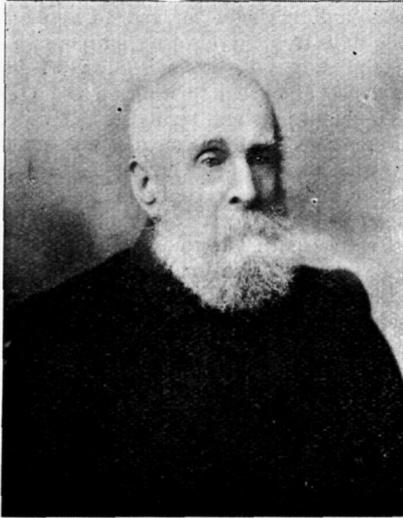


Miscellaneous.

Mr. RODDAM HULKE DOUGLAS, Justice of the Peace, Launceston, was born at Fareham, near Portsmouth, in the year 1817, and is the second son of the late Admiral

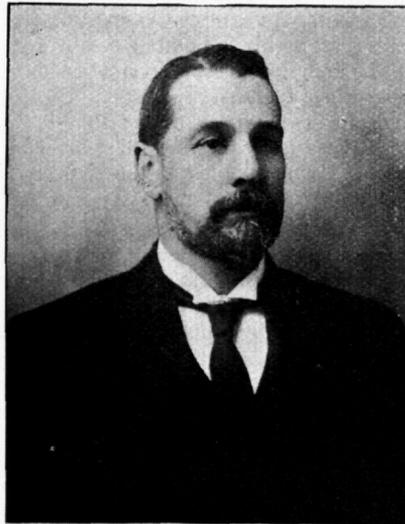


WHITELAW LAUNCESTON
Mr. R. H. DOUGLAS.

Peter John Douglas, and grandson of Admiral Billy Douglas, and was educated in France. He arrived in Tasmania in 1832, and gained colonial experience under his uncle, the late Captain Moriafity, who owned a large estate at Dunorlan. Mr. Douglas was for a great number of years prominently connected with the Westbury district, both in a business and public way; was a member of the Westbury Council for a very long time; and also held the position of warden. On the occasion of his departure from the district for a trip to Europe in the fifties, he was the recipient of a very valuable piece of plate. He was a resident for fourteen years in the Evandale district, where he held numerous public positions. For over forty years Mr. Douglas has been a staunch supporter of the Wesleyan Church.

Mr. ONSLOW GORDON DOUGLAS, of the firm of Douglas and Collins, Solicitors, Patterson Street, Launceston, was born at Westbury in the year 1861, and is the sixth son of

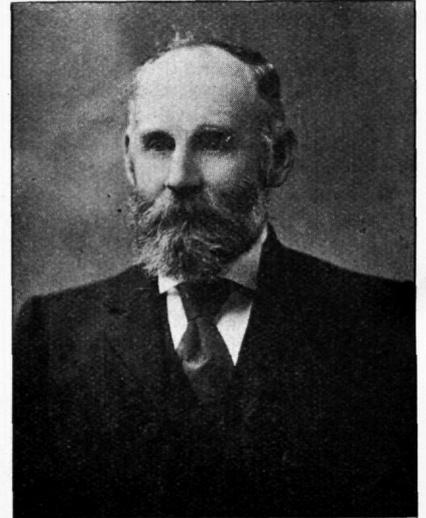
Mr. Roddam H. Douglas. He was educated at Horton College, Ross, Tasmania, where he obtained his A.A. degree. In 1880 he was articled to the firm of Douglas and Collins, in 1885 was admitted to the Bar, and in 1890 became a partner of the firm of Douglas and Collins. In his younger days Mr. Douglas was a prominent figure in cricket and football circles, and in both branches of sport represented North *versus* South Tasmania. He is the present chairman of the Northern Athletic Association, member of the Northern Cricket Association, Horticultural Society, and numerous other bodies.



WHITELAW LAUNCESTON
Mr. O. G. DOUGLAS.

Mr. ALFRED FRY, of Elphin Farm, Newstead, one mile from Launceston, Dairy Farmer, and Proprietor of the Ringarooma Meat Mart, was born at Launceston. He is the third son of the late George Fry, who was well known in business circles of that city, and the gentleman to whom is due the credit of having laid out the City Park about fifty-six years ago, of which he was caretaker for several years; he was also one of the pioneers of Ringarooma. Mr. Alfred Fry is a most progressive man, and his Elphin dairy farm is carried on in a thoroughly up-to-date manner, producing splendid results.

In connection with his dairy herd, which is of splendid quality, Mr. Fry is a staunch believer in plenty of feeding, and during the winter months housing his stock. In a few years time his

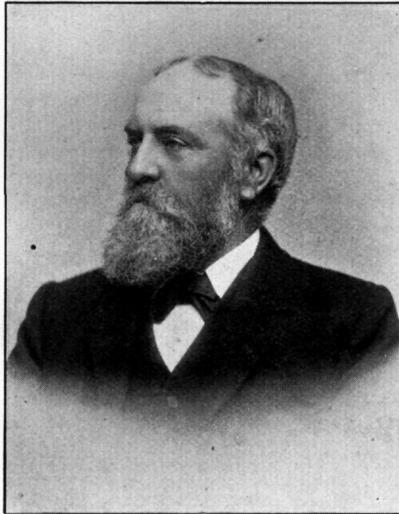


WHITELAW LAUNCESTON
Mr. A. Fry.

herd will consist principally of descendants of his famous cow, Buttercup, whose yield of butter for one week totalled 26 lb. The milking sheds are built in a scientific manner, and produce the best results with a minimum of labour. The milk is supplied to the Launceston milk vendors. On the farm weekly fat stock sales are held, which is a great convenience to the town butchers. Tattersall's racecourse and the show grounds of the Northern Agricultural and Pastoral Association are also situated on the farm. The Ringarooma Meat Mart, York Street, was established by Mr. Fry in 1884, and the shop is remarkable for its fine appearance and cleanliness. Mr. Fry has always taken a great interest in agricultural matters, and is officially associated with the Northern Agricultural and Pastoral Association. The willow industry is a feature of the farm, and about 18 tons of wands are supplied yearly.

Mr. ARTHUR GREEN, Manager and Secretary of the Launceston Gas

Company, is the third son of the late Richard Green, the managing director of the company from May, 1861, until his death in September, 1878, and a prominent figure in the early days of



LOUIS KONRAD

MR. A. GREEN.

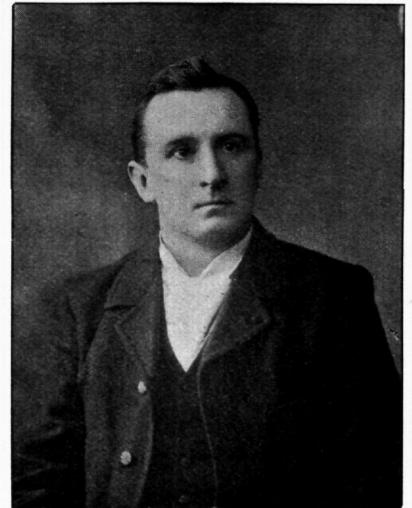
LAUNCESTON

The quantity of gas sold in the year 1870 was the same as in the first year of the company's active operations (1861), but the business began now to extend rapidly. In five years, from 1874 to 1879, the sales of gas were doubled, and in the year 1883 (four years later), the business of 1874 was more than quadrupled, while the sales of 1883 were again more than doubled in 1891, a record any gas manager may be justly proud of. In the present year (1900) the company has eight times the number of consumers of gas they had on their books in the year 1870. Mr. Green was appointed one of the public officers of the company in July, 1880. He married Florence, second daughter of the late Hon. C. J. Weedon, M.L.C.

NORTHERN LAW SOCIETY, Tasmania. This society is incorporated under the "Tasmanian Law Societies Act 1887," and was founded on the passing of that Act. The society is the official representative body for Northern Tasmania of the legal profession, and has done a considerable amount of good work in the interests of the public. Amongst the recent good offices of the society was the compiling of several Parliamentary bills for the better protection of the public in the matter of bills of sale, etc. There is a large and valuable library in connection with the institution, containing a very complete collection of English reported cases. President, R. J. Parker, Esq.; vice-

secretary and treasurer, E. M. Law, Esq., Cameron Street, Launceston.

Messrs. LAW and WESTON, Solicitors, Mutual Provident Chambers,



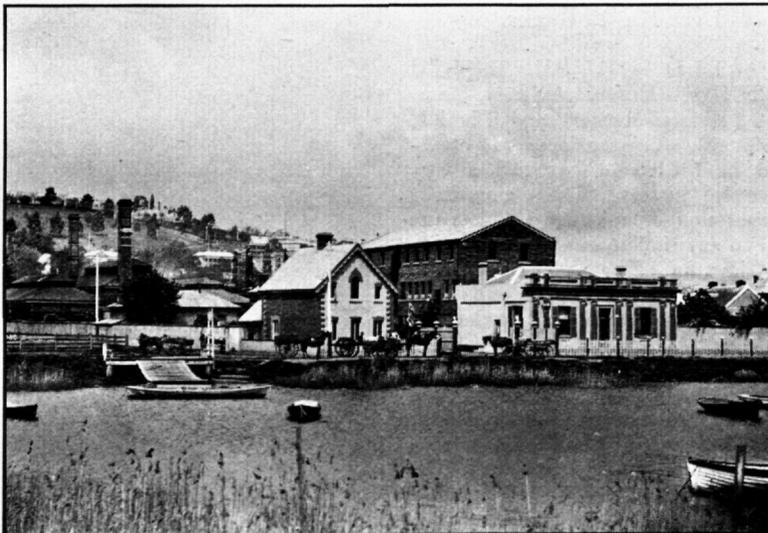
WHITELAW

MR. E. M. LAW.

LAUNCESTON

Launceston. Mr. John Grant Smith, the first secretary of the company, met with a serious accident in November, 1870, which prevented him again taking up the duties of the office, and Arthur Green was appointed acting secretary on 14th November, 1870. On the resignation of Mr. Smith in November, 1871,

Cameron Street, Launceston; telephone No. 153. (Ernest Milton Law and William Dubrelle Weston.) ERNEST MILTON LAW was born at Launceston in 1870, and is the youngest son of the Rev. William Law, of Christ Church, in that city. He was educated at the Launceston Grammar School, and completed his studies in connection with the Melbourne and Tasmanian Universities. He was called to the Bar in 1892. Mr. Law is a member of the committee of several sporting institutions, and of the executive of the Northern Tourists' Association. He is also greatly interested in public matters, and was a well-known figure on the platform in connection with the federation movement. At the Bar Mr. Law has been eminently successful, and has been engaged professionally in several of the most important law cases in Tasmania during recent years. WM. DUBRELLE WESTON was born at "Hythe," Longford, in 1869, and is the eldest son of the late Hon. Edward Weston, M.L.C., and grandson of the late Hon. W. P. Weston. He was educated at the Launceston Grammar School, and obtained his A.A. degree, afterwards being articulated to the firm of Messrs. Ritchie and Parker, and was admitted to the Bar in 1891, and subsequently graduated at the Tasmanian University as an LL.B. Mr. Weston is legal adviser to several important public bodies, and sits on the com-



LAUNCESTON GAS COMPANY'S WORKS.

Mr. Green was appointed secretary, and after the death of his father (the late managing director), received the appointment of manager and secretary.

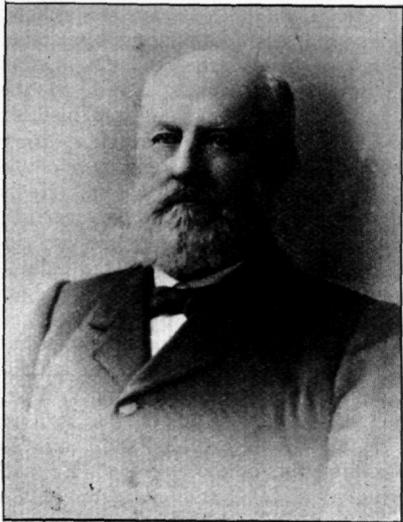
president, Alfred Green, Esq.; members of the council, Messrs. J. Waldron, F. Tyson, M. J. Clarke, A. D. Douglas, E. G. Miller, R. L. Parker, F. C. Hobkirk;

mittees of various religious and philanthropic societies in the north. In addition to his professional duties, Mr. Weston is well acquainted with most of the Tasmanian mountains, the highest



WHITELAW LAUNCESTON
Mr. W. D. WESTON.

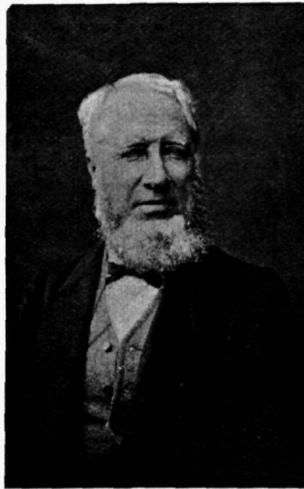
and more remote of which he has ascended, and has gathered a very fine collection of the indigenous flora of the colony. Formerly, too, he was well known as a footballer.



WHITELAW LAUNCESTON
Mr. A. GREEN.

Mr. ALFRED GREEN, 51 George Street, Launceston, Tasmania, was born at Launceston, and is the second son of the late Richard Green, one of the early merchants of Launceston. He was educated at the Launceston Church

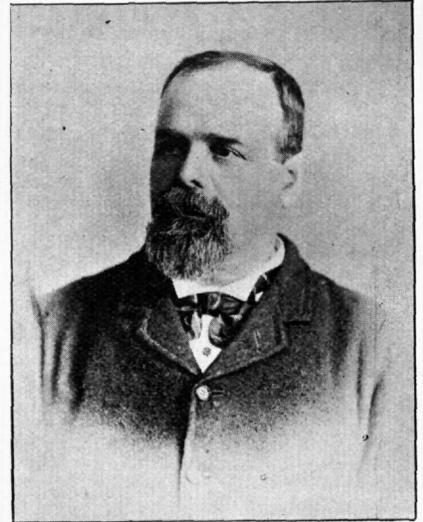
Grammar School, and was afterwards articled to Mr. William Henty, of the firm of Gleadow and Henty. In 1859 he was admitted as a solicitor, and about two years later he entered into partnership with the Hon. Robert Byron Miller, with whom he was associated until the end of 1866. Since then Mr. Green has carried on business in Launceston in his own name, and he is now solicitor to the Launceston Marine Board, the Launceston Corporation, and the Equitable Building Society, and is vice-president of the Northern Law Society. Mr. Richard Green, father of the subject of this article, was born on 24th November, 1808, and died 23rd September, 1878.



LATE MR. R. GREEN.

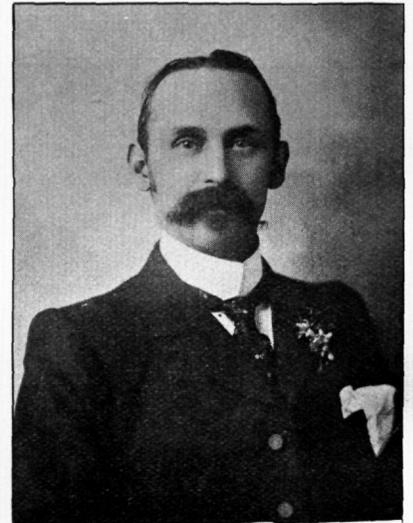
APOLLO HOUSE MUSIC WAREHOUSE, George Street, Launceston (Messrs. Munnew and Findlay, proprietors). This business was established in 1881, and has had a very progressive history. The commodious premises now occupied by the firm are equal to any similar establishment even in Melbourne. The building consists of three stories, and the ground floor, with its handsome plate glass windows, makes a splendid show to George Street. The first and second floors are handsomely fitted up, and used exclusively as showrooms. The walls are artistically decorated, and hung with valuable paintings and engravings. The electric light is installed throughout. The display of pianos in the showrooms is really splendid, all the best known makers being represented; as, for instance, Collard and Collard, grands and uprights; Broadwood, Bluthner, Bechstein, Lipp and Sohn, Schwechten, Renardi, Challen and Son, and others; and so affords a choice unequalled in

the colonies. In the showrooms is also to be found a large stock of the celebrated Packard American organs. This instrument has a pipe diapason stop, which gives a full rich tone, similar to



W. H. CARL BURROWS & CO. LAUNCESTON
Mr. A. MUNNEW.

the pipe organ. A specialty of the firm is the tuning, repairing, and renovating of pianos, and Messrs. Munnew and Findlay are the only practical operators in Tasmania. A complete staff of



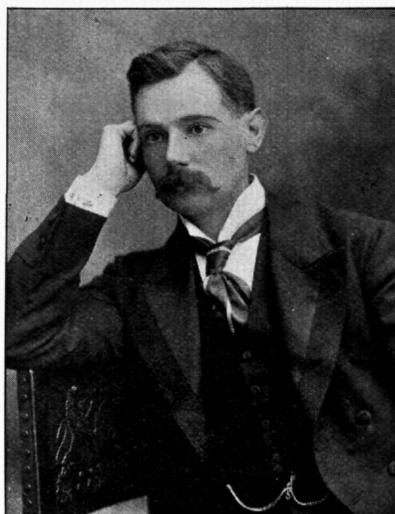
WHITELAW LAUNCESTON
Mr. P. A. FINDLAY.

workmen is employed by the firm for the purpose, and in the large repairing shop may be seen numerous instruments undergoing various and extensive repairs. ARTHUR MUNNEW, the senior partner, received a thorough grounding

in his profession under his father, who was a practical pianoforte maker in London. He met with his first success by boldly advertising for 1000 pianos to tune. During his life great business enterprise has been characteristic of all his actions, and he has just completed a tour through America and the Continent to keep everything connected with the business up to date. PERCY A. FINDLAY, the other member of the firm, is a native of Launceston, and has been with Mr. Munnew for nearly twenty years, and, being connected with music all his life, has been practically born to his profession.

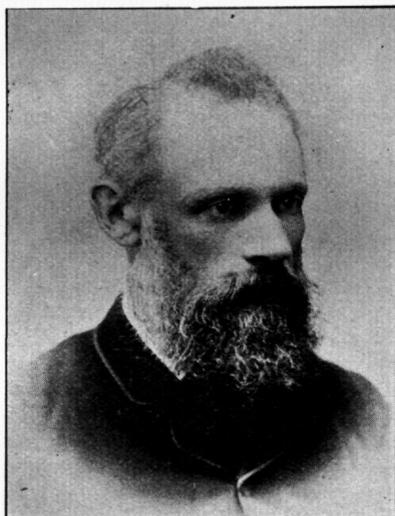
Messrs. RITCHIE and PARKER, Solicitors, St. John Street, Launceston. This firm was established in 1827 as Gleadow and Henty, and has subsequently been carried on under the style of Gleadow, Ritchie, and Parker, and finally as Ritchie and Parker. ROBT. JOHN PARKER began his career in Hobart, being articled to Messrs. Roberts and Allport, and was admitted to the Bar in 1858. He commenced the practice of his profession in Launceston in the year 1859, and the following year joined the late Mr. Ritchie, and has been an active member of the firm ever since. Mr. Parker is president of the Northern Law Society, and has been a Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society, England, for several years. G. W. WATERHOUSE,

versity; admitted to the Inner Temple in 1879, and to the Victorian Bar in 1880. He practised in Melbourne for several years, and in 1886 established himself in Hobart. He was shortly



MR. R. L. PARKER.

afterwards appointed police magistrate and commissioner in bankruptcy of the Court of Requests at Launceston. In 1894 he resigned his official positions, and joined the firm of Ritchie and Parker. Mr. Waterhouse is the present warden of the University Senate, and former councillor; vice-president of the Mechanics' Institute, a territorial justice of the peace, and chairman of the local committee of Trinity College (musical). Mr. Waterhouse was the chief compiler of the "Waterhouse and Edmunds' Digest of Victorian Law Cases," a valuable legal work. ROBT. LEWIS PARKER was born at Launceston, and is the eldest son of Mr. R. J. Parker. He was educated at the Church Grammar School, Launceston, where he took his A.A. degree in 1879, and was then articled to the firm of which he is now a member. He was admitted to the Bar in 1884, and as a partner in the firm of Ritchie and Parker in 1889. Mr. R. L. Parker is a member of the Launceston Hospital Board. He took an active part in the formation of the Northern Law Society of Tasmania, and was the secretary of the society from its formation in 1888 until 1898.



VANDERWYDE

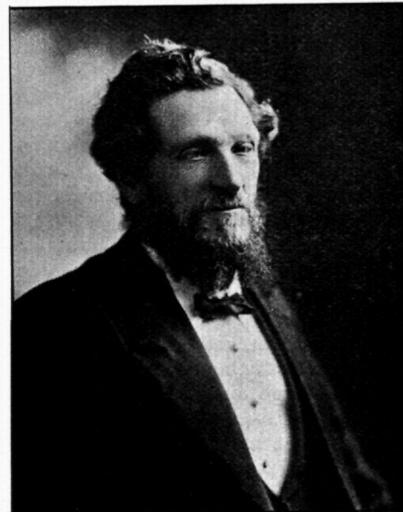
MELBOURNE

MR. R. J. PARKER.

B.A., LL.B., is the eldest son of the Rev. Samuel Waterhouse, Wesleyan missionary, Fiji. He was educated at Horton College and Cambridge Uni-

Mr. JAMES WALDEN, Merchant, Launceston, was born in London in 1831, and is a son of the late Mr. Joseph Walden, of H.M. Customs, and grandson of Dr. Robinson, of Edinburgh and London. He was articled at the age of fourteen years to Messrs. Lear-

month and Roberts, leather manufacturers and exporters. On the completion of his indentures he carried on business for some time in London, but, finding his capital unequal to the obtaining of a suitable plant, etc., at this stage of his career, he resolved to try his fortune in the Australian colonies, and sailed from Liverpool in the ship "Neleus" on 5th October, 1852. On arriving off Port Phillip Heads, at midnight, the vessel nearly came to grief on that inhospitable shore, through keeping too long on her course and getting amongst the breakers. The vessel was saved, when apparently doomed, by a land breeze springing up in the nick of time, and in the morning the good ship entered the Heads, passing the remains of several grim-looking wrecks—a forcible reminder of the danger they had passed. Mr. Walden landed in Melbourne on 24th December, and, finding that the colony was already overstocked with the manufactured leathers already made up into furniture suites, books, etc., and imported already made up (the manufacture of which leather Mr. Walden had intended to enter upon in Victoria), resolved to try his fortune on the goldfields. A short time spent in the vicinity bearing the ominous name of Pinchgut Gully, Starvation Point, near Mount Misery, speedily convinced him that gold digging was not his forte, and he accordingly took up more congenial pursuits. After his return to Melbourne he started a financial, colonial



CREELMAN

SYDNEY

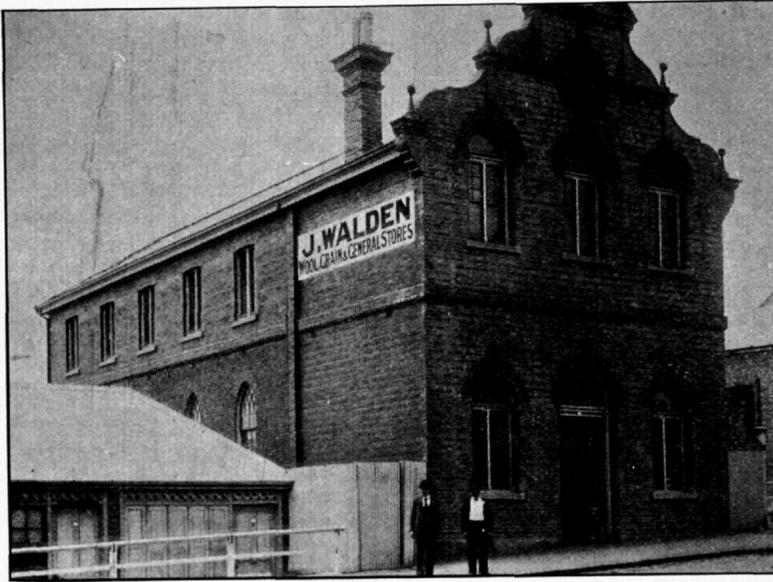
MR. J. WALDEN.

produce, and commission agency, which he carried on until 1860 with marked success. Being tempted by the salubrious climate of Tasmania, he resolved

to establish himself in Launceston, adding to the financial branch of his business the long-neglected skin and leather industry, and subsequently there was added the grain and general produce

being natives of Victoria. One son, Dr. F. J. Walden, is now practising at Sorell; one is engaged in business pursuits in New Zealand, and the youngest is in the Launceston office.

district, and is one of Tasmania's well-known men. He has always taken a prominent part in assisting at sports and amusements for the people, and has himself been one of the best oarsmen in the colony. As a leading cricketer his name will be familiar amongst sporting men throughout Australia. His brother, the late John Lake Allen Arthur, excelled in the cricket field, and at one time was known as the "Grace" of the colony. Only his early and untimely death prevented him from visiting England with the first Australian Eleven. Mr. Arthur has always been an enthusiast in regard to agricultural matters, but owing to ill-health has of late been compelled to retire from taking an active part in the working of his properties. He married Mary Phillippa, a daughter of the late Philip Barnes, a descendant of an old English family, and well known in Launceston. His family consists of one son and one daughter.

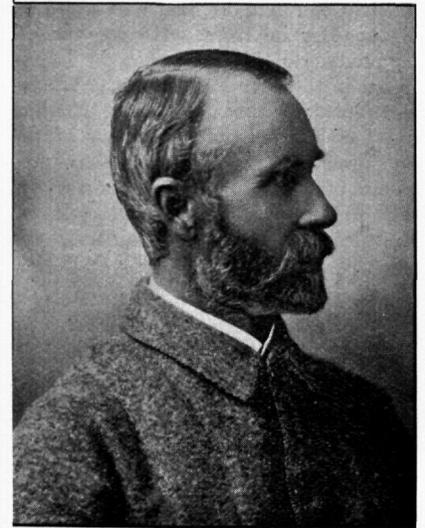


J. WALDEN'S PREMISES.

department. Mr. Walden has for a number of years been a most successful exhibitor of leather, furs, tallow, oils, etc., and has taken numerous prizes at the Melbourne and International Exhibitions, also at Adelaide and Calcutta; at the former being awarded a special gold medal in recognition of the special merit attached to his exhibits—sixteen in number—for which he received the commendation of the judges, who said that they were a credit not only to the exhibitor, but to the colony from whence they came. At the Tasmanian Exhibition he received five first-class medals for various exhibits, one of which, for locally manufactured leather, elicited a large order, but was declined, owing to the pressing demands made on Mr. Walden in attending to his export trade of wool, bark, and all varieties of skins, furs, etc., including kangaroo, opossum, wallaby, and rabbit, which had grown to large dimensions; the export business of to-day being one of the largest in the northern portion of Tasmania, and having several London agencies. The business premises cover over half an acre of ground. Mr. Walden's private residence is at "Beauty Park," Penquite, about two miles from the city, beautifully situated in grounds comprising about 27 acres, on the river Esk. He has a family of three sons and three daughters—all, with the exception of the two youngest,

Mr. FRANK ARCHER, M.H.A., "Landfall," six miles from Launceston, was born at Longford in 1847, and is the fifth son of the late Edward Archer, well known in that district. He was educated at Horton College, and was brought up to pastoral pursuits, being well known as a successful breeder of pure merino sheep. Mr. Archer has represented Selby in the House of Assembly for the last seven years, is a coroner and magistrate, and also takes a prominent part in local affairs, having been chairman to the Dorset Road Trust for twenty-one years. The Wesleyan Church has in him a staunch supporter, and for twenty-five years he has done good work as a local preacher.

Mr. GEO. HENRY ARTHUR, 52 High Street, Launceston, is the fourth son of the late Charles Arthur, of "Norley," Longford, and was born there. He was educated under his brother, Rev. C. R. Arthur, M.A., of Trinity College, Oxford, and at the Church of England Grammar School, Campbell Town. Mr. Arthur's father, the late Mr. Charles Arthur, was *aide-de-camp* to his uncle, Sir George Arthur, the Governor of the colony, and after the Governor left he held several public positions. The subject of our sketch is a magistrate for the territory, and some valuable agricultural land in the colony, in the Oaks



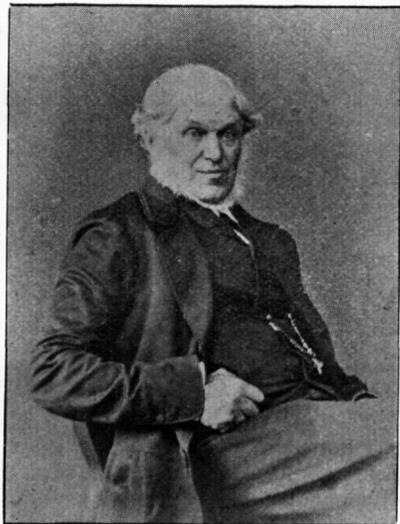
WHITELAW

LAUNCESTON

MR. G. H. ARTHUR.

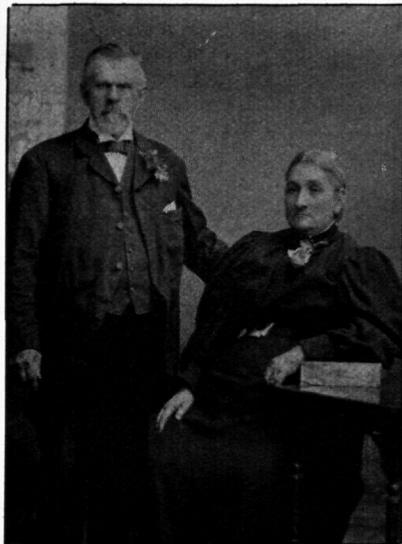
Mr. GEO. M. BARNARD, J.P., Dairy Farmer and Agriculturist, of "Windermere," Rosevears, was born at "Landfall," near Launceston, Tasmania, and is the eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Barnard, and grandson of the late Mr. George Wm. Barnard, who arrived in Tasmania with his family in the early twenties, and obtained "Landfall" as a grant from the Government. Mr. Barnard was educated at the Launceston Church Grammar School, and brought up to agricultural pursuits. About six years ago he started a dairy farm on scientific principles, and has been most successful, but this is only to

be expected, as everything in connection with the dairy is thoroughly up to date, and all the work is carried on in a most methodical manner. Mr. Barnard devotes a good deal of his time to public matters. He is a member of the Council of Agriculture, and of the Launceston Branch Board of Agriculture; and a member of the committee of the Tasmanian Agricultural and Pastoral Society. He is also a justice of the peace, and a member of the Dorset Road Trust.



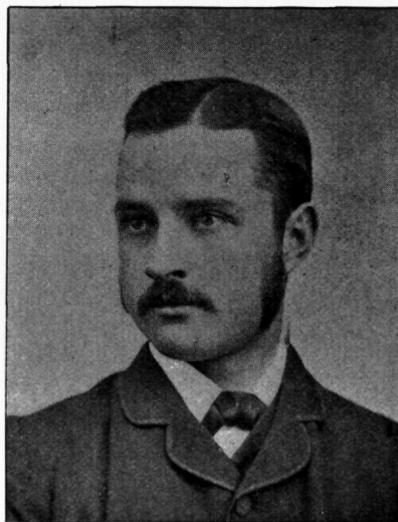
LATE MR. H. CROCKER.

✓ Messrs. H. CROCKER AND SON, Coachbuilders, 97 and 99 Charles Street, Launceston. This business was established by the late Mr. Henry Crocker, grandfather of the present proprietor,



LATE MR. H. AND MRS. CROCKER.

who arrived in the colony in the year 1840, bringing with him his wife and family. Shortly afterwards he bought the business of Mr. Robert Stewart, coachbuilder, etc., and so established

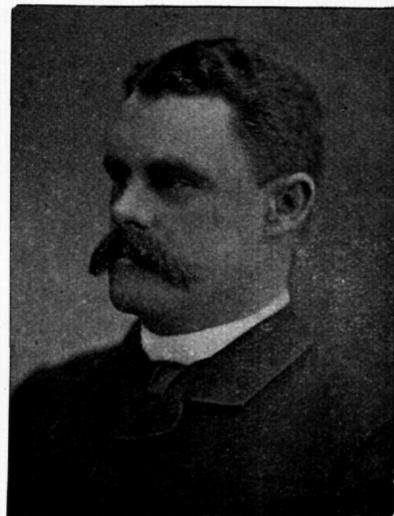


MR. J. CROCKER.

the present successful firm of Messrs. H. Crocker and Son. The business has since been carried on by the late Mr. Henry Crocker, jun., who died on 13th January, 1900, and his son, Mr. Joshua Crocker, the present proprietor. The business premises, which are very extensive, have a frontage of 130 feet to Charles Street. Every description of vehicle is turned out from the workshops, and the name of Henry Crocker and Son is synonymous with workmanship of a very superior kind, and has earned a good reputation throughout Tasmania. From eight to ten employees are engaged at the works, and Mr. Crocker is such an expert at every branch of his trade that no work is turned out by this firm but what can be relied upon to "stand the severest test."

