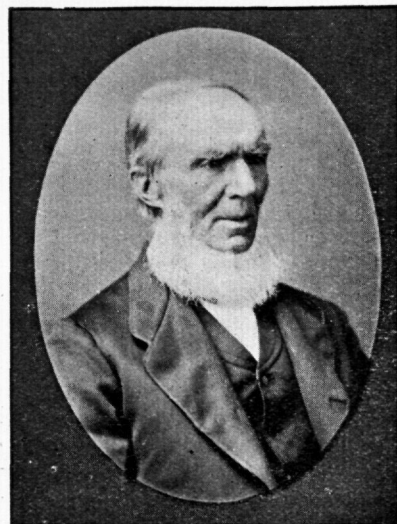
land he entered into a partnership with Messrs. Daniel, Archibald, and David Johnstone to start the industry in Tasmania; the latter gentleman followed, arriving in Tasmania October, 1873. Some delay took place in getting all machinery forward, but the mill was started on 13th May, 1874; Mrs. Bulman placing the first wool on the machines on that date. Since then steady progress has been made at Waverley. In August, 1874, the first goods were sold, realising over £1100, other sales immediately following. The bonus of £1000 was shortly afterwards paid by the Government to Messrs. Bulman, Johnstone and Co. In 1883 Mr. Bulman dissolved partnership with the Messrs. Johnstone, and at this period Mr. Robert Hogarth became



WAVERLEY WOOLLEN MILLS.

connected with the mills, which were now carried on by Mr. Bulman as sole proprietor. Mr. Hogarth had been a few years in Waverley at its start, afterwards proceeding to England and Scotland, being about four years engaged in some of the best mills in Scotland. Mr. Bulman's death took place on 29th February, 1896. Mr. Robert Hogarth then became proprietor, and owing to his thorough knowledge of his business the mill has gone on steadily progressing. Waverley manufactures are guaranteed all wool, Mr. Hogarth being very much opposed to the introduction of union or cotton yarns. The late Mr. Thomas Hogarth, of Raeburn, father of the present owner, took a keen interest in Waverley from its start, and by advice and financial

assistance to his son-in-law, Mr. Bulman, did much to assist in laying the foundation of this natural industry. Mr. John Baily, merchant, of Hobart, very shortly after the starting of the Waverley mills, undertook the sale of the manufactured goods in Southern Tasmania. This Mr. Baily did when other warehousemen had little faith in the ultimate success of the woollen industry in Tasmania. It must be very gratifying to Mr. Baily to have helped to place the industry on a sound footing in the colony. For twenty-five years he has continued to do the whole of the Southern Tasmanian business, and has also assisted materially in finding markets at different times for Waverley manufactures in the other colonies, and also suggested and ordered special makes of goods suitable for our island colony. Waverley mills now employ about 100 people in its various manufactures, having quite doubled its manufacturing power during the last four years. The chief manufactures are tweeds, rugs, blankets, flannels, shirtings, knitting yarns, etc., etc. Mr. Hogarth still adheres to the idea formed years ago that to make the woollen industry a success it must be by private enterprise. A company on a large scale would not be a success, as everything depends on the practical knowledge of the individual proprietor in making a market for the particular lines he produces. There are now three mills in the colony, all



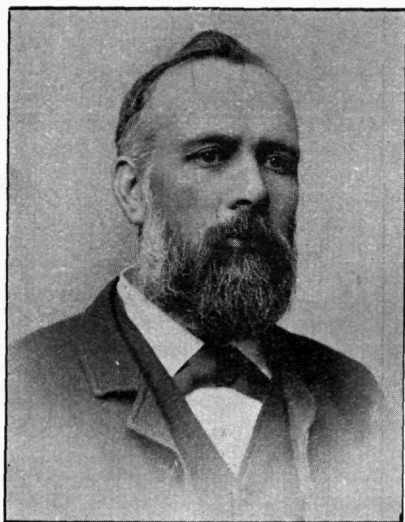
W. CAWSTON

LAUNCESTON

LATE MR. T. HOGARTH.

privately owned concerns, and all being owned and managed by those brought up in the trade, make the industry a success.

Mr. W. H. KNIGHT, Boiler Maker, Brassfounder, Wheelwright, and Engineer, Wellington Road, Launceston (Telephone 17), is a son of the late Mr. W. H. Knight, who was born in



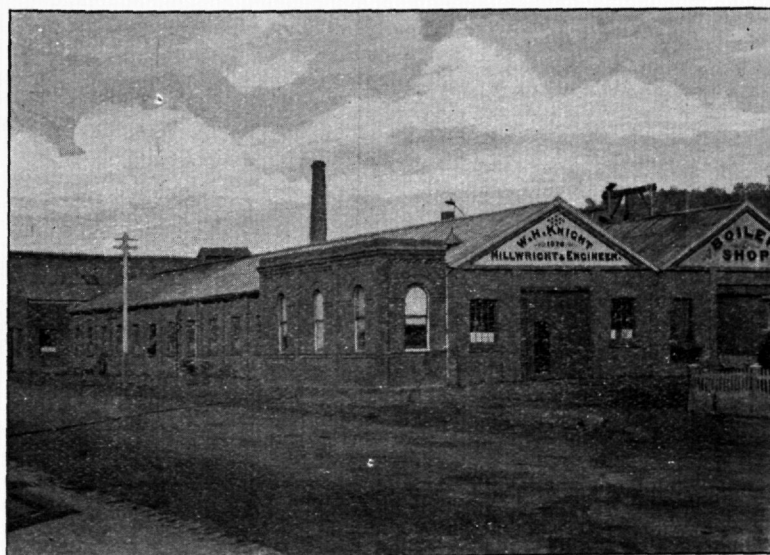
MR. W. H. KNIGHT.

Yorkshire, and came to Tasmania at the end of 1854 under engagement to Mr. Grubb. In 1860 he started the present business, and carried it on for twenty-one years, when he died. The subject of this notice was apprenticed to his father, and on the death of the latter he

and bounds; a glance at the old pay sheets and the new showing that for some time after the inception of the business £12 per week was paid for labour, whilst now over £4000 annually is distributed to the employees. Mr. Knight has carried out, and is now performing, some very large Government and private contracts. He built nearly all the railway bridges in the colony, whilst such works as the Forth Swing Bridge, with an 84 feet span; the iron bridge at the Fisherman's Dock, Hobart; the iron structure at Corra Lynn; and two bridges on the Derwent Valley Railway Line, will stand out for very many years as mementoes of the firm's energy and skill. Mr. Knight is a member of St. Andrew's Lodge of Freemasons, and has been through all the chairs of the I.O.O.F., with which he has been connected for thirty years, but owing to pressure of business he has of late been reluctantly compelled to relinquish his activity with the lodges.

SALISBURY FOUNDRY CO. (J. T. McDonald, H. McKenzie, and N. Campbell), William and Charles Streets, Launceston. One of the most enterprising of the manufacturing firms of Launceston is the Salisbury Foundry Company, whose extensive foundry and engineering works, at the Esplanade and William Street, is certainly one of the monuments of the progress of the city. The business was established by Mr.

Up to that period the requirements of the Tasmanian mines had to be supplied from Victoria, but in a remarkably short period the new firm established its name throughout the various fields, and built up a business that it may well be proud of. Upon the death of Mr. Salisbury in 1883, the management devolved upon Mr. McKenzie, who had been manager of the works for some time, and he well maintained the good name of the foundry for promptitude and efficient work, and initiated his term of management by the completion of the contract for the supply of the powerful pumping machinery designed by Mr. Peter Barrett for the Beaconsfield Drainage Union. This was the heaviest undertaking in iron work ever attempted in Tasmania, and proved conclusively that all our requirements could be supplied by the local manufacturer. To-day every mining centre in the colony bears evidence to the energy, activity, and enterprise of the Salisbury works, in the form of stamper batteries, ore-dressing, pumping and winding, and other machinery procured from its works. For the Bischoff Company alone many tons of iron work have been turned out by the firm, comprising the major part of the plant now in use. The successful results achieved by the patent tin-dressing machinery designed by Mr. H. W. F. Kayser, manager of the Bischoff Company, are known in mining circles beyond the limits of this colony, and the Salisbury works participate in the honour to the extent of having supplied the whole of the necessary machinery. To this circumstance may be attributed the fact that not only has the firm's Tasmanian business increased at a rapid pace, but it has also been entrusted with orders for the supply of complete plants for companies in the other colonies, notably for North Queensland, New Zealand, and for the Victorian tin fields. In 1888 a change was effected, by which Messrs. McKenzie, McDonald, and Scott took over the business, and transferred the works from the original site to the one in which operations are now carried on, the amalgamation absorbing the business formerly conducted by Mr. Scott in Cimitiere Street. The present site has many advantages. Facing the wharf, it has every facility for the transaction of the marine engineering business, which has developed into an important branch of the firm's operations, owing to the increased number of steamers trading to the port. The buildings in use have been specially designed. The main structure, 260 feet by 40 feet, is 20 feet high, thus allowing plenty of head-room



W. H. KNIGHT'S FOUNDRY.

managed the business in the interests of the estate, eventually purchasing it in 1895. Starting in a small way, the establishment has gone ahead by leaps

I. E. E. Salisbury, who came to Launceston from Castlemaine in 1876, bringing with him a high reputation as a manufacturer, of mining machinery.

for working the travelling cranes which traverse the different shops. The offices and stores are a substantial block of brick buildings in Charles Street. There is also an extensive machinery store on

pumping plant for the Western silver mine, a quantity of iron work for the aerial tramway in connection with the Tharsis mine, air-compressing plants for Mount Black Proprietary Co., Crown

Iron and Brass Founders, Smiths, Boilermakers, and Contractors, Tamar Foundry, William Street, Launceston. Telephone No. 14. This firm was founded six years ago by Messrs. Scott and Clark, who carried on business for about three years, when Mr. Scott retired, and Mr. Bogle entered the firm in his stead. At that time only general repairs work was done, but the firm has since added extensively to the premises and plant, so that contracts on the largest scale are now undertaken. As a specimen of the work lately executed by Messrs. Bogle and Clark, we reproduce a photograph of the Victoria Bridge, spanning the river Tamar at Launceston. This work took nearly two years to complete, the contract price being £10,600. Only the raw material was imported, as plates and pig iron, the whole of the castings and girders being made in the firm's works. Between fifty and sixty men were employed in its construction. Besides the above, many important contracts for the supply and erection of mining machinery have been done. At present the works are fully occupied building dredges for mining purposes, one having been already successfully started and two others are in hand. Mr. Bogle, prior to entering the firm, was assistant inspector of machinery for the Tasmanian Government for a period of eight years.

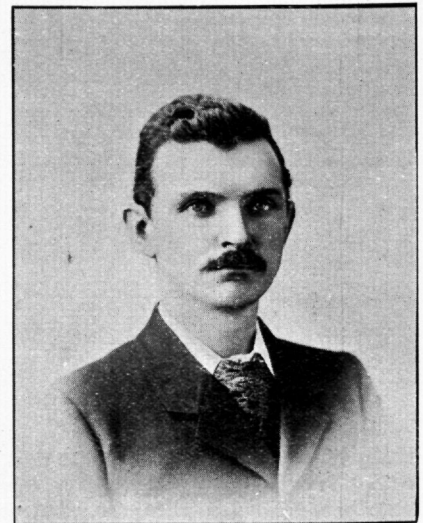


SALISBURY FOUNDRY COMPANY'S PREMISES.

the William Street frontage, and ample shed accommodation in the yard. The main building is divided into three principal departments on the ground floor—the machine shop, smithy, and foundry. The first floor provides room for the pattern-makers, and the third floor is used for keeping the extensive stock of patterns in. The boiler shop and yard adjoin this building. The motive power used to drive the various machines at work throughout the establishment is supplied by a steel boiler of the multitubular type. The boiler department is furnished with a complete hydraulic riveting plant, punching and shearing machines, plate rollers, edge planers, rivet furnaces, and a special plate furnace. The machine and fitting department is stocked with a complete equipment of lathes, planing and screwing machines, radial drills, and keyslotters. A travelling crane traverses the full length of the shop, and facilitates the handling of heavy machinery. To give some idea of the extent of the Salisbury works and the demands made upon their resources, it may be mentioned that amongst the orders recently completed were the following:—A battery of forty head of stampers for the Golden Gate mine, batteries and winding plants for the Volunteer and West Pinafore mines, large pumping plants for the British, Zeehan, and Montana mines, pumping and winding plant for the Oceana mine,

Lyell Copper Co., and Briseis Tin Mines, Limited; haulage plants for the Cornwall and Mount Nicholson coal companies. Of the large contracts now in hand the following may be mentioned:—Concentrating plant for Mount Black Company, twenty head battery for Mount Rex, ten head battery for Salmon Gold Syndicate, winding and pumping plant for Moonlight-cum-Wonder, steel bridge for Emu Bay Railway Co. The boiler department is in full swing, the work in hand comprising:—Boilers for the New Golden Gate, Arba, Moonlight, and s.s. "Moonah"; the recent ones including a large marine boiler for the s.s. "Dorset," and several boilers for the Union S.S. Co. and the Tasmanian G.M. Co. The yards and workshops occupy about an acre and a half, and eighty hands are constantly employed, while in the busy season the number increases to one hundred. The works are the premier ones of the kind in this colony, and there can be little doubt that as our mineral wealth is developed and our manufactures necessarily increase in proportion to the extent of mining operations, the establishment, which is so well and favourably known throughout the colonies, will grow and extend, constituting even more than it does to-day one of the manufacturing pillars of the State.

Messrs. BOGLE AND CLARK,
Mechanical and Electrical Engineers,



WHITELAW

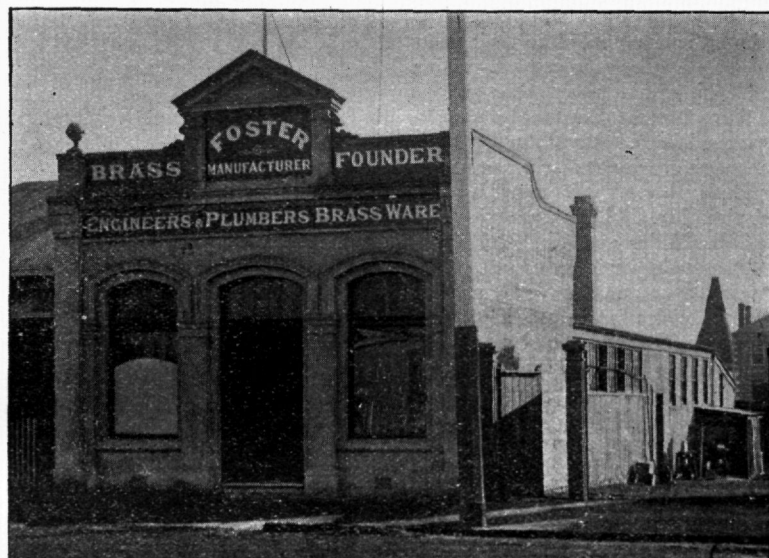
LAUNCESTON

MR. E. BOGLE.

Mr. W. FOSTER, Brassfounder and Finisher, Cimitiere Street, Launceston. This old established firm was started by Mr. Ikin, who came from Sydney, and carried it on for eighteen months, when Mr. Foster became a partner in the

business. On the death of Mr. Ikin, Messrs. Bond and Carr managed the business for the trustees to the estate, and finally in 1893 Mr. Foster purchased

the Masonic fraternity. He has little time for pleasure, his business occupying the greater part of his time; but he has been fond of the gun as well as hunting.



W. FOSTER'S PREMISES.

it. The business is in a very flourishing condition, and a large increase of accommodation and an extensive addition to the plant have been necessary in order to meet the wants of customers. Mr. Foster has erected new premises close to the old ones in Cimitiere Street, at a cost of about £800, and has laid out £200 in additional machinery, including a new Otto gas engine working up to $3\frac{1}{2}$ horse-power. Six hands are constantly employed, but as the business is still increasing, more assistance will be necessary in the immediate future. The firm supplies the fittings, main water cocks, etc., for the Government, Gas Company, Corporation of Launceston, and the Electric Light Company, and is now supplying one ton of bolts for the new steel yacht being built for Messrs. Gunn and Stephenson, while an order has just been completed for Mr. G. Harrap for bolts, port lights, and all fittings connected with shipwork and engineering of a new steamer built by Mr. Moore. The firm also manufactures engineers' and plumbers' fittings for steam and water of every description to order; also sluice nozzles for mines, etc. Mr. Foster's endeavour is, by constant attention to customers and turning out good work, to compete with foreign markets. He has followed this rule successfully in the past, and there is every reason to believe that even more satisfactory results will be obtained in the future. Mr. Foster is a member of

TAMAR BREWERY. This old-established concern has, apart from its business growth and incidents, considerable historical interest, from the circum-



NICHOLAS LAUNCESTON
LATE MR. T. GRIFFITHS.

stance of its founders—the late Mr. John Griffiths and his son-in-law (the late Hon. J. Scott, M.L.C.)—being men closely connected with the political and commercial progress of the colony. Mr. John Griffiths was a man of untiring energy and perseverance. In addition to the whaling industry, he had a

number of vessels employed in the intercolonial trade, carried on ship-building extensively, and also gave employment of various kinds to a great number of men. Mr. John Scott, on the other hand, was more absorbed in political affairs, and was for a number of years in the Upper and Lower House. His career in Parliament was such as to command the respect of his fellow colonists. Fearlessly acting up to his honest convictions, on more than one occasion he sacrificed popularity to duty, and subsequent events showed that his actions were in accord with the best interests of the colony. The brewery was built by the late Mr. John Griffiths for Mr. Jno. Scott and himself in the stirring times of '51. It stands upon a piece of ground facing the river Tamar, at its junction with the two Esks, and is bounded on the west by J. and T. Gunns' timber yard, formerly Henty's whaling depot, and on the east by Cape's store, formerly the Government bonded stores. These buildings were also owned by the late Mr. John Griffiths. The site consists of about one acre and a half of ground, being conveniently and centrally situated. About 1861 Mr. Thomas Griffiths, son of the founder, entered the business as assistant to Mr. J. Scott, under whose tuition he learned the art of brewing, and in a few years his father (Mr. John Griffiths) retired in favour of his son, who became a partner with his brother-in-law, hence the well-known name of Scott and Griffiths. On the death of Mr. Jno. Scott, which occurred in June, 1890, Mr. Thomas Griffiths still carried on the business in the same efficient manner that had marked his management



WHITELAW

LAUNCESTON

MR. GRIFFITHS.

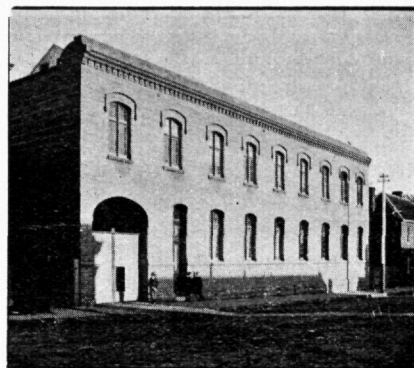
for so many years. On the lamented death of Mr. Thomas Griffiths, who died in April, 1891, the arduous duties of management fell upon his widow, with the aid of her trustees, assisted by her eldest son, Mr. Ernest Griffiths, who is one of them. A few months later Mrs. Griffiths was fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Arthur K. Applegate, from England, a gentleman with high credentials and a thorough scientific learning for the business. To those who are acquainted with the history of the old firm, it is astonishing how little the business has been pushed, that is according to modern methods of puffing advertisements, etc. The determination of the sterling men who founded it was to supply the public with a sound and wholesome article, and this principle has been adhered to throughout. Now, under new and modern management, improved appliances, and scientific methods, a new era has commenced at the Tamar Brewery, and an article is produced there unequalled by anything else produced south of the equator.

TASMANIAN SOAP AND CANDLE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Offices, 87 Charles Street, Launceston; factory, Frank Street, Invermay. This company was established in 1880, and is one of the largest and most enterprising manufacturing companies in Tasmania. A large factory, covering an extensive area, is situated at Inver-

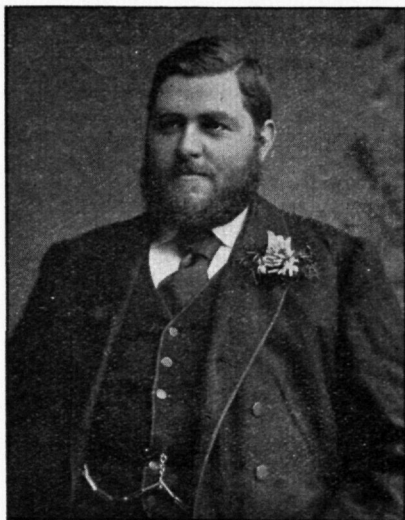
may, where a very great number of persons find employment in the manufacture of not only soaps and candles of all kinds, but washing soda, and a wide range of drysaltery goods. The company are the makers of several well-known Tasmanian specialities, foremost amongst the number being the "Marvel" soap, for laundry purposes, and "Marvel Borax" soap, for use in the toilet. The same brand is also applied to their make of vinegar, washing powders, self-raising flour, blacking, and many other articles which have become deservedly popular all over the island. Mr. John Miller is the managing director—the company being locally owned. It may be mentioned that Mr. Miller is proprietor of Messrs. R. Miller and Co., of Hobart, who act as sole southern agents of the Tasmanian Soap and Candle Company; thus the articles made are kept constantly before the public, both north and south, and also east and west, through the agencies of travellers who are constantly visiting all parts of Tasmania. Now that the long-talked of federation has become an accomplished fact, the Tasmanian Soap and Candle Company, Limited, may be expected to take a place in the front rank of manufacturers in federated Australia.

and can be largely increased, as required. Mr. Ritchie has been a magistrate of the territory for forty-two years.