Mr. ALFRED J. HALL, Dental Surgeon, 111 St. John Street, Launceston, was born in New South Wales about 1848, and is the third eldest son of the late Dr. Thomas Sydney Hall, one of the earliest members of the profession in the Australian colonies, who came out as medical officer in the ship "Margaret" in the year 1833. After a few months in Hobart he started practice in Sydney, where he remained for two years. He returned to Hobart in 1855, and in 1866 practised in Melbourne. At the time of his death, which occurred in 1888, Dr. Hall had

made a splendid reputation for himself all over the Australian colonies. Mr. Alfred Hall was educated at Hobart, where he also learned his profession. In 1866 he started his professional career in Launceston, where he has been well and thoroughly known ever since, and has built up a well-deserved reputation as an artistic dental surgeon. Mr. Hall is registered under the English Dental Act, and had a large share in introducing the Tasmanian Dental Act; is one of the board of examiners in con-



MR. A. J. HALL.

nection with the Act, and holds the position of dentist to the Homœopathic Hospital and Industrial School, the dental departments of which institutions are in a very forward state.

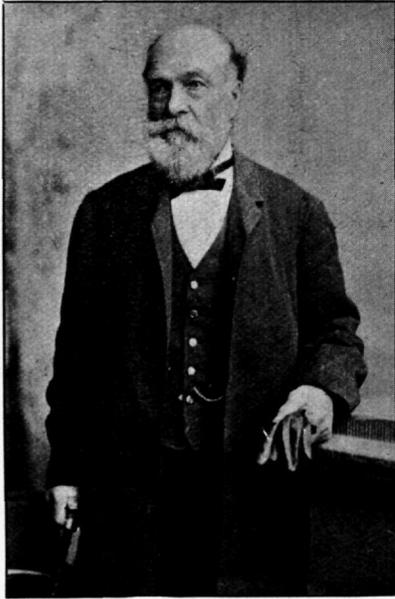
Mr. CARMICHAEL LYNE, M.H.A., "Trevallyn," West Tamar, was born on the East Coast of Tasmania, near Swansea, in 1861, and is the youngest son of the late John Lyne, of Launceston, and brother of Sir William Lyne, Premier of New South Wales. After completing his education at Horton College, he entered into pastoral pursuits, and was for a number of years acting as manager to his father. Mr. Lyne has always taken a very prominent part in public matters, and during his residence on the East Coast filled many important positions. Besides being a justice of the peace, he was for a number of years a member of the Glamorgan Municipal Council, and also occupied the position of warden. He was also chairman of the Police Court, chairman of the Court of Petty Sessions, chairman of the Road Trust, chairman of the Medical Board (a local body formed for the purpose of

securing medical service when required). In fact, Mr. Lyne has been connected with every public body in his district, and since residing in Launceston has already taken a prominent part in con-

nection with local public affairs. He is officer to the Broadmore Criminal Lunatic Asylum. In 1890 he returned to Launceston, and since then has taken a leading position in his profession, and has also held several public positions for

chairman of the Northern Cricket Association.

Messrs. McHUGH BROS. AND JACKSON, Tasmanian Steam Pipe



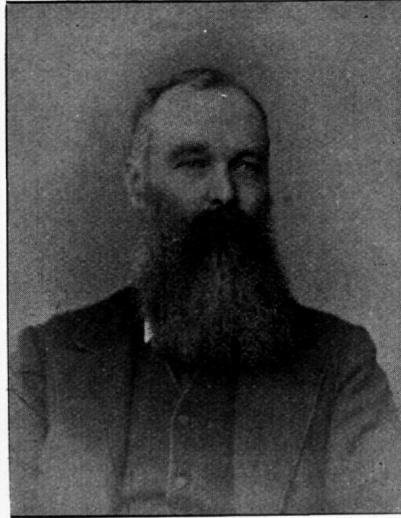
ANSON BROS.

LATE MR. J. LYNE.

HOBART

nection with local public affairs. He is on the executive committee of the Tasmanian Pastoral and Agricultural Association, and takes a great interest in any movement likely to forward the agricultural and pastoral interests. Mr. Lyne represents Ringarooma in the House of Assembly.

Mr. WM. GORDON MADDOX, M.R.C.S., England, L.R.C.P., London, was born at Launceston in the year 1844, and is the eldest son of the late Dr. Geo. Maddox, who was intimately associated with Launceston and its charitable institutions in the early days. Mr. Maddox's grandfather served in the Imperial army through the Peninsular war, and at Waterloo, and was eventually appointed Deputy Commissariat-General of New South Wales and Tasmania. The mother of the subject of our sketch, who is still living, is a native of Tasmania, and granddaughter of the late Thos. Orndell, who was appointed staff surgeon to the first fleet arriving in New South Wales under Governor Phillips. Mr. W. G. Maddox was educated at the Launceston Grammar School and University College, London, from which institution he obtained his degrees. Starting his career, he was eighteen months assistant medical

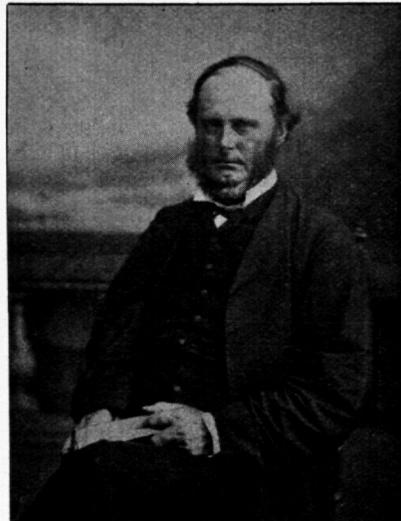


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LAUNCESTON

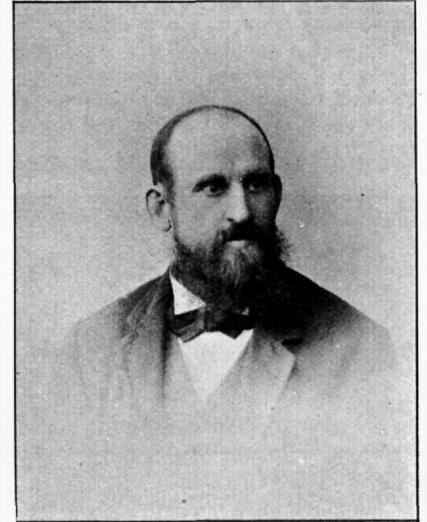
MR. W. G. MADDOX.

a great number of years, viz., surgical superintendent to the Launceston Hospital and Gaol, and for some years held the position of surgeon to the Launceston Volunteers. Mr. Maddox is the oldest medical practitioner in Launceston as regards length of time. He takes a



LATE DR. G. MADDOX.

keen interest in cricket, and on several occasions represented North Tasmania in their matches *versus* South Tasmania during the seventies, and is the present



WHITELAW

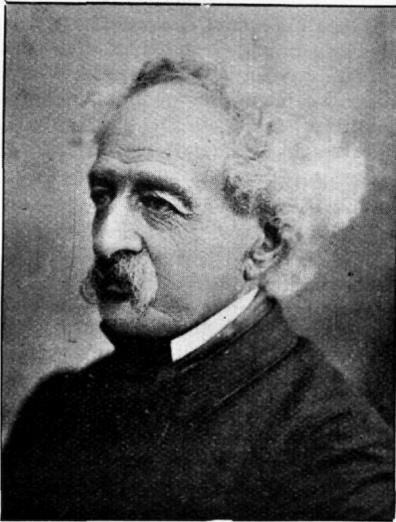
LAUNCESTON

MR. MCHUGH.

and Pottery Works, Wellington Street, South Launceston; proprietors, Messrs. Hugh and James McHugh. This well-known business was established in 1873 by the late Mr. John McHugh, father of the present proprietors. On his death, in 1892, the business was carried on by his sons, Hugh and James, and the late James Jackson. The works cover about three acres of land, and all kinds of drain pipes, flooring tiles, gutter tiles, border tiles, etc., are manufactured. The class of work turned out by this firm compares favourably with anything in the Australian colonies, and articles manufactured by them are in great demand all over Tasmania. There are about thirteen hands employed, and the Hobart agents are Messrs. W. T. Bates and Co., of Argyle Street. A speciality of the firm is the manufacture of agricultural drain pipes, for which there is an ever increasing demand, as they have proved to be invaluable to farmers and pastoralists whose land is not properly drained.

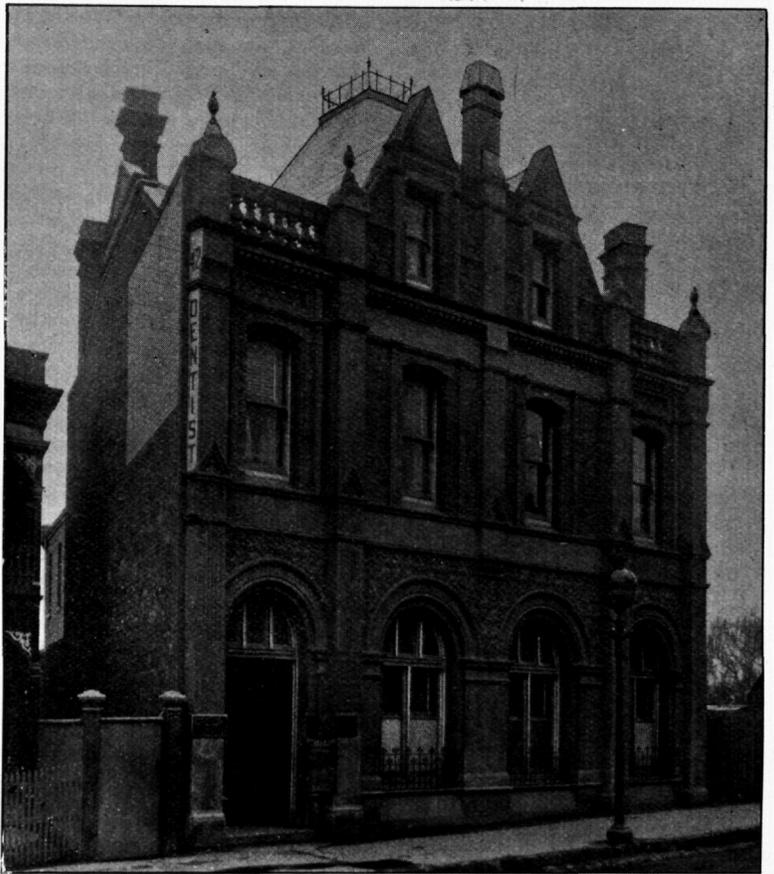
The late Mr. ROBERT PROCTOR BEAUCHAMP, of "Langley," West Tamar, was well known all over the colonies as a man of great ability and many parts. Although never taking an active part in public affairs he always contrived to do a great deal of good in connection with the different districts in which he resided. Mr. Beauchamp was

born in 1819, and was a son of Sir William Reginald Proctor Beauchamp, of Langley Park, Norfolk, England, third Baronet, the title having been conferred in 1744. Mr. Beauchamp



LATE MR. R. P. BEAUCHAMP.

arrived in the colonies about 1850, and was the first to introduce into New Zealand and other colonies the pure Saxon merino sheep, and was himself well known for a great number of years as a prominent pastoralist in New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania. He also achieved fame as a water-colour and pencil artist. He married in 1854 Elizabeth Beatrice, daughter of the late Henry Symonds, M.D., of St. German's, Cornwall, and the family



WHITELAW

S. SICKLEMORE'S RESIDENCE.

LAUNCESTON

living consist of William Penn, born 1857; George Fox, born 1859; Walter Mannering, born 1861; Robt. Ephraim, born 1865; Cecil Bograve, born 1867; Frank Skipworth, born 1871; Reginald Percy, born 1873; Leila Merino,

married Herbert Piper, Esq., manager Bank of New South Wales, Bendigo; and Laura Gertrude, married A. R. Stewart, Esq., Union Bank, Sydney. "Langley," where the Beauchamp family reside, is a charmingly picturesque homestead, situated on the river Tamar, about four and a half miles from Launceston. The small farm attached contains a splendid orchard of sixteen acres in full bearing. The Beauchamp family have made a name for themselves as athletes, more especially in connection with cycling, in which branch of sport the younger members of the family have proved themselves champions.



WHITELAW

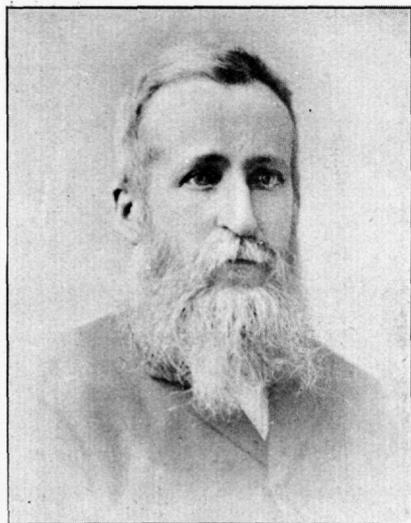
S. SICKLEMORE'S STUDIO.

LAUNCESTON

Mr. SAMUEL SICKLEMORE, Dentist, Reg. Dental Act, London, 1878, 42 Brisbane Street, Launceston, Tasmania, has been established in business in the city since 1883. He obtained his professional education in Victoria, and as a result of his experiences in Europe, has installed his surgery and premises in a very superior style.

Mr. CHARLES JAMES SAUL, Mechanical Engineer, Esplanade, Laun-

ceston, was born at Carlyle, Cumberland, and is the fifth son of the late Mr. Silas Saul, solicitor, of that town. On starting his career he spent part of his time with the Caledonian Company, Glasgow,



WHITELAW

MR. C. J. SAUL.

LAUNCESTON

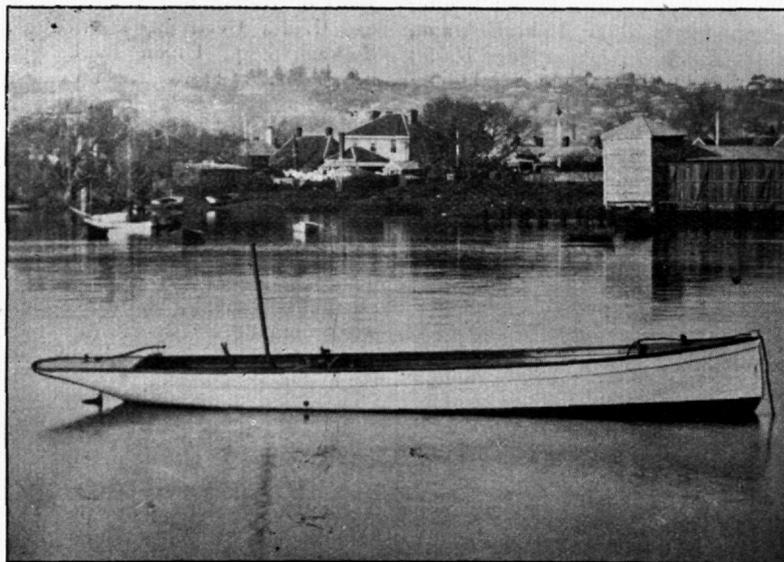
and part with the Eagle Foundry Company, Greenock, where he obtained his knowledge of marine engineering. He arrived in Tasmania in 1883, and became a partner of the late Mr. James Peters, a well-known Launceston iron-

of fitting steam and oil engines into launches, and has so treated all the launches at present in the river. At the present time there is a large demand for an oil engine of his own design and manufacture. The workshop is splendidly fitted up. Mr. Saul also caters to the pleasure of the public, and his oil launch, "Airlie," can be hired at a very reasonable figure by anyone wishing a pleasant day's outing on the river. He himself takes charge of such parties, and holds a captain's certificate for the river. Outside of his business he takes a keen interest in yachting, and is a member of the committee of the Tamar Yacht Club.

Messrs. DEHLE, BENNISON, AND CO., Dairy Produce Suppliers and Dairy Machinery Agents, 132 Collins Street, Hobart. Established 1894. For many years Tasmania, and Hobart in particular, lacked such an establishment as this firm has under control. Butter manufacturers complained that they could not get a market for their goods, whilst consumers were equally dissatisfied at having no recognised place of purchase where they were sure of getting the genuine article at such times and in such quantities as their needs demanded. Messrs. Dehle, Bennison, and Co. have supplied this want. They established a dairy produce and dairy machinery mart in 1894 in a somewhat unpretentious way by becom-

could then see they had a solid foundation to work upon, and they established butter factories of their own at Bream Creek and Bellerive, whilst they also acquired one in the well-known dairying district of Ringarooma. They then adopted the distinctive brand of "Tasma," which is known throughout the length and breadth of the state for its superiority, commanding, as it does, one penny per pound more than any other brand on the market. The dairy machinery branch is an important factor in the operations of the firm. As in the case of the butter trade this industry has steadily progressed until now it is worked on a very extensive scale, comprising, as it does, all the most modern forms of up-to-date machinery. During the last year or two the policy of the firm has somewhat altered, in the shape of additional departments being created for mill stuffs, machinery of all kinds, and farm produce generally. The success attending these additions has necessitated a large increase in the staff employed, and, large as the premises are, the firm finds that it will shortly have to increase the warehouse space, in order to be able to cope with the ever-increasing trade. The proprietors of the business are Messrs. A. C. Dehle, G. A. Dehle, and E. A. Bennison. The senior partner (Mr. A. C. DEHLE) was born in Bremen, Germany, in 1868, and is the eldest son of Captain A. C. H. Dehle, of the North German-Lloyd S.S. Company. He was educated in his native town, and in 1886 engaged in business in Suffolk, England, with Messrs. Fisk and Greenwood. Colonial life, however, presented attractions, and in 1887 Mr. Dehle came to Tasmania, and entered the service of Messrs. S. Sternberg and Co., of Latrobe. He afterwards sought and obtained employment with the River Don Trading Company, and then established the present business.

Mr. ERNEST AUGUSTUS RANSOM, "Killymoon Cottage," Mount Nicholas, near Fingal, is the second eldest son of Mr. Thomas Ransom, and was born on the estate in 1853, and educated at the Campbell Town Grammar School and at the High School, Hobart. On leaving school he went on to the estate, which was formerly the property of his father, who is probably the oldest resident of the district, and gained a thorough knowledge of agricultural and pastoral pursuits. He was married in 1876 to Miss Ada Rose Fletcher, daughter of the late Mr. Charles Fletcher, and has a family of one son and two daughters.



WHITELAW

C. J. SAUL'S STEAM LAUNCH, "AIRLIE."

LAUNCESTON

founder. In 1890 Mr. Saul started business on his own account, and since that time has carried on a very successful business. He makes a speciality

ing agents for the Tasmanian Dairy Company of Launceston and the Richmond Butter Factory, but the trade soon outgrew the production. The firm

The estate consists of 2059 acres, of which about 800 are suitable for agriculture. About 150 acres are now under the plough in wheat and oats, and the balance is grass land. About 2000 sheep were shorn last season, and there are also about fifty head of cattle. The run is slightly undulating, with rich flats, and is watered by two rivulets and the Break o' Day River.

The SCAMANDER HOTEL; Mr. John George Walker, proprietor. This already favourite hostelry was built three years ago by the proprietor himself, and is beautifully situated on the Scamander River, and facing the South Pacific Ocean. The Scamander is famous for its bream and other fishing, and in the shooting season there is an abundance and great variety of sport in the district, duck, teal, bronzewing pigeon, swan, and kangaroo abounding. As is well known, therefore, the district is visited by sportsmen in large numbers, and those who have "put up" at Host Walker's have had nothing but pleasant things to say about him and his house. The district is also rapidly coming into prominence as a mineral-producing centre, tin, silver, and copper having been found only a few miles from the hotel. From St. Marys to the Scamander the distance is eleven and a half miles, and the drive is through the far-famed and picturesque St. Marys Pass. The hotel can accommodate about thirty guests, and the appointments and arrangements generally are of the best, while the cuisine is made a special feature. Mr. JOHN GEORGE WALKER was born at Deloraine in 1864, and educated there. On leaving school he was apprenticed to the carpentry, and followed that trade for some years after his indentures were completed. He is a member of the celebrated Walker family of bell-ringers, being the third son of Mr. William Walker, of "Northwood," Deloraine, a very old and respected colonist. The musical abilities of all the members of the family are well known. Mr. Walker is a member of the M.U. Oddfellows. The Scamander post and telegraph office is at the hotel, and is in charge of Mr. Walker himself.

Mr. ROBERT BROWNLEE INGLIS, J.P., Weldborough, was born in Scotland in 1836, and educated there. On leaving school he went into the grocery business, and in 1858 came to Melbourne, where he started in business in Collingwood. Four years later he was attracted to the Otago gold rush,

remaining in that colony until the Palmerston goldfields of Queensland were discovered. Mr. Inglis was one of the pioneers there, but a severe attack of fever and ague compelled him to return to Melbourne. Hearing of the discovery of tin on the East Coast of Tasmania, and believing the climate would benefit his health, he came to the colony in 1875, and after spending a year at the Blue Tier, he settled down at Weldborough, where he purchased a general storekeeping business from Mr. J. C. Macmichael. He carried this on for a few years under the style of Brown and Inglis, and then sold out and turned his sole attention to mining. Mr. Inglis has very favourable ideas of the prospects of the district, but considers that capital will be required to develop its latent wealth. He has filled the onerous position of justice of the peace for the past fifteen years, and is a member of the Freemasons' Lodge of Perfect Unanimity. He is also a member of the Portland Board of Advice and chairman of the Weldborough Local Board of Health.

Mr. JOHN RUNDLE, Manager of the Echo Tin Mine, Murrina, was born in 1848 in Cornwall, England, and entered into tin mining pursuits at an early age. At the age of twenty-five years he emigrated to New Zealand, where he engaged in mining for eighteen months. He then proceeded to Sydney, N.S.W., with the intention of going to the Palmer goldfields in Queensland, but the rush having come to a sudden stop, he spent the next few months prospecting through New South Wales, eventually finding his way to Melbourne, and from there going direct to the Mount Bischoff Tin Mines. He afterwards worked at the Atlas Mine, and at the end of six months was appointed sub-manager. Twelve months later he was appointed manager of the Albert Tin Mining Company, which post he filled for seventeen years—in fact, until the mine was exhausted. When this company was wound up he purchased the water rights, and sold some of them at a profit. He was later on appointed manager of the Echo Mine, having in the meantime been engaged in working his own mines, which are still in his possession. He married, in 1879, Miss Frances Thompson, and has a family of one son and two daughters.

The BROTHERS HOME EXTENDED T. M. COMPANY'S (No Liability) mine fronts the Ringarooma River at Derby, county Dorset.

Mr. RICHARD THOS. BESWICK is the mining manager. This mine was discovered by Mr. William Hawkes about seventeen years ago, and was formed into a company called the North Brothers Home Tin Mining Company, and was subsequently amalgamated with the Triangle Tin Mining Company. Operations, however, were suspended through the very low price of tin obtaining for some years, and the company's property was bought by a local syndicate about six years ago, and registered as the Brothers Home Extended Tin Mining Company, whose system of working the mine has proved successful. Dividends were paid for about two years, but it was then found necessary to bring in a new head race, at a cost of £1000, from Main Creek. This race is about four miles long, with a syphon eighteen



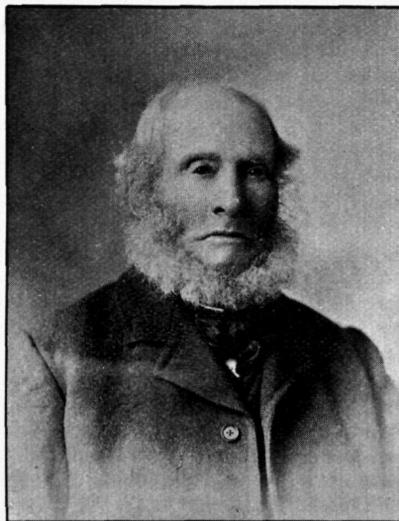
MR. R. T. BESWICK.

chains long, spanning the Ringarooma River, which now enables the company to pay better dividends. The water pressure at the mine is 170 feet, and with more power a very much larger quantity of ore could be turned out. Two races are utilised for bringing in water—one from the Upper Ringarooma River, which is twenty miles long, and the other from the Main Creek. From present appearances there are years of work in sight, the lead being very wide and long. Mr. Richard Thomas Beswick, mining manager of the company, is a native of Tasmania, and was born in 1862. Since leaving school, up to the present time, he has been connected with tin mining, besides being a director of various mining companies in Tasmania.

Mr. HARRY LANSDELL, Engineer in charge of the Government Diamond Drill, Anchor Tin Mining Company, Lottah, was born in 1854 in Surrey, England, and educated there. He arrived in Victoria in 1867, and followed mining for several years, during which time he made a special study of the diamond drill. Mr. Lansdell came to Tasmania about sixteen years ago, and almost immediately entered the service of the Government in charge of one of the two diamond drills that had been introduced to the colony some four or five years previously. They were then used for testing the ground at a depth for alluvial gold, but have since been put to search for other minerals. Two drills are owned by the Government, one being for surface, and the other horizontal boring. The surface, or No. 1 drill, is capable of going to a depth of 2000 feet, and the No. 2 will bore some 600 feet. Mr. Lansdell was three years assistant to Mr. James Harrison, and on the latter's promotion from No. 2 to No. 1 drill he was placed in charge. He was subsequently given the position of inspector of mines for the West Coast of Tasmania, and Mr. Lansdell promoted to the charge of No. 1 drill, a position he occupied for about twelve years. The Anchor Company requiring authentic information as to the depth their ores lived down, the No. 1 drill was engaged by the company, and Mr. Lansdell placed in charge, with the result that the most sanguine results have been realised. He is a member of the Lord Carrington Freemasons Lodge, and was married in 1885 to Miss Mary McDonald, of Fingal, and has a family of one son and one daughter.

Mr. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Agriculturist, "Kinlet," Longford, was born in Scotland in 1849, and arrived in Tasmania with his parents in July, 1855. After receiving a thorough scholastic education under Mr. Baxter, of Bishopsbourne, Mr. Armstrong adopted farming pursuits, and remained in the Bishopsbourne district for thirty-three years. In 1897 he purchased the well-known Kinlet estate, which comprises 378 acres of good agricultural land, on which is the old historical homestead formerly occupied by the late Dr. Willmore. Mr. Armstrong has taken an active part in public matters, and has been a member of the Longford Road Trust during the past two years. He has also been identified with horse-racing for a number of years, and, as a member of the Carrick Racing Club, has done good service towards the "sport of kings." He married Miss

Mary Anne Hart, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. James Hart, of Bishopsbourne and Evandale, and has a family of five sons and three daughters.

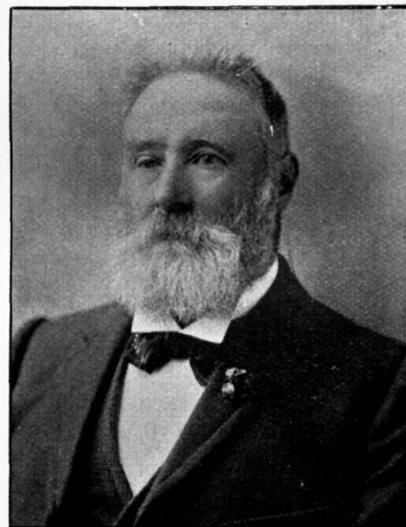


WHITELAW LAUNCESTON
MR. T. BARTLETT.

Mr. THOMAS BARTLETT, Farmer, "Melton Rises," near Longford, was born in Somersetshire, parish of Petney, near Somerton, England, in 1809, and was brought up to farming pursuits in the old country, his father having been a landscape gardener. In 1843 he came to Tasmania, and went in for farming. After a few successful seasons he bought a farm at Green Rises, and has carried it on most successfully ever since. He is the oldest inhabitant in the district, and has earned the reputation of being a keen, upright, business man. Mr. Bartlett imported the stallion Yorkshire Hero from New Zealand, besides many other draught stallions. In addition to "Melton Rises" he owns several other properties in the colony. He has been a member of the Primitive Methodist Church for a great number of years. Mr. Bartlett was first married in England to Miss Elizabeth Lee, in the county of Somersetshire, and she died in 1888, leaving a family of ten children. In 1890 he was married to Mrs. Saltmarsh, who is a native of Essex, and came to Tasmania in 1854.

Mr. ISAAC BRIGGS, Saddler, etc., Longford, has been a resident of the district for upwards of forty-three years. He was born in Launceston in 1835, and educated locally. On leaving school he served his apprenticeship to Mr. Tevelein as a saddler, and, after completing his indentures, went to Mel-

bourne, where he remained some months. Mr. Briggs settled down in Longford in 1855 as a saddler and harness maker, and he has carried on a successful business there ever since. He took a great interest in establishing a fire brigade in the town, and was appointed its first foreman. He is a prominent member of the Wesleyan Church, has been a Rechabite since 1852, and a teetotaler all his life. Mr. Briggs was twice married. His first wife was Miss Maria Louisa Mann, a daughter of the late Mr. John Mann. She died on 14th March, 1897, leaving a family of seven daughters and three sons. Mr. Briggs was married again in May, 1899, to Miss Mary Ann Reid, of Launceston.



WHITELAW LAUNCESTON
MR. I. BRIGGS.

The LONGFORD RAILWAY STATION (Mr. Richard Heyward, Stationmaster). This is one of the most important stations on the Launceston and Western Railway, by the fact that it is situated in the centre of a large agricultural district, and is a crossing place for all trains. It may be mentioned that on an average something between 8000 and 9000 tons of goods are handled annually; the principal commodities being wheat, oats, hay, and straw; whilst the passenger traffic is also very large. Eight trains pass through the yards daily. The stationmaster, Mr. RICHARD HEYWARD, is a native of Gloucestershire, and was born in 1856. He was for seven years on the underground railway service of the Metropolitan Railway Company, London, and eleven years on the staff of the Midland Railway Company. Mr. Heyward came to Melbourne in 1886,

and was for a little time temporary clerk in the goods manager's office at Spencer Street. In 1887 he accepted an engagement in the Tasmanian Railway Department, and after doing duty on the audit staff for a period, he was appointed relieving stationmaster at Westbury, Scottsdale, and other places. He was subsequently given charge of Longford, where he has been upwards of eight years. He is a member of the Masonic order, his mother lodge being the Dorset, No. 17, T.C. He is also a member of St. Andrew's Royal Arch Chapter. Mr. Heyward takes an interest in all outdoor sports, and is an energetic worker on the committee of the local regatta and athletic sports associations.

Mr. JOHN HUGHES, Farmer, "Newry," Longford, was born in Dublin in 1838, and after working at farming pursuits on his father's property, which had been in the family for 300 years, he arrived in Tasmania in 1858, and in 1867 purchased the "Newry" farm, which consists of rich agricultural and dairy land. Mr. Hughes takes an interest in all matters dealing with agriculture, and is a member of the committee of the Northern Agricultural Society, and a steward of the Longford Racing Club. He was married in 1864 to Miss Mary Chandler, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Robert Chandler, of Pateena, and has one son and one daughter. His son is married to Miss Stancombe, and his daughter is now Mrs. John Affleck.

from Longford, was born on his present property in 1840, and is a son of the late Mr. George Lucas, who was one of the pioneers of the Longford district, and died in 1868. Mr. Lucas (Edward) went in for farming on his father's property at an early age, and subsequently became possessed of it. "Kelton" comprises 303 acres of good agricultural land, which is worked in a thoroughly practical manner, the stock and implements being the best obtainable. An interesting relic in the shape of a clock, constructed almost entirely of wood, and at one time the property of his father, is in Mr. Lucas' possession. He was married in 1887 to Miss Elizabeth Purfet, a daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Purfet, one of the old identities of Longford.

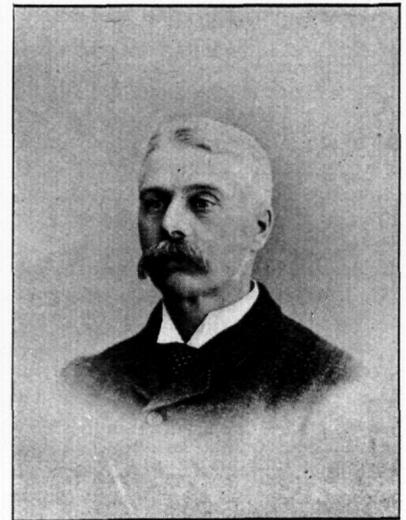
the bar, and a well-lighted diningroom capable of seating thirty persons, the setting of the table and the cuisine being excellent. There is also a fine billiard room fitted with one of Alcock's tables, which has been re-covered, and new appointments added. For the convenience of tourists and commercial travellers there is a large commercial room, and upstairs a private sittingroom handsomely furnished. The bedrooms are large and exceptionally well ventilated. Mr. RUSSELL is assisted in the domestic part of the establishment by his wife, who does all in her power to make patrons comfortable. He was born at Perth, and is the son of Mr. William Russell, who for thirty years was the host of the Queen's Hotel, Perth. Mr. G. S. Russell was in the Racecourse Hotel at Longford for five years, and his father is well known throughout Australia as a follower of "Nimrod." He married Miss M. Ward, a daughter of Mr. James Ward, of Longford.

Mr. CHARLES YOUL, Justice of the Peace for the Territory, "Symons Plains," Evandale, was born on the estate in 1845, and is the eldest surviving son of the late Sir James Arndell Youl, of "Clapham Park," Surrey, England, and grandson of the late Dr. Youl, who, in 1818, received the appointment of assistant-chaplain to the settlement of Port Dalrymple, in Van Diemen's Land. Dr. Youl, who was born in 1777, was sent to Tahiti as a missionary in 1800, and from 1807 to 1818 Port Jackson



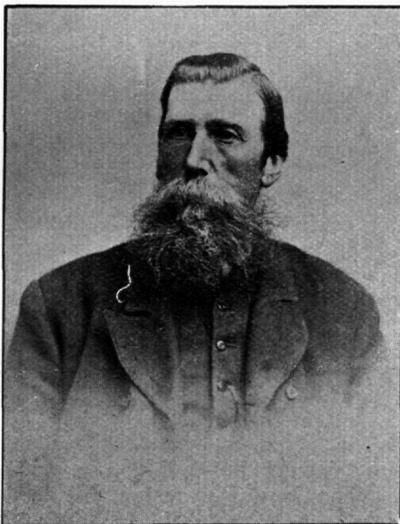
WHITELAW LAUNGESTON
Mr. W. RUSSELL.

The BLENHEIM HOTEL, Wellington Street, Longford (Mr. George H. S. Russell, proprietor), is one of the oldest and most popular hotels in the district, having been erected by the Hon. William Dodery half a century ago. It derives its name from the battle of Blenheim, which is recorded as one of England's most brilliant victories. The establishment was carried on with marked success for twelve years by its original owner after the style of a typical country inn, and since Mr. Dodery vacated it it has been in several hands, but always kept up to the high standard of excellence with which it was started. In 1899 the hotel passed into the hands of the present proprietor, who had it thoroughly renovated throughout, refurnished, and brought up to the most modern style. There are three sittingrooms adjacent to



CHARLEMONT & CO. SYDNEY
Mr. C. YOUL.

was the scene of his useful work. On arriving in Tasmania to take up his



WEBB & WEBB MELBOURNE
Mr. E. LUCAS.

Mr. EDWARD LUCAS, General Farmer, "Kelton," two and a half miles

appointment, he travelled overland to George Town, a journey beset by difficulties and dangers at almost every step, and was the first resident clergyman in Northern Tasmania. He ministered over a large district, from George Town to Breadalbane, when he took up his residence in Launceston, and died there in 1827. Mr. C. Youl was educated in England, at "The Temple," Brighton, and when his school days were over he joined the staff of Messrs. Dalgety and Co., merchants, of London, with whom he remained for ten years. About 1870 he returned to Australia, toured the different colonies for two years, and then went back to England. This time his stay was comparatively brief, and he returned to Tasmania and settled down at "Symons Plains." This estate has an area of about 5000 acres of first-class pastoral land, and the homestead is a splendid and commodious residence of ten rooms, exclusive of outbuildings. Mr. Youl is a thorough sportsman, having been a well-known figure in the hunting field, and is at present chairman of the Tasmanian Turf Club. He is also on the committee and council of the Northern Agricultural and Pastoral Association. He was married in 1872 to Lena, youngest daughter of the late Francis Flaxman, Esq., of Hobart.

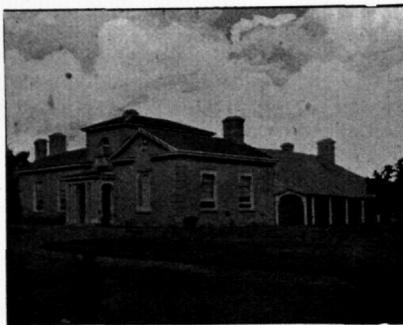
Mr. HARRY YOUNG, Farmer, "Hythe," about three miles from Longford, is the youngest son of the late Mr. Robert Young, who was connected with the British Army for some twenty-one years, and was born in the Evandale district in 1850. Brought up to farming pursuits on his father's property, Mr. Young is now in possession of one of the most historic farms in the Longford district, "Hythe" having been connected with the Western family for a great number of years. The original owner of the estate was Mr. W. P. Weston, the third Premier of Tasmania, and he was succeeded by his son, who was killed in an accident in 1873. A few months later Mr. Harry Young took possession, and at the present time has 320 acres of land, about 200 acres of which are utilised for wheat producing. He has taken a great interest in all matters having for their object the advancement of the district, and has been identified with the Longford Municipal Council for the past three and a half years. He has also been a member of the Longford Branch Board of Agriculture since its inception. Mr. Young was married in 1884 to Miss Charlotte Siggins, a daughter of the late Mr. Siggins, of the Midlands, and has four children.

Mr. THOMAS CATHCART ARCHER, of "Woolmers," Longford, was born in Launceston, Tasmania, in 1862, and is the eldest son of the late Thomas Chalmers Archer, J.P., and



S. SPURLING LAUNCESTON
MR. T. C. ARCHER.

grandson of the late Thomas William Archer. He was educated at the Launceston Grammar School under the Rev. W. H. Savigny, and for some time was engaged in business pursuits in the office of Messrs. Douglas and Collins. In 1890, on the death of his father, he became the owner of the splendid "Woolmer's" estate. Mr. Archer has always been identified with every progressive movement in the Longford district, and has always taken a keen interest in all branches of sport. He has been a noted cricketer, representing Northern Tasmania in

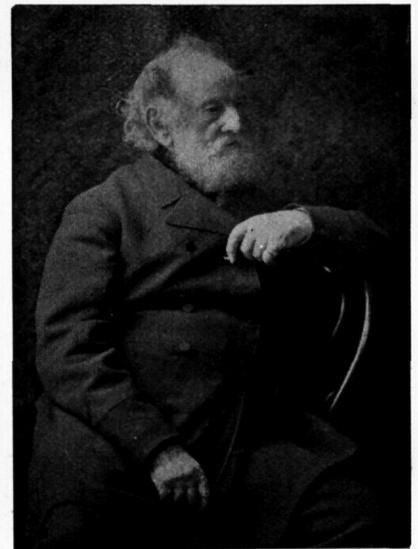


"WOOLMERS,"
RESIDENCE OF T. C. ARCHER.

their matches against the South, and is also an enthusiastic yachtsman, being commodore of the Tamar Yacht Club, and an active member and boat-owner

for the past twenty years. The estate of "Woolmers" comprises about 12,000 acres of first-class pastoral land, a portion of which is used for agricultural purposes. The fine homestead, part of which was built eighty years ago, is situated near the South Esk River and lake, and commands a splendid view. The stables and outbuildings, which are very extensive, have been erected with every regard to solidity and durability, and are very effective from a picturesque point of view.

Captain EDWARD DUMARESQ, who still resides at Mount Ireh, has reached the ripe old age of ninety-eight. He is the youngest son of the late Colonel John Dumaresq, whose sons, on account of their father's military services in America, received from the British Government an education at Sandhurst

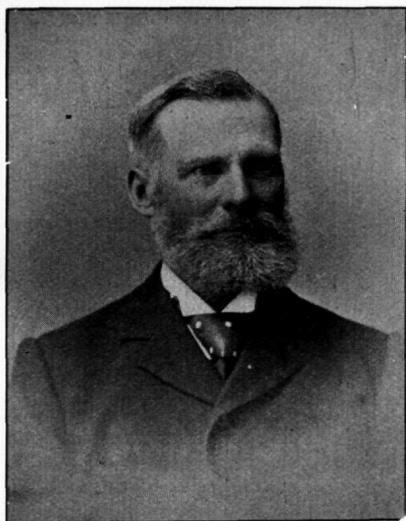


STEWART & CO. MELBOURNE
CAPTAIN E. DUMARESQ.

and commissions in the Imperial army. The eldest son, Colonel Henry Dumaresq, served throughout the Peninsular war, and was made a colonel by the Duke of Wellington on the field of Waterloo. The second son, Captain William Dumaresq, also fought through the Peninsular War. The youngest son, Captain Edward Dumaresq, joined the Indian army, and received a staff appointment. In 1828 was appointed Surveyor-General of Tasmania by Governor Arthur, and subsequently held the positions of Internal Revenues and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Court of Requests; subsequently being appointed police magistrate at New Norfolk in 1828. In the early days of Longford, Captain

Dumaresq took a great interest in connection with road-making, and to him is due, in a great measure, their present state of perfection. He purchased the Mount Ireh estate in 1835, and has resided there ever since. The estate is situated five miles from the Longford railway station, and is one of the most beautiful in the district. The interesting old homestead is situated on an eminence, and commands a lovely view of the surrounding country. In 1827 Captain Dumaresq married Miss F. B. Legge, daughter of Mr. Michael Legge, barrister, Dublin, Ireland.

Mr. HENRY ROWLAND DUMARESQ, M.H.A., of Mount Ireh, Longford, Tasmania, where he was born in 1839. He was educated at Christ College, Bishopsbourne, in England, and at the Melbourne University. Mr. Dumaresq is a territorial justice of the peace, and takes a great and active interest in all matters connected with the welfare of the district. He has represented Longford in the Assembly for the past fifteen years; is vice-president of the Northern Agricultural and Pastoral Association, and was a member of the Carrick Road Trust for a number of years. In connection with church matters in the district, Mr. Dumaresq takes a forward part, and has been a lay reader for thirty-five years. There is a church on the estate, built and endowed by his father, Captain Dumaresq.



EDEN

SOCIETY STUDIOS

MR. H. R. DUMARESQ.

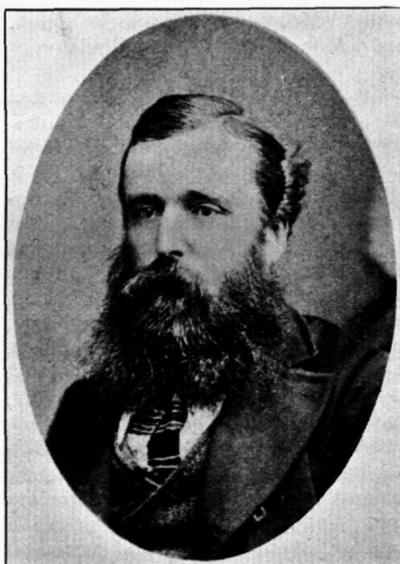
In July, 1876, Mr. H. R. Dumaresq married Miss C. A. S. Watson, a daughter of the Rev. T. Watson, senior chaplain, Bombay Presidency, India.

The late Mr. JOHN THOMSON, of "Cormiston," West Tamar, was born at Edinburgh in 1833, and arrived in Tasmania at the age of five years. For sixty-one years he was a resident of



"CORMISTON," RESIDENCE OF THE LATE J. THOMSON.

West Tamar, where he followed pastoral pursuits. During his long career Mr. Thomson was keenly interested in public matters. Besides being a member of the Legislative Council, he held several



J. W. BEATTIE

HOBART

LATE MR. J. THOMSON.

minor positions in connection with local public bodies, and was largely instrumental in getting the bridge built on

the South Esk. "Cormiston" comprises 5000 acres of pastoral land, 400 acres of which is first-class agricultural. Mr. JOHN DENHAM THOMSON, second son of the late Mr. John Thomson,

occupies the old homestead, and carries on sheep farming on portion of the estate.

The late RICHARD GILBERT TALBOT, of Malahide Estate, was born on 4th August, 1856, and was the son of the Hon. Richard Gilbert Talbot, and grandson of the third Lord Talbot de Malahide. For many years Mr. Talbot had resided in Tasmania, and took a great interest in sporting. He was a member of the Fingal Municipal Council for some years. His colors were well-known on Tasmanian and Victorian racecourses; his claret and Eton blue jacket being very popular with the public. Mr. Talbot won the Hobart Cup with Benedict, and was also successful in any number of other events in Tasmania. He owned the stallion Mozart (now dead), and bred a number of good horses at Malahide. The most important race he ever won in Victoria was the Caulfield Cup, Blink Bonny taking the race for him in 1884. Mr. Talbot died in July, 1900, while on a visit to Melbourne.

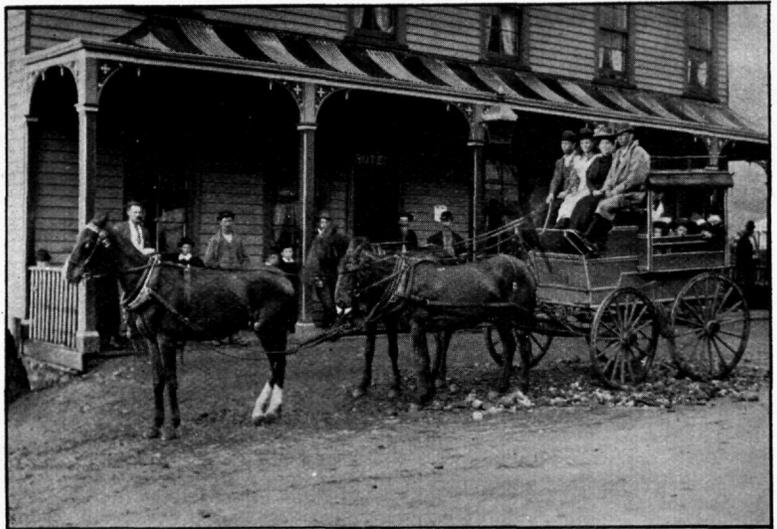
THE SCOTTSDALE RAILWAY STATION, Mr. G. Bessell, Station-master. This station was opened by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Robert Crookshank Hamilton, and Lady Hamilton, accompanied by several

ladies and gentlemen, amongst whom was the Premier, on 9th August, 1889. Mr. Lord did the catering for the banquet which was held in the goods shed, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, was a brilliant success from start to finish. The station buildings consist of station-master's office, waitingroom, lamp room, and various other offices. The length of line to Launceston is forty-seven miles. The traffic on this line is increasing yearly. The station and grounds occupy about ten acres in the midst of what will be some day a very busy part of the town of Scottsdale. The first and only time a Sunday train was run was on 18th August, 1889, consisting of six carriages containing about 100 passengers, but owing to some people in Scottsdale objecting (through religious principles) to trains running on Sunday, it was discontinued, and Sunday excursion trains have never been run since. The stationmaster, Mr. G. BESSELL, is a native of Bristol, England, and arrived in Tasmania in 1859, when a child. He was educated in the colony, and apprenticed to the bootmaking trade. This, however, did not prove congenial to him, and in 1872 he obtained employment on the Launceston and Western Railway, which was at that time the only line in the colony. Mr. Bessell was stationed at Longford for eleven years, and then given charge of the Hagley Station, which he retained for two years. After serving eight years at Fingal he was appointed stationmaster at Scottsdale, a position he has held since the line was opened. Mr. Bessell was the W.M. of the Dorset Lodge, No. 17, Scottsdale.

Mr. EDWARD BROOKS, Proprietor of the Telegraph Line of Coaches, Scottsdale, is a native of New Norfolk, and a grandson of George Brooks, the first coroner of Tasmania, who came from England to act in that capacity. On leaving school Mr. Edward Brooks entered the office of Mr. Lanton, solicitor, Launceston, but not liking the confinement, at the end of twelve months he left and engaged in farming on the Pattersonian estate for seven years. He afterwards joined his father and brother in prospecting at Nine Miles Springs, now called Lefroy, and after twelve months was rewarded by striking the Native Youth reef, so called because the father and two sons were all natives. This reef, which turned out a good one, was finally turned into a limited liability company, which paid good dividends for a number of years. After leaving Lefroy, they came down to the North-

East Coast about 1876, and eventually struck the Enterprise claim at Mount Cameron, now called Gladstone. The tin from this mine was the first sent in from the Coast, and the claim is still

This also has been a success. He takes an interest in sporting matters, and is a member of the Dorset Freemasons Lodge. He has also held office in the M.U.I.O.O.F.

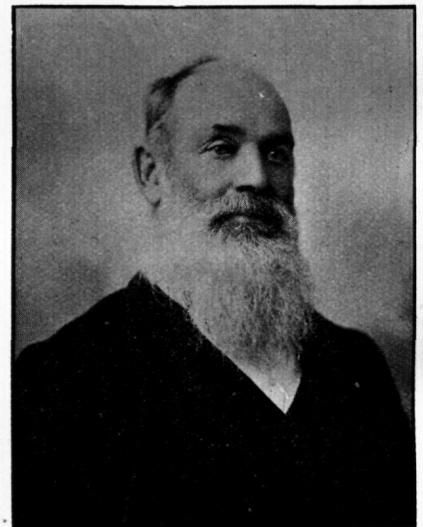


E. BROOKS, COACH PROPRIETOR.

working. Mr. Brooks' brother left Gladstone for Kruska's Bridge, now called Moorina, and struck the Native Youth and the West Claim, both of which became large dividend-paying companies. In 1884, Mr. Edward Brooks started in business for himself at Scottsdale, and carries the mails all through to Ringarooma. Branxholm, Derby, Moorina, Bradshaw's Creek, South Mount Cameron, and Gladstone.

Mr. W. R. HUTTLEY, Draper and Clothier, "Waverley House," Scottsdale and Springfield, is a native of Launceston, and was born in 1869. After leaving school he served an apprenticeship to the drapery under Mr. R. D. Richards, of Launceston, and remained with him four years. He was then engaged for various periods in such well-known establishments as Messrs. Frost and Orpwood, Roles and Jones, George Allen, Allen and Davidson, and lastly in Messrs. F. N. Fysh and Co's. wholesale warehouse. Mr. Huttley then opened on his own account in Scottsdale in a small way, and has now worked his business up to the principal drapery store in the district. He makes a specialty of the millinery department, and has an experienced milliner on the premises with the result that a large volume of trade in this direction passes through his hands. In 1898 Mr. Huttley found it necessary to extend his field of operations, and consequently opened a branch business at Springfield.

THE TEMPERANCE HOTEL, Scottsdale; Mr. Luther F. Jones, proprietor. This establishment is the only temperance hotel at Scottsdale, and being adjacent to the railway station is largely patronised by visitors. It was constructed about 1889, and has accommodation for from fourteen to sixteen



WHITELAW

LAUNCESTON

MR. L. F. JONES.

persons. Every attention is paid to customers, and the premises are kept scrupulously clean. Adjoining the hotel is an acre block of land laid out as an

orchard. The proprietor, Mr. L. F. JONES, was born at Hawarden, North Wales, in 1842, and educated there. After leaving school he followed farming pursuits for a short time, and being of an inventive turn of mind, was apprenticed to the engineering trade. Several years were spent in this business, and in 1877 Mr. Jones arrived in Launceston, subsequently settling down in his present business at Scottsdale. He has been a member of the Ringarooma Fruit Board for some years, Mr. Stewart being the secretary.

Mr. ARTHUR WM. LOONE, Storekeeper, Scottsdale, was born in Bath, England, and arrived in Victoria in 1860 by the ship "Lady Milton." He came to Tasmania two years later in the s.s. "Black Swan," and settled at Glenore for eighteen months. He arrived in Scott's new country (Scottsdale) as it was then termed, by reason of the fact that the late Mr. James Scott had taken up a large tract of ground in the locality on the 3rd January, 1864. At this period there were only about twelve families resident there, and the site on which the township now stands was one mass of thick scrub heavily timbered. Mr. Loone was engaged for some years clearing the land, and about fifteen years ago he started storekeeping and running the mail coaches from Launceston to Derby, and the mails on horseback to the more distant north-

business man to have a truck load of goods forwarded from Launceston to his address by the Scottsdale railway, and in consequence of the plate-laying not having been completed the goods had to be carted from a point ten chains away from the present station. Mr. Loone, the Rev. Daniel Flockhart, and Mr. John Simpson originated the Mechanics' Institute in 1881. In that year Mr. Loone was married to the eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Lester, of Springfield, and has a family of seven sons.



WHITELAW LAUNCESTON
MR. J. PATMORE.

Mr. J. PATMORE, General Storekeeper and Produce Merchant, Scottsdale, was born and educated at Swansea, Southern Tasmania. After leaving school he entered the establishment of Messrs. Blyth and Sons, wine and spirit merchants, Hobart, and remained with them about seven years. He then took charge of one of Mr. C. J. Parson's estates at Bothwell, and managed it for seven and a half years. Mr. Patmore next joined his brother in the butchering trade at Scottsdale, but the partnership only lasted twelve months when it was dissolved, and he started on his own account as a general storekeeper. He takes a great interest in local politics, and though once defeated for the position of member of the Town Board, he has since been frequently requisitioned to again offer himself for election. Business matters have, however, so far prevented him acceding to the request. Mr. Patmore was the originator of the Scottsdale Athletic Club, and is at present on the sports committee. He is also acting secretary of the local cricket

club. He has been a member of the Druid's Lodge for the past six years.

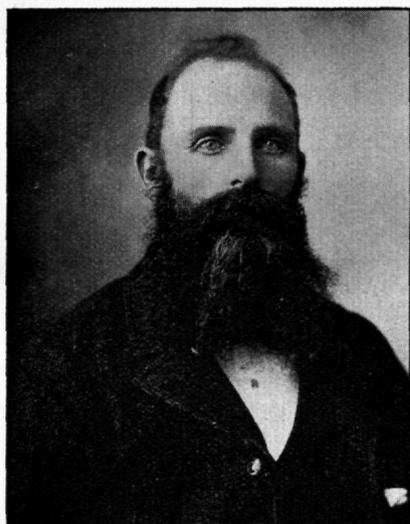
Messrs. W. PATMORE AND SON, Butchers, Scottsdale. Mr. WILLIAM PATMORE, who practically has charge of the Scottsdale butchery business, was born at Swansea, Southern Tasmania, and after leaving school he devoted his attention to tin-mining, an occupation he followed for four years. He then went to Scottsdale and opened the present establishment which has been carried on successfully for about fifteen years. He is a son of the late Mr. Joshua Patmore, a very old colonist, who passed away six years ago. Mr. William Patmore has been a member of the Town Board for the past three years.

Mr. D. PINNER, Farmer, Scottsdale, was born in the year 1830, and is a native of Norfolk, England. He came out to Tasmania in the ship "Trade Wind," about 1857, and was quarantined at Cascades and Impression Bay for a period of three weeks at each place. On arrival at Launceston, he worked for one year at the White Hills and one year at Westwood. He then entered the employ of the Hon. James Gibson, where he remained fourteen months, and was eventually at Belle Vue,



DUVAL & CO LAUNCESTON
MR. D. PINNER.

when he left to get married. After a holiday of six months, he was one of the first pioneers to arrive in Scott's new country, where he has resided ever



WHITELAW LAUNCESTON
MR. A. W. LOONE.

eastern parts. He ran the Royal mail for upwards of two and a half years, and then devoted his entire attention to storekeeping. Mr. Loone was the first

since. Mr. Pinner owns 150 acres of good rich land, which is all cleared.

business is under the able management of Mr. E. Fisher, who for twenty years

the property was purchased by Mr. Kowarzik in 1884, and he has since selected the rest. It is splendidly watered and fenced, and principally used for grazing purposes. Part of the land is very suitable for apple-growing, which Mr. Kowarzik has gone in for with very good results, having gained numerous prizes.



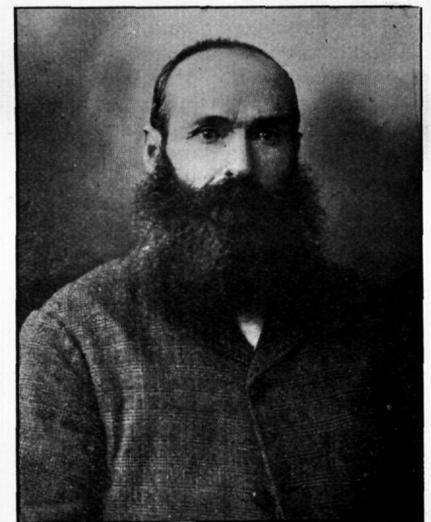
W. BARDENHAGEN'S PREMISES.

Mr. W. BARDENHAGEN, General Storekeeper, Lilydale. This business was established in 1888, and has been carried on continuously by him. The premises, which are commodious and built of brick, consist of a large shop, 60 feet x 40 feet, with a produce store of large dimensions attached. He carries a large stock of drapery, groceries, and ironmongery,

has been connected with the grocery and storekeeping business.

Mr. BOWLES D. GREEN, Justice of the Peace, of Lilydale, was born in India, and is the elder son of the late Mr. Charles Green, C.E., I.C.S., who, besides holding a position in the Indian Civil Service, fought with the British troops through the Indian Mutiny. Mr. Green follows pastoral and agricultural pursuits at Lilydale.

Mr. FREDK. F. KOWARZIK, Justice of the Peace, of Fairfield Estate, situated on the main road, about two miles from Lilydale station, was born in Launceston, and is the second surviving son of the late Professor Kowarzik, teacher of music and languages at Ellenthorpe Hall, Campbell Town, and for many years well known in Launceston. He was educated under the Rev. C. Price and Mr. A. Bennett, and was later for twelve years in the Civil Service at Mauritius, but resigned on account of the climate being unsuitable to his health. Since residing in the Lilydale district he has taken a great interest in its development and welfare. Besides holding Her Majesty's commission as justice of the peace, Mr. Kowarzik has been chairman of the Local Board of Health since its inception, and is also a member of the Board of Advice. He is a staunch supporter of the Presbyterian Church. His property, "Fairfield Estate," comprises about 600 acres of good pastoral and agricultural land, equal to any in the district. Part of



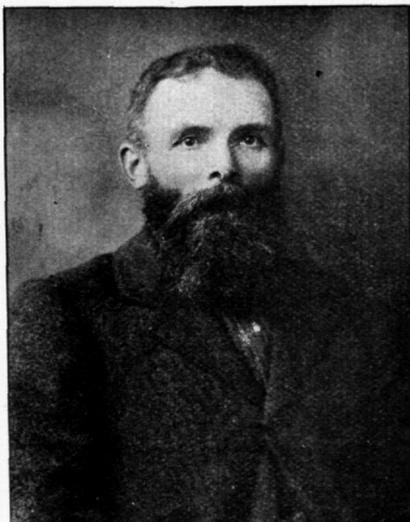
WHITELAW

LAUNCESTON

Mr. J. McCAUGHEY.

exhibitor of fruit at different shows, and at the last exhibition of the Lilydale Farmers' and Fruit Growers' Association obtained the first prize for the best apple trophy. Mr. McCaughey takes a very great interest in the district in which he resides. He was for four years a member of the local Road Trust, and has been a member of the branch Board of Agriculture and the Fruit Board ever since their inception. He was also largely instrumental in successfully initiating the Lilydale Farmers' and Fruit Growers' Association, and took first prize three times at different annual shows of the association for apple trophies.

Mr. DONALD McLENNAN, of "Echobank," two miles from Lilydale railway station, has been a resident of



WHITELAW

LAUNCESTON

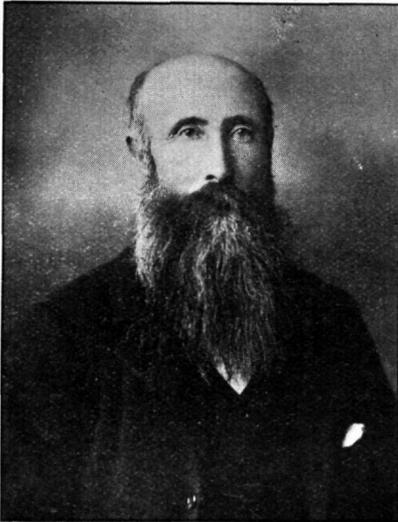
Mr. W. BARDENHAGEN.

and does an extensive business in the buying of produce from the farmers. Mr. Bardenhagen was formerly connected with mining pursuits. His

the district for twenty-one years. He was born in Ross-shire, Scotland, and two years after arriving in Tasmania proceeded to clear his present farm, which consists of 100 acres of good average land, growing fine crops of

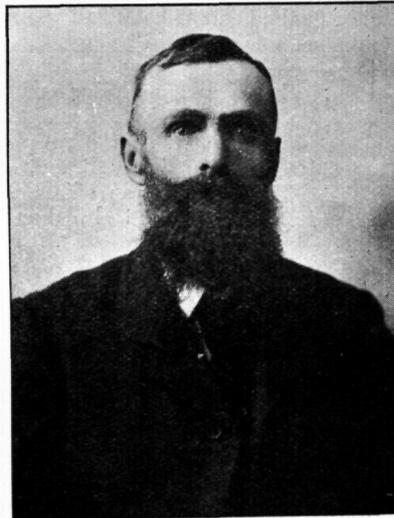
last twenty years. Mr. Sulzberger was also, in conjunction with Mr. W. Wilson, instrumental in getting a school established at Lilydale. He has of late years introduced up-to-date machinery into the district, and is the proprietor of a steam threshing plant, chaffcutter, and bagger, with which he travels the district. He established the first hotel in Lilydale for the convenience of travellers, and rendered great assistance in building the Lilydale Public Hall, the site of which was presented by him. In fact, he has been

and Mr. John Sulzberger, the second son, is secretary to the Board of Agriculture, is a member of the Lilydale Farmers' and Fruit Growers' Association, and takes a prominent part in athletics.



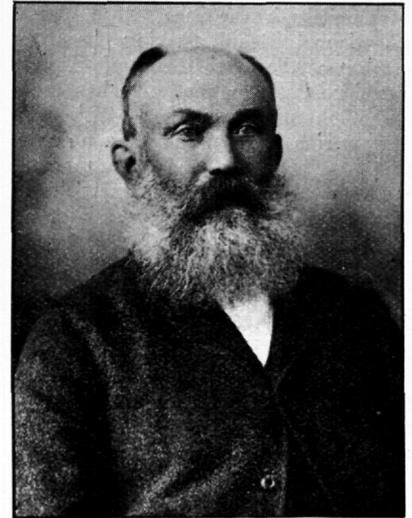
WHITELAW LAUNCESTON
Mr. D. McLENNAN.

fruit and grain. Mr. McLennan has been prominently connected with every progressive movement in the district. He was for several years a member of the Road Trust and Fruit Board; was the first inspector appointed under the board, and is a member of the Agricultural Board of the district. Mr. McLennan is also a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church, being one of the managers. He has also held the offices of treasurer and collector. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and M.A.O.F.



WHITELAW LAUNCESTON
Mr. G. K. SULZBERGER.

associated with every forward movement in the district, and was for a number of years a member of the first Road Trust. Mr. Sulzberger's family consists of six sons and three daughters. Three sons are settled on farms in the district,



WHITELAW LAUNCESTON
Mr. J. J. MILLER.

Mr. JOHN JACOB MILLER, of "Woodland," Lilydale, is one of the oldest settlers in the district. He arrived in Tasmania with his father, mother, and their family of eight in 1855, and, with his father and three brothers, about forty years ago took up 250 acres of land in the Lilydale district, 200 acres of which eventually passed into the hands of Mr. J. J. Miller. This, by hard work and perseverance, has been cleared, and it is now a fine farm, with a pretty and commodious homestead and outbuild-

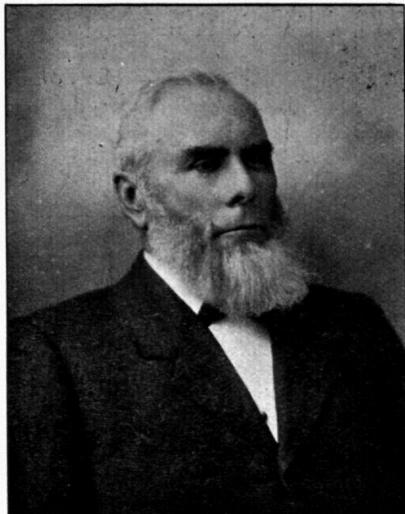
Mr. GOTTLIEB K. SULZBERGER, of Lilydale, is one of the earliest settlers in the district, to the welfare of which he has contributed more than any other resident. He arrived in the colony in 1855 with his parents, and the family settled in the Longford district, and remained there till 1867. In that year they established themselves at Lilydale, which was then called Upper Piper. Since his arrival in the district Mr. Sulzberger has shown great enterprise and business ability. He was the first to bring a threshing machine (horse machine) into the district, being then eighteen years of age, and was also the originator of the first show. In 1874 he took the first mail contract for the district, and for seventeen years conducted the post and money order office; he has also been poundkeeper for the



"WOODLAND," RESIDENCE OF J. J. MILLER.

ings, and is known as "Woodland." The property consists of fine agricultural land, produces splendid crops of cereals, and is well adapted for apple-growing. Mr. Miller, since residing at Lilydale, has taken an active part in public affairs, and was for some years associated with the local Road Trust and School Board, having been a member of the local Board of Health ever since its formation. He has been a staunch supporter of the Lilydale Presbyterian Church, and for a number of years acted as secretary thereto, besides teaching in the Sunday School, and was for many years precentor of the church singing.

CRESSY STORES, Cressy, one of the best country businesses in Tasmania. Mr. DONALD CAMPBELL, the proprietor, was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, in 1833, and on arriving in Tasmania in 1855 immediately became connected with general storekeeping, gaining a knowledge of the business from some of the big houses in Launceston. In 1861 he was appointed assistant at Cressy in a branch business of the firm of H. B. Nickolls, of Longford; two years later he became manager, and on the 1st of April, 1874, he purchased the business, and became the sole proprietor. From a very modest beginning Mr. Campbell, by dint of energy and perseverance, has worked up a very



WHITELAW

LAUNCESTON

MR. D. CAMPBELL.

extensive business. The stores are very commodious, and contain a most complete and superior stock, which is delivered to customers by his own delivery carts for twenty miles around. The buildings,

with stabling, etc., cover about an acre of ground. In connection with the business, Mr. Campbell has four waggons and teams always on the road, and three or four delivery carts. The waggon teams are splendid specimens of what such teams should be. The employees number about eight or ten, and the office is under the management of Mr. William J. Campbell, eldest son of the head of the firm. Mr. Campbell, sen., also manages the Richmond Hill Estate, bequeathed by the late James Denton Toosey, in trust to the Bishop of Tasmania, to found a college. He was married, firstly, in 1855 to Miss Ryley, of Liverpool, who arrived in Tasmania in the same vessel as her future husband, by whom he had three sons living, and, secondly, to Miss Elizabeth Brumby, daughter of the late William Brumby, and grand-daughter of James Brumby, of Richmond Hill, formerly an officer in the army, by whom he had also three sons.