B. G. CLARK & Co.'s PREMISES.

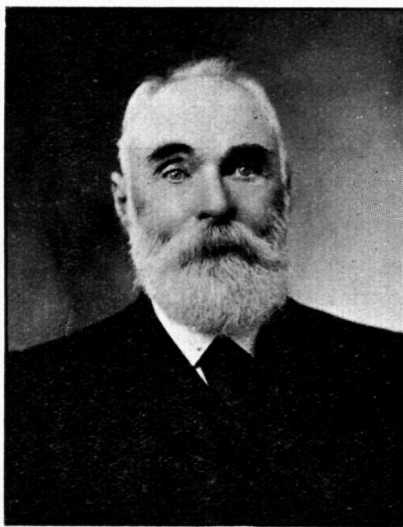
Mr. BEVERLY G. CLARK. Boot Manufacturer and Importer, Launceston and Melbourne, was born in Victoria in 1854, and went to New South Wales. At the age of fifteen he entered the employ of R. W. Conway and Co., wool brokers and commission agents, of Mudgee, and remained with them several years. In 1882 Mr. Clark started business on his own account in Rylstone as commission agent, auctioneer, and general produce agent. After two years he sold out and entered the warehouse of Messrs. John Hunter, wholesale boot merchants, Sydney. A few months later he came to Tasmania to look after



F. H. VINE

MR. J. MILLER.

SANDY BAY



WHITELAW

MR. D. RITCHIE.

LAUNCESTON

Mr. DAVID RITCHIE, son of Lieutenant Ritchie, R.N., is a native of Tasmania, being born at Launceston in 1829, and has followed flour-milling as a pursuit, and been fairly successful, having—besides a steam mill in St. John Street, in which is carried on the manufacture of oatmeal, rolled oats, split peas, pearl barley, and groats—a fine roller flour mill of modern construction, on the Ganz system, situate near the Cataract Gorge, from which it derives its splendid water-power supply, which is permanent,



WHITELAW

MR. B. G. CLARK.

LAUNCESTON

the interests of his principals, and was located in Launceston with them up till 1887, when the business was wound up. Mr. Clark then acquired the business of

may, where a very great number of persons find employment in the manufacture of not only soaps and candles of all kinds, but washing soda, and a

Messrs. Boyd and Co., and inaugurated the well-known establishment of Messrs. B. G. Clark and Co., which has been carried on so successfully ever since. The firm are now contemplating a considerable extension of their property by the erection of a new factory, etc., the present premises being found inadequate to meet the demands of the trade. The firm manufacture principally strong work, such as kip and kangaroo boots and shoes, although an extensive trade is carried on in the lighter commodities.

Mr. W. M. WEBBER, of Launceston, Tasmania. The profile which adorns this page is a portrait of one of the most distinguished "medicine men" to be met with in the Southern Hemisphere. Mr. Wm. Webber, of Launceston, Tasmania, inventor and sole proprietor of Vitadatio, is a name received, not only in Tasmania, but throughout Australasia, by thousands who, when all hope seemed lost, found themselves rescued by the famed remedy about which half the civilised world is speaking to-day. Comprehensive as this cyclopedic history of Tasmania is, it would have been sadly incomplete without a reference to the man who first gave to the world such a munificent gift in his magic healer. The picture above represents no fictitious figure, but a living personage, to be found at 106 Elizabeth Street, Launceston, directing the expansion round the world of Vitadatio. The story of the birth of this wonderful life-giver is interesting, and is another imperishable proof of what steady patient toil will do. Twelve years ago (February, 1888), in his primitive laboratory, Mr. Webber, having become possessed of certain herbs of pronounced curative qualities, blended them together, in the hope that the indisposition from which he was suffering would be allayed. He first experimented upon himself, and when he found it made him feel life was worth living after all, he always kept it on the family mantelshelf. The proprietor being then in business, and upon more or less intimate terms with a large number of his customers, naturally was made the repository of a good many domestic troubles; and when he heard of anyone suffering from any ailment which seemed within the province of the newly-discovered remedy, he showed his practical sympathy by preparing a few bottles and handing them over the counter, with a friendly invitation to test its curative powers. Meanwhile, Mr. Webber worked on, and after studious plodding and practical application, found that his magic herbal remedy was the subject of much flattering and grateful

comment, despite the fact that in some quarters he was called a faddist and a fool for his pains. In June, 1894, yielding to a universal wish, Vitadatio was placed upon the market, and from that day its march of progress seems without a parallel in the history of a patent medicine. Why this phenomenal success? you say. Mainly the merit of the article; but there has also been thrown into the business an enthusiasm by the principal and his staff of agents that has caused Vitadatio to become known in every city, town, and hamlet throughout the colonies. Added to which, sole agencies have been established in Great Britain, America, and South Africa. What Vitadatio has done for human suffering cannot be told by ordinary pen and ink; and if the proprietor had lived in the days of the old *philosophes*, Empedocles, who was hailed as a demigod, and a coin struck in his honour, for his contribution



MR. W. WEBBER.

to the health of the people, nothing short of a statue would have been sufficient to perpetuate the memory of so noble a benefactor. We may well reason with Simonides: "Health is best for mortal man; next, beauty; thirdly, well-gotten wealth; fourthly, the pleasure of youth among friends." Vitadatio will do much for you in your search for these most essential much-coveted bounties. Sir John Lubbock says—"It is very much our own fault that we are ill; most of us might be well if we would." Surely the incomparable virtues of Vitadatio must have been known to him when he wrote thus. That Vitadatio has merit of a very high order no sane person can doubt, supported as it is by the united testimony of ladies and gentlemen of all classes and creeds; in a great number of cases their restoration to health being little, if anything, short of a miracle. Mr. Webber's unique position is that

others speak of him and his business, and therefore the following will be read with interest, coming as it does from a well-known writer who has known the principal for several years, and has watched with interest the course of events in Mr. Webber's life, and also the far-reaching effects of his business. He says:—"Every man desires to enjoy and continue life; it is not every man's privilege to claim such a boon. The human mechanism is so delicate that it is often thrown out of gear from many and various causes; it may be from hereditary ailments, from a neglect of the common laws of hygiene; it may be from accident; but the fact remains that millions of the human race suffer much, and, 'impugn it whoso list,' much more than they ought to. Human suffering came in when the first man was doomed to walk the earth, but by a Divine ordination it was made patent to him that he could relieve much of his suffering by the intelligent application of the herbs of the earth he tilled. It is an undeniable fact that a knowledge of the conditions of health and of the curative uses of drugs is instinctive. Most animals take herbs when they are ill, and insects, particularly bees in the construction of their hives, display a knowledge of the laws of health that has elicited the wonderment of man. In man a simple reason takes the place of the instinct in the lower animals. Yet if there is one thing more than another which plays upon the credulity of the human race it is the enormous quantity of spurious compounds which claim the relief of human suffering. An eminent English novelist has justly proclaimed that when a good article is well advertised it spreads over the earth; when an inferior article is boomed, no matter at what cost, it lives for a time, but eventually finds its place in oblivion. The century just closed is prolific with many marvellous inventions, all of which eclipse in the degree of public utility and the advancement of industrial science the Pyramids of Egypt, the Temple of Diana, the tomb of Mausolus, the statue of Jupiter, the Pharos of Alexandria, and the remainder of the old world's seven wonders. What are these compared with the screaming locomotive, dashing over the land at seventy miles an hour; the telegraph and the phonograph, the lisp of those tongues that can be heard thousands of miles away; the wireless telegraphy of Marconi, and the brilliancy of the arc light? These, wonderful as they are, are all designed to aid the advancement of commercial progress; but what has been done to soothe the many ills that flesh is heir to? Yes, one mighty discovery,

the name of which is written in eternal brass—Vitadatio, the life-giver, the greatest discovery of our time, the true elixir of life—the very nectar of the gods. Its magic name is cut deep in the hearts of thousands of sufferers, and every reputable paper beneath the Southern Cross is pregnant with its praises. It was first baptised in the household of Mr William Webber, whose name should be indelibly carved in white stone as an indestructible recognition of his tribute to suffering humanity. It is not many years ago since a New Zealander, in the person of Mr. S. A. Palmer, left his home to die in Tasmania, but that divinity that doth shape our ends held the magic chalice to his lips, and lo! Faust-like, he was a new man. His testimony to the value of this new life-giver has been trumpeted forth from Torres Straits to Milford Sound, and the remainder of his days are to be spent in proclaiming to all who desire to be strong and happy the virtues of this magic healer. It has passed through the crucible of severe public scrutiny and investigation of thousands of seekers after good health, and has emerged refulgent in glory. Every sufferer who has drunk from the life-giving fountain of Vitadatio proclaims its potency with deep and fervent praise. It was only when Mr. Webber was interviewed by hundreds of people, whose gratification was almost too great for utterance, that he decided to send his wonderful medicine forth to the world. It has passed through the stage of a defiance against spurious imitation, but that imitation, however, has been accepted as the sincerest flattery. Bogus purveyors have sailed as close to the law as they well could to steal some of its glory, but the only Vitadatio known to the world to-day is Webber's. It will not set a leg nor replace an arm, but it is the sick man's Pisgah; for, after weariness and suffering, by its wonderful agency he may climb to the summit of his hope and view the Promised Land of renewed vitality. It has had many imitators, but no equal; there is only one Vitadatio, that is Webber's. Its fame is like a mighty river flowing across the hemispheres; for to-day it is asked for in London, America has accepted it, and in the dark continent of South Africa it is becoming known. A cardinal feature of its success is the thorough genuineness of its testimonials. Every name is the voluntary expression of a grateful sufferer brought back from the verge of the grave. Every name is that of an accredited living personage, whose heart is too full of gratitude for restoration to health to hide his or her identity. Vitadatio has

long ago broken down all the barriers of local prejudice; its influence is resistless; thousands of people, of both sexes and all ages, will never let it die; it is as firm as the everlasting hills. The three bright jewels in its crown are the prevention of disease when taken opportunely, the cure of disease when instructions are followed, and the guaranteed general improved condition of man. Its potency is so pronounced that the young or those who are weak are made robust, and those of maturer manhood who are infirm can embrace the joys of a long life and a happy and blessed old age."—C.A.M.

Mr. G. P. MILSOM, Aerated Water Manufacturer, George Street, Launceston. Bankers, National Bank of Tasmania. This business was established about fifty years ago by Mr. Rawlings, and during the next forty-three years



WHITELAW

LAUNCESTON

MR. G. P. MILSOM.

was carried on by Messrs. Barrett, McKenzie, and Thrower respectively, when it was taken over by Mr. Milsom. During the six years the business has been conducted by Mr. Milsom it has increased considerably, so that he has now four waggons and four carts in constant use, to meet the requirements of the business. The yards and factory occupy a space of half an acre, and the plant is extensive, and capable of turning out 1000 dozen a day, and it employs fifteen hands. Mr. Milsom manufactures aerated waters and cordials of all descriptions. The celebrated tomato sauce, from his own recipe, is known all over the northern part of the island, and he makes a speciality of the manufacture of vinegar. Mr. Milsom started business in 1865 in

New Zealand, and was a councillor in the Kaiapoi Borough Council for six years, and has gone through a good number of the chairs connected with the Freemasons. He is interested in mining, and a judicious investment is not allowed to pass unnoticed by him.

Mr. F. PAINE'S Carriage Works. Office and works, 192 York Street; show rooms, 59 Wellington Street; private residence, 172 York Street, Launceston. This important business was started forty years ago, and has had a continuously successful and progressive career ever since. The premises have an unpretentious frontage, but a visit to the interior shows that the arrangements for carrying on the important business of coachbuilding are of a most complete and extensive character. The establishment covers a large area, there being numerous buildings, each devoted to special purposes, while of course considerable shed accommodation is required to shelter vehicles from the elements. The business provides constant employment for sixteen hands, which the proprietor asserts is more than is employed in any similar establishment in Tasmania. In more ways than one he claims that his business is the biggest of its kind in the island, and he is justly proud of it. "We have never been really slack," he asserts, and if that has been so in the past, with a continuation of faithful workmanship he should have no cause for complaint on that ground in the future. The tools and appliances are all of a modern type, and there is an aspect of system and orderliness about the whole of the extensive range of buildings which cannot fail to create a very favourable impression. The appliances include a tyre machine, which, when the tyre is fitted, submerges it by means of a lever in a pool of water, and ensures its rapid and even contraction—a considerable improvement on the somewhat antiquated practice of performing this operation by means of throwing water on from buckets. There is also an ingeniously devised drilling machine, the hand power required to drive which is merely nominal. Looking round, one sees vehicles of both high and low degree, from landaus and buggies down to pagnals and chaise carts, while a covered cart for a tea merchant completes a fairly extensive range of orders from the ornamental to the useful. The chaise-cart type, however, is not in the demand that it used to be—a more comfortable class of conveyance is preferred. Mr. Paine has met with great practicable success in the designing and building.

of doctors' buggies, and one of this class made by him and used by a well-known medico in the city was much admired by those who know a well-built and comfortable vehicle when they see it. The



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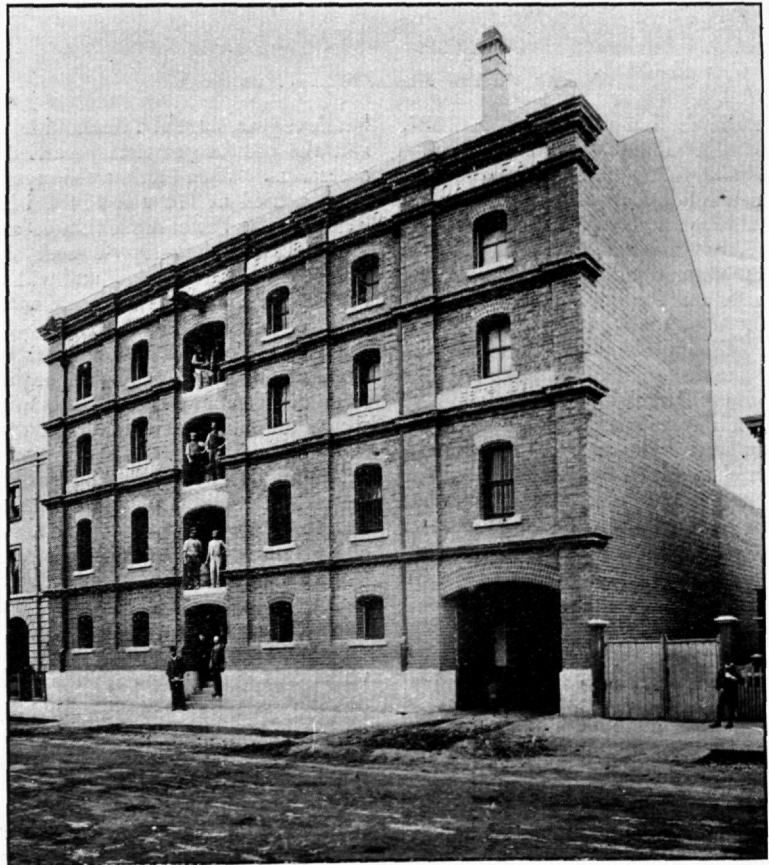
LAUNCESTON

MR. F. PAINE.

first brougham and hansom cab built in this city were, Mr. Paine states, put together at his establishment, and gave their purchasers every satisfaction. Many notable vehicles have been turned out in the past, and the outlook is as favourable as could be, there being at the time of the writer's visit a large number of orders for vehicles awaiting execution, while a variety of conveyances required attention in the shape of alterations and repairs, a complete stock of all the requisites for which is kept on the premises. Referring to work done at the establishment, a local journal says:—"The most striking vehicle was one which was entered for competition at the late National Exhibition at Hobart, and which was mentioned in the awards granted, as follows:—Group XV., Class 93. Carriages—F. Paine, Launceston, convertible phaeton (award by expert), first class certificate. Note.—This vehicle is designed on the model of a Victorian buggy, but by special appliances may be converted into two other styles according to requirements. The appliances are ingenious, and the build and finish of the carriage excellent throughout. The ironwork (including the Colling's patent axles) is the very best known in the trade." Mr. Paine was thus successful in carrying all before him, and an inspection of the phaeton, with its first-class workmanship and materials, makes it easily understood

why this should have been so. The phaeton is styled a "convertible" one. The ingenious system by which this is managed is Mr. Paine's own invention, and he has obtained a patent for it. The style in which the vehicle has been upholstered and finished is very elegant, and in every way reflects the utmost credit on the establishment. Another vehicle which attracted a large amount of attention was a gentleman's improved pagnal cart, which was built of English oak grown in Brisbane Street, off Tamar Street. This was exhibited at the leading shows, and took first prize wherever it was shown; it is now on view at the establishment. To be brief, Mr. Paine has taken all the first prizes in the North during the last eight years, and has never been beaten for first-class exhibits. Another testimony to his skill is that he is coachbuilder by special appointment to His Excellency the Governor. Mr. Paine is a son of Mr.

Mr. JOHN AFFLECK, Miller, Longford and Launceston, was born at Perth, Tasmania, in 1865, and educated at Hagley and Launceston. He is a son of the late Mr. Thomas Affleck, who established the business in 1871, and died on 6th May, 1898. Mr. Thomas Affleck was born in Dumfries, Scotland, and before becoming owner of the Launceston and Longford mills acted as foreman for Mr. David Ritchie, then miller of Perth. Mr. John Affleck entered his father's business immediately after leaving school, and for twelve years was one of the partners. On his father's death he became sole proprietor of both businesses, which command as much trade as any mills in the colony. The Launceston establishment is a splendid structure of four stories, and was completed in 1897. It is lit throughout with no less than seventy electric lights. The store itself has two floors capable of holding 70,000 bushels of wheat. The



T. AFFLECK & SON'S LAUNCESTON MILLS.

George Paine, who arrived in the colony in the very early days. He is a Mason and an Oddfellow, and in regard to sport is a bowler and a cyclist.

plant is by T. Robinson and Son, Rochdale, England, and capable of grinding seven sacks of flour per hour. The whole is fitted with all the latest and

most complete machinery of any roller mill in the colony. The motive power consists of a 40 h.p. boiler and 25 h.p. compound engine, manufactured by Robinson and Son. A special plant was

Messrs. NEVIN AND HOWARD, Carriage and Buggy Builders, 166 Brisbane Street, Launceston. This business was originally established in 1889 by Messrs. Nevin, Green, and Howard,

a wheelwright. He subsequently served a few years with Messrs. McPherson and Co., coachbuilders, of Hobart, after which he was employed in the same line of business for sixteen years with a well-known Launceston firm, where he took an active and responsible part; the workmanship having the reputation as the very best in the north of the island. About seven years ago Mr. Brown opened for himself in Cimitiere Street, and by the general excellence of his work, and the care and attention bestowed upon all its details, has established a large connection. In 1899 he purchased the premises he now occupies—a more commodious place, and removed his establishment there. 1899 was a very busy year for him, whilst everything points to the volume of trade done in that period being considerably enlarged. Mr. Brown has never directly connected himself with public affairs, although he keeps closely in touch with all the events of the place. He is a member of the Foresters' Court, the leading Friendly Society, and has been through all the chairs.

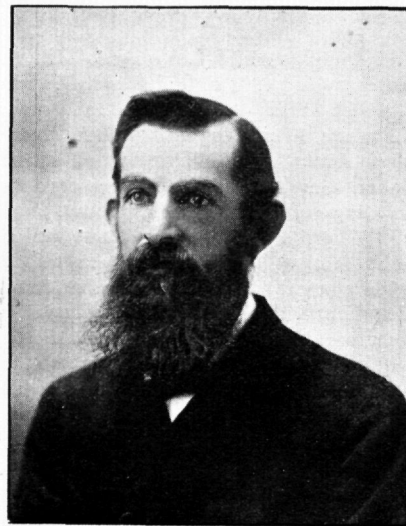


NEWRY ROLLER FLOUR MILLS, LONGFORD.

erected in the Launceston mill in 1897, imported from Messrs. Mather and Sons, of Edinburgh, for the purpose of turning out new rolled oats and oatmeal, and it has a capacity of 20 tons per week. There are ten hands, a fireman, and two clerks employed on the Launceston premises, and they produce a total weekly output of 80 tons of flour, and 15 to 18 tons of oatmeal. The Longford mill was established in 1871 by the late Mr. Thomas Affleck, who acquired the Newry watermill from the late Mr. Alexander Clark. After leasing it for five years he purchased it in 1876. It was run as a stone-crushing mill until 1888, when it was converted into a six sack roller mill, and in December, 1897, was destroyed by fire. Mr. Affleck then erected a five sack steam mill, having imported the plant from Messrs. Robinson and Sons. There is a four-story brick building and a large grain store capable of holding 25,000 sacks of grain. Mr. Affleck also has other stores capable of holding 150,000 bushels of grain, that put under cover being principally wheat produced in the Longford district. The total output of flour is about 70 tons per week; the Longford mill employing eight men. Some time ago Mr. Affleck sold the old site of the mill to the Longford Water Trust. He was married in 1887 to Miss Margaret Hughes, a daughter of Mr. John Hughes, "Newry," Longford, and has a family of two children.

but three years later Mr. Green withdrew, and the present proprietary carried on operations. When first started premises were secured at 172 and 174 Brisbane Street, but as the clientele became larger it was found necessary to seek more extensive accommodation, and with this end in view a removal was made to 166 Brisbane Street, where a frontage of 54 feet and a depth of 168 feet has been obtained. The front premises are used as showrooms for finished vehicles, whilst the centre of the main shop has been fitted up with all the most modern machinery for manufacturing purposes, including enclosed brick tying furnaces, etc., the factory itself occupying a space of 34 feet by 64 feet. In the rear of the premises are the finishing off rooms, such as painting, varnishing, and such-like necessities to the trade. There are thirteen hands constantly employed, whilst during the busy season it is found necessary to put others on. Mr. Nevin attends to the construction of the woodwork of the vehicles, and Mr. Howard supervises the iron work and setting up of the wheels and bodies. In the absence of the principals Mr. Thomas Paul takes charge, his ordinary duties being those of head vehicle painter.