"WOODFIELD," the property of Mr. Charles Field, is situated three miles from Cressy, and comprises pastoral and agricultural land, on which was erected in 1872 a handsome and commodious homestead. There is splendid stabling in connection with Mr. Field's racing establishment, consisting of sixteen loose boxes. Mr. CHARLES FIELD, who is well known all over the colonies as a straight-going racing man, was born at Westbury in 1848, and is the eldest son of the late Mr. Charles Field. He was educated at the Campbell Town Grammar School, and at the Scotch College, Melbourne. In 1872 he came to reside at "Woodfield," which property he inherited from his father. Amongst other horses which have been raced by Mr. Field is the well-known Sheet Anchor, and in a long list of his own breeding the following have been the most successful:—Caller Ou, winner of the Launceston Cup; Favour, who won the Grand National Steeplechase, Caulfield, 1894, and in the same race in the following year was beaten by only a head, and who won several other important races. Mr. Field's career on the turf extends over thirty years, and he has been most successful as a breeder and owner. In his early days he captained the Scotch College cricket team, and in the first intercollegiate boat race rowed for the school. He has always been a favourite, on account of his genial disposition and sportsmanlike qualities.

The late GEORGE GREIG, "Lowlands," Cressy, was born at Hobart, Tasmania, in 1834. Since his

arrival as a boy with his parents, he had been identified with the Longford district, and was held in very high esteem and respect for his sterling qualities. Although taking no active part in



LATE MR. G. GREIG.

public affairs, his assistance could always be relied on in any movement leading to the welfare of the district. Mr. Greig died in August, 1899, leaving a widow and family of five sons and five daughters. Mrs. Greig is a daughter of the late Mr. John Craig, storekeeper, of Longford, a very old identity of the town.

"PISA," one of the oldest homesteads in the Longford district, situated about eight miles from Cressy, originally belonged to Captain Young, and has been in the possession of the Gatenby family for over fifty years. In 1848 Mr. John Gatenby came into possession of the above property, and resided there up till the time of his death in 1885. Mr. THOMAS GATENBY, eldest surviving son of the above, was born on the Coburg estate, on the Macquarrie River, in 1848, and educated at Horton College, Campbell Town Grammar School, and under Mr. W. K. Parkes, of Franklin village. After leaving school he was brought up to pastoral pursuits, and on the death of his father came into the possession of the Pisa estate. The property comprises 6095 acres of pastoral land, a good part of which is fit for agricultural purposes, and is fenced into paddocks with live fences. There

is a fine flock of merino sheep on the estate, started in 1880 from sheep obtained from Belle Vue and St. Johnstone flocks, which have proved successful both as regards showing and prices obtained. Mr. Gatenby has been prominently connected with horse-racing all his life, and has for a number of years been a member of the Tasmanian Turf Club, and runs a number of horses. He takes a great interest in matters connected with the welfare of the district. He has been a member of the Lake River Road Trust for a number of years, and has also acted as chairman; and has always been an ardent supporter of the church. He married, in 1888, Katherine, third daughter of the late Mr. Arthur O'Connor, of Conerville.

Mr. HENRY HODGETTS, Agriculturist and Pastoralist, "Canara Farm," eight miles from Cressy, is the second son of Mr. James Hodgetts, and was born at Cressy in 1846, his grandfather (Mr. John Hodgetts) having arrived in Tasmania with his wife and family in 1814. The subject of this notice was brought up to farming pursuits, and first started on his own account by renting ground on the "Woodburn" estate, the property of Mr. William Gatenby. He remained



WHITELAW LAUNCESTON
MR. H. HODGETTS.

there for twenty years, and in 1894 took up his residence at "Canara Farm," which comprises 950 acres of rich agricultural land, 600 acres being cultivated, and the remainder used for grazing purposes. Mr. Hodgetts was married in 1866 to Miss Isabella Keating, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Keating, of Deloraine, whose father was

the first white man born on the northern side of the island. Mr. Hodgetts has a family of ten daughters and three sons, the fourth daughter (Miss Lenna) having charge of a private school at Saundridge, where there is an average daily attendance of thirty pupils.

Mr. ANDREW SKIRVING, Farmer, "Fairbanks," Cressy, was born in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1836, and after receiving his early education, he went in for farming pursuits. In 1860



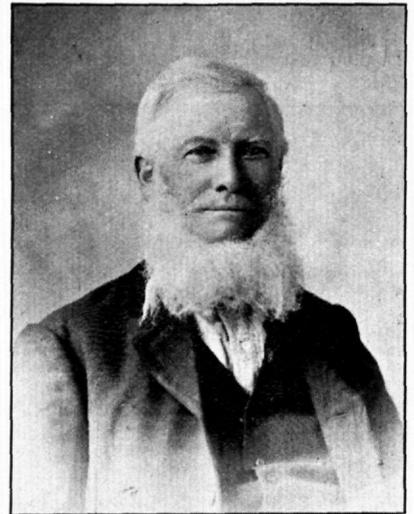
WHITELAW LAUNCESTON
MR. A. SKIRVING.

he landed in Launceston from the ship "Indiana," and went to Mr. Alexander Stuart, "Marchanton" farm, remaining there for twelve months. Mr. Skirving was next engaged by Mrs. Brooks, of "Westwood," where he was for two years. In 1863 he started farming at Cressy, and after two years took up the present estate, and named it "Fairbanks." This property consists of 282 acres, and he also rents about 200 acres, all of which is subdivided into paddocks, and down with crops. Mr. Skirving runs a few sheep and cattle. He was married in 1862 to Miss Isabel McEwan, of Shirlingshire, Scotland, and has a family of six sons and five daughters, all grown up. Two sons and two daughters assist in the farm work. Mr. Skirving takes an interest in the welfare of the district, but does not enter into active politics.

"PALMERSTON," ten miles from Cressy, formerly the property of Mr. Alfred Archer, is a splendid estate of about 2000 acres, almost all fit for agriculture. The homestead is a sub-

stantial two-story brick building of ten rooms, exclusive of kitchen and out-houses. The present proprietor of the estate is Mr. SEPTIMUS NICHOLS, who was born in New Zealand in the year 1869, and is the fourth son of the late Mr. Charles Nichols, who was formerly connected with the firm of Dalgety and Co., both in Launceston and New Zealand. He was educated at Marlborough, England, and on completion of his studies engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1897 he purchased the Palmerston estate, and took up his residence there. Mr. Nichols married Elvina, daughter of Chas. Smith, Esq., of the firm of C. H. Smith and Co., Launceston.

Mr. EDWARD MURFET, Agriculturist, "Little Hampton," five miles from Longford, was born in Cambridge-shire in 1830, and is the only son of the late Mr. Edward Murfet, of Longford, who arrived in the colony in 1836, accompanied by his wife, son, and two daughters. The family immediately started farming operations, and Mr. Edward Murfet assisted his parents until 1869 when he came into possession of the "Hany" property by deed of gift, subsequently purchasing the "Little Hampton" estate of 215 acres. The



WHITELAW LAUNCESTON
MR. E. MURFET.

"Hany" freehold comprises 350 acres of first-class agricultural land, which is worked to the very best advantage. Mr. Murfet takes an interest in the Seventh Day Adventist sect, and has always shown himself willing to advance the welfare of the district. He was married in 1853 to Miss Elizabeth Williamson, a daughter of the late Mr.

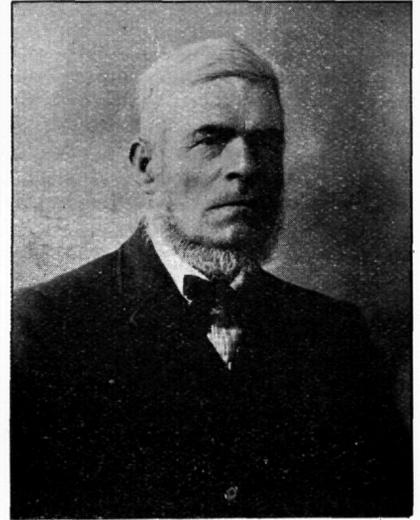
Henry Williamson, of Bishopsbourne, and has a family of one son and one daughter, both married.

Mr. EDWIN H. HEAZLEWOOD, Farmer and Sheepbreeder, "Melton Vale," adjoining the Glenore railway station, was born in the district in 1852, and is the sixth son of the late Mr. Henry Heazlewood, who arrived in the colony in the early days, and was always identified with landed property in the Westbury and Longford districts. Mr. E. H. Heazlewood was brought up to farming pursuits, and his present estate of "Melton Vale," which comprises between 500 and 600 acres, is one of the most fertile in grain-producing qualities in the colony. In conjunction with this property he has the old "Adelphi" homestead, with 350 acres attached; 600 acres in another part of the district, and 400 acres on which 1000 sheep are depastured. Mr. Heazlewood is one of the largest grain growers in the district, producing an average of 10,000 bushels per season. He frequently threshes 60 bushels of wheat and 70 bushels of barley to the acre, whilst good yields of other cereals are obtained. As a breeder of pure Leicester sheep he has an enviable notoriety, his strain having originated from the best flocks in England, supplemented by purchases from Mr. C. W. Allen, the well-known Tasmanian raiser. Some of the ewes with

pedigree. Mr. Heazlewood is a successful exhibitor at agricultural shows, and takes a great interest in the advancement of the district, being at the present time a member of the local Road Trust. He was married in 1875 to Miss Fanny Walker, second daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Walker, of "Adelphi," and has a family of four sons and two daughters.

"ROSELANDS" FARM, the joint property of Mr. John Paterson and the widow of the late Mr. James Paterson, is situated half a mile from the Glenore railway station, and is one of the richest agricultural properties in an essentially productive cereal-growing district. It comprises 310 acres, and is conveniently subdivided into paddocks surrounded by hawthorn hedges. To

Mr. SAMUEL BENDALL, Agriculturist and Pastoralist "Delmore" farm, five miles by road from Westbury, was born in Cheltenham, England, in 1843, and arrived in Melbourne by the "Great Britain" in 1857. After



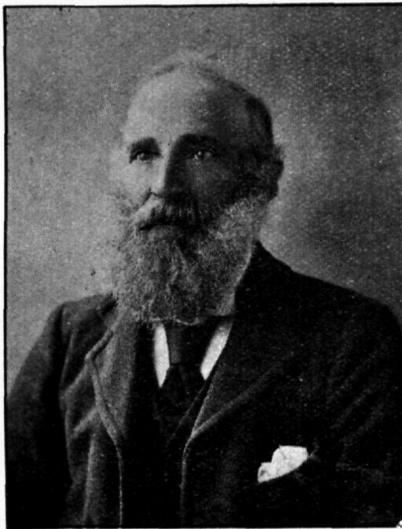
WHITELAW

LAUNGESTON

MR. S. BENDALL.

spending a few years in Tasmania and New Zealand, and volunteering his services in the Maori war, he finally in 1863, settled down in the Westbury district. He has occupied the "Delmore" farm during the past sixteen years, and been a most successful breeder of pure Lincoln sheep selected from Mr. C. Best's flock. In addition to securing first awards at agricultural shows, Mr. Bendall has had the satisfaction of netting top market rates for his sheep. He has always been identified with public matters, and has taken a leading part in the Westbury Branch Board of Agriculture, and is on the Committee of the Longford Association. As superintendent of the Westbury Wesleyan Sunday School for a number of years, his sterling advice has frequently been sought, whilst his judgment as a trustee and steward of the church has never been questioned. Mr. Bendall was married in 1870 to Miss Eliza, the youngest daughter of the late Mr. Judd Oakley, of Westbury, and has a family of three sons and three daughters.

Mr. GEORGE GREGORY, Agriculturist and Pastoralist, "Quamby," two miles from Hagley railway station, was born in Devonshire in 1834, and came of an ancient family of farmers. Arriving in Tasmania in 1855, he

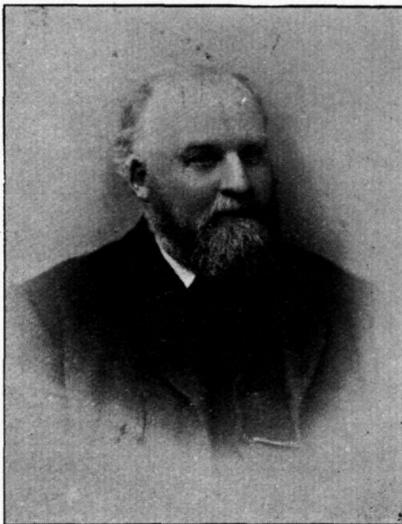


WHITELAW

LAUNGESTON

MR. J. PATERSON.

illustrate the fertility of the land, it might be mentioned that the wheat crop last year yielded an average of 50 bushels per acre, one paddock putting up the phenomenal record of 71 bushels, no artificial manures whatever having been used. Mr. JOHN PATERSON, who is working the property so successfully came to Tasmania from Perth, Scotland, in 1857, with his father and mother, and settled in agricultural pursuits on the banks of the river Tamar. In 1882, in conjunction with his brother, James, he purchased "Redlands," and three years ago the latter met with a fatal accident at Longford, leaving his interest to his widow, a daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Cheek, of Evandale, and who now resides on the property.



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LAUNGESTON

MR. E. H. HEAZLEWOOD.

lambs have cut 15 lbs. of wool, which brings top prices in the English market. Nearly all the cart horses worked on the estates are bred there from Clydesdale and Lincoln stallions of undoubted

settled on the Quamby estate, which was formerly the residence of Sir Richard Dry. On the property being cut up, Mr. Gregory purchased 1460 acres of rich agricultural and pastoral land, on



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LAUNCESTON

MR. G. GREGORY.

which stands the historical homestead of the Dry family. This was built in the very early days, and is approached by a thoroughly old English avenue of oaks, willows, and ornamental gums, extending a distance of over a mile. Mr. Gregory is a practical farmer, and his services are always sought and ungrudgingly given as a judge of fat stock at various agricultural shows. He has always taken an active part in agricultural matters, and has been connected with road trusts in the district for a number of years. Previous to taking a trip to the old country in 1898

he occupied a seat on the Westbury Municipal Council. He was married in 1855 to Miss Emma Pierce, a native of Monmouthshire, Wales, and has a family of two sons and two daughters, all of whom are married. The elder daughter is married to Mr. W. Newton, residing on "Quamby," and the younger to Mr. John Boutcher, of Red Hills.

Mr. WM. JOHN TRETHERWIE, Agriculturist and Pastoralist, "Hill Grove," Hagley. This estate is situated in the Westbury district, three miles from Hagley, and six miles from the township of Westbury. It comprises 400 acres of rich agricultural land, with three miles frontage on the never-failing Meander River. Mr. Trethewie cultivates very extensively, and garners upwards of 3000 bushels of grain per year, whilst a large area is laid down in root crops for fattening purposes. A pure-bred strain of Devons is kept, and these have descended from Mr. Trethewie's father's well-known herd. He has been fairly successful with them at the various agricultural shows in the northern portion of the island, and until recently was a frequent prize-taker under the auspices of the Southern Association. As a breeder of Leicester sheep, Mr. Trethewie has won high encomiums. His flock is descended from his father's, whilst purchases made from Mr. C. W. Allen have been intermingled with advantage. Cart horses and hacks are also bred, the roadster stallion, King of the Grove, having an unbeaten public record as a show horse and progeny-getter. A carriage mare bred by Mr. Trethewie obtained first prize at the Westbury agricultural show three years in succession. He identifies himself with local politics, and is at the present

time a member of the Westbury Road Trust, and one of the committee of the Westbury Agricultural Association. He is also a well-known figure at ploughing matches throughout the



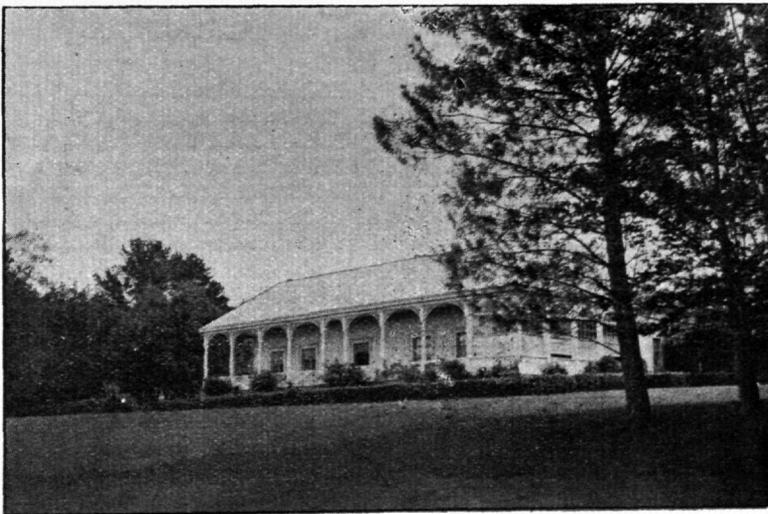
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LAUNCESTON

MR. W. J. TRETHERWIE.

colony. Mr. Trethewie has been twice married, his present wife being Miss Marion Stevenson, a daughter of the late Mr. James Stevenson, of "Millwood Plains," White Hills, and has a family of four sons and ten daughters.

Mr. SAMUEL BADCOCK, Agriculturist and Pastoralist, "Heazle Home," two miles from Westbury, is the second son of the late Mr. John Badcock, of that district, and who was famous for his successful breeding of draught horses, some of which realised as high as 200 guineas. The subject of this notice was born at Longford in 1839, and brought up to farming pursuits. He has resided in the Westbury district for fifty-two years, and in 1875 purchased the "Heazle Home" farm, which comprises 290 acres of first-class agricultural and pastoral land. Mr. Badcock is a breeder of pure Devon cattle, and for many years past has been a large prize-taker at the various agricultural shows throughout the colony. He also owns a farm at Exton, comprising 400 acres, and worked by his sons, who are well-known successful competitors at ploughing matches. During the past twenty years Mr. Badcock has been a member of the committee of the Western Agricultural Society, and at the present time is chairman of the Hagley Ploughing Association, having in 1857 won first

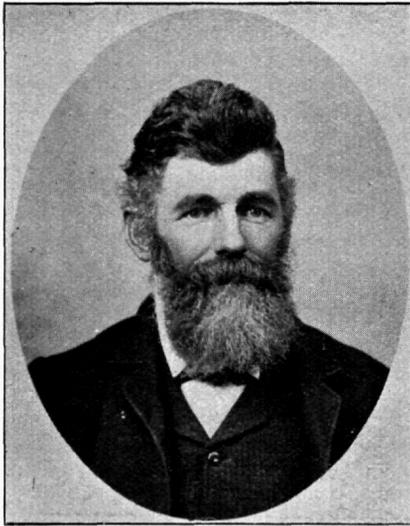


BYTANT BROWNE

"QUAMBY," RESIDENCE OF G. GREGORY.

PHOTO

prize under its auspices in the youths' class competition. He has been a Wesleyan local preacher for over twenty years, and is superintendent of the Hagley Sunday School. Mr. Badcock



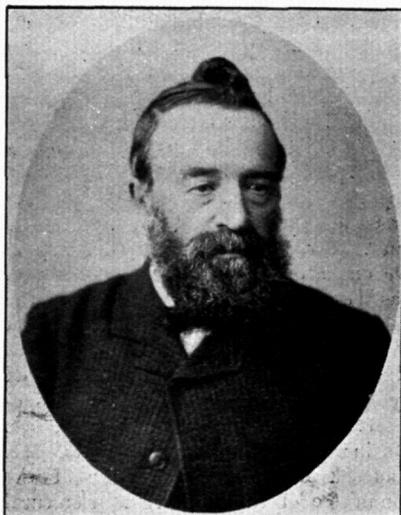
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LAUNCESTON

MR. S. BADCOCK.

was married in 1863 to Miss May Heazlewood, third daughter of the late Mr. Henry Heazlewood, of "Melton Vale," and has a family of five sons and five daughters.

Mr. ALBIN HUNT, Gentleman, Westbury, was born in Somerset in 1831, and came of a long line of farmers. He arrived in Tasmania in 1855, under engagement to Captain Dumaresq, and remained with him for



W. H. CARL BURROWS & CO.

LAUNCESTON

MR. A. HUNT.

nearly two years, when he started farming on his own account in the Westbury district. In 1870, after meeting with a painful accident to his ankle, Mr. Hunt started storekeeping, and worked up a flourishing business, which he disposed of in 1895, and retired on a competence. He was then prevailed upon to enter public affairs, and in the same year was elected at the head of the poll to represent the ratepayers on the Westbury Municipal Council. Mr. Hunt takes a great interest in the advancement of the district, but indifferent health ties his hands to a certain extent. He was married in 1857 to Miss Harriet Sinnick, second daughter of the late Mr. George Sinnick, of Winchester, Hampshire.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF TASMANIA, LIMITED, Westbury Branch, Mr. James H. Stuart, Manager. The manager of the Westbury branch of this bank, Mr. STUART, has been connected with it since 1876, having entered as junior clerk at Launceston. He passed through the various grades of banking experience there, and was appointed manager of the Longford branch in 1881, a position he filled for sixteen years with credit alike to himself and his principals. In 1897 Mr. Stuart was appointed representative of the bank at Westbury, and has remained there ever since. He is a native of Tasmania, having been born at Evandale and educated at the Church of England Grammar School. Mr. Stuart's parents arrived in the colony at an early date.

Mr. CLEMENT G. HALL, J.P., Landed Proprietor, "The Retreat," two miles from Deloraine, on the main road to Launceston, was born at "Cheshunt Park," Deloraine, in 1862, and is the fourth son of the late Mr. John Hall, J.P., who was one of the best known and respected residents of the district. He came to Tasmania from Liverpool in the brig "Bender," the day after the first train ran from Liverpool to Manchester. The vessel was subsequently lost on the Tasmanian coast. Mr. C. G. Hall was educated by Mr. Baxter at Hagley, and finished his studies with Mr. Hogg, of Launceston. He was brought up to farming pursuits on the family estates at Bishopsbourne, and on his marriage, in 1883, he went to reside at "The Retreat," which comprises about 480 acres of first-class agricultural land. Mr. Hall, in conjunction with his brother John, are the owners of the famous breed of Durham cattle which was started from the originals

imported by Mr. W. Gibson, sen. of Scone, many years ago; whilst his wife's father, Mr. A. McBain, imported the horses Young Byron, Crown Prince, Lord of the Isles, and Brown Champion, all of which were champion draught stallions. He also was the owner of the racehorses Blink Bonny (winner of the Caulfield Cup), Bonnie Scotland, Bonnie Dundee, and Bonnie Scotland. The Messrs. Hall Bros. are consistent exhibitors at the numerous agricultural shows which take place annually in the colony, and although preparing and sending at great expense to themselves, they have been rewarded with numerous prizes. Not only do they beat all comers with their Durham cattle, but they are keen competitors in other lines of stock. Oak Branch, by Peter the Great, the most celebrated horse in the colonies, was imported by them, and sold in Victoria for 750 guineas. The Messrs.



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LAUNCESTON

MR. C. G. HALL.

Hall also raise blood and draught stock, the finest mare in the colony, Blossom, by Noble, taking champion honours two years in succession. The best of working stock only are kept on the farm, where up-to-date implements are also utilised. Mr. Hall takes a great interest in the welfare of the district, and is a member of the Exton Road Trust, the Deloraine Municipal Council, and a trustee of the Wesleyan Church. He was married in 1883 to Miss Mary McBain, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Alexander McBain, of the "College" farm, Bishopsbourne, who imported the stallions mentioned above, and was the successful winner of the racehorses named.

Mr. T. K. ARCHER, one of the old identities of Launceston and Deloraine, is the second son of the late Mr. John Archer, who, accompanied by his family, arrived in Tasmania in 1831, and became



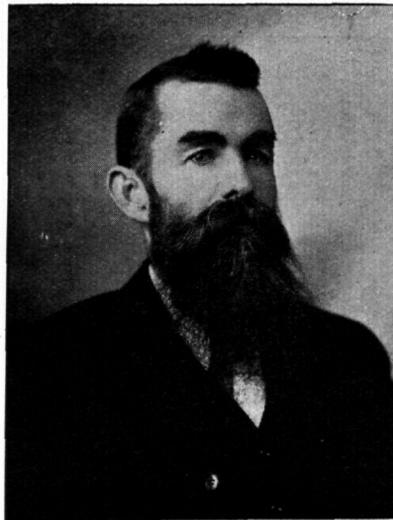
WHITELAW LAUNCESTON
Mr. T. K. ARCHER.

a prominent figure in connection with several enterprising and progressive movements in connection with the districts in which he resided. His name is more especially identified with the system of farming by tenantry which he introduced into the Deloraine and Westbury districts. Mr. T. K. Archer has himself been prominently identified with agricultural and church matters in those districts, and was one of the prime movers in securing the erection of that fine church (St. Mark's Church of England) at Deloraine, and has also acted as ministers' churchwarden to that body for over twenty years.

Mr. ROBERT WM. MCGOWAN, Deloraine Hotel, Deloraine; established about fifty years; in the possession of the present landlord for the past four years; and also proprietor of Harvey's Hotel, Queenstown. Mr. McGowan is a native of Richmond, Tasmania. He was born in the year 1853, and educated partly at the State School, conducted by the late Mr. J. J. Lowe, of that town, and then at Mr. C. Edwards' private school. When his studies were completed he entered the employment of his father, who carried on an extensive business in Richmond, as a wool, leather, and general merchant, and gained a thorough knowledge of the various branches. He then went to Sydney, and followed his calling there for some

years; failing health ultimately compelling him to return to his native land. Shortly after he received an appointment at Bothwell as an inspector under the Rabbit Destruction Act, and subsequently was appointed Government inspector for Deloraine and Westbury for sheep, Californian thistles, and rabbits, retaining the latter position for four years. When the drastic retrenchment of the Dobson-Henry Government was enforced, and the administration of the Pest Acts was handed over to the police, Mr. McGowan took over the license of the Deloraine Hotel, and has conducted the establishment ever since. The hotel, popularly known as "McGowan's," is picturesquely situated on the banks of the river Meander, within three minutes' walk of the railway station, and is fitted and furnished in a style that commands the entire approval of its numerous patrons. The accommodation and arrangements generally have been greatly improved since Mr. McGowan took charge, and it is not too much to say that in every respect it may be regarded as a first-class hostelry. The important matter of the cuisine receives special attention, and ranks with that of the best hotels in the cities. The Commercial Travellers' Association patronises the hotel, as does Cook's Tourists' Agency, the Tasmanian League of Wheelmen, and other bodies. In addition to running the hotel, Mr.

its water supply by pipe connections from the river, and that this enables patrons to enjoy the luxury of a shower bath after their drives and outings in the country. The Deloraine district is noted for its attractions, scenic and other; and trout fishing in the Meander is not the least of them. As to "mine" host himself, visitors to Deloraine should not fail to make his acquaintance, as he is not only a thoroughly obliging and genial landlord, but a perfect walking directory in regard to all things worth seeing and knowing, not only about Deloraine itself, but of the district far beyond. Mr. McGowan has always taken an interest in public matters, and has been honorary secretary for the Deloraine Improvement Association since 1894. He was on the committee of the Public Library for a number of years, and was president of that institution. Sport of all kinds receives his countenance and active support, but he has a special weakness for fishing, and all disciples of Isaak Walton who drop in at the "Deloraine" will find in him one worthy of the best traditions of "the gentle art and craft." He also acted as secretary for various sporting clubs. He was married at Bothwell in 1876 to a daughter of Mr. E. Bowden, J.P., of Castville, a very old and respected resident, and they have a family of three sons and two daughters, one daughter being married to Mr. P. Farrell, of Burnie.



WHITELAW LAUNCESTON
Mr. R. W. MCGOWAN.

McGowan is the contractor for refreshments on the railway station, and is an undoubted success in both positions. It may be added that the "Deloraine" is the only house in town which obtains

Dr. DOUGLAS ALBERT ROBINSON, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Glasgow, of Deloraine, was born in Melbourne in 1869, and educated at the Hawthorn Grammar School, afterwards spending two years at the Melbourne University, where, after a brilliant career, he qualified in January, 1896. He was for two years surgical dresser in the Melbourne Hospital; two years in the Edinburgh Infirmary, and spent some time in the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases and the Children's Hospital. Dr. Douglas is a good all-round sportsman, cricket being one of his principal games, also fishing and lawn tennis.

Mr. GEORGE BENNETT, Farmer, Red Hills, Deloraine, is the second son of the late Mr. James Bennett, a well-known resident of the Deloraine district, and at one time proprietor of the Red Hills Hotel, which is now used as a private residence by Mr. George Bennett. After receiving a sound education at Horton College, Mr. Bennett went in for farming pursuits, and, with the exception of sixteen years

spent at Sassafras, he has always resided at Red Hills, where his property consists of 2000 acres of agricultural and pastoral lands, 1200 acres of which is of the highest quality. Mr. Bennett takes a great interest in the welfare of the district, and devotes much of his time to racing matters. He is a member of the Committee of the Deloraine Turf Club, Chudleigh, Avenue, and Meander Clubs, and is honorary starter to them. He was married in 1871 to Miss Catherine Bramwich, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Bramwich, of Native Plains, a very old and respected resident.

Mr. JAMES TUTHILL, Farmer, Middle Plains, Deloraine, was born at Cheapside, London, in 1816, and is the youngest son of the late Mr. John Tuthill, proprietor of the White Horse Inn, Friday Street, Cheapside. On leaving school he was apprenticed to the saddlery business, and at the age of twenty-one years resolved to seek his fortune in Tasmania, where he arrived in 1837, and joined the police force. After serving four years he was appointed to a position in the Roads Department, under Mr. Cheyne, where he remained for another four years, and finally adopted agricultural pursuits, arriving in the Deloraine district in 1845. Mr. Tuthill has been identified with farming ever since, and, although having reached the advanced age of eighty-four years, he is still possessed of the keenest mental faculties and the bodily energy of youth. He owns about 150 acres of land at Middle Plains, and rents 600 acres, on which his family resides. He takes an interest in matters connected with the Church of England, and has been incumbent's churchwarden at the Red Hills Church for the past ten years. He was married in 1855 to Miss Elizabeth Eastley, a daughter of the late Mr. Eastley, one of the pioneers of the Deloraine district, and has a family of five sons and four daughters, and sixteen grandchildren.

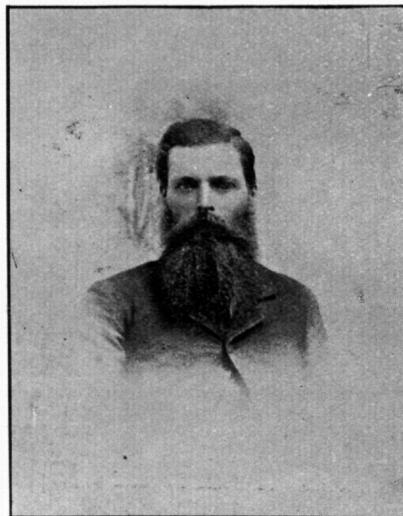
Mr. JAMES HOPE, Cornelius Flour Mills, Sheffield, was born in Scotland, near Glasgow, in 1844, and is a son of the late Mr. David Hope, who came to the colony in 1854, and settled on the "Burnside" farm at Sheffield. After assisting his parents for some time in farm work, Mr. James Hope, at the age of fifteen years, became employed in a flour mill at Deloraine, where he remained fourteen years. He then managed a similar industry for Mr. Samuel Shorey at Deloraine for sixteen years, when he fitted up a stone mill

near Sheffield, and carried it on for ten years. Finding the old plant too small for his rapidly-increasing trade, he some time ago fitted up a complete new building adjoining the township with the

and well-appointed boiler and engine rooms. The machinery for the entire plant was furnished by the well-known firm of mill builders, the Otto C. Schumacher Mill Furnishing Works, of Port



latest machinery, and on the most modern and best system which the progressive science of roller milling had been able to produce. In Mr. Hope's opinion this was indisputably the "Cornelius internal roller system." The new mill consists of a three-story building, 60 feet x 25 feet, with high, lofty floors, with skillion attached, 60 feet x 25 feet,



A. M. MARSHALL,

MR. J. HOPE.

LATROBE

in which is placed the crushing and grinding machinery for feed purposes; also a grain store at the rear of the mill, 60 feet x 30 feet, and with roomy

Melbourne and Adelaide, who have fitted the mills with machinery of the latest improved pattern. The first floor of the mill contains the main line of shafting, and the second, or roller floor, the Cornelius internal roller milling machine, two pairs of Schumacher smooth roller mills, and one of the Stevens-Noye corrugated roller mills; also a wheat scourer, a separator, and two "Eclipse" dust collectors; and the third is the dressing and purifying floor. The boiler is of the high-pressure multi-tubular type, and the engine is a Rice automatic cut-off, made by the John T. Noye Manufacturing Company, of Buffalo, New York. It is a pretty piece of machinery, and one of the "lions" of Sheffield. The daily capacity of the mills is 70 to 80 bags. Mr. Hope manages the mill with the assistance of his two sons, Messrs. William James and George Arthur Hope. He takes an active interest in Presbyterianism, and has filled many official positions in that body, being at the present time treasurer of the local church. He was married in 1870 to Miss Susannah Harding, a native of the Huon district, and has a family of eight children.

Mr. WM. JOHN LUTTRELL, Farmer, "Mossbanks," Sheffield, was born in the Brighton (Tasmania) district in 1851, and educated principally under Mr. J. Rule, then of the Battery Point State School, and later on Director of Education. As his desire was to become

a teacher, Mr. Luttrell went through the necessary training for a period of two years; but at the end of that time he altered his mind, and entered upon farming pursuits in the Brighton district, where he remained for some years. In 1884 he went to Sheffield, and leased "Mossbanks," where he has been farming ever since. The farm has an area of 268 acres of good agricultural land, which is devoted principally to the cultivation of grain and the raising of stock.

Mr. JOHN McFARLANE, Justice of the Peace, "Ramovny," Sheffield, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1834, and after leaving school was apprenticed to Messrs. Denny Bros., shipbuilders, Dumbarton, where he learnt to be a mechanical engineer, draughtsman, etc. He remained with that firm for some



MR. J. McFARLANE.

two and a half years, and then entered the employ of Messrs. Caird and Co., shipbuilders, Greenock, where he served eight months before joining Messrs. John Bourne and Co. In 1855 Mr. McFarlane decided to try his fortunes in the colonies, and in that year he arrived in Tasmania under engagement to Mr. Burnie, who intended to lay down a patent slip in the river Tamar, but through some reason or other abandoned the project. He was then engaged in his trade at Launceston for four years, and subsequently as an engineer in a sawmill at the Mersey. In 1861 Mr. McFarlane took up 100 acres of land at Sheffield, and, with the assistance of his sons, has erected a handsome homestead. He carried on farming operations extensively, producing cereals of all kinds and a large quantity of root crops. Of

late years he has gone in for sheep-breeding with success. He takes an interest in all public matters, and was for some years a member of the Kentish Road Trust, of which he was its second chairman. He has been a member of the Board of Advice since its inception, and was chairman and secretary for several years. He has done considerable newspaper correspondence, and has been justice of the peace and a coroner for some years. He married in 1859 Alison, daughter of Jas. Husband, Esq., who came from the old country with him. He has a family of four sons and three daughters.

Mr. CHARLES EDWARD McGUIRE, General Smith, Sheffield (established 1887), was born at Westbury in 1867, and educated at that place, Deloraine, and Latrobe. On leaving school he was apprenticed to Mr. L. G. Shadbolt, of Sassafras, with whom he remained five and a half years learning the smithy trade. He then worked as an improver for some time, and as a journeyman in the north-western district for seven years. Mr. McGuire purchased the present business from Mr. Benjamin Bye, in 1894, and, by civility and attention, combined with excellent workmanship, has established an ever-increasing trade. He goes in for all descriptions of wheelwrights' work, builds waggons and drays, and makes a specialty of manufacturing agricultural implements and repairing them. He carries on shoeing and blacksmithing on a very large scale, and on an average employs six hands, whilst in the busy season this number is considerably augmented. He has introduced several innovations into the manufacture of agricultural implements, which have been appreciated by those using them; a specialty in the way of ploughing being very much in demand. Mr. McGuire has been twice through the chairs of the M.U.I.O.F., of which body he is still a member; supporter of sport of all kinds, and a successful golf player. He manufactured the links for the Sheffield Golf Club, of which he is a prominent member. Mr. McGuire was married on 23rd October, 1889, to Miss Catherine Kennedy, a daughter of Mr. W. Kennedy, of Fordside, and has a family of three sons and three daughters.

Mr. JOHN BONILLY MASON, "Burnside," Sheffield, is a native of Tasmania, having been born at Deloraine, in 1865. He was educated at Dimalona, leaving school at the age of fourteen, when he entered into agricultural pursuits on the estate of his grandfather,

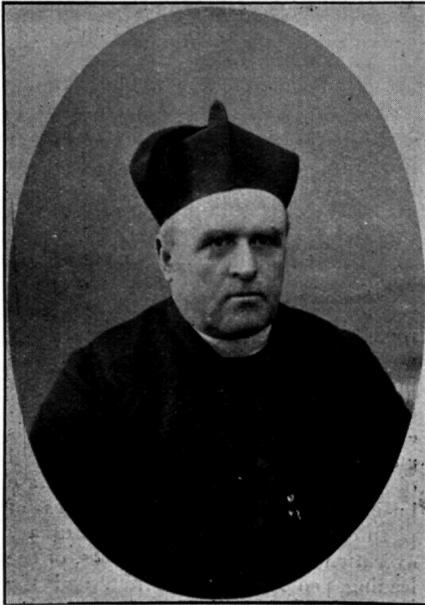
the late William Bonilly, with whom he remained till he was twenty years of age. He then left that district, and came to reside on his present estate, which had been left him by his grandfather, and where he has remained for fourteen years. His estate comprises 124 acres, which is under cultivation in wheat, barley, oats, and other cereals. He also deals in sheep and cattle and dairy produce. He is a member of the Wesleyan Church; a member of the I.O.O.F., in which he has held office as treasurer for about six years; and a member of the Sheffield Road Trust for the same period. Mr. J. B. Mason is the eldest son of the late Robert Mason, who was born in the year 1839, and who died in the Deloraine district at the age of twenty-five, and who was the owner of the farm known as "Red Hills" in that district.

Mr. ALEXANDER WILSON MARSHALL, Photographer, Latrobe, was born on the West Tamar, near Launceston, in 1860, and is a son of Mr. T. W. Marshall, a resident of the northern capital. He served his time as a painter, and began the study of photography some fourteen years ago, following it until he started in Latrobe in 1891. He began in a small way, but the business increasing, he moved into his present commodious premises on 1st May, 1897. He built a large and excellently lighted studio and reception room, and now commands nearly all the work of the district. Mr. Marshall goes in for high-class photography, making wedding parties, school picnics, groups, etc., a specialty. Photo. enlarging is another branch he has given a great deal of attention to, and in order to facilitate business he has combined the business of picture-frame maker to his ordinary avocation. He has taken photos. of the leading people of the district, and the grouping of parties is an evidence of his artistic skill. Mr. Marshall is a large importer of tropical fruits, and does an extensive business in that line.

Mr. JAMES MITCHELL, General Storekeeper, Latrobe, was born there in 1859, and is the second son of the late Mr. William Mitchell, who settled in Latrobe in 1855. Mr. James Mitchell was educated locally, and on completing his studies went into his father's store, and remained with him till his death in 1876. He then managed the business for his mother till 1884, when in conjunction with his brother he purchased it. In 1889 he took sole control, and has carried on ever since. The frontage of the establishment is 40 feet by a depth

of 70 feet, and carries a general stock of groceries, ironmongery, crockery, glassware, drapery, millinery, and baking, there being no less than six hands employed. Mr. Mitchell first took an active interest in local politics when he became a member of the Latrobe Road Trust in 1895. He is a member of the M.U.I.O.O.F., and has been through all the chairs. He is also secretary and deacon of the Congregational Church. He was married in Launceston in 1895 to Miss Annie S. W. Anderson, a daughter of Mr. J. S. Anderson, of the Tasmanian Soap and Candle Company, Limited, and has a family of one son and two daughters.

Rev. JAMES JOSEPH NOONE, of St. Patrick's, Latrobe, Tasmania. In connection with St. Patrick's Church is the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, which was established four years ago;



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LATROBE

REV. J. J. NOONE.

a high school, conducted by the sisters, with fifteen pupils; and a primary school, with about ninety-seven pupils. There are five sisters resident at the convent. St. Patrick's Church was built by Father Noone some thirty years ago, as was also the handsome brick presbytery ten years later. The church was the first of the Catholic denomination on the North-West Coast. Besides St. Patrick's, which is now too small for the congregation, Father Noone has charge of five other churches. The Star of the Sea, Devonport, in connection with which there is also a convent and school under the direction of the Sisters

of St. Joseph, was established some eight years ago. The school has a daily average of seventy-one scholars, and, with the convent and church, is growing rapidly. Owing to Father Noone's energy, the land, which was a regular forest, has reached its present state. St. Joseph's at the Forth, together with the school and convent, under the Sisters of St. Joseph, were also built by Father Noone some thirty-three years ago. He also established and built the Church and Convent of the Sacred Heart, Ulverstone, thirty years ago, and a school eight years ago, which has now a daily attendance of sixty-one pupils; St. James' Church, Railton, some ten years ago; and St. Aloysius' Church and School, which has a daily attendance of twenty-two pupils.

Mr. JAMES THOMPSON, of "Northfield," Sassafras, four miles from Latrobe, has been a resident on his farm for over forty years. Born in Roxburghshire, Scotland, in 1823, he is the eldest son of the late Mr. William Thompson, contractor, and was educated in his native county, where he was also trained to agricultural pursuits. In 1855 he arrived in Tasmania with his wife and two children, having come out by the ship "Mornington" under engagement as a scientific agriculturist to the late Mr. James Mercer, of "Wansted," Campbell Town. For this position Mr. Thompson was chosen out of a large number of applicants, and he filled it for a period of four and a half years, when he resigned. About 1860 he purchased his present property, cleared it all himself, and has lived on it ever since. It has an area of about 435 acres. Mr. Thompson also owns another farm, "The Nook," of 135 acres of fairly good agricultural land, which is also all cleared. He is a widower, with a family of four sons and two daughters.

Mr. TURTON THOMAS, J.P., of "The Hermitage," Moriarty, was born in the district of Northdown in 1846, and is the eldest son of the late Mr. Samuel Henry Thomas, the pioneer settler of the Coast. The latter was born in Brussels, Belgium, of English parents, with whom he came to Tasmania when he was eight years of age. The Hon. Jocelyn Thomas, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was appointed Colonial Treasurer, and held that position for a number of years. On retiring from political affairs, he took up agricultural pursuits at Northdown (having previously passed a few years at Milford, near Avoca), the way having been prepared by his son, Mr.

S. H. Thomas. He was a magistrate for a great number of years, and lived to a ripe old age. Mr. S. H. Thomas, following in the footsteps of his father, did a great deal towards developing the district, and was most energetic in the performance of good works in almost every direction. He was also a magistrate for a length of time. His eldest son, Mr. Turton Thomas, was educated at Franklin Village, under Mr. Hawkes, and when his school days were over, he was thoroughly trained in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, which he followed at Northdown until 1876, when he removed to "The Hermitage." Since then he has also purchased 250 acres of the famous "Thirlstane" estate, and devotes his energies to grazing pursuits and agriculture. Active and energetic as a public man, he has done his utmost to promote the welfare of the district, and has achieved a large measure of success. For the past twenty-five years he has been a member of the Harford and Templeton Road Trust. He takes a very great interest in St. George's Church of England, Moriarty, has been a warden of it ever since he has been in the district, and is at present treasurer of the church, the financial condition of which is extremely satisfactory. He is a magistrate. Mr. Thomas was married in 1870, to Katherine, third daughter of Mr. Roddam Douglas, of Evandale and Launceston, and has a family of two sons and three daughters. It may be added that Mr. Thomas is a first-class judge of stock, and his services in that capacity are in great request.

Mr. HENRY ROCKLIFF, Farmer and Sheepbreeder, "Vermon Vale," West Kentish, is a native of Tasmania, having been born in Sassafras in 1862, and educated at the local State School. On completing his studies he was employed farming with his father for fourteen years, and then purchased the present farm, which comprises 318 acres of splendid grass and agricultural lands. Mr. Rockliff grazes a large number of crossbred sheep, and keeps an excellent strain of dairy cattle. He is senior steward of the Wesleyan Church, Sheffield, and was married in 1894 to a daughter of Mrs. Lord, of Kentish, by whom he has had issue one son and a daughter.

Mr. SAMUEL LAMPREY, Farmer, "Westwood," West Kentish, was born at Northdown in 1843, and educated there. Leaving school at the age of fourteen years, he joined his father in farming pursuits at Green's Creek, and remained there for sixteen

years, when he went to reside at "Westwood," an estate comprising 110 acres under grass and potatoes. Mr. Lamprey was married in 1874 to a daughter of the late Mr. Charles Carey, a very old identity of the Nook, and has a family of three daughters, all residents of the district.

Mr. JAS. CHARLES COOPER, Farmer, Barrington, was born at Cluney in 1861, and educated at Barrington. On leaving school he went straight to farming, and has received a thorough practical training. He now possesses 100 acres of rich agricultural land at Barrington, and 300 acres under grass at Beulah. His first-named property consists principally of undulating land, with the river flat running along the eastern boundary of the estate towards the Don River. He has 80 acres under the plough, eleven of which last year yielded him ten tons of red skin potatoes to the acre. A large quantity of wheat, oats, and other cereals are also grown. About seven good milking cows are depastured on the property. Mr. Cooper is a member of the Branch Board of Agriculture, a director of the Kentish Threshing Company working in the district, and is also associated with the M.U.I.O.O.F. He takes a great interest in sporting matters, and is an enthusiastic cricketer. He was married in 1885 to Miss H. L. Pullen, a daughter of Mr. Thomas Pullen, who is in charge of the Public School at Barrington, and has a family of four sons and five daughters.

Mr. JOHN BENNETT, of "Drayton," Sassafras, seven miles from Latrobe, was born at Deloraine in 1853, and is the third son of the late Mr. James Bennett, one of the old identities of that district. He was educated at Horton College, and afterwards for fifteen years was in business as a general produce agent at Deloraine, in which he was very successful. In 1887 he retired, and for three years was a resident of Queensland. He returned to Red Hills in 1893, and took up his residence at "Drayton," Sassafras, which had become his under his father's will. "Drayton" comprises, with another lot of land about a mile away, 2000 acres, 100 acres of which are cultivated. About 200 sheep and 100 cattle are kept on the estate. Mr. Bennett is well and favourably known as a racehorse owner, and has been associated with racing since his boyhood, when he owned and rode a pony named Florence Nightingale, and won fourteen out of fifteen prizes. At the present

time he is the owner of such well-known performers as Jena, The Barber, etc., and is on the committee of the Latrobe Turf Club. In former days he took a great interest in coursing, and when a resident of Deloraine had twenty-three dogs in training. He at one time owned and bred such dogs as Florimel, winner of the Ereildoune Cup and Waterloo Plate, and other well-known runners, including the Baron and Baroness. Mr. Bennett is also well known at all the saleyards as a keen and shrewd buyer. About 1870 Mr. Bennett and his father obtained 500 bream trout, which were hatched at the residence of Mr. Chas. McArthur at Launceston. One hundred were put in the Daisy Rivulet, about a mile from where it empties into the Meander, and 100 were carried on horseback to Green's



WHITELAW

LAUNCESTON

MR. J. BENNETT.

Creek, where they were established. About four years afterwards Mr. Bennett's brother caught two in this creek which weighed 10 lbs., and Mr. Bennett himself, five years later, grassed three. He is a keen sportsman both on the river and with the gun, and is well known as a splendid shot, having won prizes both in Tasmania and the other colonies. He is a member of the Latrobe and Deloraine Hunt Clubs, and for a great number of years was well known as a daring follower of the hounds. Mr. Bennett married Maude, third daughter of Mr. James Ritchie, of Mayfield.

Mr. MICHAEL ROCHE, of "Roche Vale," Sassafras, five miles from Latrobe, is the oldest identity in Tasmania. Born in Wexford, Ireland, in 1820, he is the youngest son of the

late Mr. John Roche, farmer of that county, who came of a long line of farmers. He was brought up to farming pursuits himself. In 1843 he decided to try his fortunes in the Australian colonies, and landing in Hobart in that year, remained in this colony till 1852, when he went to Victoria and tried his luck on the goldfields. He remained there for five years, during which he was very successful, and then returned to Tasmania, settling in the White Hills district, near Evandale. In 1861 he removed to Sassafras, and in conjunction with his brother Patrick, cleared the farm on which he has resided ever since, and which he named "Roche Vale." It is a very fine property of 460 acres, 300 of which are cleared and fine agricultural land, and is worked by Mr. Roche himself and three of his nephews. Mr. Roche is a thorough sportsman, and in his younger days took an active and most successful part in horse-breeding and racing. He is also a thoroughly competent judge of a draught horse.

Mr. GEORGE ROCKLIFF, of "Springfield," Sassafras, six miles from Latrobe, is a native of Yorkshire, born in 1831, and is the fifth son of the late Mr. Henry Rockliff, who lived on the same farm in that county that his forefathers had occupied for generations. In 1852 he decided to try his fortune in Tasmania, being persuaded to that step by his eldest brother, the late Mr. Henry Rockliff, who was a well known identity throughout the north of the island, where he settled in 1841. Soon after his arrival here the subject of this notice went to the Victorian goldfields, but after twelve months of this life he returned to Tasmania. Some time later he visited New Zealand, but only remained there a short time. In 1857 he settled on his present farm, so that he has been a resident there for forty-three years, and is the oldest identity in the district. By dint of hard work and perseverance he has made "Springfield" what it is at present, a splendid property of 320 acres, all cleared, and first-class agricultural country, growing fine crops of grain, hay, and root crops. There are 500 acres of useful land adjoining the farm, on which Mr. Rockliff fattens sheep and cattle. All the implements on "Springfield" are up to date, and there is everything likely to be required on a farm, including threshing machine, and a steam chaffcutter and bagger. Mr. Rockliff is an ex-member of the Mersey Road Trust, a position he held for a great number of years. He is an authority on agricul-

tural matters, and represented the district at the agricultural conference held in Hobart some years ago. Naturally, therefore, he is interested in agricultural shows, and has acted as judge of stock at Latrobe on several occasions. He is a staunch member of the Baptist Church, and has greatly interested himself in getting the new church built at Sassafras. He was married in 1860 to Miss Anne Levick (who came out from the old country for the ceremony), and has a family of four sons. The two eldest are married, one farming near Ulverstone, and the other in the Sheffield district, and the two younger ones assist in the management of "Springfield."

Mr. JOHN ROCKLIFF, J.P., of "Westfield," Sassafras, six miles from Latrobe, was born in Yorkshire in 1835, and is the youngest son of the late Mr. Henry Rockliff, and brother of one of the best known and respected of the early pioneers of the northern part of the island. In 1858 he settled in the Latrobe district, was associated for a few months with his brother (the late Mr. Henry Rockliff), and then started farming on his own account. He eventually settled on "Westfield," and has resided there since. Originally the farm had an area of about 430 acres, but lately Mr. Rockliff settled two of his sons on portions of it. There is no doubt it is a splendid agricultural property, and has been brought to its present state by the exercise of those qualities of energy and perseverance on the part of its owner which have characterised the Briton everywhere when he set himself the task of subduing the wilderness. The land is of very superior quality, and grows splendid crops of cereals and oats. As showing what a progressive and extensive farmer Mr. Rockliff is, it may be stated that he produced in one year about 8000 bushels of grain, and that he keeps a most complete set of farming implements, including a threshing and chaffcutting plant. He is a justice of the peace, and has been connected with public matters in the district for a long time. He was for many years a member of the East Mersey Road Trust, and for several years acted as chairman; and he has been a member of the Sassafras School Board ever since its inception. He takes a great interest in the Wesleyan Church, of which he is a member, and has held the position of circuit steward. Any public movement likely to benefit the district has always had his cordial co-operation and assistance. He was married in England in 1858 to Miss

Alice Scholey, daughter of Mr. Charles Scholey, of Yorkshire, and has a family of five sons living and four daughters. Two of the sons are on farms in the district, one is at Sheffield, one farming at Devonport, and one is assisting in the management of "Westfield."

Mr. GEORGE BROWN, Furniture Warehouse, Crockery and Ironmongery Merchant, Steele and Stewart Streets, Devonport, is a native of the West Tamar, Northern Tasmania, and a son of the late Mr. George Brown, who was



MR. G. BROWN'S STORE.

also born in the colony. He was brought up in Launceston, and apprenticed to Mr. J. Anderson, cabinet maker. On the death of his employer, Mr. Brown took the business over, and carried it on for three years. On account of ill-health he sold, and went to Devonport, where he was engaged as a journeyman for eighteen months with Mr. M. Wood in the furniture department. He then took over Mr. Wood's interests, and in order to meet an increasing trade considerably enlarged the premises. Mr. Brown manufactures furniture and does upholstering of all descriptions, whilst he imports pianos, Humber, Star, Monarch, and other known makes of bicycles largely. He makes a specialty of the Brinsmead pianos, and is the agent for the district. In February, 1899, owing to the growth of the trade Mr. Brown was compelled to open a branch business at Stewart Street, where he is a successful vendor of crockery, glassware, china, ironmongery, etc. He employs some four hands continuously in the workshops, and does a large trade in cycle repairing. Mr. Brown takes a great interest in the

Congregational Church, and is always ready to assist any movement for the welfare of the district.

THE VICTORIA HOTEL; East Devonport, Mrs. M. E. Clayton proprietress. This hotel is directly opposite the ferry landing-place and adjoining the wharf, and is a fine two-story wooden building with twenty-two rooms, and erected in 1893. It is one of the best hotels in the district, and has sittingrooms, parlours, bathrooms, etc., in fact everything that is necessary in an up-to-date establishment. In the summer months the hotel is well patronised. Mrs. CLAYTON has been twenty-five years in the trade, and before settling at East Devonport was at Carrick and Mowbray.

Mr. ADOLPH KARL DRAEGER, Bookseller, Stationer, and News Agent, and Manufacturing Jeweller, Stewart Street, West Devonport; This business was established in 1886 by Mr. Draeger, who is agent for all newspapers, English and Australian, and carries a large stock of fancy goods and stationery. Mr. Draeger was born in Melbourne, and edu-



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HOBART

MR. A. K. DRAEGER.

cated there, afterwards serving his apprenticeship as a manufacturing jeweller with his father, with whom he remained for fourteen years, and who used to do work for Crisp and other old-established jewellers in Melbourne. He then started in business for himself in Swanston Street, Melbourne, and in 1886 decided to go to Tasmania, and commenced business in Devonport, which he has carried on ever since. Mr. Draeger was married

in Melbourne to a daughter of the late Captain Archer, an old trader, well known in Melbourne, and has a family of one son and one daughter. Mr. Draeger, although taking a keen interest in the welfare of the town, does not take any active part in public matters.

Captain JOHN MURRAY, sen., Harbour Master, Devonport, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1833, and educated there. He afterwards served his time to Mr. Patrick Henderson in the East India trade, and on the completion of his indentures in Bombay came to London with the same ship. From there he went to Glasgow in 1852 to study for the second officer's examination, but changed his mind in one week after arrival, and shipped before the mast for Melbourne, where he arrived in July, 1853. He then shipped as mate of a schooner called the "John Massey," bound for Circular Head, which position he occupied for three years along with Captain Wm. Brodie. At the end of that period he had saved enough to purchase a schooner called the "Freebridge," in which he traded all over the Australian colonies. He was the owner of various vessels afterwards until the year 1881, when he retired from the sea. Tiring of an inactive life, he accepted the appointment of harbour master of Trial Harbour and Government agent of the West Coast. In 1884 he was appointed harbour master for the river Mersey, which position he has held ever since. Captain Murray has always enjoyed good health, which he attributes to having been a total abstainer all his life. He is a member of the Oddfellows, Rechabites, and the Masonic fraternity.

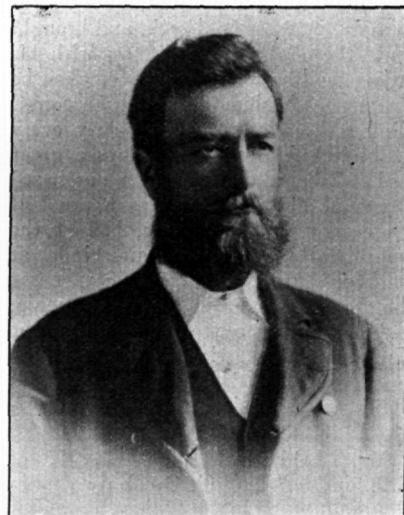
Captain JOHN MURRAY, jun., Deputy Harbour Master and Pilot to the Marine Board of the Mersey, was born in Glasgow in 1857, and served his apprenticeship to the sea in the Anglo-Australian trade. Eventually Captain Murray traded out of the port of the Mersey, which was then known as Formby, and after some experience in the intercolonial trade, he obtained his master's certificate. He was appointed pilot to the Board, and brought to bear his important knowledge for the benefit of those who "go down to the sea in ships." After eight years' faithful pilotage service, Captain Murray was appointed deputy harbour master. He is a prominent member of the local Oddfellows Lodge, and is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. In 1882 he married Miss Bramich, of Latrobe, and has a family of seven children.

Dr. JOHN WOOLARD PAYNE, M.R.C.S., England, and L.S.A., London, "Alta Vista," Devonport West, (connected by telephone with Mr. Lawrence, chemist, Latrobe Hospital, and Dr. Stewart, Latrobe), was born in Millingbro, Northamptonshire, in 1853, and educated at Bath, New Kingswood, and London Hospital. He took his L.S.A. in 1879, and M.R.C.S. in 1882, and followed his profession at the London Hospital, Whitechapel Road, for five years. He was surgeon to the National Steamship Company for four years, and in 1886 came to Tasmania and started practice at Latrobe and surrounding districts. He when practising at Latrobe was and still is surgeon to the local hospital and Government medical officer, besides being medical officer to six or seven friendly societies. In 1899 he removed his residence to West Devonport, but still visits Latrobe daily. He is past master of the Lodge Concord, Latrobe, and has gone through all the chairs of the Royal Arch Chapter. He is also a Druid, and is medical officer to the Devonport Town Board. Dr. Payne entered into partnership with Dr. W. R. Stewart, of Latrobe, in 1899, and they carry on the work between them. He was married in Launceston, in 1888, to Miss Giles, a daughter of Captain Giles, of Hobart, and has a family of six children.

Mr. FRANK SOLOMON, Head-master of the Devonport East State School, was born at Longford in 1870, and received his education at the State School, Longford, the Church Grammar School, Launceston, and at Horton College. He obtained the State School exhibition, which entitled him to four years' free education, which he took at the above schools. At the end of two years he joined the Education Department as a pupil teacher at the State School where he had been educated, and spent two years there as dux pupil teacher of the year. He received his studentship in Hobart, and then took charge of half-time schools at Conara and Epping for twelve months. He was then for three years at Woodside, on the East Coast. Thence he went to Hamilton-on-Clyde for three years, and in 1899 was transferred to his present position. Mr. Solomon was married in 1894, at Woodside, to Miss Wright, of Longford.

Mr. HARRY WOOD, Proprietor of Wood's Slip and Sawmill, Devonport, was born at Devonport in 1860, and is the eldest son of Mr. Michael Wood, one of Devonport's earliest settlers. He

was educated at Devonport, and afterwards served his apprenticeship to the building and shipwright trade with Mr. John Griffiths. In 1882 Mr. Wood started in business as above. He has the only slip on the river, and takes vessels up to 500 tons. He also undertakes all repairs in the ship-building line, which he attends to personally. Ship-building timber is a specialty of his business, and building materials, hardwood, blackwood, huon pine, cedar top pine, etc., are kept in large quantities. In conjunction with the slip he has a sawmill, the machinery of which is worked by a Tangye engine, which also works the machinery of the slip. Mr. Wood devotes himself entirely to his business, which absorbs all his attention. He married, in 1883, Susannah, daughter of Captain William Holyman, and has a family of six children.

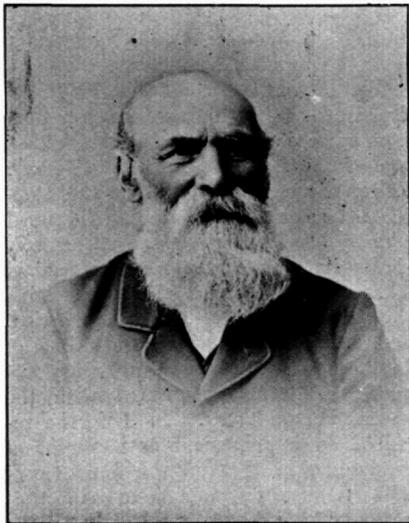


MR. H. WOOD.

Mr. SAMUEL TURNER, of Hamilton-on-Forth, was born at Port Lempriere in 1844, and is the eldest son of the late Mr. Abraham Turner, one of the earliest settlers at the Don, where he opened up a lot of the finest country, and who died at the age of eighty-six at Launceston. Mr. Samuel Turner followed a seafaring life until the age of twenty-one, when he married, and started contracting, which line of business he followed for twenty-five years, being also connected with the sawmilling industry. In 1891 he received an appointment as inspector of roads and bridges on the East Coast and Launceston, and acted in that capacity for two years. Nearly all the Government contracts on the North-West Coast were carried out by Mr.

Turner and his eldest son George, under the style of Turner and Son, who used to employ a great amount of labour in the early days. Mr. S. Turner has always taken a lively interest in anything affecting the welfare of the district, and has always been identified with any forward movement. He is a member of the Leven Road Trust, of which body he was a member in former years. Has played many parts, and has always been noted for his enterprise. He married, in 1859, Susan, eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Ling, an old resident on the North-West Coast, and has a family of two sons and two daughters. His eldest son carries on business at the Forth as a contractor and machine proprietor, carrying an extensive plant, and also engages in farming pursuits. A younger son, Frederick W., is also engaged in farming on the Kindred Road. Mr. GEO. TURNER, son of the above, was born in 1863 at the Forth, and brought up to the contracting business with his father until he was twenty-one, when he commenced business on his own account. He has been engaged on nearly every road on the Coast, and employs a great deal of labour. In 1883 he purchased a farm of 111 acres, and, as a proof of his energy and enterprise, had at the end of five years a reaper and binder at work on 80 acres. Mr. G. Turner was the champion axeman of all Tasmania, and holds numerous prizes won in the eighties. He married, in 1889, Rosamund, youngest daughter of Mr. J. B. Smith, an old resident of the Forth.

Mr. JOHN VERTIGAN, of "Sunnyside," Norfolk Creek, two miles



MR. J. VERTIGAN.

from the Forth, arrived in the colony in 1857 in the ship "Southern Eagle," and settled on the North-West Coast, and, after locating himself at the Don River for eighteen months, in the year 1859 settled on a selection which is now the "Sunnyside Farm." Mr. Vertigan was born at Norfolk in 1832, and after he left school followed agricultural pursuits. Since residing in this colony, he has been prominently connected with the Wesleyan Church, and was associated with the Sunday School work ever since its inception, as teacher and superintendent, and acted in the latter capacity for over fifteen years. He was married in Norfolk to Miss Elizabeth Yaxley, the youngest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Yaxley, and has seven sons and four daughters living.



LATE MR. S. CRAWFORD.

Mr. FREDERICK CRAWFORD, Farmer, Ulverstone, is the second son of the late Mr. Stephen Crawford, a very old identity of the district. He was born in Lincolnshire, England, and came with his parents to Tasmania in 1857, his father having accepted an engagement under the late Mr. Samuel Horton, of Ross. After remaining in his employ two and a half years, Mr. Stephen Crawford took up Government land at Ulverstone, and cleared it, eventually settling down to farming pursuits. He took a great interest in local affairs, and was a member of the Road Trust. He was also one of the founders of the Wesleyan Church at Castra, and built it. He died in 1896, leaving a widow and five sons. Mr.

Frederick Crawford, as before mentioned, is the second eldest, and was married in 1879 to Miss Elizabeth Frampton, eldest daughter of the late Mr. F. L. Frampton, a very old and respected resident of the district. His family consists of one son and one daughter.



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DR. J. MCCALL.

Dr. JOHN MCCALL, Master Warden of the Ulverstone Marine Board for 1900, is the only son of the Hon. J. H. McCall (referred to on page 78 of the first volume), and was born in the year 1860 at Devonport, Tasmania. He was educated at the Don and at the Glasgow University, where he took his degree and graduated at twenty-one years of age; and commenced practice in Ulverstone a year or two later. He was elected to represent the West Devon constituency, and was for five years in the House of Assembly, and then retired. Dr. McCall, whose practice is a very extensive one, takes a great interest in local and state politics.

Mr. ARTHUR DANIEL PICKET, Farmer and Sawmiller, "Skelfield," Gawler Road, about three and a half miles from Ulverstone, was born at Chudleigh in 1847, and is the eldest son of the late Mr. Daniel Picket, who died at Chudleigh in the early part of 1900, after having been a highly respected resident of the district for close on sixty years. The subject of this notice was brought up to farming, and on 26th April, 1888, he decided to start operations for himself on the North-West Coast. He selected his

present property of 318 acres, which was then in its primeval state, and in order to clear it, trees measuring 22 yards round the butt had to be removed. Nothing daunted the perseverance, however, of the hardy pioneer, and to-day "Skelfield" stands out as a monument of enterprise and energy, the whole selection having been rendered fit for the plough with the exception of about thirty acres. Mr. Picket has recently started in the sawmilling industry, and has erected a complete steam plant on the property, which is worked by the male members of the family, three of whom are married and comfortably settled in splendid homesteads on the estate. The second son (Mr. Alfred Picket) is a well-known figure on the cricket ground, and has earned a widespread reputation as an "express" bowler; in fact all the sons are adepts with the "willow." Mr. Picket himself takes a great interest in the district, and was for four years a member of the Leven Road Trust. He also takes a prominent part in anything having for its object the advancement of agriculture.

Mr. ERNEST ROCKLIFF, Farmer, Main Road and South Road, four miles from Ulverstone and three miles from Penguin, was born in 1861, and is the eldest son of Mr. George Rockliff, of Sassafras. He was brought up to farming pursuits, and in 1893 started on his own account at his present farm, which comprises 375 acres of first-class agricultural land, 100 acres of which had previously lain down in grass. At present an additional 100 acres are scrubbed, and another 100 cleared and fit for the plough. The property is very well watered, and the homestead a commodious one of eight rooms. Mr. Rockliff takes a keen interest in the welfare of the district, and has been a member of the Penguin Road Trust. He married, in 1893, Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. George Ingram, of Sassafras.