Mr. W. A. BROWN, Coachbuilder, Tasmanian Carriage Works, 66 Wellington Street, Launceston, is a native of Tasmania, and after completing his scholastic studies was apprenticed as



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MR. W. A. BROWN.

Mr. H. POLLINGTON, Art Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer, Undertaker, and Jubilee Blind Manufacturer, St. John Street, Launceston. The business was founded some four years ago by the late Mr. John Richards, and was carried on by him till recently, when he retired. Mr. Pollington is a native of Launceston, and has been in the business for nearly thirty years, gaining proficiency in all its branches. He is one of the leading undertakers, and does all kinds of cabinet making, etc., sending hand-

some suites of furniture in blackwood, Huon pine, etc., all over Tasmania, and keeping six hands in constant employment. His speciality, however, is the Jubilee Venetian Blind, which is made in all shades, and has a very large sale. Mr. Pollington is connected with the Druids' Lodge.

Mr. F. JACKSON, Lockmaker and Machinist, 56 Charles Street, Launceston, was born in Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, England, in 1851, and was apprenticed to Mr. Benjamin Smith, lockmaker, of that place, with whom he served his time. After completing his indentures Mr. Jackson went to Chubb's establishment for a number of years, and subsequently started in business for himself in Wolverhampton. He then took an engagement from the Japanese Government to go to Japan to teach the art of lockmaking and brass work. After three years' residence in Tokio, Mr. Jackson emigrated to Tasmania, and started his present business in Launceston in 1882. He has since supplied the Tasmanian Government with locks, etc., supplied locks to banks, etc. (all made on the premises), fitted up the National Bank with electric bells, besides doing similar work for many private persons. He just now devotes all his energies to working up a growing business, which he personally supervises. Mr. Jackson is a past district officer in the Cornwall district M.U.I.O.O.F., and also a P.D.O. of the Rechabites. He is a P.M. of the Lodge of St. Andrew's (Freemasons), and vice-president of the Working Men's Club.

Mr. THOMAS McKENZIE, Manufacturer of Miners' Tents and Flies, Bags, Wire Mattresses, Quilts, Bedsteads, and Bedding, 175 Charles Street, Launceston. The proprietor of this establishment arrived in Tasmania about eleven years ago from Adelaide, and started the present business; a speciality being tent and fly making and ore bag manufacturing. Prior to his advent most of these necessities were imported from Victoria. Five years ago Mr. McKenzie imported a steam bagging machine, which is the only one of its kind in Tasmania, and with a 3 h.p. engine is capable of turning out 500 ore bags per day. Wire mattresses, quilts, bedsteads, bedding, etc., are all made on the premises, a large staff of women being constantly employed. Mr.

McKenzie's time is so much taken up with his business that he is unable to devote any leisure to local politics.

Messrs. CHARLES RUSSEN AND CO., Biscuit and Confectionery Works, Wellington Road, Launceston. "Russen's biscuits" are a household word throughout Tasmania, having gained name and fame by their undoubted excellence, even compared with the very best imported, whether English or Australian. The factory is conveniently situated, and consists of a commodious brick building, having a good frontage to Wellington Road. It was built and arranged according to Mr. Russen's own ideas, and his experience and observation have enabled him to design a structure which is admirably suited for the purposes of a large and increasing biscuit and confectionery business. It is almost needless to say that the establishment is equipped with all the latest machinery, because Mr. Russen could not have attained the position he has undoubtedly reached if he had lagged behind in the race, the competition with Victoria and New South Wales, at one time at any rate, having been exceedingly keen. The result is that now he is in such a position, both in regard to the equipment of his factory and his standing in the trade, that he can look forward with perfect equanimity to the advent of a federal tariff and the reappearance of mainland competitors on the scene. The factory appliances include cake and egg beating machines, fruit cleaning machines, forcing machine, and two cutting machines (fitted up with gauge and rollers, and self-acting), while the motive power is derived from a thirteen horse-power gas engine. Then there is a travelling oven, 36 feet long, fitted with all the latest improvements, and three of Bailey and Baker's patent ovens, which do more work than six ordinary ovens. At present the average output of the factory is 13 tons a month, but if necessary this could be immediately doubled, even with the present plant. Mr. Russen also does a large trade in confectionery, both his sweets and biscuits being sent all over Tasmania, and there is no doubt that when federation is an accomplished fact, he will be found seeking a share of the mainland business and establishing an export trade. Twenty-four hands and two carts are constantly employed. Mr.

Russen has obtained no fewer than thirteen gold medals for the excellence of his manufactures at various exhibitions. At the Melbourne Exhibition of 1888 he took the same honours as were awarded to Swallow and Ariell, the leading Victorian manufacturers, for biscuits, cakes, and self-raising flour; and at the Launceston Industrial Exhibition in 1897 he was awarded a special gold medal for his educational exhibit. Mr. Russen is a son of the late Captain W. Russen, of Chelsea, England. At the age of twenty he took ship and came out to Victoria, landing in Melbourne in his twentieth year. He did not remain long in the mainland colony, crossing over to Tasmania and settling down in Launceston, where he determined to start for himself, and accordingly launched out in his present business in 1874. The struggle at first was severe, but he persevered, and soon saw that his efforts were in a fair way of being successful. He continued to progress, enlarging his plant and premises as the exigencies of the business required, and he now stands in a position which is only a fitting reward of steady and continuous effort, enterprise, and business ability. Mr. Russen has always taken an active and intelligent interest in public affairs, but it was not until the end of 1899 that he felt he could devote the time necessary to the acceptance of municipal honours. Then, however, he was induced to stand for the position of alderman, and was returned at the head of the poll, defeating the retiring mayor, Alderman Panton, and ex-mayor Sutton by a substantial majority. Mr. Russen is a member of the Masonic fraternity, holding the position of senior warden, and also belongs to the Ancient Order of Druids. He has been connected with the Launceston Debating Society for a considerable time, taking part regularly in the debates which are held every year; and as this society is well known as a training ground for the municipal and parliamentary arenas, Mr. Russen may be said to have firmly upheld its reputation in this regard. In religious matters he is a member of the Primitive Methodist Church, and his standing in the communion is shown by the fact that he was vice-president of the conference held in Maryborough in 1897. Mr. Russen is married and has a family, who also take an active part in the business. For photo, see page 88.

CHEMISTS.

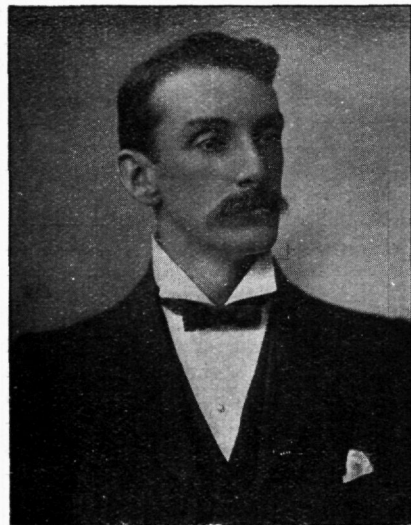
THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA, incorporated under "The Companies Act, 1869," and its amendments. President, F. Holmes, Charles Street, Launceston; vice-president, A. P. Miller, Liverpool Street, Hobart; treasurer, H. T. Gould, Elizabeth Street, Hobart; secretary and registrar, J. B. Hickson; offices, Miller's Buildings, Murray Street, Hobart; council, Messrs. F. K. Fairthorne, F. Stzant-Browne, F. Holmes, C. Eberhard (Launceston), H. T. Gould, C. L. Hodgman, Percy Ash, A. P. Miller, and J. T. Weaver (Hobart); board of examiners, Messrs. F. Stzant-Browne, C. Eberhard, H. T. Gould, J. T. Weaver. The society is established for the protection of pharmacists and of the public, and generally to improve and elevate the technical and general knowledge of persons engaged in, or about to engage in, the business of pharmacy; also to represent the views and interests of the profession, and to deal with all matters affecting the interests of members and their capability and integrity. The society works in conjunction with the Court of Medical Examiners in a most amicable manner. Examinations of students are held half-yearly, and the highest efficiency in candidates is insisted upon, the standard being properly a very high one. Mr. J. B. Mandall acts as honorary secretary to northern members of the council.

Messrs. HATTON AND LAWS (F. Holmes, proprietor), Wholesale Druggists and Importers, corner of Charles and Brisbane Streets, Launceston. This business was started by Mr. Towers about the year 1844. Mr. Towers married Miss Hatton, a sister of J. D. Hatton, who purchased the business some few years afterwards. Mr. Hatton was joined by Mr. Horace Laws, who opened a branch for the firm at Longford, which he conducted successfully for many years. The firm having purchased the business of Mr. T. O. Dunstone, of Bourke Street, Melbourne, Mr. Laws left Longford to superintend the management of the Melbourne branch. In the year 1875 the firm bought the business of Mr. F. B. Spicer, which was about the oldest chemist's shop in Launceston, having been established in 1834. The present proprietor, Mr. F. Holmes, was assistant to Mr. Spicer when the business was taken over by Hatton and Laws, having arrived in the colony six months previously. He was given the management of this branch, and con-

ducted it most successfully for five years. About the year 1878 Mr. Horace Laws retired from the business, leaving Mr. Hatton sole proprietor. In the year 1880 Mr. Hatton also decided to retire and settle in England. The businesses were sold to Mr. J. W. C. Laws and Mr. F. Holmes, who were then his head assistants. This partnership was continued till the year 1887, when Mr. Laws retired. The business was conducted by Mr. Holmes till the year 1889, when he admitted Mr. Thos. Carr as a partner. This partnership was continued until 1896, when Mr. Carr retired. Since then the business has been in the hands of Mr. Fred. Holmes, who has branches at the following places:—Brisbane Street, managed by Mr. L. Abra; Sheffield, managed by Mr. G. Padman; and Latrobe, managed by Mr. Jno. McIlwaine. The wholesale department is in charge of Mr. R. F. Johnston, who has a large staff under him. Mr. F. T. Holmes assists his father in the general superintendence of the business. Mr. F. HOLMES, sen., was born in Devonshire, England, and arrived in Victoria when he was three years old. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to his brother-in-law, Mr. Samuel Angior, chemist, of High Street, Northcote, Victoria, and when his apprenticeship expired he went as assistant to Mr. E. L. Marks, Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, where he remained fifteen months. He then got a position as dispenser in the best known house in Melbourne, viz., Mr. Henry Francis', 31 Bourke Street, where he remained for nearly five years. In 1875 he accepted an engagement as assistant with Mr. F. B. Spicer, of Brisbane Street, Launceston, and became connected with the business of Hatton and Laws as previously related. Mr. Holmes has occupied a prominent position in connection with the Pharmaceutical Society ever since its inception. He was examiner in pharmacy, president for two years, and a member of the northern council during the whole of the time.

Mr. CARL EBERHARD, Chemist and Druggist, corner Charles and York Streets, Launceston, trading under the style of C. Eberhard and Co. Bankers, Commercial Bank of Tasmania. Established about fifty years. Telephone No. 77. Mr. Eberhard was born in Victoria in 1863, and educated at Clunes, near Ballarat, where he served his apprenticeship as a chemist and druggist with Mr. Evan Thomas. After finishing his

articles he came to Tasmania, and accepted the position of junior assistant in the well-known firm of Messrs. J. T. Weaver and Co., of Hobart, with whom he served two years, finally returning to



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Mr. C. EBERHARD.

Victoria to pass his remaining examination. Mr. Eberhard next joined Messrs. L. Fairthorne and Son, of Launceston, and had charge of one of their branch establishments for two years. He then purchased his present business, and has carried it on successfully for ten years. He is an enthusiastic Freemason, and has passed through all the chairs, whilst at the present time he occupies the position of treasurer of his mother lodge.



C. EBERHARD'S PREMISES.

Mr. Eberhard was married to Miss Abbott, a daughter of Mr. Abbott, brewer, of Launceston, and has a family of two children.

Mr. FREDERICK KIRK FAIRTHORNE, J.P., Alderman of the City of Launceston, was born at Longford, Tasmania, in December, 1846. His father, the late Mr. Landon Fairthorne, left England for South Australia when quite a young man, and settling on the Murray went in for pastoral pursuits. Some years later he crossed over to Tasmania, and entered the employment of Messrs. Gleadow and Henty, solicitors, and was afterwards with Messrs. Pugh and Grant, surgeons, etc., with whom he learnt the business of a chemist, and qualified himself to practise as such. He opened in business as a chemist at Longford, where he remained for a few years, and then removed to Launceston and established the present business. He served the citizens there as an alderman,

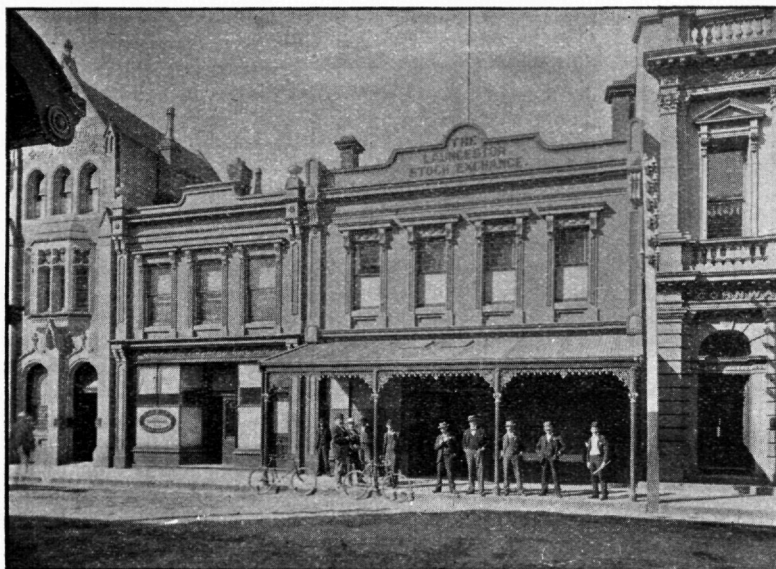
was mayor for a term (in 1885), and in other directions showed himself a public spirited citizen who had the welfare of the community at heart. He died in 1890. Mr. F. K. Fairthorne was educated at Horton College and the Church Grammar School, Launceston. Serving his articles with his father, he qualified himself as a chemist in 1871, and was soon afterwards taken into partnership, the style of the firm being L. Fairthorne and Son, and it has remained so ever since. The business has developed into a large wholesale as well as retail and dispensing business. Mr. F. K. Fairthorne has been president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania, and was one of the founders of it. In December, 1897, he was elected an alderman of the city. He was made a J.P. in 1893. For very many years

Mr. Fairthorne was closely identified with the Defence Force of the colony. He was for some years adjutant of the Launceston Rifle Regiment, and now holds the rank of captain on the retired list of the Defence Force. He takes a great interest in mining, and is a director of the Mount Bischoff Tin Mining Company, taking the seat vacated by his father, who was a director for a number of years, and many other companies, and is largely interested in mining ventures in different parts of the colony, especially on the West Coast. Mr. Fairthorne is closely connected to the late Rev. John West, formerly of Launceston, who was a widely known public man, and author of "West's History of Tasmania," and afterwards for many years the able and distinguished editor of the *Sydney Morning Herald*.



S. SPURLING, LAUNCESTON

MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY, LAUNCESTON.

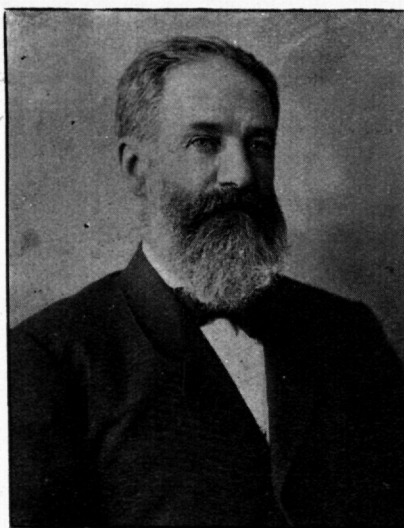


THE LAUNCESTON STOCK EXCHANGE.

MINING AGENTS, SHAREBROKERS, ETC.

Mr. JOHN CLEMENT MACMICHAEL, Stock and Sharebroker, 56 St. John Street, Launceston, was born in Hobart in 1843, and is the youngest son of the late Mr. W. L. Macmichael, a well-known auctioneer of that city. He was educated at the late Reverend Robert Giblin's Academy, and afterwards was engaged in agricultural pursuits till 1862, when he went to New Zealand, taking up his residence at Dunedin. There he entered upon a mercantile life, but after a time gave this up, and took to pastoral pursuits, finding employment on large sheep stations in the provinces of Otago and Canterbury, until the rush to Okitiki (as it was then called, afterwards named Hokitika) goldfields on the West Coast of New Zealand, about 1864-65. Infected by the general excitement, Mr. Macmichael proceeded to the fields, and began by storekeeping and mining at Kaneri and Hokitika, where he remained some five years, and was successful. The last attempt was at the rivers in the Grey district, there being ten men in the party, but the floods swept everything away eight different times, and the party were compelled to give in. Mr. Macmichael decided to cross to the East Coast, but these regions being quite unexplored, only one of his mates could be induced to accompany him in this very formidable undertaking. The effort was attended with great hardship, rendered more so by his mate knocking up with the continual walking from daylight to dark, and with only a small

allowance of provisions, making what they had hold out. For a time there was imminent danger of their perishing in the lonely and inhospitable wilds, but at last the top of the dividing range was reached, and they only succeeded in lowering themselves down precipitous rocks by lines made from the mountain flax, and thus escaped a very severe



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MR. J. C. MACMICHAEL.

snowstorm which fell the same night. Here everything which had been carried so far was discarded, and a struggle made to get shelter and food, which

were finally obtained at a boundary hut. Christchurch was the next place, and after taking rest they went on to Oamaru, where he again entered on pastoral pursuits. In 1870 he left Dunedin for Melbourne, whence he proceeded to inspect the various goldfields of Victoria. In the following year he returned to Tasmania, and visited Lefroy, where a start had been made at reeling. From there he went to Mathinna, where he remained for five years, and then started to prospect in the Weldborough district for tin ore, and was successful. He continued in the latter district till about 1881, all the time identified with mining and store-keeping, and he then settled in Launceston, where he has resided ever since, engaged in a general mining business as an investor and sharebroker. Mr. Macmichael has been connected with the Launceston Stock Exchange for over seventeen years, and during nine successive years of that period was elected chairman, but refused to be nominated to continue in that position. He is a director of many mining companies, and has been instrumental in bringing forward some large companies which are now carried on on an extensive scale. He is largely interested in several mining companies, and is also engaged in many private mining enterprises. He is the manager of the Primrose Mining Company, which was registered in 1896, with a capital of £12,500, in 50,000 shares of 5s. each, the directors being—Chairman, Mr. L. Tulloch;

Messrs. E. M. King, W. Martin, Chas. Dempster, and W. H. D. Archer (of Longford).

Mr. GEORGE LLEWELLYN MEREDITH, Mine Manager and Sharebroker, Launceston, was born at Swansea, on the East Coast, in 1855, and is a son of Mr. John Meredith, also a native of the colony, and who was at one time a member of the House of Assembly. Mr. Meredith's uncle, the late Mr. Charles Meredith, who is referred to elsewhere in these pages, was for many years a member of the House of Assembly, and three times Colonial Treasurer, and twice Minister of Lands and Works. The late Sir Richard Dry, another uncle, by marriage, who is also referred to elsewhere in these pages, was one of the most distinguished men of his time, in whatever light he may be considered, and he died lamented by the country from one end to the other. Mr. G. L. Meredith received his preliminary education at the Grammar School, Launceston, and thence proceeded to the Hutchins School, Hobart, where he took the degree of Associate of Arts in 1872. Soon after he crossed over to New Zealand, spending about eight years in the province of Wellington. While there he was engaged principally in agricultural pursuits, but was for a time in the Government service, connected with the Legislative department. Returning to Launceston



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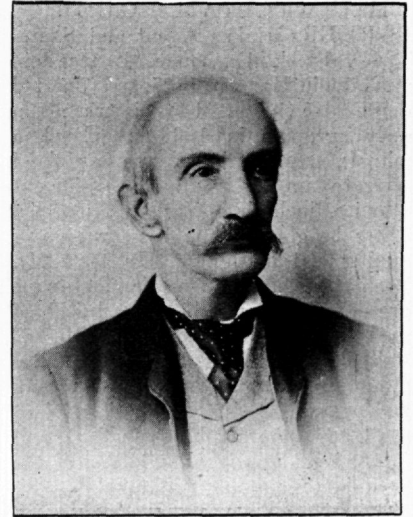
MR. G. L. MEREDITH.

in 1881, he represented the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company there, managing the local branch for a period of eighteen months, when the

branch was sold to the Tasmanian Wool-growers' and Agency Company. Mr. Meredith then managed his father's property, "Cambria," on the East Coast for two years, and while there, overtures were made to him by the Pastoral and Finance Association of Sydney to represent them in Tasmania, which he did for two years. Finding, however, that the mining industry in Tasmania was progressing, Mr. Meredith resigned his position, and embarked in business as a mining agent and sharebroker, commencing in December, 1890, and he has followed this business ever since. He was at this time appointed secretary to the Tasmanian Long Wool Breeders' Association, and he still holds the position. Mr. Meredith is manager for the following companies:—North Ringarooma Gold Mining Company, Limited; Magnet Silver Mining Company, No Liability; the New Mercury Gold Mining Company, and the Magnet Silver Mining Company, No Liability. He has always taken an active interest in mining, and in the flotation of companies, and goes in for legitimate business, distinct from share jobbing. Mr. Meredith takes an interest in politics, and contested the seat in the House of Assembly for the Ringarooma district at the last general election, but was defeated by a narrow majority. In 1898, he was Premier of the Launceston Parliamentary and Debating Society, which, it may be said, has trained more than one member of the Assembly. Mr. Meredith was married in 1885 to Alicia Louisa, daughter of the late Dr. Maclean, of Sydney, and formerly of the Royal Bengal Artillery. Mrs. Meredith died in August, 1899, leaving two sons.

Messrs. A. and L. SIMSON, Mining, Commission, and General Agents, Patterson Street, Launceston. Cable address, "Simulate," various codes. The business was established in 1879 in the offices at present occupied by the firm, by Mr. Augustus Simson, and about 1888 he was joined by his brother, Mr. Louis Simson, in forming the existing firm. They do a large business in mining, etc. Mr. AUGUSTUS SIMSON is a native of London, England, and was born in 1836. He was educated in England and Germany, and after leaving school received his business training in the offices of a very large mercantile firm in London. In 1863 he came out to the colonies and spent a considerable time in Northern Queensland, where he followed pastoral and mercantile pursuits, until he left there for Tasmania in 1874. Soon after his arrival here tin mining became impor-

tant, Mr. Simson therefore went to the East Coast, where he took up ground for himself and friends, and was engaged in tin mining and ore buying there for a period of five years. Mr. Simson then



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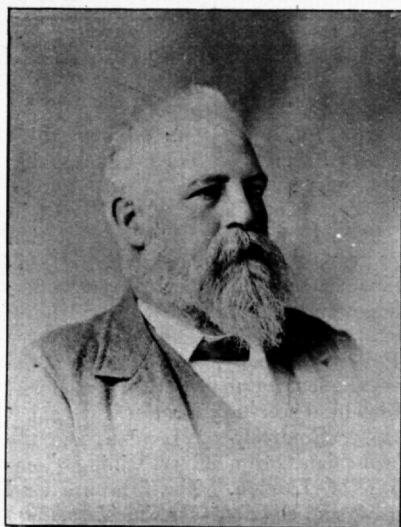
LAUNCESTON

MR. A. SIMSON.

returned to Launceston, and started his present business in 1879, commencing with the purchase and export of wool, tin, etc. The mining boom started in 1880, and he gradually gave a portion of his attention to mining. He is manager for the Western Silver Mining Company, the Fahl Ore Silver Mining Company, the Montagu No. 1 Silver Mining Company, and has had the management of many other companies. He is local secretary for the Tasmanian Copper Company of London, and the Tasmanian Crown Silver Mining Company of London. The firm are local agents and attorneys for the Tasmanian Golden Gate Mine, Limited; also do an extensive business as sharebrokers, and manage a number of estates for absentees, etc. Mr. Augustus Simson was one of the founders of the Launceston Stock Exchange, has been a member of the committee of management since its inception, was vice-chairman for many years, and has been chairman for the past two years. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, also of the Australian Institute of Mining Engineers. He takes a great interest in natural history, especially in entomology, and is one of the original members of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science, and a present member of the council. He is also a member of the Linnean Society of New South Wales, of the Royal

Society of South Australia, of the Société Entomologique of Brussels, and of the Royal Society of Tasmania. He has been a J.P. for the colony since 1877.

Mr. WILLIAM GEORGE BARKER, Mining Agent and Shareholder, Stock Exchange, Launceston, was born in Essex in 1837, and educated there. He emigrated to Victoria at an early age, and in 1866 speculated in mining, remaining on the mainland several years, and visiting the different colonies, including Western Australia, where he got a thorough knowledge of mining and machinery. In 1881 Mr. Barker came to Tasmania, and went prospecting all over the mineral fields of the colony. In connection with Messrs. Bell Bros. he pegged out the Silver Queen Mine, and afterwards the Western, and several others. Mr. Barker joined the Launceston Exchange in 1887, and in 1894 was appointed a member of the



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Mr. W. G. BARKER.

executive committee. He was a justice of the peace for George Town for several years, and captain in the Defence Force. He was on the committee of the Tasmanian Turf Club, and chairman of the Northern Tasmanian League of Wheelmen. Mr. Barker has been a Freemason for the past forty years. He used to take an interest in pigeon shooting, and has won several trophies, both with the rifle and fowling piece. He was married in 1863 to Mrs. Winifred Miles, of Essex, and has a family of one son and two daughters. His son, Mr. George Barker, is the champion cyclist of Tasmania.

Mr. LESLIE ERNEST MORGAN, Stock, Share, and General Broker, member of the Launceston Stock Exchange, 38 St. John Street, Launceston, is a son of the late George Morgan, an early colonist, who died in 1893, being at the time auditor of the City of Hobart. Mr. L. Morgan was born in 1870, and educated at a private school. Beginning his business career at about seventeen years of age, he first entered the office of the Mutual Insurance Company, and afterwards joined the staff of Messrs. McGregor and Co., merchants, with whom he remained some three years. He next entered the service of the Tasmanian Fruitgrowers O. S. and A. Co., but ceased his connection with them in 1892, and removed to Launceston, where he embarked in business in company with Mr. R. H. Halcomb, as stock and share brokers. In 1898 Mr. Morgan purchased his partner's interest, and the business has grown largely since then, as the following agencies will show:—H. J. Langdon and Co., Sydney and Melbourne, wholesale general merchants; the Colonial Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Limited; the Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York; *Tasmanian News*, Hobart; Ayre's and Slazenger's lawn tennis requisites; A. H. Moore's racquets; W. Montgomery, Melbourne, stained glass artist; besides a number of others. Mr. Morgan has been a member of the Launceston Stock Exchange for several years, and has altogether shown himself to be an enterprising man. He is greatly interested in athletic sports, particularly tennis, and for five years has been captain of the bowling green tennis. Although so young, Mr. Morgan has taken part in public movements, and his services as honorary secretary of the Diamond Jubilee Fund for the establishing of the Queen Victoria Hospital, Launceston, were warmly appreciated. Mr. Morgan is a member of the Underwriters' Association of Northern Tasmania.

Mr. MELVILL STACKHOUSE, Mining and Insurance Agent, Legal Manager of Companies, etc., 51 St. John Street, Launceston. Bankers, National Bank of Tasmania, Limited. Telephone No. 68. Chief Agent in Tasmania for the Victoria Insurance Company. Mr. Stackhouse is legal manager for the following companies:—Henty Mining Company, Arba Tin Mining Company, Garibaldi Tin Mining Company, East Hercules Silver Mining Company, Intercolonial Prospecting Association, Wyengatta Gold Mining Company, and a large number of others. He holds a power of attorney for each of

the following:—Pioneer Tin Mining Company, Prince Lyell, Crown Lyell, South Tharsis. Mr. Stackhouse is the second son of the late Rev. Alfred Stackhouse, a Church of England clergyman, who was stationed at Perth for years, and had charge of the Longford circuit for sixteen years. He is a native of Perth, Tasmania, and was born in 1856. After receiving his education at Horton College, he engaged in farming for a few years, but eventually settled down to a commercial life in Launceston with the late Mr. William Flexman, with whom he remained up to the time of his death. He then opened business on his own account as a mining agent, etc. Mr. Stackhouse has taken a great interest in theatrical matters, and was secretary of the Academy of Music Company for eleven years. In conjunction with Mr. Harrap he floated the auctioneering business of Messrs. W. T. Bell and Co. into a limited company.



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Mr. P. M. BALSTRUP.

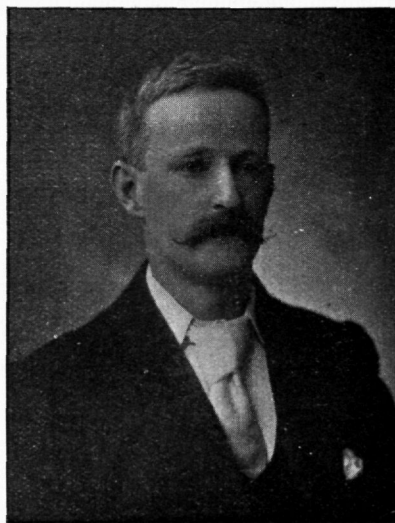
Mr. PETER M. BALSTRUP, Mining Investor and Member of the Launceston Stock Exchange, private address, Wellington Road, Launceston, is a native of Denmark, and came to Victoria when a young man. He immediately embarked in mining, and gained considerable experience therein. He arrived in Tasmania in 1881, and was for some years engaged in gold mining at Mount Victoria, on the East Coast of the colony, and in 1885 he sought the mineral fields of the West, and was connected with the first exploring party that discovered the Zeehan field. Later on he was connected with

the floating of the Crown Lyell, Prince Lyell, South Tharsis, and the Central Mount Lyell companies.

Mr. FRANK O. ELLIOTT, Mining Speculator, Stock Exchange, Launceston, is the original prospector, in conjunction with Mr. W. R. Bell, of the well-known Magnet Silver Mine, situated on the Magnet Range. He is a native of South Australia, and came to Tasmania when a lad of sixteen. His first insight into bush work was when engaged cutting a track from Mount Bischoff to the Donaldson diggings on the River Pieman, the work being under the supervision of his uncle, Mr. W. R. Bell, the well-known prospector. Shortly after completing the track in question, Mr. Elliott joined his uncle, prospecting on the Hampshire Range, and afterwards at the Barrier Range, New South Wales. He then entered upon commercial pursuits in that colony, being in business in the Inverell district (the heart of a mining centre) for three years. At the request of Mr. Bell he again joined him, and was occupied for eighteen months in prospecting the Bell's Reward claim at the Heazlewood. This property was subsequently floated into a large company, and Mr. Elliott became one of its principal shareholders. A very large sum of money was expended on this mine, but the difficulties experienced in getting the ore to market, combined with other obstacles, caused the mine to be shut down, although many still believed in its future success. Mr. Elliott then went prospecting lower down the Huskisson and Mount Ramsay districts, but, although camped in those localities for about four months, success did not meet his efforts. In 1891 he again joined Mr. Bell on a tour into the Magnet Range, where, after experiencing many difficulties, they discovered the famous Magnet lode, which has proved such a success. He worked on the property for nearly eight years, and it is to his untiring efforts that the permanency of the lode had been established and the reward sought for gained. Mr. Elliott is also interested in many other mines in the colony, and is a member of the Stock Exchange of Launceston, and he is also a member of the Launceston Garrison Rifle Club.

Mr. AUSTIN ALLOM, Assayer and Metallurgist, 43 Patterson Street, Launceston, is a New Zealander, born on the Thames goldfields in 1870, and was educated at Nelson College. On leaving college he entered the School of Mines, at the Thames, and went through the terms there. He received

an appointment as assayer to the National Bank of New Zealand, but owing to the great depression existing at that time on the goldfields, he decided to settle in Tasmania, and accordingly



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MR. A. ALLOM.

arrived in Launceston in 1889, and at once began to practise as an assayer and metallurgist. During his residence of ten years in Tasmania, Mr. Allom has visited all the mineral fields of the colony, and was the discoverer of the Mount Black Mine in the Rosebery district, West Coast. He was appointed assayer to the Rosebery Gold Mining Company (now the Tasmanian Copper Company of London), and held that position until the flotation in London. He has done a large amount of preliminary work in connection with many mines that are now prominent, such as the Hercules Gold Mining Company, the Rosebery Gold Mining Company, the Mount Black Gold Mining Company, and many others.

Mr. JOHN ALEXANDER LYALL, Legal Manager and Mining Agent, member of the Launceston Stock Exchange, arrived in the northern capital from Wellington, New Zealand, in 1854, and was educated in his adopted city. After leaving school he was apprenticed to and followed the engineering business for some ten years, during a portion of which time he traded under the style of Lyall and Scholes, and afterwards conducted business alone. Mr. Lyall went in largely for contracting, and accepted some important tenders, including the supply of mining machinery to the Tasmanian Gold

Mining Company and other companies. Some years ago he became largely interested in mining, and eventually gave up the engineering trade to follow the occupation of legal manager and stock and sharebroker. He was one of the original members of the Launceston Stock Exchange, and has seen the several successive mining booms in Tasmania through. He is now legal manager for a large mining company, and holds interests in many properties, on the board of directors of some of which he holds a seat. Mr. Lyall has assisted mining in many ways, and at various times has put a large amount of capital into likely ventures. He is also largely interested in shipping, and is the owner of the well-known barque "Devonport" of over 500 tons. He is a member of the leading race clubs in the colony, and an owner of race horses; his colours being black and white.

Mr. CHARLES H. F. SHEARN, Shipping, Mining, House, Land, and Commission Agency, 6 Patterson Street, Launceston, Agent for foreign companies, and Legal Manager; member of the Launceston Stock Exchange. Born at Hobart, Tasmania, in 1845, Mr. Shearn left shortly afterwards for Melbourne. His father, Mr. Henry Shearn, carried on a shipbuilding business at St. Kilda for three years afterwards, and then died. Some time later Mr. Shearn returned to Hobart, where he



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MR. C. H. F. SHEARN.

was educated, and was afterwards engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits. When only eighteen years of age he started a general business at St.

Leonards, which he carried on successfully for many years. At twenty-six years of age he gave his attention to mining, and became connected with the New Native Youth Gold Mining Company, of Lefroy, and was a director of it at its formation. Afterwards he embarked largely in mining properties at Lefroy; and, as his health was not good, he disposed of his store at St. Leonards to the late Mr. W. T. Bell, and for five years after was not actively engaged in business. He then went to Launceston, and embarked in his present business, one of the features of which is the shipping of ore to Australia. He has shipped large quantities of oxide of iron, principally to the Metropolitan

Gas Company, Melbourne, and the Ballarat Gas Company. In mining he still takes an active part, and is legal manager for the following companies:—New Monarch Gold Mining Company, No Liability; South Ringarooma Company, No Liability; Tramway Mining Company, No Liability; Great Eastern Tin Mining Company; the Peacock Mining Company; North Dundas Tin Mining Company; the St. Marys Jubilee Coal Proprietary; New Silver Stream Mining Company; Central Tasmania Mining Company; Sunlight Mining Company; Industry Gold Mining Company; Olympus Prospecting Association; Silver Duke Mining Company; the

Bonanza Proprietary. His business in mining consists in the flotation of properties, etc., and the management of mines. Mr. Shearn is also a director of a very large number of companies, and has the following agencies:—The King Lyell Gold Mining Company, of Melbourne; the North King Lyell Gold Mining Company, Melbourne; the Mount Lyell Tasman Comstock S., G., and C. M. Company, Melbourne; the Dundas Victoria Proprietary, Melbourne. Mr. Shearn is a member of the Lodge of Hope, 618, E.C., and has passed through the various offices in that lodge, actively participating in its movements for seven years.



CHARLES STREET STATE SCHOOL, LAUNCESTON.

JEWELLERS, STOREKEEPERS, ETC.

Messrs. GARDINER AND CO., Watchmakers, Jewellers, and Opticians, have by far the largest business of the kind in Launceston. They have three establishments in different parts of the main thoroughfare, Brisbane Street. Their largest shop—a watchmaker's and jeweller's—is situated in "The Block;" a handsome pile of buildings erected some two years ago, and the front of which is embellished with a very elaborate illuminated clock, which stands out some eight feet from the building. At the rear of these premises the firm have their extensive workshops, which are fitted with the most modern and finest plant of machinery for the execution of manufacturing and repairing work. Messrs. Gardiner and Co. commenced

business in 1889, and have therefore been established nearly eleven years. They have progressed, despite the depressed times the country has gone through, and have secured a number of the leading people of the colony as their patrons, amongst the special appointments being their Excellencies Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G., Governor of Tasmania; Viscount Hampden, the late Governor of N.S.W.; while they hold a special certificate as ecclesiastical jewellers for the whole of the island, appointed by His Grace the Archbishop of Hobart. Their second establishment is at 74 Brisbane Street, and is also a watchmaker's, jeweller's and optician's. It is a handsome shop, heavily stocked, and makes a splendid show. There they

run under the title of "The Direct Importing Company"; manager, W. Gardiner. Their third shop is at 69 Brisbane Street, and is styled "The English and American Fancy Goods and Novelty Store." It is a veritable bazaar. Amongst the lines kept are musical instruments, clocks, watches and jewellery, artists' materials, stationery, books, music, toilet requisites, ladies' fancy needlework and materials, fancy china, and glass toys, etc. Mr. W. GARDINER is a native of London, where he was apprenticed. He was over twenty-eight years of age when he decided to see the world. He first went to South Africa, and remained there two years. Returning to the old country he had a few months' holiday, and then went to

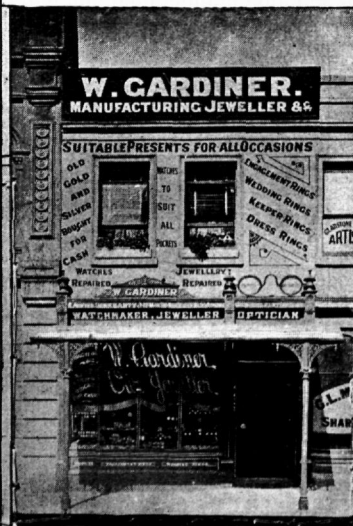
New Zealand, and opened two shops in Christchurch, where he stayed some years; but finding the climate too cold he decided to sell out, and took passage to Sydney. He remained there some

last of the Tasmanian aborigines, and a very fine portrait of Jules Joubert, which gained the first prize against the world in the Launceston Exhibition of 1891 and 1892. He also has some splendid land and seascapes of notable spots in the colonies, besides figures, etc.

Messrs. A. MACRAW AND SON, Jewellers and General Merchants, 167 Charles Street, Launceston, have their head offices in Flinders Street, Mel-

some nineteen years in Tasmania, and they have no cause to complain of the amount of patronage bestowed upon them. The local manager, Mr. Donald, is a member of the Druids' Lodge, but owing to his time being so fully occupied with the firm's business he does not take any active part in public affairs.

Mr. T. S. SHARMAN, Watchmaker, Jeweller, and Optician, 145 Charles Street, Launceston, was born in London, where he was educated. After completing his scholastic duties, he was apprenticed to the jewellery trade, and served several years with Messrs. Groom and Cox, the largest firm of English clock-makers in the world, with whom he gained a large practical experience of all the branches of the trade. In 1889 Mr. Sharman decided to seek his fortunes at the antipodes, and in that year he settled down on the north-west coast of Tasmania. He finally purchased the old-established watchmaking and jewellery business of Mr. J. C. Trist, of Brisbane Street, Launceston. Business increased so rapidly that in twelve months' time he was compelled to seek more spacious premises, and found himself suited in his present building. Mr. Sharman has an attractive front shop, with a spacious work-room at the rear, where, with the aid of gas engines and other requisites of the trade, he repairs and turns out any class of work needed by his numerous *clientèle*.



time, and then went on to Victoria, and had some experience there, and also in Adelaide. He then decided to take another trip to the old country, remaining there nearly twelve months; but, like New Zealand, it was too cold, and after the salubrious climates of the Australias, Mr. Gardiner decided to return, so he arrived in Tasmania in 1889. His experience in business, and as a workman, have since been considerably augmented, and has specially fitted him for the position he now occupies. Mr. Gardiner has not yet entered the Parliamentary or municipal arenas, his business up to the present claiming his whole attention. Mrs. Gardiner is very musical, and entertains largely. Their home is a veritable art gallery. They possess a very fine collection of pictures, and have some thirty odd from the brush of Mr. Gladstone Eyre, a Sydney artist of considerable repute. Amongst the portraits is a fine one of "Queen Truganiui," the

bourne, with agencies all over Australia. They are recognised as the largest retail jewellers in the colonies, and their rapid turnover of stock enables them to dispose of articles in many instances at lower prices than are charged elsewhere. Mr. T. Donald is the representative of the firm in Launceston, which is practically the distributing centre for the whole of the northern portion of the colony. Some twenty travellers are under his supervision. General merchandise, jewellery, etc., is sold on the time-payment principle, and it is astonishing what a large stock is turned over annually by this means. The firm have been established



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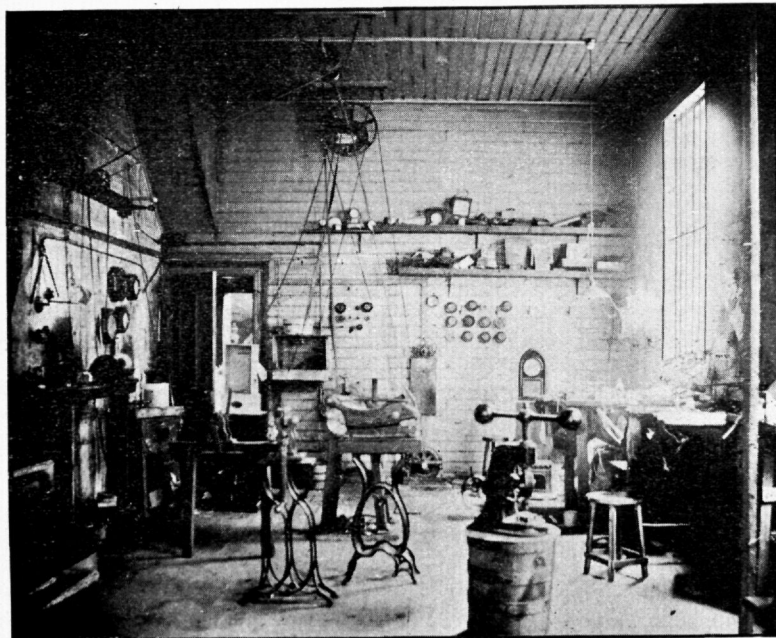
MR. T. S. SHARMAN.