Mr. JOSEPH SMITH, Farmer, "Myrtle Bank," Castra Road, Abbots-sham, is a native of Tasmania, having been born at St. Leonards, near Launceston, and is the fourth son of Mr. John Smith, who arrived in the colony when Governor Collins was administrator of affairs between 1810 and 1812. He is now in his 110th year, and resides with his son. He has spent most of his lifetime in the Latrobe district, having a hotel at Fossil Bank for over thirty years. After giving up this line of business he conducted the post office at

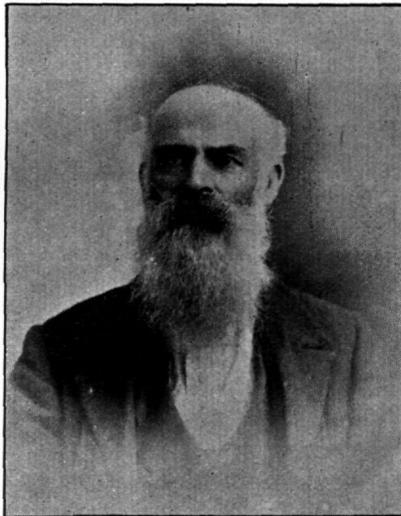
Sassafras for twenty years. Mr. Smith built the first waggon constructed in Tasmania, and erected the original wool-press, having in his younger days carried on the avocation of wheelwright

and went to reside in the Ulverstone district in 1865. He has had a deal to do with horses, and his reputation as a breeder and veterinary surgeon stands high. Some years ago he owned some



and blacksmith at St. Leonards for forty years. He can detail with marvelous minuteness many stirring scenes which were enacted in Tasmania in the days before the recollection of any other living inhabitant, and though having attained such a record age, Mr. Smith's mental faculties are as vivid and unimpaired as they were in his youth. As an illustration of his wonderful stamina it may be mentioned that after passing the century he got the timber out of the

very good racers, among which may be mentioned Beaconsfield and Deboran, both flat and hurdle racers. He also bred Barber by Beaconsfield, and he turned out a successful flat racer. Mr. Smith is a good judge of horseflesh. He raced for the honour of winning, and has always thoroughly denounced questionable turf tactics. He was married in 1860 to Miss Elizabeth Rose Oliver, and has had a family of thirteen children, of whom eleven are living,



G. P. TAYLOR MR. J. SMITH. ULVERSTONE



G. P. TAYLOR MRS. J. SMITH. ULVERSTONE

bush and built a four-wheeled waggon alone. His son, Mr. Joseph Smith, was brought up to farming pursuits,

namely, six sons and five daughters. He and his family are very popular throughout the district.

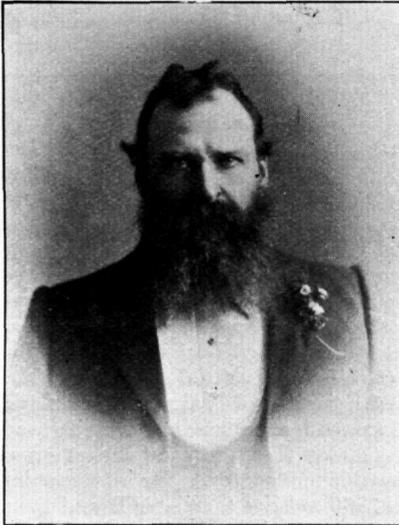
Mr. JOSHUA STONES, Butcher and Baker, Ulverstone, was born in Ludforth, Lincolnshire, in 1845, and landed with his parents in Melbourne in 1852, subsequently coming to Tasmania. His father was engaged by Mr. Dumaresq as overseer and manager of the Illawarra estate, about two miles from Longford, and when the latter sold off and went to England Mr. Stones was engaged by Mr. Wedge, of Leighlands, near Perth, Tasmania, for three years. He then went to the Don and the Forth, and engaged in farming pursuits for seven years. Mr. Stones, sen., moved to Ulverstone in 1865, his

area was primeval forest, but in a few years Mr. Stones managed to get it fairly well cleared and under cultivation. However, Messrs. Crawford Bros. were not as successful as they anticipated, and Mr. Stones was again compelled to resume the management of the business. He has carried it on ever since, with the assistance of an able baker in the person of Mr. Alex. McIntosh, who has been occupied in the bakery for the past fourteen years. Mr. Stones' family consists of four sons and nine daughters. He is assisted in his business by his son, Mr. Joshua William Stones, who was married in 1898 to Miss Esther Heazlewood, of Ulverstone. His eldest daughter, Miss Margaret Annie, was married in 1888 to Mr. Herbert Payne, draper, of Burnie. Mr. Stones was elected a member of the Town Board of Ulverstone in 1898, and is also a member of the Rechabite Lodge, having joined that body when it was first formed at the River Forth and Ulverstone.

Mr. EDWARD SEARLE WALKER, Ulverstone, is the second son of the late Mr. E. B. E. Walker, and was born at Longford in the year 1850. His early career was spent in following farming pursuits, and in 1871 he went to New Zealand, remaining there for nine years, during which time he entered into various kinds of business. Upon his return from New

a contractor, etc. Returning to Tasmania, he settled on the property at the Penguin which was given to him by his father. Mr. Walker takes a keen interest in almost every kind of sport, and his name is widely known in Tasmania as a turf club member. He was married in February, 1900, to Edith Alice, the third daughter of Mr. Wm. Smith, of Abbotsham, Cintra, an old identity of the district. Mrs. Walker is a very fine horsewoman, and is considered one of the best riders in the colony.

Mr. C. HENDERSON, Farmer and General Dealer, Sprent, is the second



S. SPURLING

LAUNCESTON

MR. J. STONES.

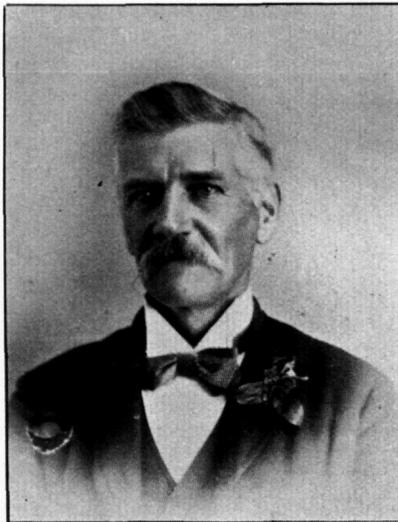
son having the year previous married Miss Guest, of the Forth. At Ulverstone Mr. Stones started farming on Mount Edgecombe. His son on marrying left his father, and rented a farm from Mr. F. J. Frampton for five years, and then he and his father built the premises in which he now resides. They started business as butchers and bakers, with the proud distinction of being the first in this line of business in Ulverstone. The partnership existed for twelve years, when Mr. Joshua Stones' father decided to retire from active life. All necessary arrangements were perfected for a dissolution when a fatal accident happened to Mr. J. Stones, sen., he being thrown from his horse when returning from a business engagement at Latrobe on the 24th of October, 1883. Mr. Joshua Stones then carried on the business for four years, at the end of which time he sold out his interests conditionally to Messrs. Crawford Bros., and took up 320 acres of land on Gemis Plains. The selected



G. P. TAYLOR

ULVERSTONE

MR. C. HENDERSON.



G. P. TAYLOR

ULVERSTONE

MR. E. S. WALKER.

Zealand he turned his attention to mining, and carried on operations in the Heemskirk fields for a period of eight years. He then went to Victoria, and did business there for some time as

son of the late Colonel Robert Beattie Henderson, of the 21st Regiment, Royal Scottish Fusiliers, and was born in London. His father had been on active service nearly all his life. He served through the China war and on the slave coast trade as a midshipman, and then went to Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the degree of B.A., and joined the Ceylon Rifles. From there he was enlisted for the Crimea war, where he was attached to the 21st Regiment. He subsequently served through the Indian Mutiny, and died in 1883. Mr. C. Henderson was brought up and educated at Dover College, Kent. He came to Tasmania when a lad of eighteen years of age, in the maiden trip of the steamer "Port Augusta," and settled down to farming pursuits in the Castra district. He subsequently took the two farms known as "Amberside" and "Rosebank," and carried them on until 1898, when he started business as a general dealer and

cattle buyer, etc. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, his mother lodge being the Lodge of Peace, No. 7, T.C., Hamilton-on-Forth. Mr. Henderson is an enthusiastic out-door sportsman, and an ardent angler. He was married on 5th July, 1894, to Miss Grace Duff Carstairs, a daughter of Mr. Adam Carstairs, J.P., a very old resident of the district, and has a family of one son and two daughters.

Mr. CHESTER SAMUEL EASTALL, General Merchant, Grocer, Draper, Mercer, etc., Main Street, Penguin (established 1893), was born in Mendlesham, Suffolk, and educated



WHITELAW

LAUNCESTON

MR. C. S. EASTALL.

at the Grammar School there. He was partly brought up on his father's farm, and then served an apprenticeship to the drapery and grocery business in the establishment of Messrs. Footman, Pretty, and Nicholson, merchants, of Waterloo House, Ipswich, the capital of Suffolk, his father having to pay a premium of £50. He left after his four years' articles had been served, and went to London, and worked for eighteen years at his trade in that city. In 1884 Mr. Eastall came to the colonies, having been engaged by Messrs. Overell, Son, and Hopkins, of London, that firm having opened large establishments in Hobart and Launceston. He managed the Launceston branch for four years, when he was engaged by Messrs. Roles and Jones. In 1889 he started business for himself in Ulverstone, and carried on there for some years, during which period he opened a branch at the Penguin. In 1898 he disposed of his Ulverstone establishment to Messrs.

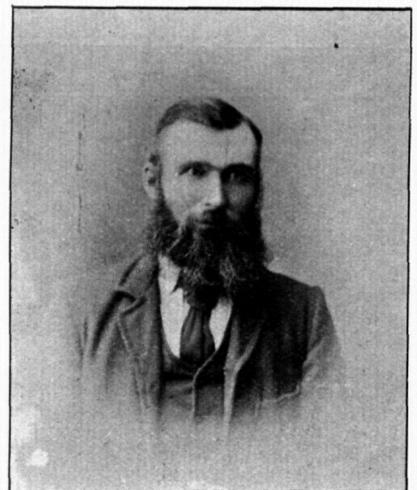
Skipworth and Hooper, and took charge of the Penguin business. He carries a large and varied stock, the store having a frontage of 30 feet and a depth of 60 feet. The main shop is devoted to general stock, whilst in the rear are the showrooms, and the residence accommodation is at the side. Tailoring in all its branches is extensively carried on. Mr. Eastall takes an interest in the district, and belongs to the M.U.I.O.O.F. He was married in the old country, and has a family of two sons living.

Mr. JAMES KAINE, of "Ladybank," Pine Road, about four miles from the Penguin, is another of the district's early settlers, and is a farmer and saw-mill proprietor. Mr. Kaine was born in Wigtonshire, Scotland, in the year 1842, and from his youth followed farming pursuits. In 1860 he came out to Melbourne, and upon arrival caught the gold-fever which was then so prevalent and tried his luck upon Victorian gold-fields, and finding that it did not come up to expectations determined to settle in Tasmania, and arriving at the Forth district selected an agricultural area and forthwith commenced farming operations. This took place in the year 1867, and the result of continuous labour and industry has been the acquisition of a splendid farm of 500 acres. Mr. Kaine has also most successfully carried on dairying; and also has an extensive saw-milling plant on his own property capable of turning out 4000 feet of timber daily. He has ever been a most enterprising man, and has speculated considerably in the local mines. He has been a member of the Penguin Road Trust for twenty years, and has been a member of the Penguin Agricultural Society committee for about the same period. He is a staunch Presbyterian and a member of the church committee. Mr. Kaine erected a Social Hall on his property, which is placed at the disposal of the residents for recreation purposes. He was married in Scotland to Miss Isabella Boyd, and has a family of four sons and five daughters.

Mr. TIMOTHY SYKES MIDGLEY, of "Birkwood," Pine Road, near Penguin, was born in Yorkshire in the year 1850, and from his youth followed farming pursuits in that county until he left England for Tasmania, which he did in 1870. Upon arrival he entered into the service of his uncle, the late Wm. Sykes, and after he left his employ rented a farm at Sassafras, where he remained for fourteen years, and at that time moved to the Penguin district, and

selected his present farm, which has an area of about 400 acres of the best agricultural soil. The holding is replete with most modern agricultural implements and dairying requirements, and about twenty milking cows are kept. Labour-saving apparatus of every kind, including steam chaff-cutter, threshing machine, and reaper and binder, etc., are on the premises. The productive qualities of the land are very high, and a yield of sixty or seventy bushels of oats to the acre is not unusual. Mr. Midgley takes an interest in church matters; is a warden of the Anglican Church at Riana; has been married twice. His present wife was Miss Ellen Milnthorpe, fourth daughter of the late William Milnthorpe, of Newland Hall, near Normanton. Has a family of two sons and three daughters.

Mr. BERNARD MCKENNA, Farmer, "Blythe Farm," Haybridge, is the sixth son of the late Mr. William McKenna, whose biography appears elsewhere, and was born at "Redbanks,"



BISHOP-OSBORNE

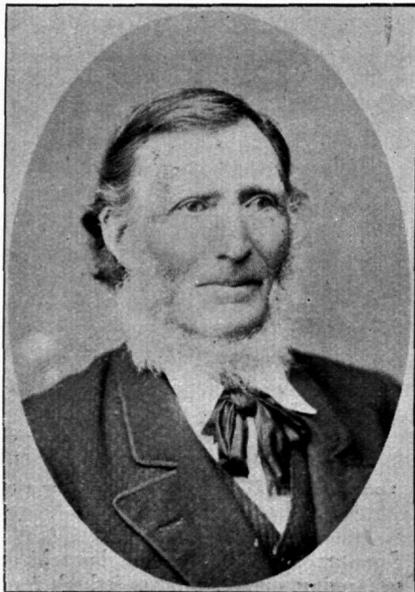
BURNIE

MR. B. MCKENNA.

Swansea, in 1862. He was brought up to farming pursuits on his father's farm at Haybridge, and launched out for himself when a young man. Mr. McKenna was nine years with Mr. C. B. M. Fenton in contracting work, and after that, together with his brother, went in for contracting for roads and bridges. At a subsequent period he assisted Mr. William Duffy in railway work, and then contracted on his own account, having built a large bridge over the Esk River at Evandale. Mr. McKenna then adopted horse training, and had in his stables such well-known racers as Blythe, Nardee, St. Clair, Ouida, The Nut, Sulphur Creek, Spot,

Sportsman, May Be, and Sennacherib, besides many others. His colours are the well-known black and white hoops and black cap. He at present goes in for contracting and farming, but is still a keen sportsman, and recognised as one of the ablest judges of horseflesh in the colonies. Mr. McKenna was married in Deloraine to a daughter of the late Mr. James Cameron, and has a family of five children.

The late Mr. WM. McKENNA was born at Howth, near Dublin, in 1813, and was brought up to farming in the old country. He came to Tasmania under engagement to the late Mr. Edward Carr Shaw, of "Redbanks," Swansea, and landed at Hobart on 1st July, 1857. He was at "Redbanks" station for nine years, and went to the North-West Coast in 1866, where he purchased the farm known as "Haybridge," at Sulphur Creek, comprising 308 acres. Here the late Mr. McKenna entered into farming pursuits, and engaged in that occupation till the time of his death, on 3rd April, 1892. He



NICHOLAS

PHOTO

LATE MR. W. McKENNA.

used to take an active interest in matters affecting the welfare of the district. He was married in 1841, at Howth, to Miss Catherine Waldron, of the same place, and left a family of four sons and two daughters. Mr. JOHN McKENNA, the third son of the late Mr. William McKenna, was born at Howth in 1850, and came with his parents to Tasmania. He was brought up to farming at an early age, but, being of a roving dis-

position, he went into various trades and occupations. He was one of the pioneers of the West Coast mining districts, and has been all through the Australian colonies and New Zealand.



BISHOP-OSBORNE

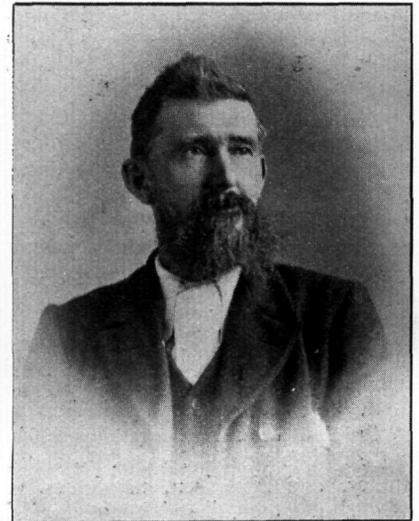
BURNIE

MR. J. McKENNA.

He was for some years connected with the Public Works Department, and is at present Government valuator for the Ulverstone-Burnie railway. Mr. McKenna now goes in for farming at "Haybridge," which is situated about seven miles from Burnie and from the Penguin. The railway station is situated on the property, the postal address being "Sulphur Creek." As a sportsman the name of Mr. McKenna is well known. He has owned some first-class hurdle and steeplechase horses, such as Castle Hill, Leibrini, and others, who sported the green jacket and white cap, and frequently carried it to victory. Mr. McKenna is still a breeder of thoroughbreds.

Mr. JAMES D. McKENNA, J.P., General Storekeeper, Penguin, is the second son of the late William McKenna, and was born in county of Dublin in 1848. He came to Hobart in 1857, his father having been engaged to manage a large farm at Swansea for Mr. Edward Carr Shaw, and filled that position until he moved to the North-West Coast, and settled near the Penguin over thirty years ago. Mr. William McKenna took up some 308 acres of land, and went in largely for farming pursuits, naming his property "Haybridge." He raised pure-bred cattle in great numbers, whilst his name will ever be remembered throughout the Australian colonies as a successful

breeder of racehorses. He died in 1892, having lived a benevolent and useful life. Mr. J. D. McKenna was educated at Swansea, and after leaving school served an apprenticeship to the drapery and grocery with Mr. John A. Graham, and remained with him for nine years. He went to the North-West Coast twenty years ago, and carried on the first general store established at Waratah for a period of two years. Mr. McKenna then took charge of the V.D.L. Company's general store while they were building their line of railway from Emu Bay to Waratah. Six months later he was engaged to manage a similar business for Mr. C. B. M. Fenton at the Forth, and after four years there he opened on his own account. In 1888 Mr. McKenna opened a new business at the Penguin, and as trade rapidly increased he was compelled to add to both the accommodation and stock. He carries a large assortment of drapery, groceries, hardware, etc., and purchases general produce and timber for export to inter-colonial markets. Mr. McKenna has always taken a great interest in local



R. MCGUFFIE & CO.

HOBART

MR. J. D. McKENNA.

matters and political questions of the day, whilst the mining industry has had his hearty pecuniary support. He has been a member of the Ulverstone Marine Board for five years, and was made a justice of the peace on 30th October, 1896. He was married in Melbourne in March, 1890, to Miss Annie Hedditch, a daughter of the late Mr. John Hedditch, and has one child, a daughter.

"WOODS LAWN," on the West Pine Road, three miles from Penguin, is the property of Messrs. C. F. and F.

Plapp, and is a valuable farm of 200 acres of first-class agricultural land. In addition to this farm the Messrs. Plapp have acquired other choice farms in the neighbourhood, and have a collective holding of about 550 acres of the best farm land. The homestead at "Woods Lawn" is a substantial new building of nine rooms, and may be considered the finest in the district. The quality of the soil may be appreciated from the fact that fifty acres have yielded as much as 200 tons of potatoes. Mr. C. F. PLAPP, is the youngest son of the late Jno. C. Plapp, and was born at Harford in the year 1858. In 1870 the widow of the late Jno. C. Plapp, with her young son and daughter, selected land in the West Pine Road. The property was so rough and heavily timbered that a road had to be cut to enable the settlers to reach their selection, and on the death of the mother in 1888, the farm, which is now in a perfect state of cultivation, was kept on by them. Mr. Plapp married in 1882, Miss Elizabeth Craigie, the youngest daughter of the late Mr. Andrew Craigie, of Latrobe, and has a family of three sons and five daughters.



BISHOP-OSBORNE

MR. PLAPP.

BURNIE

"NOB PARK" is a very fine farm, situate near the Pine Road, about three miles from Penguin, and is an evidence of what can be accomplished in a few years by enterprise, perseverance and hard work. Six years ago the locality was heavily timbered, but to-day is well cleared, and the bulk of the land ready for cropping. The homestead would do credit to any country farm. Mr. JOHN CHRISTIAN PLAPP is the owner thereof, and the eldest son of

the late Mr. John Christian Plapp, who arrived in the colony in the year 1855 with his wife and family, and was one of the first of German emigrants who came for the purpose of opening up the country, and was employed by Mr. Adye Douglas, of Harford. The late Mr. Plapp was practically the pioneer of the Harford district, and remained there until the time of his death, which occurred in 1866. The subject of this sketch, who is a blacksmith and wheelwright by trade, lived for seventeen years farming and carrying on a farrier's business. He then went to the Beaconsfield district. In 1884 started business at Penguin, and in 1894 settled on the above-mentioned farm. Mr. Plapp has been connected with church matters for a great number of years, and has held many religious offices. He is at present identified with the Primitive Methodist Church at Penguin, and is a trustee thereof, local preacher, and Sunday School teacher. He was married in 1866 to Miss Emily Frost, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Jno. Frost, of Carrick, and has a family of five sons and two daughters.

Mr. GEORGE ATKINSON, Secretary of the Town Board of Burnie, was born in Tipperary in 1851, and came to Tasmania with his parents three years later. He was educated at Burnie, and has been identified with the district since that time. Mr. Atkinson's



BISHOP-OSBORNE

MR. G. ATKINSON.

BURNIE

father adopted farming pursuits on his arrival in the colony, and the former, having completed his scholastic studies, joined him on the farm. He has since been more or less directly engaged

farming at "Ashgrove," a well-appointed farm of 130 acres, situated about a mile from the township, and managed by Mr. Atkinson, sen., who is now eighty-two years of age. Mr. George Atkinson has been in the employ of the Burnie Road Trust for the past twenty years as inspector and collector, and was secretary to it when it merged into the Town Board. He was married to a daughter of the late Mr. Jonathan House, of Circular Head, and has a family of seven children.

BELL'S LIVERY STABLES, Wilson Street, Burnie. These stables were established about twelve years ago, and are stocked with the very best kind of coaches, carriages, cabs, carts, etc.; and vehicles of every style may be had. Drags for picnic parties obtained with a team of six in hand if necessary. The horses at the establishment are generally known to be "staunch and free from vice" in the true sense of the words. The late Mr. JOHN BELL was born in the colony of Victoria, where he was educated, and afterwards became interested in many of the mines there, and upon arriving in Tasmania started business at Waratah in 1882 as a provision merchant in conjunction with his father-in-law, Mr. J. C. Pollard, under the style or firm of Pollard and Co. In the year 1885 Mr. Bell commenced business on his own account, in which he was very successful. The late Mr. Bell died in 1887, and was very much liked and respected by all who came in contact with him. Mrs. BELL kept the store going until 1898, when she sold out. The livery stables are under the capable management of Mr. Ernest Veitch, who is a most experienced and skilful driver.

THE BURNIE STATE SCHOOL. Mr. ROBT. HENRY CRAWFORD has had charge of the school since 1900. He is a native of Hagley, near Deloraine, and was educated at Hagley and Perth, completing his scholastic studies at the Launceston Church Grammar School. As a lad he took a State Schools exhibition, and holds the record for the highest number of marks ever obtained by a boy under twelve years of age in the colony, having secured 1105 out of a maximum of 1200, a performance to be proud of. At the Church Grammar School Mr. Crawford was under the late Rev. W. H. Savigny and Mr. E. A. Nathan. On leaving school in 1885 he took up teaching, and went through his preliminaries with the late Mr. W. H. Kidd, of the Central State School, Launceston. Mr. Crawford

was next engaged at the Central State School in Hobart, where he remained for a year, during which time he studied at the Model School, Battery Point, under the late Mr. E. McPhee. From Hobart he took charge of the Woodsdale school, in the Oatlands district, for a year, and then, after serving three years at White Hills and four at Mangana, he was appointed to the Franklin State School in 1896, and in 1900 was transferred to his present position. He married Miss Irvine, a daughter of Mr. Peter Irvine, a well-known mining identity of the East and West Coasts. He takes a great interest in all social functions, and is one of the vice-presidents of both the local cricket clubs. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is associated with the M.U.I.O.O.F.



BISHOP-OSBORNE BURNIE
MR. R. H. CRAWFORD.

His annual cantata, in which his school children perform, is a social event always happily looked forward to.

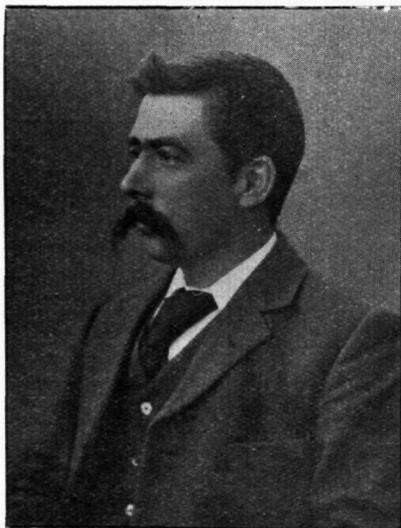
Mr. L. S. CUMMING, Fruit, Grain, Produce, and General Commission Agent, Catley Street, Burnie. Established 1897. This business is one of the most progressive of its kind on the North-West Coast, and occupies a central position, being situated in the new buildings adjoining the Bay View Hotel. Mr. Cumming is a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, and came to Tasmania with his parents when twelve years of age. He has filled various responsible positions in the different colonies, and was one of the pioneers of Gormanston, where he followed commercial pursuits for some time. His extensive knowledge of the wants of the

mining centres, and of the markets outside Tasmania, enables him to carry on a very large export trade in grain, fruit, and general produce. Mr. Cumming is a member of the Burnie Chamber of



BISHOP-OSBORNE BURNIE
MR. L. S. CUMMING.

Commerce, and takes a deep interest in all public matters. He is also an official in the Wesleyan Church and Sunday School, at the present time occupying the position of assistant-superintendent of the last named. He was married in 1895 to Miss Ruth Hilder, a daughter of the late Mr. Hilder, who went to Emu Bay in the early days, and carried on farming pursuits up to the time of his death in 1894.



ALBA STUDIO. HOBART
MR. A. E. HARRISON.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF TASMANIA, Limited, Burnie. Established 1898. Mr. ALFRED EDWD. HARRISON, the manager of this branch, is a son of Mr. Henry N. Harrison, a very old resident of Launceston, and was born at Campbell Town in 1866. He was educated in the northern city, and entered the Bank of Van Diemen's Land as junior clerk in 1882. After serving some time at the head office in Hobart, Mr. Harrison was promoted to the management of the bank's affairs at Burnie in 1888, and had charge until the institution suspended payment in 1890. He then joined the National Bank as manager of the Wynyard branch, and when the commodious brick premises were erected at Burnie he was transferred thither. Mr. Harrison is an all-round sportsman, cricket being his particular pastime. He is a member of the Burnie Cricket Club, and holds the highest individual score for the North-West Coast.

Mr. JOHN HAYS, Farmer and Grazier, Burnie, was born in Wiltshire, in 1857, and is a son of Mr. John Hays, bacon curer, of that county. He was partly educated in Wiltshire, finishing his studies in Liverpool. He then returned to Wiltshire, and engaged in farming with his uncle, Mr. George Hays. At the early age of eighteen he came to Tasmania, and again went in for farming with his brother, Mr. Frederick H. Hays. In 1877 the subject of this notice went prospecting right through the West Coast, including Heemskirk, the Pieman, etc., and experienced many hardships in the wild west. He returned to civilisation, and after completing several contracts for the Mount Bischoff Company and others, he returned in 1891, and settled as a farmer and grazier on his present property at Burnie. Mr. Hays possesses about 240 acres of the finest land in the district. He was elected a member of the Road Trust immediately upon taking up his residence, and has been an active member up to the present time. In 1898 the old Road Trust was merged into the Town Board of Burnie, and at the election of its first members Mr. Hays headed the poll. He takes a lively interest in church matters. He was married in 1884 to Miss M. Suare, daughter of Mr. Robert Suare, farmer, of Hamilton-on-Forth, and has a family of eight children.

Mr. FRANCIS LOUIS MORRIS, Farmer, "View Farm," Stowport, was born at that place in 1866, and is the fourth son of Mr. John Morris, one of

the earliest settlers of the district. His grandfather, Mr. Cornelius Morris, is referred to elsewhere in the *Cyclopedia*. The subject of this notice was educated at Burnie, and brought up on his father's farm. He now manages the



WHITELAW LAUNCESTON
MR. F. L. MORRIS.

estate for his family, but has land of his own, which he uses principally for grazing purposes. Mr. Morris takes a great interest in farm work, and produces large quantities of cereals and potatoes. He was elected a member of the Town Board in 1896.



WHITELAW LAUNCESTON
MR. R. RUTHERFORD.

Mr. ROBERT RUTHERFORD, of "Northlands," Stowport, five miles from Burnie, was born in Ireland in

1834, and brought up to farming pursuits. In 1854 he arrived in Tasmania by the ship "Kingston," accompanied by his wife, and settled in the Burnie district, where he has resided since. He was practically the pioneer of Stowport, and has done a tremendous amount of work in opening up this district, getting roads, etc. He has been a member of the Road Trust for sixteen years, and is a member of the Branch Board of Agriculture. He was mainly instrumental in obtaining the building at Stowport known as the Protestant Hall, and used as a church by all sects, and he forwarded the interests of the district in every possible way. He is a director of the Emu Bay Butter Factory, and of the Emu Bay Farmers' Association. Mr. Rutherford has a family of three sons and three daughters, all settled in the district on adjoining properties.



BISHOP-CSBORNE BURNIE
MR. J. STAMMERS.

Mr. JOHN STAMMERS, of Coo-ee Creek, Burnie, is a Builder and Contractor, and was born in England in 1849. He came to the colonies in the year 1874, and at once became identified with the building trade both in Adelaide, South Australia, and Fremantle, in Western Australia. In 1885 he came to Tasmania and settled at Burnie, where he followed up his calling, and did a most extensive business. During his residence at the latter place he erected the principal business establishments and private residences in a manner which reflects great credit upon him. The Bay View Hotel may be particularly noted as an evidence of his ability, as may also the National Bank, Bank of Australasia, Town Hall, State

School, and Mr. Gilmore's private residence. Mr. Stammers also obtained the contract for masonry in connection with the new breakwater at Burnie, the supply of which will cost about half the amount of the entire work. He was married in England before he came to the colonies.

Mr. ERNEST GEORGE SPOTSWOOD, Stationmaster for the Emu Bay Railway Company, Burnie, was born in Launceston in 1864, and is the fifth son of the late Mr. F. A. Spotswood, who was in the service of the old Commercial Bank at Launceston. The subject of this biography was educated at the Collegiate School, Launceston, and having completed his studies he went into the service of the Mount Bischoff Tin Mining Company as clerk. He remained there for ten years, and in 1888 was appointed to take charge of the Bischoff Railway Company's head Burnie Station, the same having now merged into the Emu Bay Railway Company. He has been a member of the Emu Lodge of Freemasons since its charter was granted in 1896, and three years later he was appointed to the Worshipful Master's chair. Mr. Spotswood is an enthusiastic Oddfellow, and is secretary of the Wellington Lodge, No. 6229, M.U., Burnie branch. He takes an interest in athletics, and is secretary of the local Recreation Ground Committee. Mr. Spotswood was married to Miss Pearce, a daughter of Mr. James Pearce, of Burnie, and has a family of two.



ALBA STUDIO HOBART
MR. J. WISEMAN.

Mr. JESSE WISEMAN, Commission, Produce, and General Forwarding Agent, Marine Terrace, Burnie, also at

Wynyard, was born in Tasmania in December, 1856, and educated at the Wynyard and Burnie State Schools. He left school at the age of fifteen years, and accepted Government contracts on the North-West Coast for a couple of years. The increased output of the Mount Bischoff Tin Mining Company then induced him to put teams on carting ore from the mine to Emu Bay, a business he conducted for four years. Mr. Wiseman then relinquished this, and built a hotel at Waratah, which he let to a brother-in-law. He next opened butchering establishments at Waratah and Burnie, and conducted them for three years. At this time the Launceston western railway service only extended to Deloraine, and Mr. Wiseman put on a line of mail coaches between Burnie and the latter place, a clear run of sixty-four miles. He remained in this business for a period of ten years, and then gave up the mail business to his brother Thomas. Mr. Jesse Wiseman entered the commission, produce, and general forwarding agency business, buying principally for the Sydney markets, a line in which he has engaged during the past five years. He also built the well-known Wiseman's Bay View Hotel at Burnie, and let it to his nephew, Mr. W. H. Wiseman. He is a member of the Emu Masonic Lodge, Burnie. He married in 1877 a daughter of the late Mr. Boyes, of Stanley, and has one daughter. Mr. Wiseman takes an interest in horse-racing and sports of all descriptions.

"STRATHMORE" PRIVATE SEASIDE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, North Terrace, Burnie. Superintendents, Mesdames Wettenhall and Lade. This is another of those charming picturesque seaside private boardinghouses where the overworked business man can shake off the cares of official life and recuperate a "run-down" system. "Strathmore" is a weather-board building containing eighteen rooms all on one flat, and situated close to the beach though yet adjacent to the town of Burnie. The grounds comprise upwards of an acre, beautifully laid out with a nice garden and well-appointed tennis-court. The proximity of the house to the beach affords material advantages, bathing boxes, etc., being provided close at hand. Coaches from Ulverstone and the north-western townships pass the door at regular intervals during the day, so that patrons alight immediately at their temporary abode. The house is under the personal superintendence of Mesdames Wettenhall and Lade. The first-named, with a staff of

qualified servants, supervises the cuisine, and makes the establishment in every respect an ideal home for tourists and visitors from the mainland. She is a native of Launceston, and has spent the greater part of her life in Queensland and Tasmania.