He takes an interest in all musical matters, and has been a member of the Launceston City Band for a number of years, whilst he was also connected with the Ulverstone Band, on the coast. He

is an optician of no mean order, and sight is tested on the premises free of charge.

After leaving school he served an apprenticeship with Messrs Paxton and Sinclair, merchants, of Dundee, and

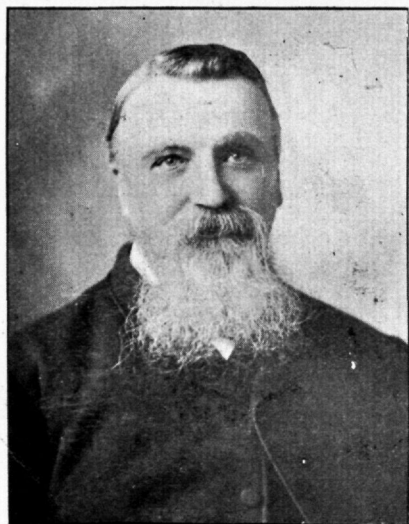
Mr. JOHN H. MITCHELL, Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 120 Elizabeth Street, Launceston. Established 1890. Bankers, National Bank of Tasmania. Agent for the "Ship Health" and "Sun" brand of teas. Mr. Mitchell was born in Cornwall in 1834, and educated at a private school in Liverpool. He served his apprenticeship with Messrs. Southbroad and A'Beckett, wholesale and retail grocers, Liverpool, and remained with them for eight years, after which he joined the well-known firm of Ellis, Davis, and Co., tea and coffee blenders, Laud Street, Liverpool, with whom he spent three years. He then emigrated to the colonies in the ship "Balanipi," and settled down in Launceston in March, 1880, where he was engaged for some time travelling for Messrs. Miller and Co., soap and candle manufacturers. After leaving them he started the present business, and has made it a decided success. He is agent for the well-known "JR" brand of butter, which is retailed by the three leading grocers of the city only. He roasts his own coffee every week by means of a patent Fletcher gas roaster. Mr. Mitchell is a member of the Protestant Alliance Lodge, and married a daughter of Mr. John Wilson, of Wasdale Head, Cumberland. He has a family of four sons and two daughters, all of whom are residents of the colony. Mr. Mitchell has lately joined the staff of the Tasmanian Soap and Candle Company.



INTERIOR OF T. S. SHARMAN'S WORKSHOP, LAUNCESTON.

Messrs. DAVID INGLES AND SONS, Grocery Importers, General Provision and Wine and Spirit Merchants, 15, 17, and 19 "The Quadrant," Launceston. Established fifteen years. Bankers, National Bank of Tasmania.

remained with them for four years. He then entered business on his own account in Edinburgh, and carried it on for twenty years, when he decided to try his fortunes in the colonies. Mr. Ingles arrived in Launceston in 1881, and joined Mr. McKenzie in stock and share-broking, after which he carried on a grocery business in Patterson Street. The trade increased so rapidly that after eighteen months he was compelled to purchase the present commodious premises, where he opened as a cash wholesale and retail grocer, etc. He imports largely from Great Britain, Germany, France, and America, and has a remarkably quick turnover for his goods. A speciality in the business is the large assortment of perfumery, soaps, etc., kept on hand, and for which there is a ready sale. As importers of different brands of tea the firm are perhaps the largest in Tasmania. A special building is set aside for storing kerosene oil and matches; whilst the wine and spirit department contains only standard brands of liquors. In all, Messrs. Ingles and Sons employ fourteen hands, and they are kept constantly going. Special conveyances are kept for delivering orders, and the whole premises are lighted by electricity. Mr. Ingles is married, and has a family of seven sons and four daughters, one of the latter being a resident of Melbourne.



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MR. D. INGLES.

The senior partner of this important firm was born in Scotland in 1837, and educated in Dundee and Edinburgh.



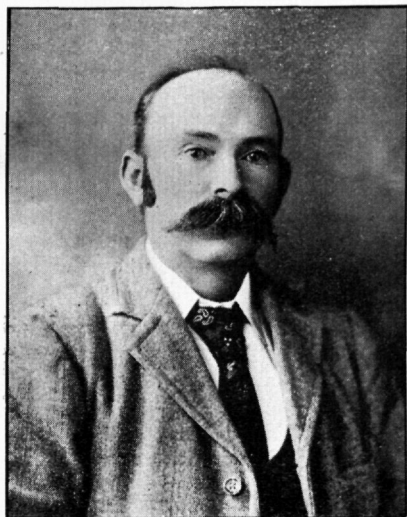
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MR. J. H. MITCHELL.

Mr. JOHN FRASER, Wholesale and Retail Family Grocer, Elizabeth Street, Launceston. Bankers, National

Bank of Tasmania. Mr. Fraser was born in the Bishopsbourne district in 1861, and educated at the State Schools, Carrick and Launceston. On completing his scholastic duties he followed farming with his father for a number of years, after which he opened as a retail family grocer at his present address, and continued in this line for four years, when he again returned to farming pursuits for a period of seven years. Mr. Fraser was not contented, however, with a country life, and he again started as a wholesale and retail family grocer at the old address. He has a very large business in all lines, and employs four hands besides himself. As a tea blender he has been most successful, and is at present the sole agent for the "Eden" brand of teas. Mr. Fraser is an enthusiastic cricketer, being captain of the Grocers' Cricket Club. He was married



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MR. J. FRASER.

to a daughter of Mr. Sheriff, a very old identity of Launceston and Deloraine, and has a family of eight children.

Mr. JOHN REYNOLDS, Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 116, Elizabeth Street, Launceston. This business was established by the late J. McLaughlin, who was a well-known resident of Launceston for over half a century. He was born in the county of Leitrim, Ireland, in 1823, and arrived at Launceston in the early part of 1848. He then entered the employ of the late Mr. R. H. McKenzie, a merchant, and on the death of that gentleman, about forty years ago, the deceased opened a grocery business in Charles Street. He remained there until 1872, when he removed to the

present shop in Elizabeth Street. Deceased was single, of a retiring disposition, and although taking a keen interest in politics and local matters, could not be induced to enter public life.



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MR. J. REYNOLDS.

He had been in the enjoyment of good health until he was attacked with an affection of the heart, which eventually caused his death. Mr. John Reynolds, a nephew of the deceased, then took



LATE MR. J. McLAUGHLIN.

charge of the establishment, and has carried it on successfully ever since. He was born in Ireland in 1866, and educated at Mohill National School,

county of Leitrim. After completing his studies he was engaged in various ways, until in 1885 he settled down to the grocery business in Launceston with his late uncle. Mr. Reynolds belongs to the Hibernian Society, and is an ardent supporter of all kinds of outdoor amusements. He was a member of St. Joseph's Band for a couple of years, and has always taken an interest in its welfare.

Mr. JOHN GEORGE JOYCE, Wholesale and Retail Butcher, 137 Brisbane Street, Launceston. Established thirty years. Bankers, National Bank of Tasmania. This is one of the best known butchering and meat curing establishments in Launceston, having been established as far back as the early sixties by Mr. Joyce, sen., who made a specialty of bacon curing and the manufacture of small goods. A comprehen-



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MR. J. G. JOYCE.

sive sausage making machinery plant is connected with the premises, where three hands and two horses and carts are employed. On the retirement of his father in 1893, Mr. J. G. Joyce was given sole charge of the business. He was born in 1870, in Launceston, and educated at the local Collegiate School. On completing his studies he served an apprenticeship of four and a half years to the drapery trade, and in 1890 he joined his father in butchering, eventually taking the business over as above stated. Mr. Joyce is a Freemason, and a member of the M.U.I.O.O.F. He takes an interest in all descriptions of sport.

Mr. LEONARD BENDER, Ham and Bacon Curer, Small Goods Mer-

chant, Refrigerating Store Proprietor and Ice Maker, 100 Elizabeth Street, 81 Brisbane Street, and corner of George and Patterson Streets, Launceston. Bankers, Commercial Bank of Tas-



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MR. L. BENDER.

mania. Established 1889. - This is one of the most important businesses in Launceston, and gives employment to upwards of twelve persons. Bacon curing is carried on on a large scale, whilst the freezing works are used for ice making and storing perishables for the proprietor and the general public. Mr. Bender uses the latest machinery in each of his many departments, and does a very large butter trade. He was married to a daughter of Mrs. Clark, a well-known resident of the Huon district, and has one child.

Mr. W. G. PORTER, Baker, Confectioner, and Caterer, "The Machine Bakery," Elizabeth and Wellington Streets, Launceston. The buildings in which Mr. Porter carries on his extensive business have been used as a bakery for nearly half a century, and for situation and suitability they are not surpassed by any similar establishment in the city. Mr. Porter had previously carried on business in Charles Street, for a period of eight years, but he sold out there, and wisely secured the present site. An inspection of the bakery shows that it is not only well arranged, but has all the most recent improvements in the way of machinery, which was imported direct from England. The flour-cleaner is surprising in its effectiveness, removing all fluffy bits of string and other foreign substances that may have found their

way into the flour. After undergoing this process the flour is placed in the mixing machine, where it is made ready for the cutter and at the same time the loaf is stamped, the dough not being handled at all by the attendant, which is a very important matter indeed. After this the dough is placed in the only continuous travelling oven used for bread in Northern Tasmania, the special feature of which is that no smoke or fire comes in contact with the bread while baking, all heat being supplied by hot air alone. The buildings throughout are lighted by electricity. Mr. Porter has a wide reputation for first-class catering to wedding and picnic parties, etc. He is connected with the Masons, Oddfellows, and other lodges.



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MR. T. V. BAILES.

Mr. THOMAS V. BAILES, Bread and Biscuit Baker, Pastrycook, and Confectioner, 91 St. John Street, Launceston, is a native of Bendigo, Victoria, and came to Tasmania about twenty years ago. After leaving school he served his time to the bakery business, and started for himself about five years ago in Brisbane Street, Launceston, but subsequently removed to his present address. He is the sole proprietor of the business, and does a large catering trade. The custom has steadily grown year by year, and in 1899 Mr. Bailes was the successful tenderer out of about a dozen others for supplying bread to the Launceston Benevolent Society recipients. Refreshment rooms are attached to the establishment, and light collations are served at any hour during the day. The bread manufactured by Mr. Bailes is subjected to a process quite new

to Tasmania, and is said to assist digestion. He is a member of the local Foresters Lodge. The bulk of Mr. Bailes' time is taken up with his business, but in his leisure hours he goes in for cycling.

Mr. T. B. DEAN, the Star Bakery, York Street, Launceston. Mr. T. B. Dean, the proprietor of the Star Bakery, was, metaphorically speaking, born in the bakehouse, his father having carried on the business in the same line for half a century in Launceston. About ten years ago Mr. Dean thought he would start for himself, and having secured a dozen customers, whose requirements hardly needed the working up of half a sack of flour a day, opened a shop. Now between fifty and sixty sacks a week are used, while eight hands have to be employed to supply his patrons. Four of these are engaged in what used to be termed dough punching, but is not appropriate here, seeing that the punching, or kneading, is not done at this bakery by hand, but by a recently patented and excellent piece of machinery worked by a four h.p. engine. The hygienic benefits accruing by the use of this kneader (a large revolving cylinder with iron arms, which can mix three sacks of flour in three and a half minutes) will be apparent to everyone, and comforting as well to those whose faith in



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MR. T. B. DEAN.

food of all kinds has been shaken by the tubercle hunters. The possibility of the introduction of germs and other unpleasantnesses is thus avoided, and a purer and cleaner loaf is the result. It is a common saying in regard to certain articles of diet, "If you only saw how

they were made you would not eat them." Well, if the most critical individual took a turn through Mr. Dean's bakery, he would go away with a feeling that he could swear by anything bearing the Star brand—in the bread line, that is—we are not now on the subject of spirits. In addition to the kneader is a dresser which sifts from the flour all extraneous matter—fluff from bags, which, with other ingredients that find their way into flour, people have an objection to eat. The Star Bakery was built by Mr. Dean, and has been well planned, the ovens holding some 500 loaves each. The cleanliness and order of everything are very marked, and it is interesting to watch the dexterity and celerity with

JUBILEE BAKERY (C. Crosby, proprietor), corner of York and Margaret Streets, Launceston. This business was founded thirty years ago by the late F. Crosby, and was carried on for years by his widow, and is now conducted by Mr. Charles Crosby. The firm, which has always stood high in public estimation, makes a specialty of baking, and one notable testimony to their skill in this direction was that they were chosen by the City Council to do all the catering in connection with the Queen's Jubilee celebrations in 1897, and acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of everybody. On the same occasion they made five hundred plum puddings, which were presented by the Early Closing Associa-

less cleanliness in every department. Three bakers and two carts are constantly employed. The business has much increased since the Queen's Jubilee celebrations, and nothing is left undone to maintain the position which the bakery deservedly holds in the estimation of the public. Mr. C. Crosby is a native of Launceston, learnt the business with his father, and has been engaged in it ever since. He is a member of the Druids' Friendly Society, but he is so fully occupied with his business that he has no time to devote to public affairs.

Mr. HARRY STONER, Wholesale and Retail Tobacconist and Commission Agent, 147 Charles Street, Launceston



JUBILEE BAKERY, LAUNCESTON.

which the hands perform their labour. Mr. Dean, who won the gold medal at the Launceston Exhibition, means to maintain his position, and, while using only the best roller flour (mainly Affleck's), shows an enterprising determination to march with the times in mechanical appliances and in other respects. Mr. Dean is a Tasmanian, and his father having been in the same line for half a century, he has had every opportunity of gaining a thorough knowledge concerning each department of the business, which it is quite evident he has taken full advantage of, as he succeeded in carrying off the gold medal at the Launceston Exhibition. Mr. Dean is connected with the Freemasons, Druids, and other friendly societies.

tion to the Benevolent Society for distribution among the poor of the city. In 1899 their tender was accepted for the refreshment rooms at the Cataract Gorge, which they conducted in a manner that gave general satisfaction. Among other important functions which they have catered for was the banquet given to the ex-premier, Sir Edward Braddon, on his return to the colony from the Queen's Jubilee celebrations in 1897. This was held in the Albert Hall, and the catering was one of the special features which went to make up a most successful gathering. Mr. Crosby also does all the catering for the Masonic fraternity. Nothing but the best roller flour is used in the establishment, which is conspicuous for its neatness and spot-

(established 1889), was born in London, and came to Tasmania in 1879, and started business as a commission agent. He took a great interest in horse-racing and sporting generally, and made books up to £5000 on the Caulfield and Melbourne Cups. Until the "Suppression of Gambling Act" came into force in Tasmania, Mr. Stoner was a prominent figure at all race meetings in the colony, and did a large business with the betting fraternity. His tobacconist's shop is replete with all the most dainty articles used by smokers, and only the best brands of cigars and tobacco are kept. In addition to the business, he has three hands constantly engaged in his hair-dressing saloon. He is a member of the Victorian Club,

Melbourne, and of all the leading racing clubs in Tasmania. He is also the champion billiard player of Tasmania, and has a splendidly fitted billiard saloon over his shop in Charles Street, in which are kept two of Alcock's best tables.

Mr. JAMES FOTHERINGHAM,
Saddle and Harness Maker, Cameron



J. FOTHERINGHAM'S PREMISES.

Street, Launceston, Manufacturer of all kinds of saddlery, portmanteau, gladstone, brief, and letter bags. He keeps a large assortment of English and American saddlery, harness, and stable requisites always on hand. Repairs are a speciality and executed on the shortest notice at moderate terms.

Mr. JOHN McNEAR, Carrier and Contractor, 36 and 38 Charles Street, Launceston. Established about thirteen years. Bankers, National Bank of Tasmania. Mr. McNear was born in Tasmania in 1856, and educated at Deloraine. After leaving school he followed the pursuits of farming for

nine years, and conducted an hotel in Deloraine for four years. Mr. McNear then opened a butchering establishment in Launceston, and about thirteen years ago he started in his present business. He has ten horses, three lorries, two floats, six carts, two wharf drays, and constantly employs five men. His stable accommodation is equal to any in the city, and is provided with all the latest improvements. Mr. McNear was married in 1873 to a daughter of Mr. Bowwater, of Launceston, and has a family of four sons and four daughters.

Mr. SILVANUS WILMOT, Ecclesiologist, and Monumental Works, Brisbane Street, Launceston, is a native of London, and came to the colonies in 1885. After travelling through the different colonies he arrived in Launceston during the Exhibition years of 1891-2. His first work in that city was the carving of the A.M.P. Office, which is said to excel anything previously seen in Tasmania. He also carved the altar for the Roman Catholic Church at Westbury, which is a fine specimen of his handicraft; and the pulpit in memory of the late Canon Adams, at St. Mary's Church, Hagley; and also executed some wood carving at St. David's Cathedral, Hobart. Mr. Wilmot is a thorough sculptor, having learnt his profession in London, and studied in Italy, France, etc.,

under eminent masters. He is the only person in this particular line in Tasmania. He was engaged on the Victorian House of Assembly carving two figure panels, and these are considered a splendid piece of work. Mr. Wilmot also does monumental work of all descriptions. He imports the marble direct from Italy, and the granite from Aberdeen, whilst the bluestone is obtained from Victoria. Mr. Wilmot has done a great deal of the ecclesiological work in the colony, orders frequently being sent to him from Hobart and the other colonies.

Mr. ROBERT WALDUCK, a Tasmanian by birth, represented the well-

known firm, Messrs. B. G. Clark and Co., tanners, leather merchants, boot manufacturers, and importers, for fourteen years. He has now a large two-story brick establishment at the corner

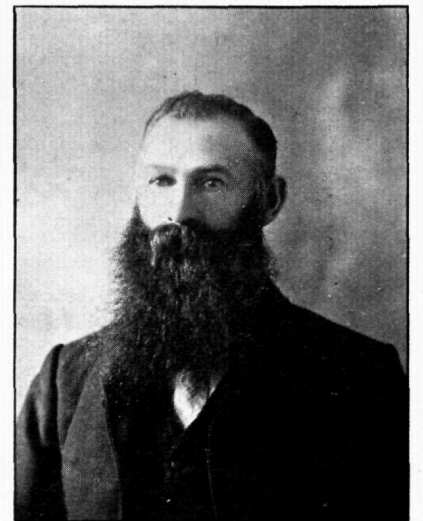


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MR. S. WILMOT.

of Wellington and Balfour Streets, Launceston, in which he does a very extensive business as a boot importer and general produce merchant, carried on under his own management.



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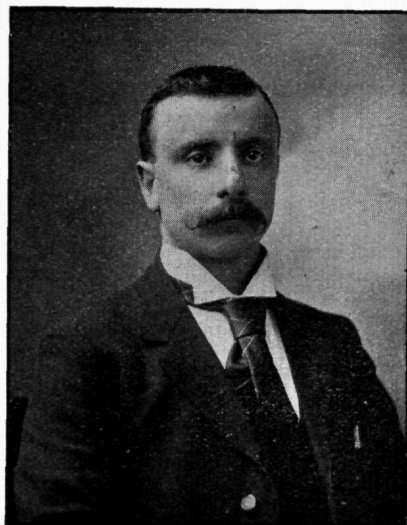
MR. R. WALDUCK.

HOTELS, LIVERY STABLES, ETC.

Mr. FRANCIS MARIUS COGNET, Brisbane Hotel, Brisbane Street, Launceston, was born in 1870 at Nice, and educated at local State Schools. At the age of fifteen he came

from the wharfs. The entire interior has recently been renovated and in a great degree refurnished. The upstairs portion of the house is in the capable hands of Miss O'Byrne, who by her

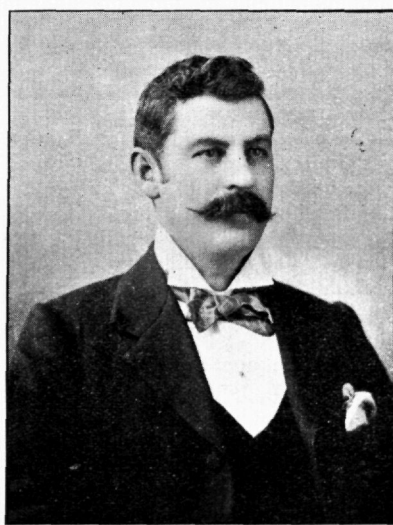
line. He was for many years connected with the wine and spirit trade in Victoria, and was very favourably known on the road. Mr. O'Byrne is also the lessee of the Bijou Theatre, a very nicely appointed hall, capable of seating over five hundred people, fitted with stage, proscenium, and all necessary adjuncts, and well lighted with gas.



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MR. F. M. COGNET.



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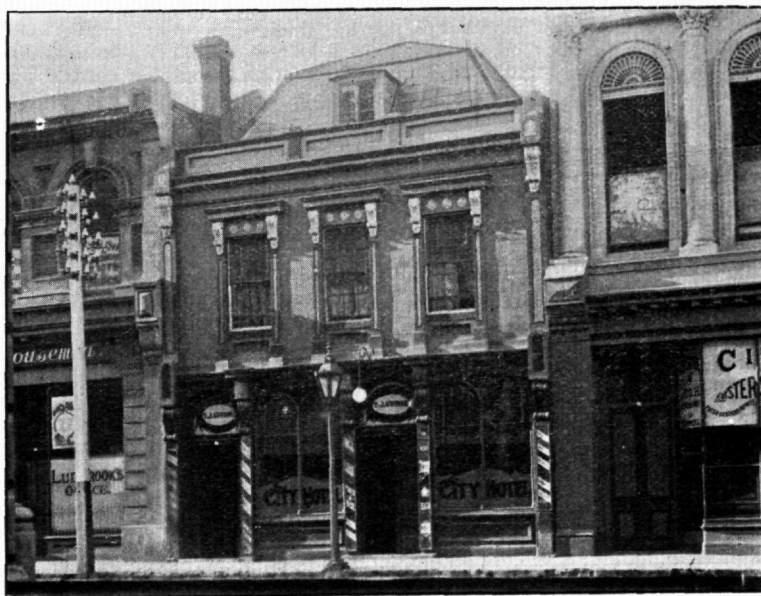
MR. T. J. O'BYRNE.

to Victoria and joined Mr. Deleuse, with whom he engaged in different pursuits in that colony, and in Tasmania, for a period of nine years, subsequently starting on his own account in the Blenheim Hotel, Longford, of which the Hon. William Dodery, M.L.C., was once landlord and is still owner. He remained at the "Blenheim" for five years, and then took the well-known Brisbane Hotel, which contains seventy rooms, and is perhaps the best appointed establishment of its kind in the northern portion of the island; in fact, Mr. Cognet possesses the recognised leading hotel of Launceston. The cuisine is unexceptionable, and without doubt as good as any to be found in Tasmania. Mr. Cognet is a member of the Foresters' Lodge, a member of the Tasmanian Turf Club, and a representative of the Northern Licensed Victuallers' Association. He has been and is connected with all kinds of sporting matters. He is married to a daughter of Mr. Bucknell.

The CITY HOTEL (T. J. O'Byrne, proprietor), St. John Street, Launceston. This compact and popular hotel is situated in the heart of the city, within two minutes of the post and telegraph offices, public buildings, and five minutes' walk

courtesy and untiring energy does not a little towards making the house a most comfortable home. Mr. T. J. O'Byrne, the proprietor, is well known throughout the island as a genial host and "good fellow." He is an ardent sportsman, and is a supporter of everything in that

Mr. WILLIAM JOSEPH SOUTHERWOOD, Livery and Bait Stables, York Street, Launceston; and Beaconsfield Hotel, Beaconsfield. Established 1870. Bankers, Union Bank. Telephone No. 119. Mr. Southerwood was born in Launceston in 1862, and educated at Mr. Kidd's school. After completing his studies he went in for horse and cattle dealing, and pursued this calling for several years. Seven years ago he purchased the present livery and bus and bait stables, and has kept them working successfully ever since. He is a Government royal mail contractor, and at the present time has five contracts to fulfil. The stables are a picture of cleanliness, and capable of accommodating 120 horses, there being at the present time from 80 to 100 animals under cover. All the latest styles of conveyances are kept ready for hire, some ninety vehicles of various descriptions being on hand. Mr. Southerwood has coaches running to Lefroy and Beaconsfield daily. He takes a great interest in mining and in



THE CITY HOTEL.

sporting matters generally, and is the owner of the well-known steeplechaser Montrose, and other horses in training. He is a member of St. Andrew's Masonic Lodge, and is connected with the No. 1 Oddfellows' Lodge. He is also a member of the Launceston Stock Exchange. Mr. Southerwood was married to a daughter of Mr. James Smith, of Lefroy, and has a family of two sons and three daughters.



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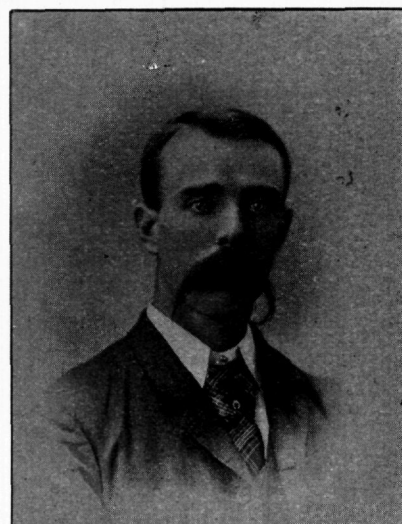
LAUNCESTON

MR. W. J. SOUTHERWOOD.

TATTERSALL'S LIVERY AND BAIT STABLES, Charles Street, Launceston; Messrs. William Adams and William Dougherty, proprietors. Established 1896. Telephone 218. These stables are quite up to date, and were erected at the rear of the Central Hotel, by Messrs. J. and T. Gunn, to the order of Mr. J. T. Smith.

The building is 120 feet long by 50 feet wide, and has stout brick walls, and the whole is completely covered in with what is termed a principal roof. In the centre there are louvred ventilators, with a glass roof, and a skylight at each end. The stables, which have been appropriately named Tattersall's (a name that will be for ever associated with the horse in all English-speaking communities), can be approached either from Charles or St. John Streets. The excessive plainness of the front of the stables have been materially relieved by an office on one side and a ladies' waiting room on the other. Both these apartments are fitted up with an eye to comfort and convenience. The stables are entered by large overlapping doors, 22 feet wide by 16 feet high, but, as they are made to travel on rollers, they can be adjusted with little effort. Inside, right ahead of the visitor, is a space big enough for a promenade, 90 feet long by 29 feet wide, well laid down with tan. On each side are ranged in harmonious order stalls and loose boxes capable of accommodating some 30 horses. Midway on each side is a closed corn bin and harness room, and attached to each stall is a neat metal harness rack. Each stall is cemented, and so constructed as to carry off all surface water, so that thorough cleanliness can be observed with very little trouble. At the end of the stalls is a double carriage wash, where all vehicles can be submitted to a good hosing without in any way blocking the traffic. Special attention has been paid to two important features in a well conducted establishment of this kind, and these are the drainage and ventilation. The modern illuminator, the electric light, is very much in evidence, consequently, what with brick walls, iron roof, and the electric light, the danger of fire is reduced to a minimum.

The proprietors of Tattersall's are both well up in the management of horses, having been connected with the Launceston Omnibus and Tramway Company for a lengthy period. The proprietors of these stables have also had such great experience in driving in different parts of Tasmania, that patrons may rely in getting the very best of information concerning the various drives round Launceston. This well-conducted, large



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MR. W. ADAMS.

firm is in a position to supply vehicles of all descriptions on very reasonable terms—landaus, barouches, carriages, drags, and buggies, either hooded or open, and a reliable driver if required, at twenty minutes' notice. Note the address: Adams and Dougherty, Tattersall's Stables, Charles or St. John Streets, Launceston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, Launceston Branch. Telephone No. 2. Mr. Alexander Bannerman James Irvine, manager of this branch, was born in India, and educated in England and Scotland, and is a son of the late Major-General Irvine, an officer in the Imperial Army, who died in New Zealand in 1889. Mr. A. B. J. Irvine arrived in the colonies in 1884, having spent several years in Mauritius and Fiji. He joined the service of the Union Company in 1887.

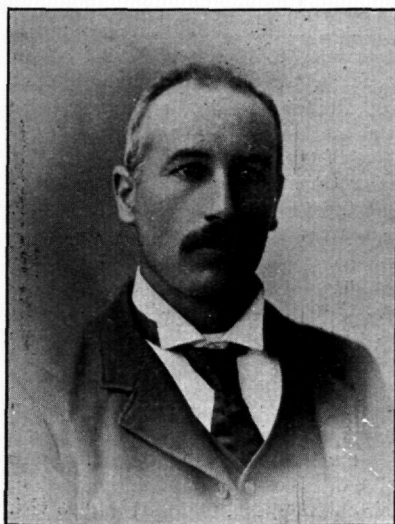
Mr. WILLIAM CROOKES GRUBB, J.P., Pastoralist, was born in

1856 at Newnham, on the West Tamar, and is the youngest son of the late Mr. William Dawson Grubb, who arrived in the colony in the first instance in 1836, and took up a few thousand acres of excellent land between Deloraine and Chudleigh. After sojourning in the old country for a couple of years, Mr. W. D. Grubb returned to Tasmania with his family, and died on the 8th February, 1879, having been successful as a sheep breeder and agriculturist, but a loser so far as mining investments were concerned. He invested some thousands of pounds in assisting the development of the mining industry in Tasmania, but was

never known to sell a share. Mr. W. C. Grubb was educated at Horton College, Ross, and immediately after completing his scholastic studies went into agricultural and pastoral pursuits, with the result that success has attended his ventures from the commencement to the present time. He has a pastoral estate named "Barrowville," comprising about 7000 acres, whilst the "Newnham" property, which might be termed "the childhood's home" of the Grubb family, consists of 1200 acres, and is devoted almost exclusively to the breeding of stud sheep. "Barrowville" is in charge of Mr. Harold Gibson, the youngest son of

Mr. W. H. Gibson, of "Fairfield," and here also stud sheep breeding, combined with that of stud cattle, is gone in for. Mr. Grubb has been instrumental in improving the strain of the polled Angus breed, having imported largely from New Zealand and Victoria, whilst five years ago he went to considerable expense in securing some excellent animals direct from the well-known breeder, Mr. Clements Stephenson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, to whom he gives the credit for the great improvement in his herds. Altogether he runs about 12,000 sheep and 600 cattle on his estates, whilst some 400 acres are under grass. Mr. Grubb takes a lively interest in local politics. He was up till lately chairman of the local Road Trust, and is now president of the newly formed Northern Agricultural Society, whose initial show, held recently, was a decided success. His home is beautifully situated on the hillside overlooking the North Esk, and surrounded by about fifteen acres of garden and pleasure grounds. He was married in 1880 to Miss Louise A. O'Connor, a daughter of the late Mr. Arthur O'Connor, and grand-daughter of Mr. Roderick O'Connor, who arrived in Tasmania in his own ship in the early part of the nineteenth century, and who is mentioned in another part of this volume.

Messrs. COCKER AND OCKERBY, Customs, Shipping, and Forwarding



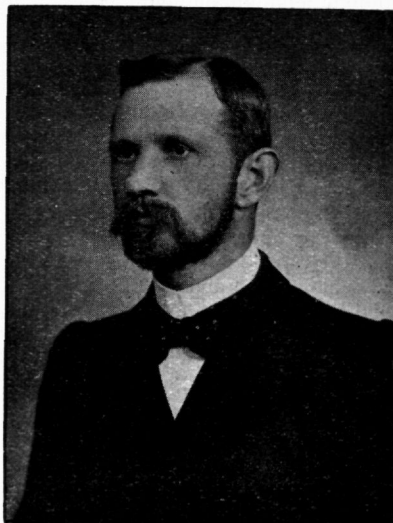
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LAUNCESTON

MR. B. D. COCKER.

Agents, Customs House, Launceston; agents Pitt and Scott, Continental carriers, London; established eighteen years ago by Mr. David Cocker, West

Devonport. On this gentleman's retirement about ten years ago, the business was continued by his son, Mr. B. D. Cocker, who has been connected with



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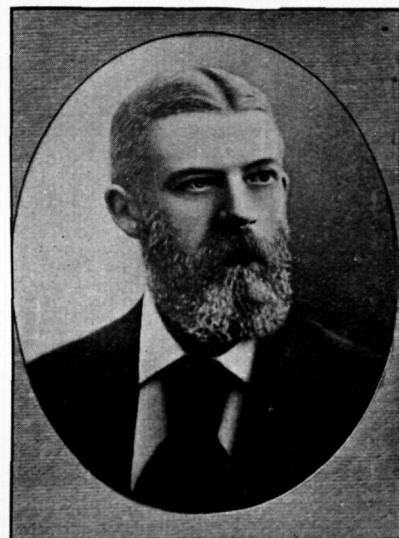
LAUNCESTON

MR. J. F. OCKERBY.

the shipping interests of Launceston since 1874, and Mr. J. F. Ockerby, who has had English experience in the same line.

The late Mr. WILLIAM BARNES, J.P., "Trevallyn," was born in Launceston in 1832, and resided in his native place until he died in March, 1898, with the exception of a few years spent in England, where he received part of his education. He was a man of great enterprise and activity, both in public and private matters, and he achieved a most honourable position in both. For many years he represented Selby in the House of Assembly; he was a member of the board of management of the Launceston General Hospital for about twenty years; and in nearly all public, and especially philanthropic, movements, he took a keen and active interest. To him the citizens of Launceston are indebted for the possession of the major portion of what is now known as the Cataract Gorge, one of the most striking and unique beauty spots in the Australias; and in many other directions he served his fellow citizens, less unobtrusively perhaps than in the direction named, but nevertheless effectively, almost up to the day of his death. Mr. Barnes was the owner of the beautiful estate of "Trevallyn," closely adjacent to the city, and part of which now forms the fashionable suburb of that name. The estate has a frontage of about two miles and a half to the river

Tamar, and is one of the most picturesque spots in the vicinity of Launceston. Here Mr. Barnes carried on sheep farming for many years with great success. Since his death the estate has been rented by Mr. Carmichael Lyne. The late Mr. Barnes was married at New Norfolk in 1861 to Miss Sharland, daughter of Mr. William Sharland, of "Woodbridge," New Norfolk, who survives him, and had a family of two daughters.



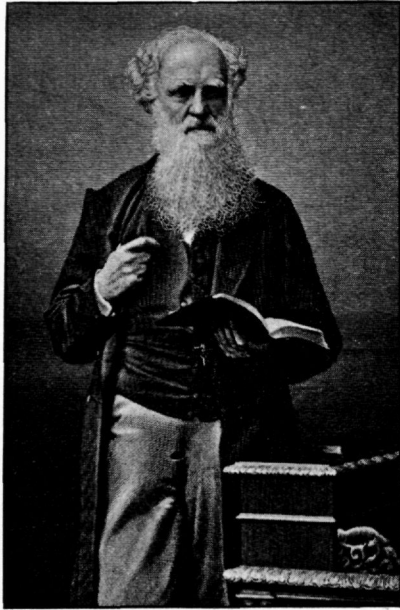
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LAUNCESTON

LATE MR. W. BARNES.

The late Mr. HENRY REED, of "Mount Pleasant," near Launceston, died on 10th October, 1880, within a fortnight of his seventy-fourth birthday. He was born at Doncaster, Yorkshire, England, in 1806. When he had reached a suitable age he was sent to a merchant's countinghouse in Hull, where he served his apprenticeship, and afterwards employed himself trading in his native county for two years in various ways. Near the end of 1826 he left England to seek his fortune in Tasmania, and arrived in Hobart in April, 1827. Having obtained a situation as clerk in a store in Launceston, he walked all the way thither—120 miles—accompanied by a fellow traveller. There were no conveyances between the towns in those days. On his arrival in Launceston he was glad to renew his acquaintance with the late Mr. J. W. Gleadow, whom he had known previously in Hull, and they soon formed a close friendship, which only terminated with their death. It was not long before Mr. Reed got into business on his own account, and prospered beyond his most sanguine expecta-

tions. People used to say that "everything he touched turned into gold"; but he was not happy. At this period of his life he entered with energy into worldly amusements. He played cards (though



LOUIS KONRAD LAUNCESTON
LATE MR. H. REED.

he never gambled) and billiards, and he even indulged in horse-racing; but to quote his often repeated words, "There was an aching heart in the midst of prosperity, and with all that the world could do for me my soul was not satisfied." It was on his way to England in 1831, on shipboard, off Cape Horn, that a mighty change began in his experience that altered the whole course of his life.

His eyes were opened to see his true position before God as a sinner, and for at least two years he laboured under this deep conviction of sin, trying to please God and satisfy his conscience by his supposed good works; but he never succeeded. Finally he was led to simple trust in an all-sufficient Saviour, and was filled with joy unspeakable. Then he began to work for God—not to obtain salvation—but because he had obtained it, and was filled with the love of God, and a desire possessed him to share with others the good things that God had given him "without money and without price." He was instant in "labours more abundant," often walking many miles on the Lord's Day to preach in remote places. He also loved to visit the poor, the sick, and the needy; and he took a particular interest in the prisoners, and received messages from the bushrangers to assure him that no bushranger would ever touch him or anything belonging to him. Between 1831 and 1846 (when he gave up business in Launceston to resume it in London) Mr. Reed paid several visits to the old country. On one occasion he was compelled to stop at Cape Town for a lengthy period, owing to the illness and subsequent death of his daughter Mary. At this time a most virulent outbreak of smallpox was carrying off hundreds of people in that colony; nearly all business was suspended except that of doctors, nurses, and undertakers, but Mr. Reed remained at his post to minister to the sick and dying, and point them to the Good Physician of both soul and body. On another occasion he had embarked on board a vessel of his own with his family to return to England; he had engaged his own captain and crew, but they had not been long at sea when

it was discovered that the captain was quite incapable of filling the position he had undertaken. He had let the chronometer run down. What was to be done? The captain was willing to resign his

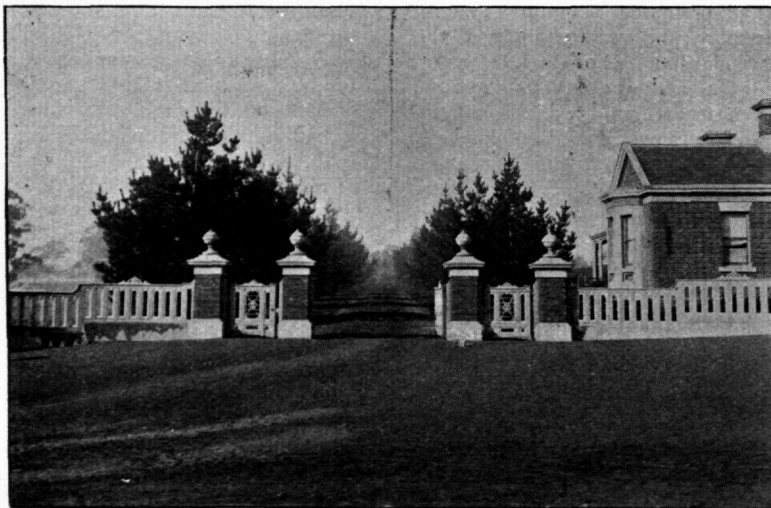


LOUIS KONRAD

LAUNCESTON

MRS. H. REED.

position, but who was to take charge of the ship? Mr. Reed took it himself, and navigated the vessel all the way to England by lunars. When speaking of that voyage he often said that it gave him many an anxious night. They never saw land until one day Mr. Reed said, "If I am right we shall see the English coast to-morrow;" and sure enough it did appear, to the great joy of all on board. Shortly after Batman settled at Port Phillip Mr. Reed went over there to try and devise means for the preservation of the natives. There were only two or three huts on the ground where Melbourne now stands. He lived with the natives and preached to them for about three weeks, and they "corroboored" to him before he left them. In 1860 Mrs. Reed died; and some time after Mr. Reed married again. He and his wife were constantly engaged in some work of God as far as his health would permit. They conducted services in various places in Scotland and England with much blessing as the result. In 1873, on account of the health of one of their children, Mr. Reed decided to visit Tasmania once more, intending to remain not more than two years. He came out with his family in the "Sobraon" to Melbourne, and then crossed to Launceston, arriving there on the 20th of December. He found the climate so congenial in his declining state of health that he soon made up his mind to end



ENTRANCE GATE TO "MOUNT PLEASANT," RESIDENCE OF MRS. HENRY REED.

his days in his old surroundings, and "Mount Pleasant" being for sale he purchased it in 1874. Then he set himself to employ every bit of his remaining strength for the good of the people of the little island both spiritually and temporally. Crowds went to hear him preach at "Mount Pleasant," where he held meetings in the diningroom and hall until he built a larger place; and afterwards, being much pressed by several friends to open work in the town, he held services on Sunday evenings in what had been an hotel, in Wellington Street, and which had been offered to him for sale when it was known that he was looking for a piece of ground to build on. It was a year or two after this that he separated the Mission from the Wesleyan Society. He could not agree with them on the mode of collecting funds for the work of God, as well as on some other matters, and he felt bound to carry on the work the Lord had given him to do according to the light he had. Mr. Reed purchased in early days the estates of "Wesley Dale" and "Dunorlan," as well as other properties. He was a kind and liberal landlord, a good neighbour, a large-hearted and most benevolent Christian. He gave his donations in the most simple and unostentatious manner, and did not care about them being particularised. No doubt he received the welcome "Well done thou good and faithful servant" when he went in to stand before his King. The mission work he was honoured to begin has continued and increased since his departure. A larger building was soon needed because of the crowds of people that flocked to hear the Word. A church has been erected in Wellington Street, with seating accommodation for 1200 people. It was opened and filled to overflowing in July, 1885. We close this notice by giving the inscription written on a marble tablet erected in the Mission Church to Mr. Reed's memory, which fitly, in a few words, gives an outline of his valuable life.

"JESUS ONLY."
"MIGHTY TO SAVE."

ERECTED TO THE GLORY OF THE GRACE
OF GOD.

In Memoriam.

HENRY REED,

BORN AT DONCASTER, ENGLAND,
OCTOBER 28TH, 1806.

IN EARLY MANHOOD, AFTER PROTRACTED
AND DEEP CONVICTION OF SIN,
HE FOUND REST THROUGH SIMPLE
FAITH IN JESUS,

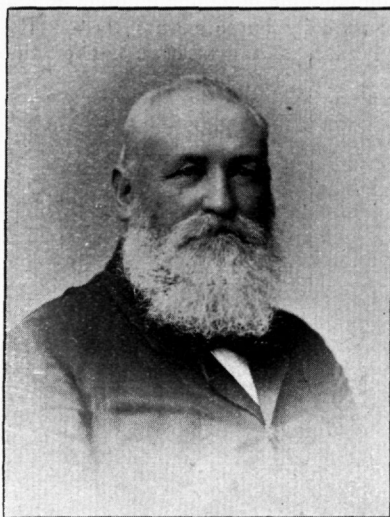
AND BEING FILLED WITH ZEAL FOR GOD
AND COMPASSION FOR SOULS,
HE PROCLAIMED THE GLAD TIDINGS
OF SALVATION
WITH MIGHTY POWER WHEREVER HE
WENT, TURNING MANY TO
RIGHTEOUSNESS.