THE CENTRAL HOTEL, corner Marine Terrace and Ladbroke Streets (Mr. William Henry Wiseman proprietor), was erected in 1899, and has ample accommodation for thirty persons. There are four sittingrooms, dining-room, drawingroom (with piano), private suite, and a dozen bedrooms, besides a spacious bar and hot and cold baths. The whole establishment is newly furnished throughout, and is replete with all modern fittings and essentials for



ALBA STUDIO

HOBART

MR. W. H. WISEMAN.

comfort. The domestic part of the hotel is presided over by Mrs. Wiseman. The proprietor is the second son of Mr. Thomas Wiseman, of Burnie, and was born in 1871 and educated locally. After completing his education he joined his father in the hotel business, and in 1899 opened for himself. He is a member of the Burnie Football Club, and takes an interest in all athletic sports of the district. Mr. Wiseman married in 1899 a daughter of Mr. Patrick Connell, of Duck River.

Mr. JAMES MORRIS, of "View Farm," Stowport, on the Stowport Road, five miles from Burnie, has been a resident of the Emu Bay district for fifty years, and is, therefore, one of the oldest identities in the north of the island. He arrived in Tasmania with

his father, mother, and the other members of the family in 1839, and the family settled at Cox's Creek, the father of the late Mr. Cornelius Morris being the first to open up that district. The subject of this sketch followed farming pursuits on his father's farm for a number of years, and in 1860 started farming on his own account at Emu Bay, settling in 1885 on his present property, which he has since purchased and cleared. "View Farm" consists of 250 acres of fine agricultural land, growing splendid crops of cereals and roots. As showing the capabilities of the land, it may be pointed out that 11 tons of potatoes have been produced from half an acre. On the property there is also a fine mineral lode, which Mr. Morris and his sons have started to open up. Assays and other tests show that the ore gives the most encouraging results, and some very fine specimens shown to the writer support this. Mr. Morris was married in 1860 to Miss Mary Maynes, third daughter of the late Mr. Arthur Maynes, of "Clover Hills," Quamby, and has a family of seven sons and four daughters. The sons are all farmers in the district.

Mr. JAMES GAFFNEY GREEN, Superintendent of the Church of England Sunday School, Waratah, was born at Gaffney's Creek, Delatite, Victoria, in 1865, and educated there. He came to Tasmania on 9th June, 1886, settling at Waratah, where he was employed on the Mount Bischoff, and also prospecting for some years. He started in business at Waratah as a butcher in 1892, but after a short time relinquished this and went to Western Australia. Coming back to Waratah, he again opened in the butchering line, and has continued ever since. His premises are situated in Ritchie Street. He has taken a prominent part in the Church of England, and has been for many years superintendent of the Sunday School. In public matters also he has taken a deep and active interest. He belongs to both the Manchester Unity and the Independent Order of Oddfellows, and he is a supporter of athletic sports and healthy amusements generally.

Mr. GEORGE KELSHAW ILLINGWORTH, Member of the Waratah Road Trust, has been identified with that body since 1899. He was born at Exton, Tasmania, in 1864, and is a son of Mr. William Illingworth, of Lefroy. He was educated in Launceston, and served an apprenticeship to the drapery business with Messrs. Frost and Orpwood, of that city. He then

came to Waratah, and was engaged in the store of the late Mr. James Kempling for ten years. He commenced business on his own account in 1897 as a general storekeeper at Waratah, and now has



WHITELAW LAUNCESTON
MR. G. K. ILLINGWORTH.

the bulk of the trade of the district. The premises are his own property, and he carries a very large stock. Ten assistants are employed. He also has a store at the Magnet, and keeps pack and saddle horses, with which he forwards supplies to bushmen and miners. He also has the contract for the cartage of the ore from the Magnet to Waratah. Mr. Illingworth takes a great interest in all local affairs, and is prominent at social functions. He was married in 1890 to Miss Harrex, of Hobart, and has a family of five.

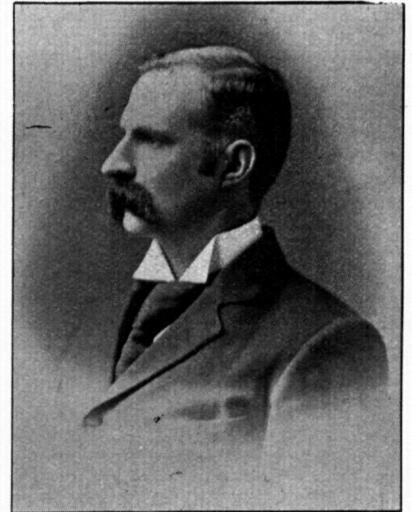
Mr. SOLOMON MADDERN, General Storekeeper, Ritchie Street, Waratah. This business was established in 1878, and now commands the principal part of the trade of the district. A large and varied stock is carried. Mr. Maddern was born in Penzance, Cornwall, England, in 1854, and came to Victoria when a lad. A short stay was made in that colony, and in 1869 he crossed over to Tasmania, and obtained employment at the Mount Bischoff Tin mine, where he remained until starting his present business, which has been a success from the outset. He is a member of the Emu Lodge of Freemasons, and of the M.U.I.O.O.F. He was married in Victoria to Miss Foster, of Wallan Wallan, and has a family of eleven. Three of his sons are in the cordial trade, two at Queenstown and one at Devonport.

Mr. GEORGE TURNER, Member of the Waratah Road Trust, was born in Little Bendigo, near Ballarat, Victoria, in 1859, and was educated there. He was brought up to the butchering business, and, coming to Tasmania in 1879, was with Mr. J. J. Gaffney when that gentleman carried on business as a butcher, etc., in Waratah. When Mr. Gaffney sold out to Mr. Borradail, the subject of this notice remained with the latter for some time, and then bought the business, and afterwards bought the freehold. He has been in business in Waratah ever since. Mr. Turner has a branch establishment at Gormanston. He was married to Miss Cole, daughter of the late Mr. James Cole, of Circular Head, and has a family of five. He has always taken an interest in public affairs, and on offering his services to the ratepayers in 1899 was elected a member of the Road Trust. He is also a member of the Recreation Trust.

"FAIRLANDS BEACH," Somerset, is situate on the main road from Wynyard to Ulverstone, about a mile and a half from the Cam River, and five miles and a half from Burnie. The estate, which is the property of Mr. Charles Gilmour, comprises 325 acres fit for agricultural usage, of which area 130 acres are generally used for pastoral purposes, being sown with the choicest grass seed. During the two first years after it was laid down 100 head of cattle were fattened on 43 acres. In addition to the above-mentioned area, Mr. Gilmour possesses about 1400 acres of bush land, roughly fenced, and laid down with the best grass. This land is distant from "Fairlands Beach" about six miles, and the entire holding is one of the best in the district. The homestead is a very substantial brick villa of handsome proportions, and contains about twelve rooms. Mr. CHARLES GILMOUR was born at Kingston, Ireland, in 1855, and is the second son of the late Mr. Duncan Gilmour, of Sheffield, England, and was there educated. Upon the completion of his studies he was apprenticed to a firm there, but preferred and adopted agricultural pursuits, and settled on a farm in Yorkshire. He eventually turned his attention to Tasmania, and arrived here in the year 1884. Upon being joined shortly afterwards by his father, he purchased the "Fairlands Beach" estate, and has resided there ever since. Mr. Gilmour is one of the original shareholders in the Burnie Co-operative Association, and at the present time is one of the directors. He is also a member of the Cam Road Trust, and choirmaster of

the Cam English Church choir. It was he who presented the land to the residents for a site for a public school at Mount Hicks. Mr. Gilmour was married to Miss Sara Lydia Roper, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Jonas Roper, of Leeds, England, and has a family of three sons and two daughters.

Messrs. FREDERICK W. MANNERS-SUTTON and HENRY MANNERS-SUTTON, "The Rocks," three miles from Burnie. The Messrs. Sutton Bros. are natives of Sussex, where most of their lives were spent, but, being of roving dispositions, they decided to seek their fortunes in the antipodes, and, with this object in view, Mr. F. W. Manners-Sutton arrived in Tasmania in 1892, being followed three years later by his brother. "The Rocks," a beautifully-situated homestead of 40 acres of excellent agricultural land, was secured within three miles walk or drive of Burnie township, where a comfortable farm has been established. Mr. H. Manners-Sutton also selected 125 acres of rich agricultural land on the Cam Road. He has always taken an active part in defence matters, and offered his services as one of the Tasmanian contingent to do duty in South Africa. His services were not, however, availed of, but to show his loyalty to the British cause he presented his horse to the contingent.



CROWN STUDIOS SYDNEY
MR. G. L. ANDREWS.

THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA —Wynyard Branch, established 6th August, 1885. Mr. GORDON LAUNCELOT ANDREWS, Manager, does a good business through-

out the entire district. Mr. Andrews has been connected with banking institutions in the old country, in South Australia, and New South Wales for a number of years, and in 1886 joined the service of his present employers. He was transferred to the charge of the Wynyard branch in 1899. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for the past twenty years, and in March, 1900, was installed worshipful master of the Poulett Lodge of Freemasons, Wynyard, by the worshipful grand master of the Order, the Hon. C. E. Davies, M.L.C. He is also a vice-president of the Table Cape Agricultural and Pastoral Association.

FEDERAL HOTEL, corner Goldie and Jackson Streets, Wynyard, is one of the oldest establishments in the town, and was formerly known as Lawson's Hotel. It has fourteen rooms, excellently furnished, and a well-appointed bar. Mr. CHARLES BROWN, the proprietor, is a native of the district, having been born in 1868 in the Commercial Hotel, Wynyard, which was kept by his father, the late Mr. Thompson Brown, who was well known in business on the North-West Coast as a hotelkeeper, storekeeper, etc. He was also employed as one of the leading divers at the construction of the Burnie breakwater. Mr. Charles Brown, when a youth of nineteen years of age, went to Victoria, and followed various occupations. After an absence of some years he returned, and was engaged as a barman at the Waratah Hotel, subsequently renting a billiard room at Burnie for twelve months. In 1898, he took over his present business, and has carried it on successfully ever since. He is a supporter of all local sporting matters, and a subscriber to the different athletic and

racing clubs. Mr. Brown was married in 1897 to Miss Langmede, of the North-West Coast, and has a family of two sons.

THE TABLE CAPE BACON AND BUTTER FACTORY, Wynyard; Mr. Charles Fenton secretary. For some years it was thought that bacon and butter factories would pay handsomely in Tasmania if worked on economic lines, while they would also stimulate the dairying industry and provide a profitable outlet for the farming surplus productions. Mr. C. B. M. Fenton, M.H.A., was the first to originate a scheme at Wynyard, and it was started on a sure foundation on 12th March, 1892, when the following were elected the first directors of the Table Cape Bacon and Butter Factory:— Messrs. C. B. M. Fenton (chairman), H. R. Roberts, T. N. Duniam, R. W. McKenzie, A. Shekleton, and D. A. Cole, hon. secretary. The board of management went into the matter heartily, and on the 28th September of the same year the factory received its first supply of milk. During the first twelve months of working 140,000 gallons of the lacteal fluid were treated, whilst in 1895 the return had gone up to 387,000 gallons. In 1899 357,000 gallons were put through the creameries, and some £7000 distributed in hard cash through the district. There is now every indication that the returns will even soon eclipse those already recorded. Mr. CHARLES FENTON, the secretary of the company, was born at the River Forth in 1870, and is the eldest son of Mr. C. B. M. Fenton, and grandson of Mr. James Fenton, the well-known Tasmanian historian. After finishing his education at the Launceston Church Grammar School, the subject of

this notice spent a few years in the contracting business, eventually adopting commercial pursuits. In addition to his present position he is secretary to the Wynyard Bacon Factory and the Wynyard Agricultural Society. He takes a great interest in the welfare of the district, and has been a member of the Table Cape Road Trust for two years, having quite recently been elected for another term. He is on the committee of the Wynyard Racing Club, and formerly occupied the position of treasurer. He is a good all-round athlete, and was for some years a prominent member of the Wynyard Football Club.

"THE MOUNT HICKS FARM," four miles from Wynyard; Mr. Henry Gardner proprietor. This is one of the North-West Coast estates which will be handed down to history as being the first on the Mount Hicks road to be tilled with the plough. The farm comprises 600 acres of exceptionally good agricultural land, most of which is cleared, and the remainder used for fattening purposes. Large quantities of wheat, oats, and potatoes are taken off each season, whilst a good trade is done in dairying. Some fifty calves are kept for dairying purposes, and about 100 head of young cattle and store stock are depastured on the 600 acres of land above named, and on 300 acres of grazing land owned by Mr. Gardner, at Cam Creek. Mr. HENRY GARDNER, the pioneer settler on the property, was born in Gloucestershire, and settled at Circular Head in 1853, where he was employed in dairying pursuits for thirteen years. He went to Mount Hicks in 1869, and took up a portion of his present property, which has been added to from time to time until now it is one of the finest farms in the district. Although seventy-five years of age, Mr. Gardner may still be seen taking his place at the plough, and doing as good work as the younger generation. His wife, although eighty years of age, enjoys robust health, and there is a family of six sons and three daughters. Some time since Mr. Gardner handed over the management of the estate to his third eldest son, Mr. Daniel Gardner, who was born at Circular Head on the 13th of July, 1857, and has been all his life engaged with his parents in farming operations. He also takes a great interest in cricket, and has been a member of the Wynyard Cricket Club for the past seventeen years; in fact, all the sons are well known as adepts with the "willow," it not being a rare occurrence to see five of them engaged taking part



C. BROWN'S FEDERAL HOTEL.

in one match. Mr. Daniel Gardner is also one of the charter members of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, having joined the Wynyard Lodge in 1882. He was married in 1890 to Miss Rosina Maud Heazlewood, daughter of the late Mr. W. Heazlewood, of Glenore, and has a family of three daughters.

THE WYNYARD POLICE COURT AND COURT OF REQUESTS, The Esplanade, Wynyard. Local justices of the peace, Messrs. E. Stutterd, E. Cooper, G. J. Game, H. E. Duniam; sub-inspector of police, registrar of the Court of Requests, deputy police clerk, Crown lands bailiff, collector of revenue under Mining Act, tide waiter of customs, supervisor of totalisators, etc., Mr. William Hall. The Court of Requests sits every second Thursday in each month, and the Police Court when occasion may require. Mr. HALL, the courteous registrar, etc., was born in Liverpool, England, and educated in Melbourne, where he arrived with his parents in 1841, when a mere child. He has been connected with the police force of Tasmania nearly all his life, having been stationed at Sheffield in the early seventies, at Ulverstone, Hamilton-on-Forth, St. Helen's, St. Leonards, and Moorina. In 1899 he was transferred to Wynyard, where he has remained ever since. He is a member of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, having been through all the chairs.

Mr. RICHARD EDWARD HARDMAN, Agriculturist and Pastoralist, "Springfield," Boat Harbour, Wynyard, comes of one of the oldest families in Tasmania, and is the second eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Hardman, a well-known identity in the northern portion of the colony, but more particularly identified with the White Hills district, where for many years he was connected with farming operations. Mr. R. E. Hardman was born at White Hills in 1850, and educated under Mr. W. H. Kidd at Evandale, and Mr. John Clemons at the Campbell Town Grammar School. After completing his scholastic duties he studied farming pursuits under the able tuition of his father, and on the death of the latter, in 1867, he managed the White Hills property for some years on behalf of his mother. He then took charge of his brother's station at Waterhouse, North-East Coast, for five years, and subsequently did some farming in the Ringarooma district. In 1900 Mr. Hardman rented the "Springfield" estate, and went there to reside. He

adopts general farming, and so far has been successful. In the early seventies he was a well-known figure at ploughing matches throughout the northern portion of the island, and won a great number of trophies. In later years his services as a judge of horseflesh, cattle, and ploughing were in great demand. He being a lover of "man's best friend," he keeps the finest of horses on his estate, and finds that one good animal does the work of half a dozen indifferent ones. He is also a large exhibitor at agricultural shows. Mr. Hardman was married in 1883 to Miss Cecilia Standage, second eldest daughter of the late Mr. Charles Standage, a very old resident of St. Leonard's, where he was headmaster of the local State School. He has a family of two sons and two daughters.

Mr. WILLIAM HEFFREN, farmer, Flowerdale, Wynyard, was born in County Wicklow, Ireland, in 1845, and after spending some years in Dublin he went to England. The antipodes then attracted his attention, and in 1866 he arrived in Queensland, where he remained for four years, going thence to New South Wales. In 1870 he landed in Hobart, to leave again, however, in the following year for the Ballarat goldfields. This not proving congenial, Mr. Heffren spent three years of station life in East Charlton, eventually returning to Hobart. In 1876 he went to the North-West Coast and engaged in farming operations in the Table Cape district, together with road contracting. Mr. Heffren selected 80 acres of virgin forest at Flowerdale, and by dint of perseverance and hard work he has cleared and subdivided 60 acres, which are now under the plough. He goes in for general farming, and devotes a large amount of interest to dairying. He has been identified with all co-operative movements in the district, and is a shareholder in the local butter and bacon factories, and also a member of the Tasmanian Farmers' Co-operative Association. He was married in 1880 to Miss Sarah Mayne, daughter of the late Mr. Arthur Mayne, of Boat Harbour. He and Mrs. Heffren take a great interest in charitable objects and anything that tends to benefit the welfare of the district.

Mr. CORNELIUS JOSEPH O'CALLAGHAN, Agriculturist, "Oltanille," about two miles from Wynyard, was born in Ballyclough, County Cork, Ireland, in 1839. In 1850 he left the land of his birth and proceeded to Canada, and during the three years he remained in that immense

British dependency he saw much of the country and its people. From Canada he went to the United States, and remained in the Republic until after the Civil War, being an eye-witness of many stirring scenes during those troublous times. Mr. O'Callaghan was in Washington when the civilised world was startled by the assassination by Booth of President Lincoln, and the terrible excitement of the populace made a lasting impression on him. The people were literally mad with rage at the loss of their beloved President, and threatened to burn 1500 Southern prisoners confined in the old Capitol prison. Mr. Johnston, the Vice-President, appealed to the enraged populace, and fortunately prevented an occurrence which would have proved a lasting national disgrace. In 1865 Mr. O'Callaghan left the



NICHOLAS

LAUNCESTON

Mr. C. J. O'CALLAGHAN.

United States, and after a tour through England, Ireland, and portions of the European Continent, proceeded to Australia to visit his father and his brother, the late Rev. M. O'Callaghan. Settling in Tasmania, the subject of our sketch married a daughter of the late Mr. James Rigney, and sister to Mr. Jas. F. Rigney, J.P., of "Bona Vista." He went in for farming pursuits in the Avoca district, where he remained for ten years. From Avoca Mr. O'Callaghan removed to the North-West Coast, residing at Burnie, and afterwards at Wynyard. He has the interests of the district at heart, and was appointed a justice of the peace on the 23rd July, 1888. Although sixty-one years of age, he is still in the prime of manhood, and if not on all occasions performing the

actual manual labour essential to agricultural and pastoral pursuits, he is engaged superintending and directing operations.

consisting of vertical and circular saws, moulding machinery, etc. In 1900 the sawmills were disposed of, and Mr. Hobbs erected a nice residence between Burnie and Somerset, where he now resides.

very largely for agricultural pursuits. He is the proprietor of some 6000 acres of freehold and 4000 acres of leasehold, and fattens about 1000 head of cattle.



ALBA STUDIOS

MR. E. HOBBS.

HOBART

Mr. EDWARD HOBBS, late of the firm of Hobbs and Vicevich, Sawmillers, Somerset, near Burnie, was born in Hampshire, England, in 1868, and educated there. After completing his schooling he went into contracting with his father, and in 1887 came to Tasmania. He settled down in the Cam district, and started business as a saw-miller under the style of Hobbs and Vicevich. The firm have since carried on a successful trade, the milling plant

Mr. ROBERT QUIGGIN, "Taranova," near Wynyard, Sawmiller, was born in the Isle of Man in 1835, and was almost immediately taken by his parents to Canada, and educated in Kingston, Hamilton. He arrived in Melbourne on 17th March, 1853, and six months later came to Tasmania with a complete sawmilling plant. He entered into partnership with the Hon. William Moore, M.L.C., and erected the plant at Wynyard, at the same time purchasing another sawmilling property at Devonport. Operations were carried on at both establishments for forty-seven years, when Mr. Quiggin moved to "Taranova" and built the present mill, which is run by steam with a 40 horse-power engine, capable of turning out 50,000 super. feet of timber per week. In the heyday of the Tasmanian timber trade, Messrs. Moore and Quiggin practically had the monopoly, and they did an immense inter-colonial business. They owned several vessels, and traded them to the ports of the mainland and to the west coast of New Zealand, where the demand for Tasmanian hardwoods was greatly in excess of the supply. Five years ago the partnership ceased to exist, owing to Mr. Moore's failing health and the amount of time he found it necessary to devote to his official position of Chief Secretary of the colony. Mr. Quiggin has carried on the mill since, and in addition goes in

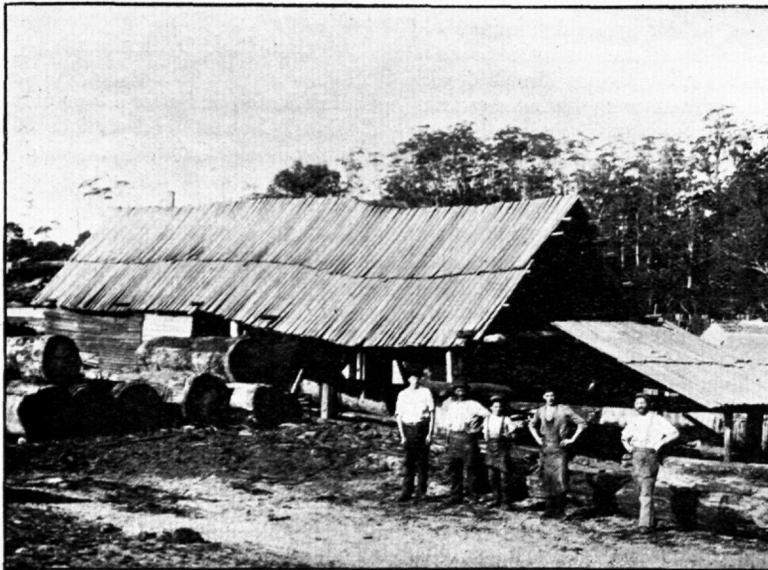


WHERRETT & CO.

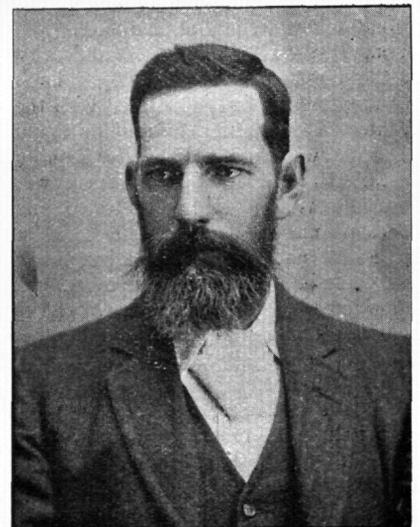
MR. R. QUIGGIN.

HOBART

He also takes an active interest in mining, being a large shareholder in the North-West Coast and Zeehan mines. Mr. Quiggin is a member of the Table Cape Lodge of Freemasons, vice-president of the Waratah Hospital, and a member of the Table Cape Agricultural Society. He takes a great interest in state politics, and has several times been requested to represent a constituency in the Tasmanian Parliament.



HOBBS AND VICEVICH'S SAWMILLS, SOMERSET.



G. P. TAYLOR

MR. D. L. SWIFTE,

ULVERSTONE

DEAN LENTHAL SWIFTE, Headmaster of the Riana State School, is a native of Tasmania, born at Launceston in 1867. He was educated at the Model School, Hobart. At the age of sixteen he entered into commercial pursuits, which he followed until 1889, when he joined the Education Department as head teacher of the Carnarvon State School. He afterwards took charge of the State Schools at Osterly, Adventure Bay, and others, finally being transferred to Riana. He is chairman of the Board of Agriculture at Riana, and a lay reader of the Church of England.

Dundalk, Ireland, in 1798. In 1850 he emigrated to Australia, with his wife, four sons, and five daughters. After residing a short time in Melbourne and Hobart, he selected 2000 acres of land at

of the North of Ireland, who came to Tasmania with the late Mr. Roderic O'Connor, and remained on his sheep run, at Macquarie Plains, for two years. Mr. Mayne took up land at Boat Harbour, and settled there as a farmer in 1856, being assisted by his sons. Operations were carried on most successfully until his death in 1887, at the age of 86, when the estate was bequeathed to his widow and family. Mrs. Mary Mayne died in 1896, at the age of 80 years, leaving three sons and eight daughters. Mr. R. G. Mayne carries on the properties in the interests of the



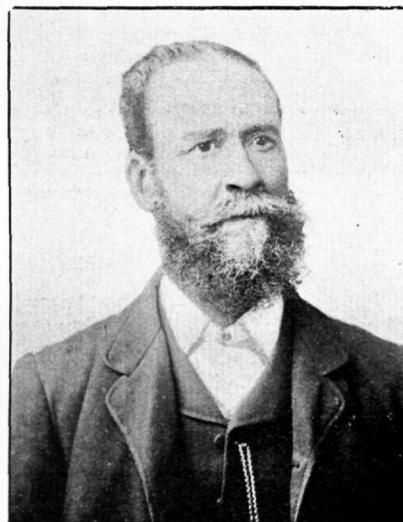
LATE MR. G. SHEKLETON.



LATE MRS. G. SHEKLETON.

Table Cape, and removed there in 1853. From the first he took a lively interest in the welfare of the district and in all public matters. He died in 1876, since which time "Tollymon" has been the property of his son, Mr. George Shekleton, who occupies himself in general farming and dairying pursuits.

Mr. ROGER GEORGE MAYNE, Farmer, Boat Harbour, Wynyard, was born in Tasmania, and is the eldest son of the late Mr. Arthur Mayne, a native



S. SPURLING

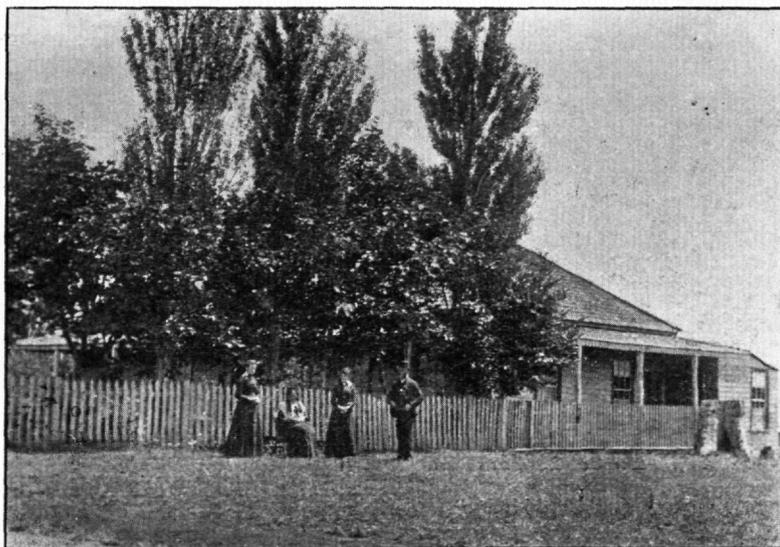
LANCASTON

MR. R. G. MAYNE.

estate, and goes in for all sorts of general farming. He grows large quantities of wheat, oats, potatoes, etc., and depastures stock. He takes a great interest in all matters connected with the welfare of the district, and was at one time the owner of some very successful racehorses.

The late GEORGE SHEKLETON, of "Tollymon," Table Cape, was born at

Mr. WM. JOHN ANDREWS, Contractor and Timber Merchant, corner of Driffield and Hunter Streets, Queenstown, was born in the year 1862, in Hobart, and educated at the High School, now the University of Tasmania. After leaving school he joined his father, the late Mr. William Andrews, who for forty years carried on business as a builder and contractor in Tasmania. Mr. William John Andrews has carried out numerous public works, under the Government of Tasmania, mostly in buildings and bridges. After the death of his much respected father, he decided on starting business for himself, and did so in 1897, in Queenstown, on the West Coast of Tasmania, as a contractor,



J. MILLS

RESIDENCE OF R. G. MAYNE, BOAT HARBOUR,

TASMANIA

and later on combined his avocation with that of a timber merchant, and has ever since held the leading position as such. Among the many prominent buildings which have been erected under Mr. Andrews' care and supervision, at Queenstown, are the general manager of the Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Company's residence (Mr. R. Sticht), Government State School, post and telegraph office, police buildings, Clear's hotel, Roman Catholic church, Wesleyan church, Church of England, and numerous private residences; while at Gormanston he has erected the Roman Catholic church and Police Court buildings, etc. Mr. Andrews can fully claim the privilege of having practically built up Queenstown and Gormanston, so far as the most prominent buildings in both places are concerned. Mr. Andrews supplies the mines at Gormanston,



LILLEY QUEENSTOWN
Mr. W. J. ANDREWS.

North Lyell, and others with all timber they require, and pays strict attention in the way of catering for the wants of the managers of the various mines.

Mr. ROBERT RODDICK, Foreman Flux Works, Mount Lyell, was born in 1871, at Queenscliff, Victoria, where he was also educated. After leaving school, he was employed for some eight years in the Victorian Defence Department in setting the guns. Mr. Roddick then entered the service of the Melbourne Tramway Company, with whom he remained for some years. In 1894 he went to Queenstown, where, three years ago, he was appointed foreman of the large flux

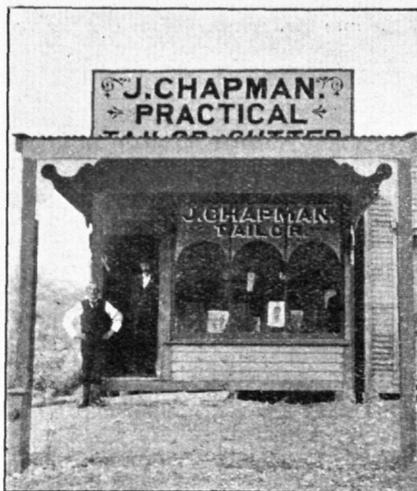
quarries there, and has remained in charge since. Mr. Roddick is a member of the U.A.O.D., Pride of Queenstown Lodge, having been initiated fifteen months ago. He has acted as treasurer for twelve months. He is a well-known



LILLEY ZEEHAN
Mr. R. RODDICK.

athlete, and as a footballer takes a prominent part. Mr. Roddick was a member of the Williamstown Football Club, and at present plays for Queenstown. He has been a member of the Queenstown Hospital Committee for the last two years.

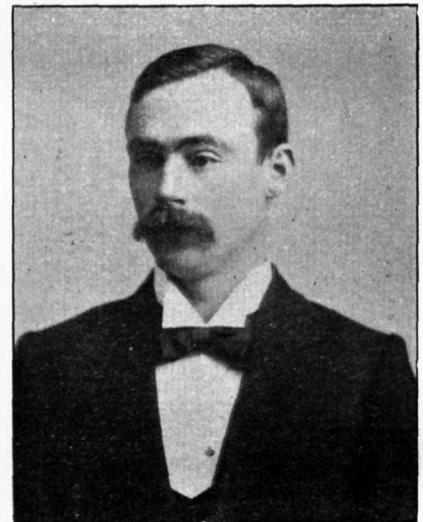
Mr. JAMES CHAPMAN, Tailor, Queenstown, is a son of Mr. Joshua



J. CHAPMAN'S PREMISES, QUEENSTOWN.

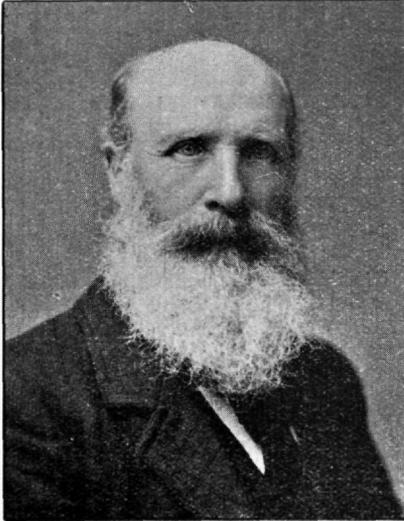
Chapman, of the G.P.O., Melbourne, and was born at Carlton in 1869, and educated at Collingwood. He completed

his studies with Mr. W. Mankall, at Kneebone. He served his apprenticeship to the tailoring with Mr. J. Bidencope, of Hobart, and on completing his articles in 1884, he went to Launceston and worked there for about four years. He was then with Messrs. Rolls and James for eighteen months, after which he worked successively in Sydney and Melbourne. Mr. Chapman returned to Hobart in 1894, and entered into the tailoring business under the style of Hallam and Chapman, but after working up a splendid business connection, the firm had the misfortune to be burnt out. Mr. Chapman was then with Messrs. Solomon and Co., of Collins Street, Hobart, as cutter, and in December, 1896, he arrived at Queenstown, and started the pioneer tailoring business of that place. He has an excellent *clientèle* and does a flourishing trade. Mr



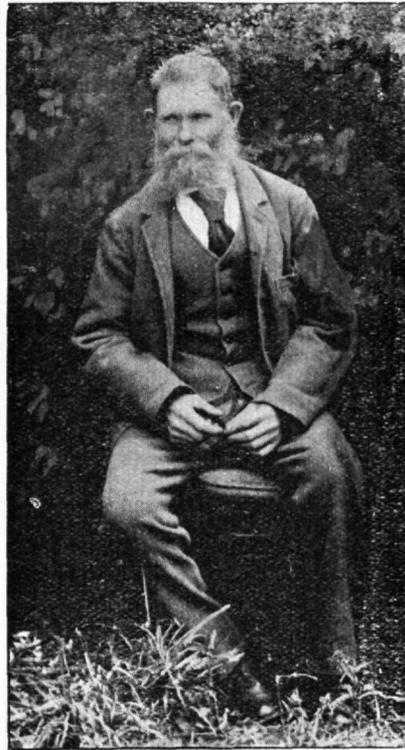
LILLEY QUEENSTOWN
Mr. J. CHAPMAN.