HE GLORIED IN JESUS ONLY AS ABLE TO
SAVE TO THE UTMOST,
AND EARNESTLY INSISTED ON HOLINESS
OF LIFE IN ALL WHO NAME THE
NAME OF CHRIST.

UPRIGHT AND SUCCESSFUL IN BUSINESS,
AS A STEWARD OF GOD HE WAS EVER
READY TO DISTRIBUTE TO THE
NECESSITY OF SAINTS,
AND ABOUNDED IN LIBERALITY TO
MISSIONS AT HOME AND ABROAD.
HE WAS THE FRIEND OF THE PRISONER,
THE POOR, AND AFFLICTED.

HIS LATER LABOURS WERE DEVOTED
TO THE PEOPLE OF TASMANIA,
WHERE HE FOUNDED
THE CHRISTIAN MISSION CHURCH IN 1877,
AND, HAVING FOUGHT A GOOD FIGHT,
HE FINISHED HIS COURSE WITH JOY,
AND ENTERED INTO REST, AT
"MOUNT PLEASANT,"
OCTOBER 10TH, 1880.

"FOR ME TO LIVE IS CHRIST, AND TO DIE
IS GAIN."



LOUIS KONRAD

LAUNCESTON

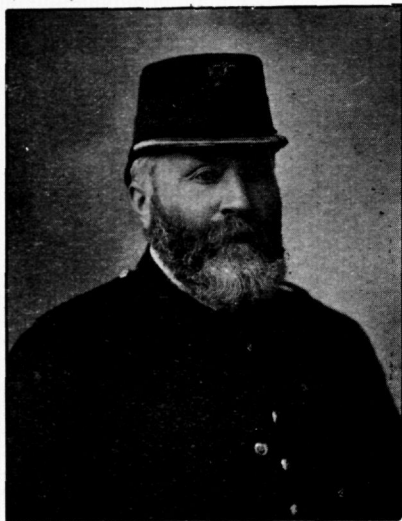
MR. E. WHITFELD.

Mr. ERNEST WHITFELD, Police Magistrate of Launceston, Commissioner of the Court of Requests, Coroner, and Chairman of the General Sessions, was born at Southport, Tasmania, in 1844, and is the eldest son of the late Frederic Francis Whitfeld, M.R.C.S.L., who was Government medical officer of that settle-

ment. He was educated at Christ's College, Bishopsbourne, and on completion of his education entered into pastoral pursuits, spending ten years thus in the Otago district of New Zealand. He then returned to Tasmania and continued in the same calling for seven years, at the end of which time he took up his residence at Launceston, and interested himself in many matters connected with the welfare of the city. He was acting police magistrate and acting commissioner of the Court of Requests during the absence on leave of Mr. H. T. A. Murray, P.M., and in 1894 received the appointment he now holds. He has been closely identified with St. John's Church of England, which was opened in 1825, and has been treasurer and warden for the past eight years. He has also been a lay reader of the Church of England for many years. Mr. Whitfeld takes a great interest in early history, and has contributed very largely by lectures and articles to throw light on the early history of this colony. He has also written much of its church history, and brief sketches of the pioneer clergymen, not only of Tasmania, but also of New South Wales. He is a great lover of horticulture, and is vice-president of the Northern Horticultural Society. He is one of the trustees of the Church of England Grammar School, was for many years chairman of the Licensing Bench, and also chairman of the City and Suburban Improvement Association, having taken a prominent part throughout in the acquirement and improvement of the Cataract Cliff grounds; in fact he was on all the committees connected with that movement. Mr. Whitfeld was married in 1884 to Miss Dunning, of Launceston, and has a family of two children.

Mr. RICHARD DRISCOLL, Superintendent of Police for Launceston, hails from County Clare, Ireland, and was born in 1849. He was educated in his native land, and came to the colonies when quite a young man, landing at Melbourne. After spending a short time in the Victorian capital he crossed over to Hobart, and two years afterwards entered the police department of the Government service. In 1869-70 he had charge of part of the district of George Town, when gold was discovered at Waterhouse, and he remained till 1st August, 1874, when he was promoted to the charge of the district of Mersey, Latrobe, and West Devon, a position he retained for a quarter of a century, when, on the centralisation of police in 1899, he was appointed superintendent of police for the Launceston, George Town,

and Selby districts. During his residence in Devonport for so many years Mr. Driscoll took a deep interest in the advancement of the district, particularly in the case of the recreation reserves.



WHITELAW

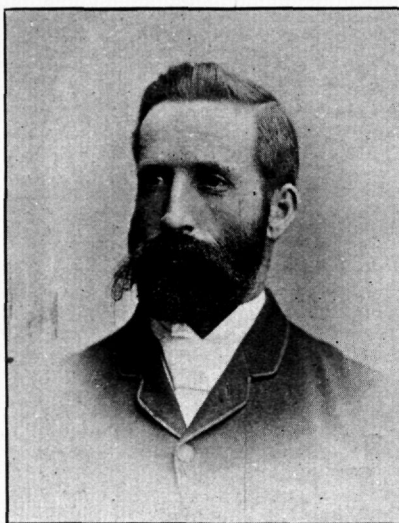
LAUNCESTON

MR. R. DRISCOLL.

In all social functions, too, he bore a share, and any movement that had for its object the welfare of deserving institutions, or of the community generally, invariably had his cordial support and generous assistance. His long and able services, his high character, and his eminently attractive personal qualities, gained him a wide circle of steadfast friends, and when the announcement of his promotion to Launceston became public a meeting of the citizens of Devonport was held to consider in what manner they could most appropriately show their own feelings, and those of the community generally, towards Mr. Driscoll. The meeting, which was held on the 14th March, 1899, was unanimous and enthusiastic, and it was resolved to present him with an address and a testimonial at a public meeting of the citizens. The movement was taken up with enthusiasm, not only in Devonport, but in all parts of the district, and the result was that at a public meeting held in West Devonport, which was presided over by Dr. James Smith, Superintendent Driscoll was made the recipient of an address couched in the most flattering terms, and a silver tea and coffee service of the value of about £60. Mr. Driscoll was married in 1876 to Miss Jane McCall, of Devonport, daughter of the Hon. Jas. McCall, M.L.C., and has a family of five boys and four girls. One of his sons, Richard John, was educated at St. Joseph's

College, Sydney, and is at present studying for the medical profession at Glasgow University.

Mr. WILLIAM MCGOWAN, F.R.H.S. (London), Superintendent of Public Reserves, Launceston, has been connected with the northern City Council for the past eighteen years. He was born in Banffshire, Scotland, in 1858, and comes of a farming family. After being educated there and at Dufftown, he served his apprenticeship to landscape gardening at "Ardoe House," Deeside, near Aberdeen, and was subsequently appointed outside foreman at "Dunnecht," the Scotch residence of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarrais. Mr. McGowan arrived in Launceston on 7th June, 1882, and three weeks later was appointed to his present position. His first duties were to relay the City Parks, and so well and tastefully did he carry out the work that the "air lungs" of the city are now the pride of the residents and the admiration of visitors. He also arranged the fernery at the entrance to the Exhibition held in Launceston in 1891-2, and in this he displayed consummate skill. Mr. McGowan has had a great deal to do with beautifying the Cataract Cliff grounds since it was taken over by the City Council in the early part of 1898, and he still exercises his talents in almost daily improvements there. He is licensee and superintendent of the



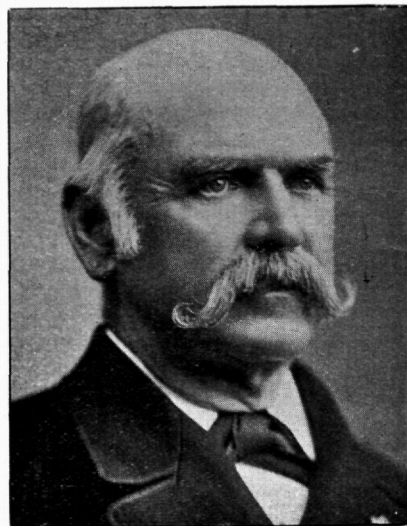
S. SPURLING

LAUNCESTON

MR. W. MCGOWAN.

Albert Hall, and was married to a daughter of Mr. McLennan, the well-known nurseryman of the Elphin Road, Launceston.

The Hon. JOHN SCOTT served in both Houses of Parliament during his long and honourable career in Tasmania. He was born on the 29th August, 1838, at Hobart, and was left an orphan when



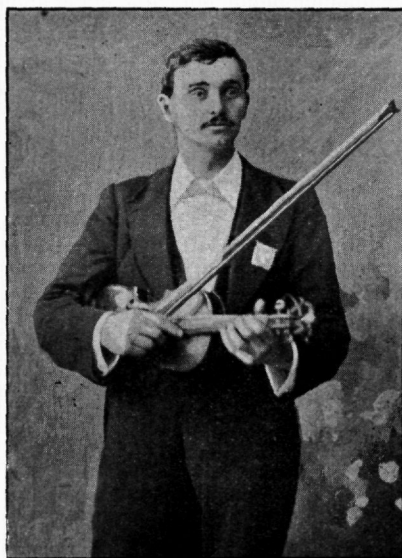
ANSON BROS.

HOBART

LATE HON. J. SCOTT.

but ten years old. Going to Launceston he entered the brewery of Mr. John Fawns, and after a while left there and joined Lukins' brewery, where he remained until they were burnt out. The brewery was started again and Mr. Scott rejoined the firm; but a disagreement arose and he left and went to his future father-in-law, the late Mr. John Griffiths, and started in partnership with him as brewers, under the style of Scott and Co. Mr. Scott had a very successful business career, and the brewery which he started, and which is one of the oldest established in the colonies, is still in full work and as successful as ever. Mr. Scott took a great interest in public affairs. He established the first corps of volunteers in the colony, and was one of the originators of the Launceston and Western Railway. When H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh visited the colony in 1868, Mr. Scott was mayor of Launceston, and had the honour of officially welcoming the prince to the city. After a long, active, and useful life, Mr. Scott died at his temporary residence, in Melbourne, in 1890, having reached the age of sixty-two years. He left his interest in the brewery, which is now carried on under the style of Scott and Griffiths, to his son, Mr. Walter William Scott, who still retains it, and whose biography will be found on the following page.

Mr. WALTER WILLIAM SCOTT, partner in the firm of Scott and Griffiths, the well-known brewers of Launceston, is a son of the late Hon. John Scott, and was born at Launceston



NICHOLAS

LAUNCESTON

MR. W. W. SCOTT.

in 1864. He was educated at the Launceston Church Grammar School, under the head mastership of the Rev. W. H. Savigny, and at the Eaglesfield School, Darlinghurst Road, Sydney, under Professor Stephens. Mr. Scott has taken a great interest in music from boyhood, and learnt to play the violin under Professor Kowarzik, Launceston. Mr. Scott is considered to be one of the best local amateur musicians, and has given his services on many occasions for charitable purposes at entertainments in the city. He was leader of the orchestra in the Philharmonic Society, under the conductorship of Mr. J. A. James, and also played at the late Musical Union's concerts for all the oratorios. He was one of the first local amateurs to introduce classical music at popular concerts in Launceston.

The Rev. WM. LAW, Pastor of Christ Church, was born on 10th March, 1827, in South Yorkshire, England, and received his early education at a grammar school there. After leaving school he studied with great success the subjects necessary to fit him for the profession of an engineer. The bent of the young man's mind was, however, turned towards the mission field, and he offered his services to the London Missionary Society. The offer was accepted, and Mr. Law became a student at Bedford

College in 1848, in order to prepare himself for the life he had chosen. Subsequently, in company with the Rev. D. Darling, W. Wyatt Gill, and A. Buzacott, the young missionary left England in the "John Williams" to proceed to the South Sea Islands, his actual destination being Samoa. The vessel called at Hobart, and Mr. Law, having journeyed to Launceston, preached in the building which was later on to be his church. Having reached Samoa, he acquired a knowledge of the language of the natives, and took some part in the work of translating the Scriptures into the same. In 1854, the unhealthy climate of the islands, together with the care and anxiety consequent upon the war between the natives, so severely tried the health of Mrs. Law, that her husband reluctantly quitted his labours in the mission field, and proceeded to Tasmania. He was then twenty-seven years of age, and on 24th October of the same year took charge of St. John's Square Independent Church, in succession to the Rev. John West, who had been appointed editor of the *Sydney Morning Herald*. Here his work was characterised by the same vigour and effectiveness which had attended his labours among the islanders. Of every movement having for its object the advancement of the city, Mr. Law was a warm supporter. His popularity was quickly established, and he rapidly secured the esteem of men of all shades of belief. In the cause of education he made special exertions, and under the old system of education in the colony he fulfilled the duties of chairman of two of the local school boards, and acting chairman of another. His connection with the Mechanics' Institute was marked by earnest work, and for many years he was president of the institution. On 24th October, 1879, the silver jubilee of Mr. Law's pastorate was made the occasion of a ceremony very gratifying to the minister. He found himself the honoured guest of a large gathering of his congregation and fellow-citizens, who made him the recipient of an illuminated congratulatory address and silver salver containing 100 sovereigns. In 1883, Mr. Law paid a visit to the land of his birth, and upon his return was warmly welcomed. Throughout his life the missionary continued to take a deep interest in mission work, especially with regard to the churches on the N.W. Coast—the Sandhill, Rosevale, and Prospect. Many a trying journey he made over rough bush tracks to conduct religious services. He has ever taken a deep interest in the British and Foreign Bible Society, and has been a member of the committee for about forty-five years,

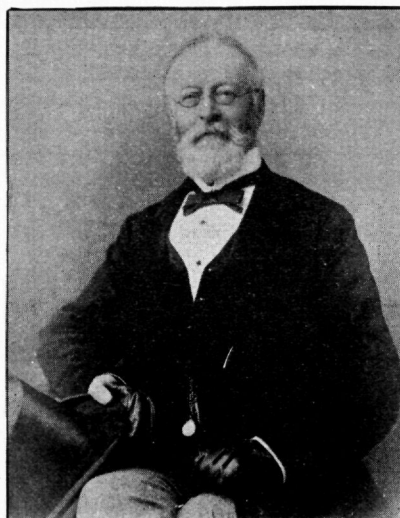
occupying for sixteen years the position of secretary, and for several years filling the chair of the president. He has also been for the same period a firm supporter of the Launceston City Mission, and is chairman of the committee. A memorial hall in Calcutta, in memory of his eldest son, used as a preaching place and library, known as the Law Memorial, and a church similarly called, near Neyoor, South Travancore, India, all contribute to show the exertions for which Mr. Law and his family have been responsible in spheres beyond his pastorate. Entering the dignified but less active labours of advancing age, the Rev. Mr. Law rejoices in the highest esteem of his fellow-citizens, and in the hearts of his congregation he holds the place of a loving pastor.

D. and W. MURRAY, Limited, Launceston, Importers and Warehousemen. Some forty-six years ago the business now being carried on by the above company in Melbourne and Tasmania was started in Hobart by Mr. Leader Stevenson and his two sons, Mr. L. C. Stevenson and Mr. George Stevenson, trading under the title of L. Stevenson and Sons. In a very little time the business assumed such proportions that Mr. L. C. Stevenson went to reside in London, leaving to Mr. George Stevenson the conduct of the Hobart warehouse. Encouraged by the rapid growth of Melbourne, the firm shortly afterwards opened in a large way in that city, which thenceforth became the headquarters of the business, under the management of Mr. George Stevenson. Mr. P. O. Fysh (now Sir Philip Oakley Fysh, Agent-General for Tasmania) was transferred from London to take charge of the Tasmanian branch, and ultimately purchased it from the Stevensons, who decided to devote the whole of their energies to the Victorian establishment, which by this time had become the leading softgoods business in that colony, but in January, 1886, the firm decided to re-open a branch in Launceston, under the management of Mr. William Fordyce, who was not unknown to the trade in Tasmania, and since then the Tasmanian branch has year by year steadily grown. Early in 1888 the whole business was transferred to a limited liability company; L. Stevenson and Sons, Limited, being the first softgoods business so incorporated in the Australian colonies. During the later years of their existence, both the firm of L. Stevenson and Sons, and the company of that name which succeeded it, had a somewhat varied experience, and the company was a heavy sufferer

in the great Melbourne fire of November, 1897, when its magnificent warehouse and the whole of its stock were entirely consumed. Business, however, was uninterruptedly resumed in temporary premises pending rebuilding, and in 1899 the present company, D. and W. Murray, Limited, became the purchasers of the Melbourne and Tasmanian businesses, which at once gave an immense impetus to the trade. Encouraged by such increase, the company, in June, 1899, secured the fine modern warehouse built in Patterson Street, Launceston, some years ago by Messrs. Lark, Herbert, and Co. Having been constructed for the wholesale softgoods trade, it is furnished with all the conveniences required for a such a business, with excellent light throughout. In the basement floor the heavier Manchester goods and blankets are shown. The ground floor contains a commodious suite of offices, and the Manchester, carpet, flannel, clothing, and hat departments, behind which is situated the packing and entering rooms. On the first floor the following departments are shown to advantage:—Haberdashery, hosiery, gloves, shirts, silks, and mantles. Whilst on the second floor every facility is given to customers to view and purchase the latest novelties in millinery, flowers, laces, corsets, dresses, prints, and a well replenished stock of English, American, and colonial boots and shoes. For the further convenience of customers a passenger lift is available at all times. The name of D. and W. Murray is a household word throughout Australia, the firm and company showing an unbroken record for honest and successful trading extending over a period of some forty-five years. Some idea of the extensive character of the company's business may be gathered from the fact that it possesses a paid-up capital of £650,000, and that it carries on large operations at its various warehouses in Adelaide, Broken Hill, Melbourne, Perth, Launceston, Brisbane, Townsville, and Rockhampton. Its head office is located at 28 Finsbury Street, London, and as its large capital enables it to buy strictly for cash, it commands the very best possible value in all the markets of the world.

Messrs. W. and G. GENDERS, Wholesale Saddlers, Ironmongers, Importers of Grindery, Cameron Street, Launceston. Telephone No. 159. P.O. box 213. Bankers, National Bank of Tasmania. This is the most important business of its kind in Tasmania, and was established in 1881 by Mr. Joseph C. Genders, who was formerly in business

in Adelaide, where he started in 1861. He carried on the business in Launceston with success until 1889, when he transferred it to his two sons, William John and Arthur Gilbert, by whom it is now

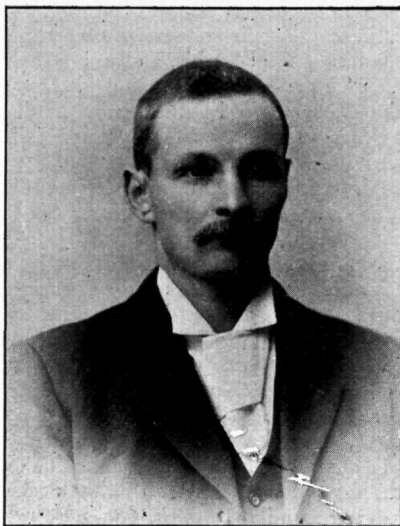


J. S. CATFORD

ILFRACOMBE

MR. J. C. GENDERS.

conducted under the style of W. and G. Genders. Edmund Bertram, another son, has since been admitted into the partnership. Mr. J. C. Genders came from Birmingham, England, to Adelaide, where his sons were born. The firm import their ironmongery, grindery, etc.,



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LAUNCESTON

MR. W. J. GENDERS.

direct from Europe and America. Their warehouse and manufactory are large and commodious premises, lighted throughout by electricity. The factory is situated

opposite the warehouse, and both are built of brick on stone foundations, well lighted and ventilated. The factory is supplied with all the latest machinery, and the large staff of men who are

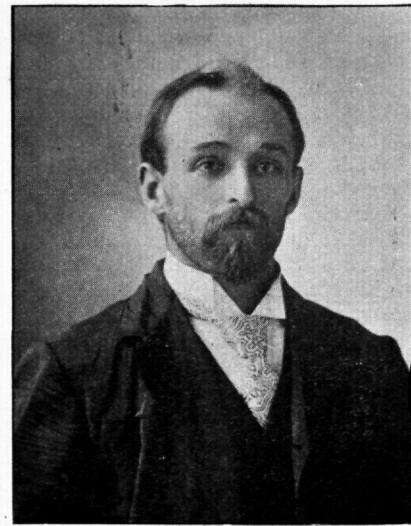


WHITELAW

LAUNCESTON

MR. A. G. GENDERS.

constantly employed here turn out all descriptions of saddles, harness, collars, pack saddles, portmanteaus, brief, gladstone, and school bags, etc. The factory is really a model place of its kind, and was built by the firm, the main apartment measuring 75 feet by 30 feet. Mr.



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LAUNCESTON

MR. E. B. GENDERS.

Rock, from Adelaide, has the supervision, and is a thoroughly competent foreman. The firm are agents for the "Vanguard" bicycle, Golden Embrocation, and other

lines. In the warehouse they carry a large stock of merchandise. Their travellers encompass the whole of the island, and their goods are getting so well known to the trade that they are continually having to make alterations in and extensions to their buildings and increase their staff of men. Mr. W. J. Genders was an alderman of the City of Launceston in 1898, and is president of the Chamber of Commerce.

THE ESK BREWERY. Messrs. J. Boag and Son, proprietors. Tasmanian ale and beer enjoy an intercolonial fame, and are generally admitted to be infinitely superior to anything produced in Australia. Climatic advantages perhaps, to a great extent, account for the superiority of the article brewed in the island, but the aid of nature would be of very little service unless those who are engaged in the industry had taken intelligent advantage of it. Amongst those who occupy a foremost place in the ranks of those who have earned for Tasmania the celebrity we have just alluded to are Messrs. J. Boag and Son. The Esk Brewery, situated upon the banks of the river from which it takes its name, was established in 1879 by Mr. C. S. Button, who carried on the business for a couple of years, and then disposed of it to Messrs. Boag and Son. The senior partner retired from the firm some time before his death, and the concern since then has been carried on

weekly output consisted of seven hogsheads, whilst just now it sends out 500 hogsheads, and employs a constant staff of thirty hands. The popularity of the ale and beer, and the increased demand for it, naturally resulted in an extension of the premises and additions to the working plant, so that to-day the block of buildings in which the business is conducted forms an ornamental feature in the architecture of the city, and a solid memorial of its progress. The Esk Brewery has frontages on William Street, the Esplanade, and Sydney Place; the first being appropriated as the residence of the proprietor, whilst the other two have singular advantages from their proximity to the wharfs and railway station. The malt house is capable of turning out from 15,000 to 20,000 bushels of malt per season; the new cellars—spacious and deliciously cool—are unrivalled as a storage for brews for summer use; the bottling and packing departments, in which the pale ale and porter are prepared for export and delivery, are convenient and commodious, and the stores which have been erected to meet the requirements of the increased popularity of the beverage, are capable of roofing in a two years' supply of hops, sugar, and grain. The counting house, stables, and other accessories are in keeping with the rest of the establishment, complete and well arranged. The machinery in use is constructed upon the latest and most approved principles for

adopt any new improvement which presents itself and seems likely to facilitate operations. The Esk ale and beer are celebrated for their excellence and purity throughout the length and



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LAUNCESTON

MR. EVANS.

breadth of the island. In Hobart, in the teeth of strong opposition, amounting almost to monopoly, they have firmly established themselves, and it is satisfactory to learn that the demand for their ales, beers, etc., at the capital is steadily increasing, and the business of the agency there is progressing by leaps and bounds. In connection with the southern agency the firm found it desirable some years ago to establish a branch malt house in Hobart, where there are from 10,000 to 12,000 bushels made annually, and used by the Esk Brewery in the manufacture of its beverages. The huge population on the Zeehan and Dundas silverfields has pinned its ticket of approbation on Boag's Brewery, and the blue-hooped casks are as familiar in those parts of the colony as the miners' stories of fresh discoveries and glorious prospects. On the north-west and east coasts the hotelkeepers find it to their interest to keep a supply of Boag's brew on tap, for it is certain to be the prevailing drink amongst their constituents, and its qualities are so distinct and readily recognised that a discerning public would not be likely to accept any other brand as a substitute. In Launceston the quality of the brew is too well known to need any comment. It has held its own, and more than held its own, against old established as well as new rivals, and its quality is uniformly good owing to its being the product of



ESK BREWERY.

by Mr. James Boag. Some idea of the expansion of the business can be formed from the fact that when it passed into the hands of the present proprietary its

manufacturing the very best article, the newest ideas having been adapted to the requirements of the business, whilst Mr. Boag, always on the *qui vive*, is ready to

pure malt and hops—about the best tribute that can be paid to any article of its class. But it is easy to account for the excellence of the ale and beer when we remember that Mr. Boag, who has

pedition delivery have become necessary, and in all these respects Messrs. Boag and Son have kept pace with the times. Their brewery will stand the test of the keenest examination, and

which they brew—palatable and pure—it would be a hard matter under similar conditions to excel it. The great breweries of the Australian capitals catering for larger populations necessarily turn out a greater quantity of ale, beer, and stout, yet those of their constituents who visit this colony are loud in the praises they bestow upon the home-brewed article. The Hobart branch brewery is situated at the corner of Davey and Antill Streets, and the office is at the Stock Exchange in Collins Street. The branch is under the able management of Mr. H. J. James, a capable and experienced brewer and manager. Of late years the trade with the west coast has greatly increased, and has largely added to the business of the firm. Whilst the general admission of the excellence of the beverages which come from the Esk Brewery is their best testimonial, yet it is gratifying to learn that Messrs. J. Boag and Son received the first prize and champion gold medal at the Tasmanian Exhibition, held in Launceston in 1891. The late Mr. JAMES BOAG, the founder of the business, was a native of Paisley, Scotland. He came out to Victoria in 1853, and shortly after left Melbourne again and settled in Launceston, where he was at once engaged as brewer, and afterwards as manager, at Mr. John Fawns' Cornwall Brewery. In 1876 he resigned his position and went for a trip to Scotland, returning to Launceston the



S. SPURLING

CELLARS, *ESK BREWERY.*

LAUNCESTON

made a study of its manufacture, resides upon the premises, and personally supervises all branches of the business. The ingredients used are the best that markets can supply, the skill employed is the best that money can secure, and the machinery is first-class, so that it follows as a natural sequence that the liquor is as good as can be produced under such favourable circumstances. The personal supervision of a skilled employer is points in favour of the brewing operations, and it is no less advantageous in the general management of the business, because it is a guarantee that clients' wishes and convenience receive attentive consideration at the hands of the person whose interest undoubtedly is to study and conserve them. The Esk Brewery, apart from the fact that it is a successful private undertaking, is one of the institutions of the country, instancing the perfection to which one branch of the manufacturing industry of the colony can be brought, and thus keeping the island well abreast of her neighbours in the march of commercial progress. Of late years competition has become more keen, consumption has increased, and the manufacturer who was inclined to stand still and rely upon the standard which was accorded to the article he produced twenty years ago would find himself hopelessly out of the race. New ideas have presented themselves, larger premises and more ex-

their ale and beer the most searching analysis, the result in either case being awaited with the utmost confidence by the proprietors. It is said by a writer of the olden time that "a glass of ale is a dish for the king," and if this be so



S. SPURLING

CELLARS, *ESK BREWERY.*

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right royal fare is placed at the disposal of the masses by Messrs. Boag and Son, for whilst it is of course possible to produce an article of similar quality to that

following year. In 1881 he, in company with his son, Mr. James Boag, jun., purchased the Esk Brewery, and it was carried on under their joint management

until 1887, when Mr. Boag, sen., retired from active life, and the sole management devolved on his son. Mr. Boag, sen., died in November, 1890. Mr. JAMES BOAG, the present proprietor of the Esk Brewery, was born at Launceston in 1854, and educated at the Collegiate Institution, on leaving which, in 1870, he joined the staff of the brewery, and learned the business under the tuition of his father. His head brewer is Mr. J. B. Webb, who is a very practical and efficient man, and thoroughly understands his business. Mr. JAMES BERTRAND WEBB, brewer to Messrs. J. Boag and Son, is a native of the world's metropolis, where he was born in 1859, and is the third son of the



WHITELAW

LAUNCESTON

MR. J. B. WEBB.

late Francis Cornelius Webb, M.D., F.R.C.P. Educated principally in Germany, and by private tutors at home, he was, shortly after his school days were over, articulated for two years to Messrs. Harman and Co., the well-known brewers of Uxbridge, where he was initiated into the mysteries of brewing. On completion of his time there, he went under Mr. P. R. Conron (of Nicholson and Nicholson, brewers, of Lewisham), who at that time was the leading authority on brewing, and gained valuable experience with that gentleman. From Lewisham he went to Aberdare, in Wales, where he had a short engagement as a brewer, and when this was completed he determined to come to the Southern Hemisphere. In 1882 he landed in Adelaide, where his services were retained by the Port Augusta Brewing Company, with whom he remained for over five years. He

joined the Burdekin Brewery in 1887, and was with them for a year and a half, when he went for a trip to England. Six months later he returned to Australia, and at Melbourne he was appointed to his present position, which he has filled ever since. It is not too much to say that Mr. Webb has been largely instrumental in building up the business to its present dimensions, and that, owing to his skill and care, "Boag's Brew" has a name for excellence extending far beyond the bounds of Tasmania. His whole soul is wrapped up in his work, so that he has had neither time nor inclination to devote to public or social affairs.

THOMAS GLADMAN, City Treasurer and Accountant, is the eldest son of the late Mr. George Humphrey Gladman, and was born in the year 1844. He was educated together with many of the present citizens of Launceston at a school kept by Mr. Connor. From the age of fifteen the desk has claimed Mr. Gladman's principal attention. First of all he gained experience with two or three mercantile firms, and then before entering upon the duties of his present office acted for several years as accountant to the firm of Messrs. Douglas and Collins, solicitors. When in 1890 his father, who had held the position of treasurer and accountant to the municipality, died, Mr. Gladman was elected by the council to fill the vacancy, so that with father and son the office has been held for about forty years, a period which includes the inauguration of the municipality.



W. H. CARL BURROWS & CO.

LAUNCESTON

MR. C. W. ROCHER.

CHARLES WILLIAM ROCHER, Town Clerk, born at Launceston, 1842, educated at the Church of England Grammar School, Launceston, and the High School, Hobart. For some years he followed agricultural and pastoral pursuits. Called to the English Bar by the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple, 1866. Admitted a barrister, solicitor, etc., of the Supreme Court of Tasmania, 1867. Represented North Launceston in the House of Assembly, 1871-72, when he resigned on accepting his present office. Is a practising solicitor and commissioner of the Supreme Courts of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South and Western Australia. Club, The Northern.



W. H. CARL BURROWS & CO.

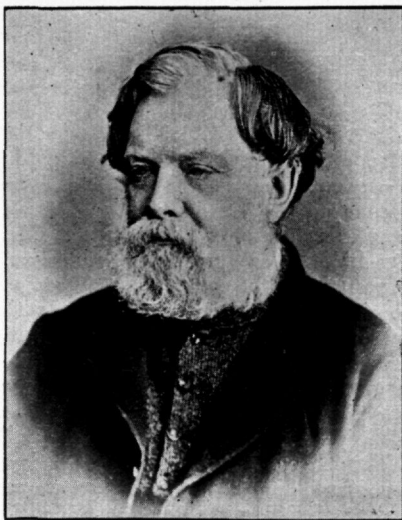
LAUNCESTON

MR. O. BALFE.

Mr. OSCAR BALFE, one of the soundest authorities on the drama in Tasmania, is a son of the late John Donnellan Balfe, who was one of the pioneer politicians of the island. Mr. O. Balfe is a prominent pressman, but spent eight years on the stage, touring Australasia, and appearing with many leading dramatic combinations. In New Zealand he was specially engaged to play "heavy leads" with the late Dion Boucicault, author of "The Colleen Bawn," "Arrah-Na-Pogue," "The Shaughraun," etc. He also had considerable experience in Shakespearean parts. Quitting the stage he settled in Launceston, where he became stage manager of "The Muffs," pronounced the strongest amateur combination in Australasia. This club has been in existence eleven years, and its repertoire includes such plays as "Twelfth Night," "As You Like It," "Richelieu," "School for Scandal," and "London Assurance."

Mr. Balfe is a dramatic student, and a great stickler for detail in stage representations.

The late JOHN DONNELLAN BALFE was son of James Balfe and Sara Sutherland, his wife, daughter of the last Lord Duffus (head of a leading Highland family), was born at Sallybrook, Drumcondra, Ireland, in 1816. He was educated at Clongoeswood College, near Dublin, and when his education was finished, he joined the Life Guards, at Windsor. On the day Her Majesty was crowned he was one of those especially selected as her body guard—his commanding figure (6 feet 4½ inches and proportionate build) making him a conspicuous figure. On returning to Ireland, and quitting the army, he interested himself in constitutional reform measures. In 1850 he married Mary, daughter of Terence O'Reilly, of Ballyleg, sister of the Hon. Christopher O'Reilly, of Scottsdale, Lemane, and shortly afterwards resolved to try his fortune in Tasmania. He arrived in the island in 1850 with letters of introduction from the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland to Sir William Denison, and was appointed Assistant Controller-General. After three years in office he resigned, and devoted his attention to his estate at the Huon. In 1856 he was elected a member of the House of Assembly for Franklin. With the exception of one session, he retained his



J. W. BEATTIE

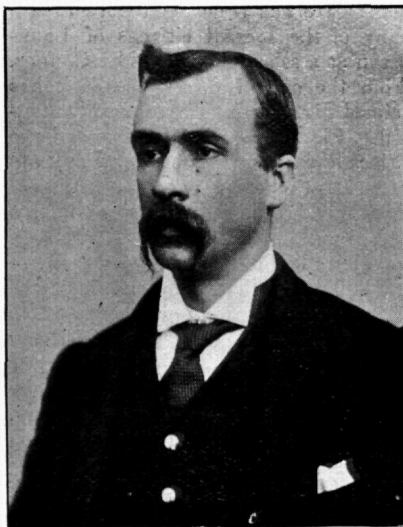
HOBART

LATE MR. J. D. BALFE.

seat in the Assembly for twenty-four years, representing during that period, during various times, Franklin, South Launceston, and West Hobart. Mr.

Balfe was a powerful debater, and a staunch advocate for roads and bridges. He was one of the soundest authorities on constitutional government in Australasia. For some time he was editor of the *Hobart Mercury*. Mr. Balfe died at Hobart in 1880.

Mr. A. L. BROCKETT, Inspector of Schools, came to Tasmania in 1885, after ten years' experience in some of the largest schools in the old country. He was trained at Cheltenham Training College, and holds a first class certificate from the English Council of Education; is a Prizeman under Diocesan regulations; has numerous first class certificates from the South Kensington Science and Art Department, as well as a full "D" diploma for teaching freehand, model, geometrical, and perspective



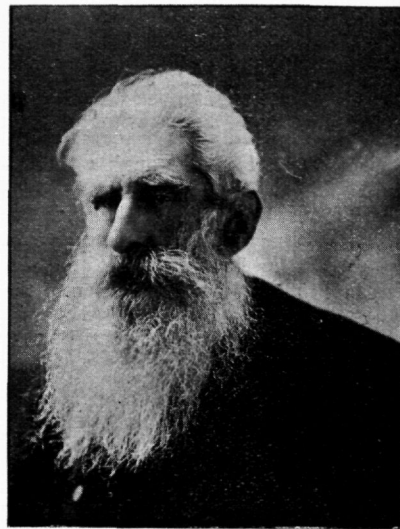
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HOBART

MR. A. L. BROCKETT.

drawing. He is also a certified teacher from the Tonic-Sol-Fa College, in London. Mr. Brockett matriculated at the London University in 1883, in the first division, but after two years' further study at the Birkbeck Institute, a breakdown in health compelled him to give up his purpose of completing his degree. On arriving in Tasmania he was appointed assistant master at Christ College, Hobart, and afterwards to the Abbots-ham State School. In 1892 he was transferred to the West Devonport State School. Mr. Brockett was secretary to the Public Library, and to the Literary and Debating Society, and the W.M. of the Mersey Lodge of Freemasons, 21, T.C. Early in 1900 he was appointed inspector of schools for the northern portion of Tasmania.

The late Archdeacon FRANCIS HALES was born in the north of Ireland, and when four years old came out with his father, an army officer, to Sydney. He was taken soon after to



WHITELAW

LAUNCESTON

LATE ARCHDEACON HALES.

Hobart, and remained five years on the Derwent. He then went to India and back to Ireland, graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1845, and was ordained the following year. He married, and soon after joined Bishop Perry and Dean Macartney, leaving for Port Phillip in 1847. He was first stationed in Gippsland, and afterwards at Heidelberg. In 1854 he became incumbent of Holy Trinity Church, Launceston, and in 1877 he was raised to the position of Archdeacon of Launceston, a position he held till his death, which occurred in 1900. He was eighty years of age. The late Archdeacon was a very broadminded man, an accomplished scholar and writer, and was possibly the oldest clergyman in active work in Australasia; Dean Cooper, of Sydney, being now practically out of harness.

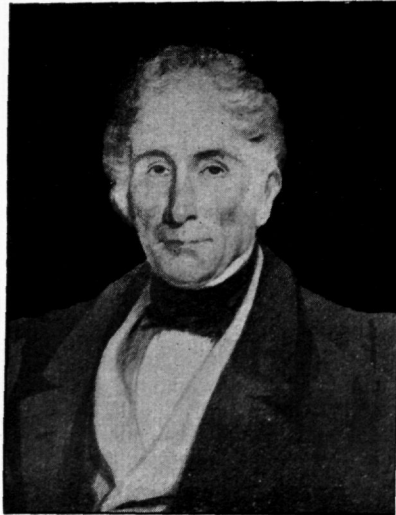
The late Mr. CHARLES JAMES WEEDON, one of the original members of the Municipal Council in 1853, was a native of London, born in April, 1810, and the eldest son of Mr. James Weedon of that city. He came to Tasmania in 1831, and was for many years managing clerk for the firm of Connelly and Co., Launceston. In 1842 he commenced business in Launceston on his own account as auctioneer and general merchant, and eventually had the largest auctioneer's business in town. He also became agent for the

Derwent and Tamar Assurance Company in 1845, in which capacity his son succeeded him, and still holds that position. He was one of the first directors of the Launceston and Western Railway Company; a director of the Bank of Tasmania; a member of the Legislative Council; a warden of the Marine Board; and a prominent Freemason, and was P.M. of the Lodge of Hope. He was married in 1839 to Miss Hardwicke, daughter of the late Mr. C. B. Hardwicke, by whom he had a family of three sons and five daughters. In all public matters Mr. Weedon took an interest, particularly those affecting Launceston. He died in 1874. When he came to the colony in 1831, by the ship "Thomas Lawrie" (Captain Langdon, late R.N.), he brought out several pure-bred merino sheep, and from these some of the most prominent studs of the colony were founded. Mr. Weedon, in company with the Messrs. Henty, visited Port Phillip in 1834, before Melbourne existed.

Mr. HARDWICKE WEEDON, who was born in Launceston in 1845, is the eldest son of the late Mr. C. J. Weedon, and was educated at the Church Grammar School. On leaving school he entered his father's office, and when he was twenty-five years of age his father admitted him into partnership. The business was carried on by them conjointly until his father's death, since when Mr. Weedon has been conducting the business of an insurance and commission agent. Mr. Weedon was married at Launceston to a daughter of the late Mr. William Cleveland, a well-known resident of the colony, and has a family of three children. He is a thorough sportsman, fishing and shooting being his main attractions. Mr. Weedon holds some eighteen prominent public positions, including the following: Member of the Fisheries Board; agent for the Derwent and Tamar Assurance Company; chairman of the Fire Brigade Board; chairman of the Underwriters' Association; chairman of the Executive Committee of the Savings Bank; member of the Launceston General Hospital Board; president of the Horticultural Society; president of the Poultry Society; president of the Kennel Club; chairman of Launceston District Nursing Association; member of the Licensing

Bench; magistrate for the territory, and visiting justice at the gaol; commissioner of the Supreme Court of Tasmania; director of the Launceston Gas Company; local director of the National Mutual Life Association; etc., etc.; besides other offices.

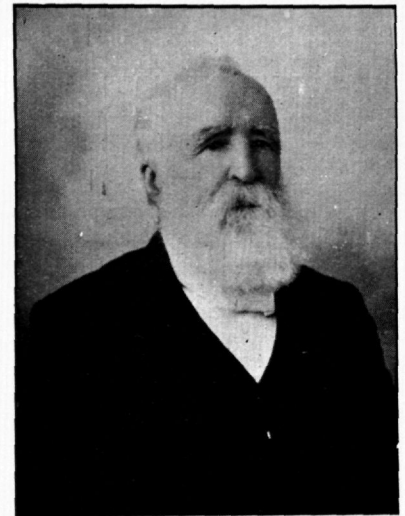
The late Mr. CHARLES BROWNE HARDWICKE, who died in 1880, at his residence, Canning Street, Launceston, at the patriarchal age of ninety-two, was a notable figure in the life of the colony from the early days, having arrived in Hobart as far back as the year



LATE C. B. HARDWICKE.

1816. Mr. Hardwicke was born at Market Deeping, Lincolnshire, on 2nd August, 1788, and, on reaching the prescribed age, was placed in the Royal Navy, where he remained until 1813, having attained the rank of lieutenant. In an engagement with a French ship, during one of the wars with the first Napoleon, he was wounded, being then a lieutenant on board H.M.S. "Fury." After leaving the navy, Mr. Hardwicke came out to Sydney in the ship "General Hewitt," and in 1816 he arrived in Tasmania, where he remained until his death. He passed through the various phases of colonial life; and in whatever business he was engaged, his courteous demeanour and honourable character never failed to gain him the respect and esteem of those with whom he was

brought in contact. In 1837 his name was placed on the commission of the peace, where it remained until failing health forced him to resign. Mr. Hardwicke was a great sportsman, and passionately fond of horse-racing. His name is to be found in the earliest records of racing in the colony, and for many years no meeting took place that was not indebted to his energy for its success, either as judge or steward, or owner of running horses. He was mainly instrumental in establishing the first turf club on the northern side of the island, and was ever honourably identified with the great national pastime. He did much to improve the breed of horses in the colony, and for many years was the owner of some of the best thoroughbreds in the island. Though quiet and unobtrusive, Mr. Hardwicke was always ready to assist in any movement calculated to benefit the colony, while in private life he ever proved himself a true gentleman. After residing at Tressick, Northcote, Norfolk Plains, and other places, he took up land at Piper's River, where he and Mrs. Hardwicke lived twenty years. In 1873 the aged couple removed to Canning Street, Launceston, where Mr. Hardwicke died, but not until he had lived to see fourteen children, forty grandchildren, and six great grandchildren.



WHITELAW

REV. W. LAW.

(See p. 147.)

LAUNCESTON