Chapman has been a member of the M.U.I.O.O.F. for the last sixteen years, and is also a past master of the U.A.O.D., having been connected with that society for eight years. Unfortunately an accident met with in his childhood debars him from taking an active part in outdoor pastimes, but he is an enthusiastic supporter of all games, having held official positions in football and cricket clubs. He is the possessor of several trophies which have been won by his fancy poultry, the breeding of which is his particular hobby. Mr. Chapman was married in 1897 to Miss E. A. Boundy, of Daylesford, a daughter of Mr. T. Boundy, who is well known in mining there.



LOUIS KONRAD LAUNCESTON

MR. W. C. BLYTHE.
State School, Campbelltown.



MR. J. CAMPBELL,
Jelsonville.



W. H. BROWN

PHOTO

MR. D. BROUGH,
Manager Cornwall Coal Company.
(See p. 539, Vol. I)



ALBERT CHESTER PHOTO

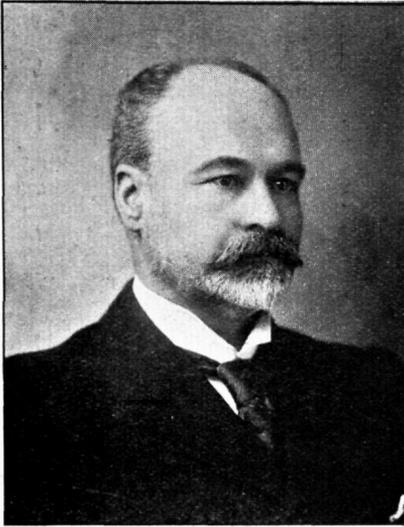
MR. W. S. BROWN,
Engineering and General Smith, Lottah.
(See p. 603, Vol. I)



W. H. FRANKLIN

DEAL

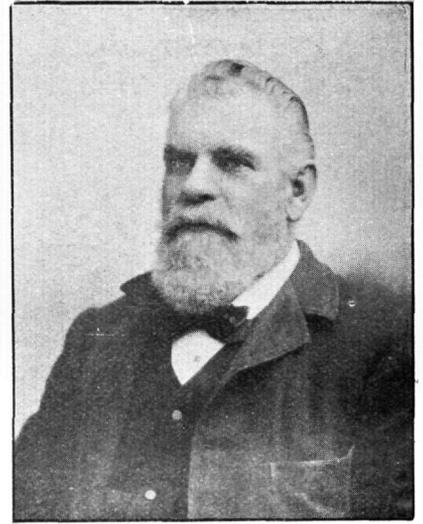
MRS. E. COLLINS,
Strand Private Hotel, Burnie.



WHITELAW LAUNCESTON

MR. F. K. FAIRTHORNE,

Justice of the Peace; Mayor of Launceston; President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania; Director of the Mount Bischoff Tin Mining Company.
(See p. 129.)



R. MCGUFFIE & CO. HOBART

MR. C. D. HAYWOOD,
Biscuit Manufacturer, Hobart.

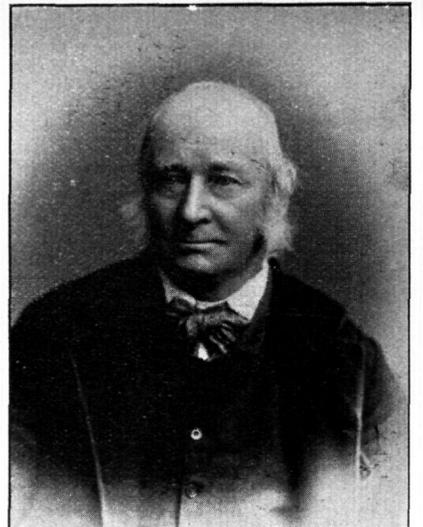


MR. W. T. GUNTON,
Wheelwright and Blacksmith,
Swansea.
(See p. 435, Vol. I.)



NICHOLAS LAUNCESTON

DR. GUTTERIDGE, M.D.,
Launceston.

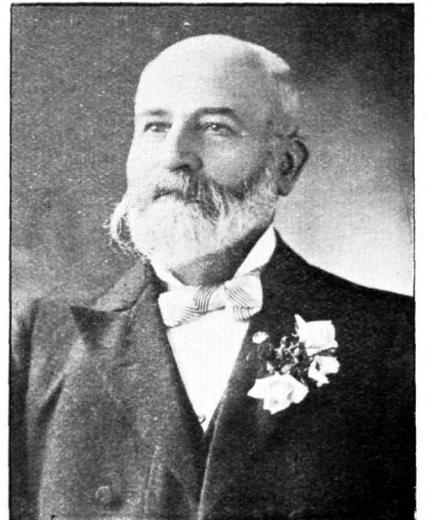


R. MCGUFFIE & CO. HOBART

MR. L. HICKMAN,
Fruit Grower, Kangaroo Valley.



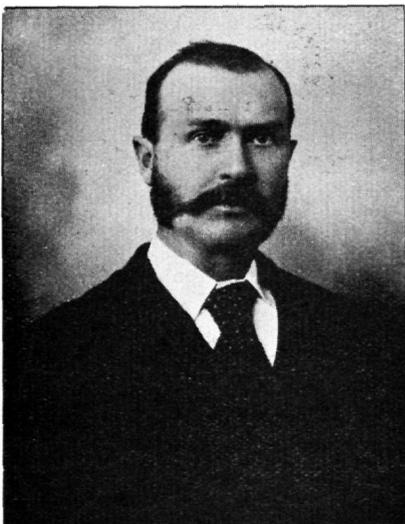
WHITELAW LAUNCESTON
MR. J. W. HOLMAN,
Flour Miller and Grain Merchant,
Perth.
(See p. 204.)



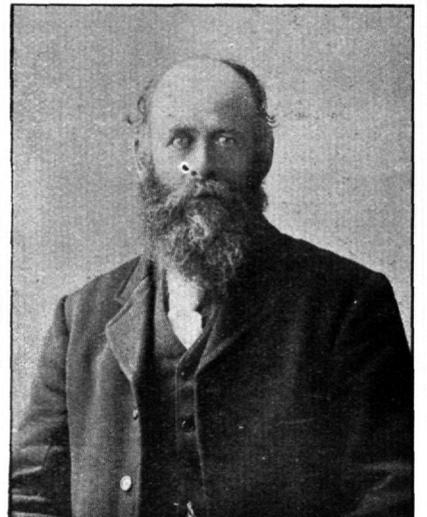
WHITELAW LAUNCESTON
MR. H. F. KAYSER,
Manager Mount Bischoff Tin Mine,
Mount Bischoff.



F. W. WARD PHOTO
MR. P. W. JOHNSTONE,
Sheffield.



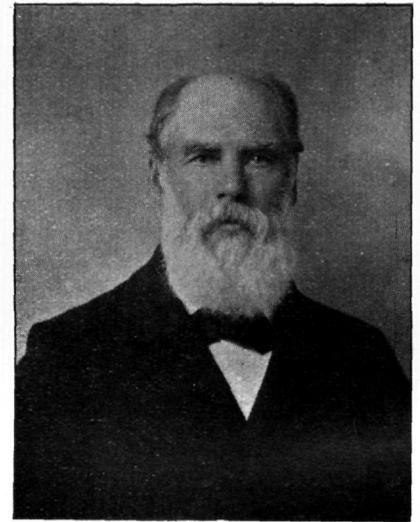
WHITELAW LAUNCESTON
MR. HOGARTH,
Waverley Woollen Mills, Launceston.
(See p. 118.)



WHITELAW LAUNCESTON
MR. A. LOONE,
Farmer, Glenore.



MR. C. LYNE,
Member House of Assembly,
"Trevallyn," West Tamar.
(See p. 331.)



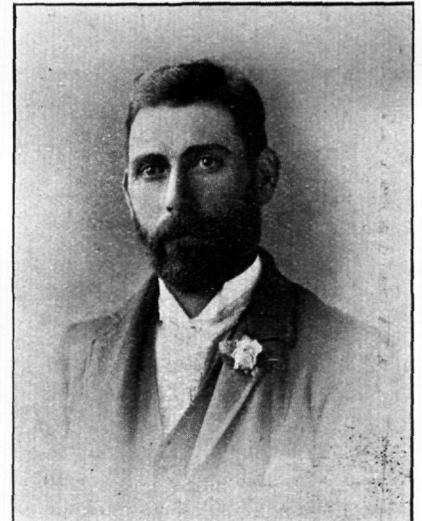
WHITELAW LAUNCESTON
MR T. W. MONDS,
of T. W. Monds and Sons, Millers,
Carrick.
(See p. 220.)



WHITELAW LAUNCESTON
MR. F. ARCHER,
Member House of Assembly,
"Landfall," Newnham.
(See p. 330.)



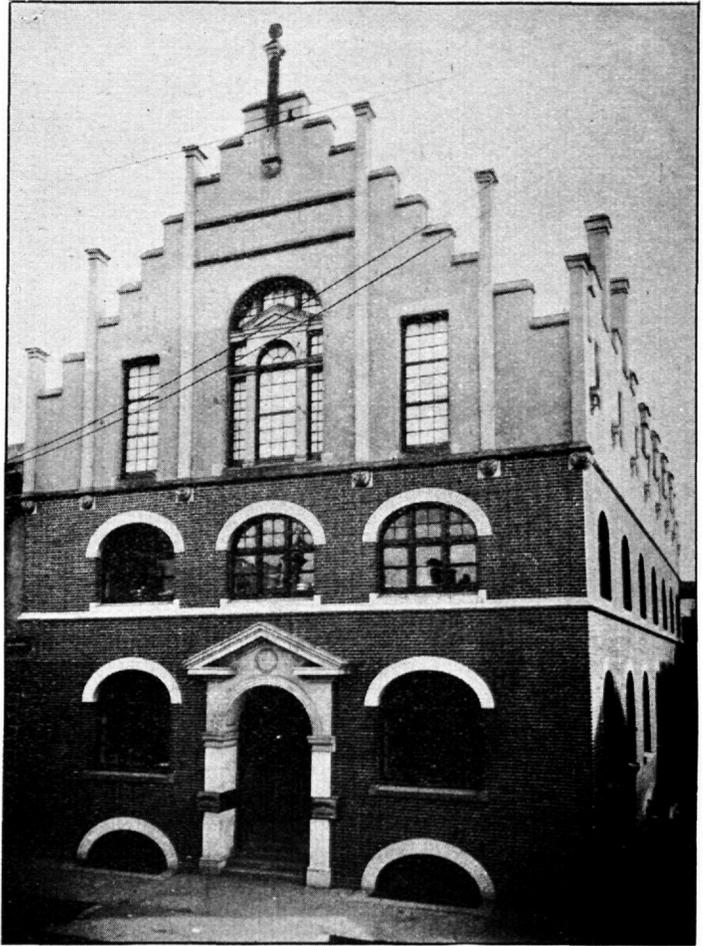
WHITELAW LAUNCESTON
MR. A. F. LITHGOW,
Bandmaster St. Joseph's Band, Con-
ductor Launceston Orchestral Society,
Launceston.
(See p. 106.)



WHITELAW LAUNCESTON
MR. H. E. MUFFET,
Hagley.



WHITELAW LAUNCESTON
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.
(See p. 94.)



D. & W. MURRAY, LIMITED, PATTERSON STREET, LAUNCESTON.
(See p. 147.)



WHITELAW LAUNCESTON
MR. T. MCKENZIE,
 Tent Manufacturer, Launceston.
(See p. 127.)



WHITELAW LAUNCESTON
MR. G. MORICE,
 Farmer, Longford.



BISHOP-OSBORNE BURNIE
MR. J. BISHOP-OSBORNE,
 Photographer, Burnie.



NEVIN & HOWARD'S PREMISES, LAUNCESTON.
 (See p. 126.)



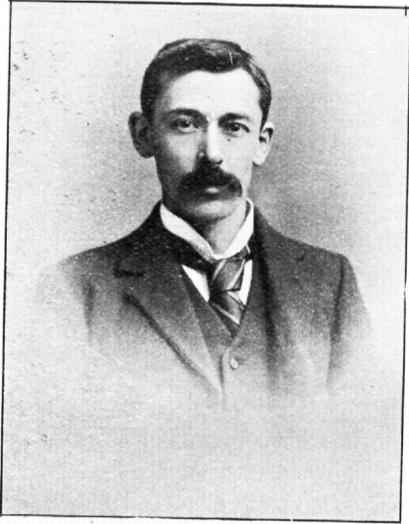
WHITELAW LAUNCESTON
MR. NEVIN,
 Of the firm of Nevin and Howard.
 (See p. 126.)



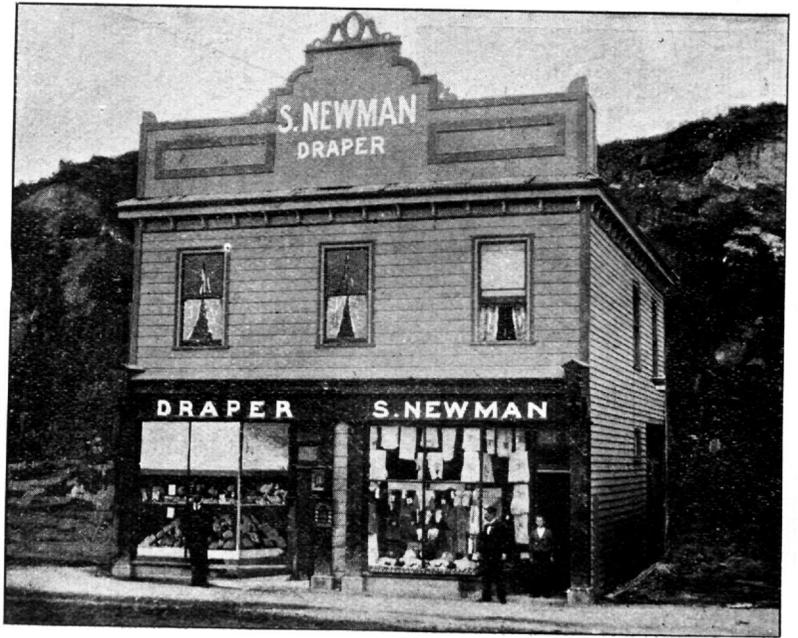
WHITELAW LAUNCESTON
MR. HOWARD,
 Of the firm of Nevin and Howard.
 (See p. 126.)



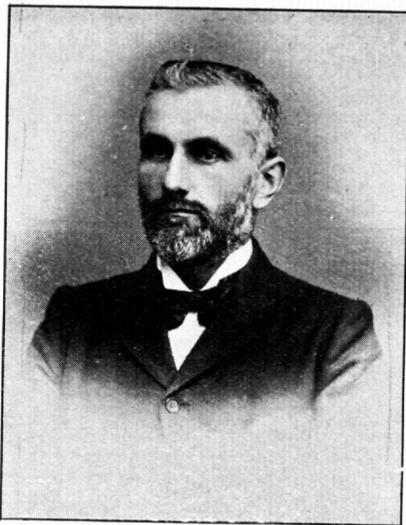
WHITELAW LAUNCESTON
SUB-INSPECTOR PALMER,
 Campbelltown.



LILLEY ZEEHAN
MR. S. NEWMAN,
Draper and Clothier, Strahan.
(See p. 604, Vol. I.)



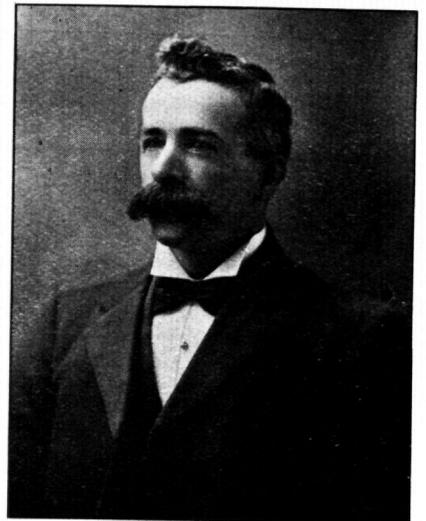
J. MILLS ZEEHAN
S. NEWMAN'S PREMISES, STRAHAN.
(See p. 604, Vol. I.)



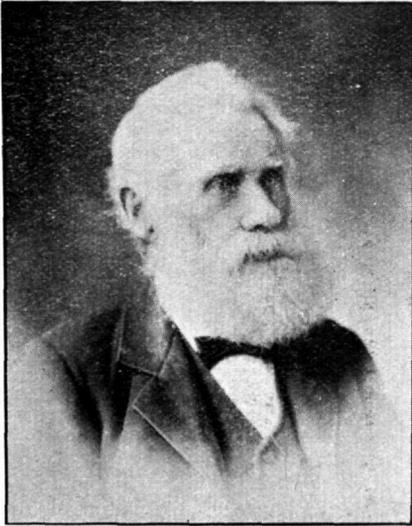
LILLEY ZEEHAN
MR. W. STEWART,
Manager for W. T. York and Co.,
Importers and General Merchants,
Zeehan.
(See p. 557, Vol. I.)



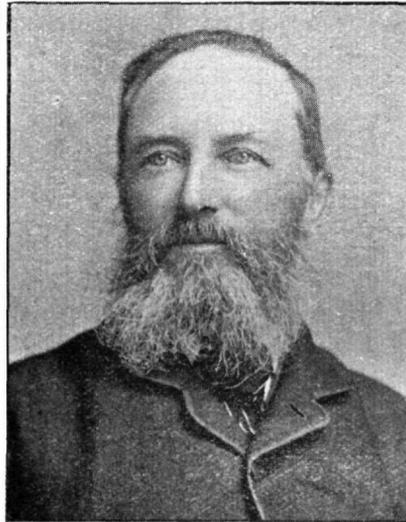
W. H. CARL BURROWS & CO. LAUNCESTON
CAPT. H. SAMS,
Strahan.



WHITELAW LAUNCESTON
MR. H. STONER,
Wholesale and Retail Tobacconist
and Commission Agent, Launceston.
(See p. 139.)



WHITELAW LAUNCESTON
MR. A. WEBSTER,
Secretary Chamber of Commerce,
Launceston.



NICHOLAS LAUNCESTON
MR. R. WINTER,
Member Scottsdale Board of Advice,
Scottsdale.
(See p. 198.)



WHITELAW LAUNCESTON
MR. T. E. WOODMAN,
General Storekeeper, Beaconsfield.
(See p. 154.)



BEAUTY POINT HOTEL, TAMAR RIVER; J. A. JENSEN, PROPRIETOR.
See p. 157)



WHITELAW LAUNCESTON
MR. E. W. WHEELER,
Farmer, Cressy.



W H BROWN

F. WEBB & SONS' PREMISES, LAUNCESTON.
(See p. 115.)

LAUNCESTON



WHITELAW

LAUNCESTON

MR. F. WEBB,
Produce Merchant, Commission Agent,
Launceston.
(See p. 115.)



WHITELAW

LAUNCESTON

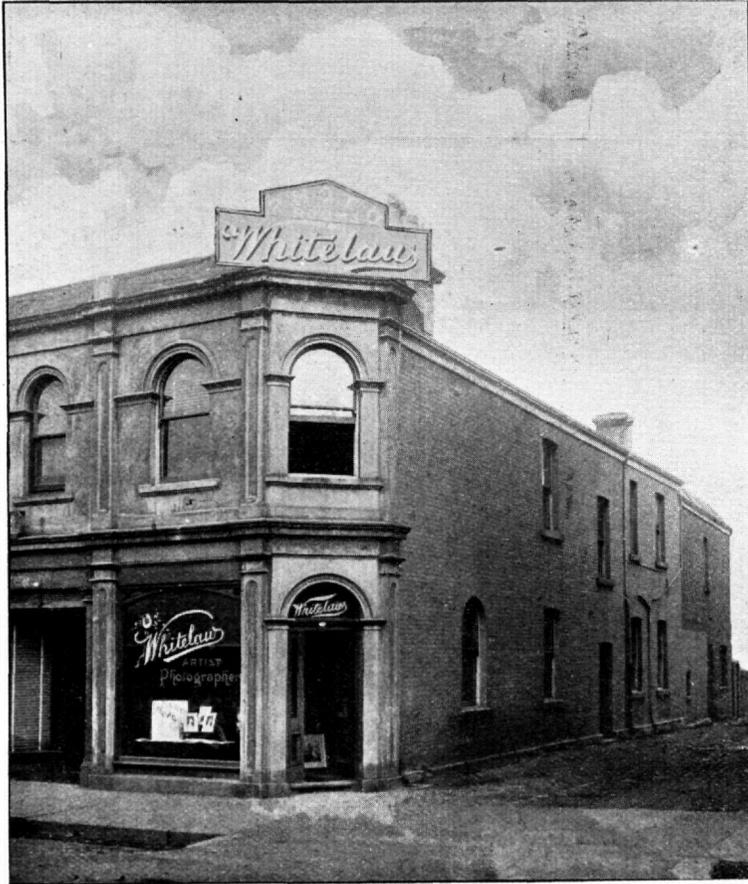
MR. P. WEETMAN,
Postmaster, Flight's Bay.



G P TAYLOR

A WOOD-CHOPPING MATCH AT ULVERSTONE.

ULVERSTONE



EXTERIOR OF WHITELAW'S STUDIO, 74 ST. JOHN STREET, LAUNCESTON.



INTERIOR OF WHITELAW'S STUDIO.



MR. A. P. WHITELAW,
Proprietor Whitelaw's Studio

Curious Facts of Old Colonial Days.

TO the indefatigable research of Mr. James Bonwick we owe a great deal of information with respect to the early days of the colony of Tasmania; and, as the book which he published on the subject thirty years ago is now out of print, we believe our readers will be pleased by our transferring to these pages so much of the volume as relates to this island:—

The Rev. Robert Knopwood was appointed chaplain to the fleet that sailed in 1803 to form a new penal settlement at Port Phillip. The expedition was a failure, and the convicts were removed from the southern shores of New Holland to the banks of the Derwent early in 1804.

Mr. Knopwood's duties as a magistrate appear to have occupied more time than the devotion to ministerial functions, and his interest in the convivialities of the Government officers sadly interfered with his pastoral vocation. As he never married, his exuberant spirits, his partiality for lively company, his reputation for jollity, and his preference for ladies' society, exposed him, in those days of lax morality, to some free but not ill-natured criticism.

No one accused him of a want of benevolence, and all commended his gentlemanly demeanour. He was fond of his pipe; and for a number of years he was accustomed to dine at the hotel with his bachelor friends after church on Sunday. When much displeased, he might employ the language of the period. Though a clergyman, he despised hypocrisy, and his reputed saying was—"Do as I say, not as I do." His manner of reading the higher numbers of the Commandments furnished a joke for the profane.

He was decidedly popular, as Charles the Second was, with the lower classes. As a magistrate, he was not harsh in judgment, nor cruel in sentence. To one who complained, however, of the injustice of some penalty, he is reported to have mildly said—"Never mind; take your dozen. It will do for another time." His celebrated Timor cream-coloured pony was a great favourite in the colony. Upon the removal of Mr. Knopwood to Clarence Plains, the old horse swam across the broad Derwent to reach his old stable at Cottage Green.

Governor King gave him a grant of 30 acres, reaching over what is now known as the New Wharf and Battery Point. His first wooden residence, situated at the corner of the burial ground, was blown down. Cottage Green, and all the land whereon the New Wharf stores were afterwards erected, were offered by Mr. Knopwood for £800 in 1824. An addition of £77 10s. to his salary was made in 1814, so that his income might be equal to that of the second chaplain at Port Jackson.

In the *Gazette* of 18th April, 1823, we read:—"The memorial of the Rev. Robert Knopwood, M.A., assistant chaplain of this colony, soliciting His Majesty's permission to retire, having been laid before the King, His Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept of Mr. Knopwood's resignation, and, in consideration of his long service, during a period of twenty years, to permit him to retire with a pension from the colonial fund."

As the Rev. William Bedford had arrived in Hobart Town, and was already commencing a new order of clerical action in the colony, no wonder was excited at the first chaplain's retirement. The farewell sermon was preached at St. David's on 27th April, 1823. The *Sydney Gazette* the following month reviewed that discourse, and quietly observed:—"After twenty years' service, no doubt the reverend gentlemen feels fatigued with the important functions he has had to discharge."

He retired across the river to a farm at Clarence Plains, and occasionally performed service. There is a notice of his preaching at New Norfolk in April, 1825. He died in 1836.

THE FIRST HOBART TOWN CHURCH.

Colonel Collins, the first Lieutenant-Governor of Hobart Town, though not susceptible to religious emotions, not devoted to church celebrations, and not conspicuous for the ordinary virtues, was, nevertheless, sufficiently possessed of the instincts of an officer and a gentleman to observe the proprieties of Sunday service.

The first church was a large tent. A more substantial structure, and one better fitted to the climate, was then constructed. About this there is some difference in the various traditions of the town. Some assert that a Government wooden workshop in Bathurst Street was used. Others call the building a log hut. One of my informants, Mrs. Burgess, a lady of probity and intelligence, whose memory is as "remarkable for its tenacity as her word for truthfulness," was accustomed to go to worship when a child. She describes the room near Bathurst Street as having a thatched roof and an earthen floor. The seats were rough slabs of wood. The place could hold about a hundred persons. The musical development of the colony did not admit the employment of singing at these early services of the chaplain. As far as I am able to learn, this building was simply the so-called "King's Stores," and might have been used as a workshop as well as a store. It was never anything but a temporary church, and became so occupied, in all probability, when the old church was blown down in 1812. That church, really succeeding the tent, was a small wooden edifice in the flat near the burial ground.

The first notice of a religious kind that I observed in my search among old colonial records was in the curious Muster Roll Book, in which all Government orders and proclamations were entered. There, under the date 28th May, 1808, is this interesting piece of information:—

"Divine service will be performed to-morrow, and every Sunday in future that the weather will possibly admit, at which time the attendance of the settlers and male and female prisoners is expected."

The foundation of St. David's Church was laid on 19th February, 1817. It was maliciously said that, like as Governor King called the two first churches of New South Wales St. Phillip and St. John, after Governor Phillip and Governor John

Hunter, so did the not less pious Lieutenant-Governor Davey, of the Derwent settlement, call the Hobart Town church St. David, after the first ruler, David Collins. It is certainly singular that upon the stone of foundation were inscribed these words :—

“To perpetuate the memory of
HIS HONOUR THE LATE DAVID COLLINS, ESQUIRE,
Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land, and Colonel in the Royal
Marine Forces.
Departed this life the 24th March, A.D. 1810,
In the administration of his Government.”

The demonstration at this solemn festival of the Church was characteristic of the times. A holiday was proclaimed, to the great relief of Government employes and convicts. One half-pint of spirits was ordered to be issued to all soldiers and constables for this Thanksgiving Day. A grand procession of civil and military officers took place. Mrs. and Miss Davey were there. The stone was duly laid with Masonic honours. It bore, in addition to what has been previously stated, these words :—

“The foundation-stone of St. David's Church was laid this 19th day of February, A.D. 1817, by Thomas Davey, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land, Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's Royal Marine Forces, in the presence of all the civil and military officers of this settlement.”

The chaplain preached from the text, “For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ ;” “and,” said the paper of the colony, “in his impressive delivery endeavoured to show the good that might be derived from religion, which seemed to excite the most profound attention ; after which a neat and appropriate Masonic oration was delivered by a member of the society.”

This church was consecrated in 1823 by the Rev. W. Marsden, as the senior chaplain of New South Wales, and the burial ground was consecrated on the same occasion ; for, although the foundation-stone was laid in February, 1817, it took several years to complete it. The advertisement for twenty-four windows appeared at the end of 1818. The *Sydney Gazette* was able to declare in January, 1822, that “At Hobart Town is a church which, for beauty and convenience, cannot be exceeded by any in the Australasian hemisphere ; and which, moreover, we are credibly instructed to say is now better attended than in days of yore.” In 1823 the sum of £300 was remitted to England for an organ. So eager was the new chaplain for his duties that for a few weeks he opened the church three times every Sunday ; subsequently he limited the services to two.

The inconvenience from want of a suitable place had been long felt. The population had greatly increased. The store in Bathurst Street became utterly useless. The only church was the ground facing the verandah at the soldiers' barracks, or Government House. At that time, and till long after my arrival in the colony, the Governor's wooden residence had a deep verandah. Under that shelter the clergyman and the leading inhabitants found a space, while the rest of the congregation did as they could under rain and sunshine with the shade provided by the gum trees in front. The following Government orders will illustrate the condition of things, and the unpleasant consequences attendant on the services :—

“March 21, 1818.—Divine service will be performed to-morrow, at eleven o'clock, under the verandah at the barracks.”

“Divine service will be performed at the barracks at eleven o'clock on Sundays, when the weather permits, until further orders.”

A more important Government order appeared on 22nd April, 1817. The printer was either careless or in a typical difficulty :—

“government house, hobart town,

“saturday, April 12, 1817.

“Divine Service will be performed at government house to-morrow, at eleven o'clock. The Troops will Parade as usual to attend it, and the Inspector of Public Works will enforce the regular attendance of all the Crown Servants in and about hobart town. The Rev. Mr. Knopwood is requested to make arrangements, so that One side of the Verandah may be open for the Accommodation of the Public Officers and Principal Inhabitants of hobart town. One of the rooms in government house will also be open for the same purpose.

“By command of His Honour

“The Lieutenant-Governor,

“W. A. Ross, Secretary.”

The first Launceston church (St. John's) had its foundation-stone laid by Governor Arthur on 28th December, 1824. The ground had been previously consecrated by Mr. Marsden. The first services were held in the following December by Mr. Youl, who died before the completion of the building. The church was consecrated in March, 1827, by Archdeacon Scott, of Sydney. The edifice will hold 700 persons, though half that number would have to ascend to the galleries. The pews let from £3 to £3 10s each. The Rev. Mr. Norman succeeded the Rev. Mr. Youl. But the Rev. W. H. Brown, from Ireland, was nominated 1st November, 1828, having been now forty years associated with Launceston, and respected by his fellow-townsmen.

The Rev. John Youl had been a missionary in Tahiti, under the London Missionary Society. He arrived in Van Diemen's Land at the end of 1818. He soon removed from Port Dalrymple, or George Town, to Launceston, where he erected a wooden church. He used to attract people to church by beating an iron barrel with a mallet.

The Rev. Wm. Bedford, of Hobart Town, is elsewhere spoken of. The Rev. N. Davis came to his congregation of five persons at Longford in 1830. The Rev. Mr. Palmer became rural dean in 1834. The excellent Archdeacon Hutchens died in 1841, leaving a name endeared to many. Sir John Franklin testified to “his able head, his genuine moderation, and his Christian piety.” The office of the archdeacon was abolished, and a bishopric succeeded.

It comes too near modern times to speak of the learned, the accomplished, and the benevolent Dr. Nixon, first Bishop of Tasmania. He arrived in 1842, and was subsequently compelled by ill-health to retire from his work. The organisation of the Episcopalian Church in Tasmania is not less indebted to him than that of the Church in New South Wales to Bishop Broughton.

THE FIGHTING CHAPLAIN.

If ever a man was called upon to battle with a host, to charge the serried ranks of foes, to struggle foot by foot with an obstinate opponent, it was the second chaplain of Van Diemen's Land.

It was in 1823 that Mr. Bedford, who had been useful in the London prisons, was selected to succeed the Rev. R. Knopwood as clergyman of the convict settlement of Hobart Town. It was high time someone entered the island as a moral agent. The flock had never had a shepherd, and they had sadly strayed away.

It was at this period that evils were at such a height as to threaten the complete disorganisation of society. Several of the Governors of Van Diemen's Land had rather increased than checked the growth of offences by their own vicious examples. Drunkenness, especially, was all but universal. Its desolation swept the whole country.

But that which peremptorily called for the reprobation of authority, but which was sanctioned by the usage of the highest officials, was the vice of lasciviousness. Thanks to the despotism of penal discipline, there was little hindrance to the freedom of sin. The males were greatly in excess of the females. Both parties were, of course, with very few exceptions, of the prisoner class; and neither sex was characterised by refinement, honour, or virtue. The women were certainly abandoned enough without the degrading associations of their present existence, and the threats as well as allurements which precipitated their further decline.

The consequence of all this was the practice of concubinage in all circles, and an illicit intercourse approaching to the promiscuous.

The feelings of the newly-arrived chaplain may well be conceived. He wept, he raged, he prayed. Instances are on record of good men being so dismayed at the dreadful scene of vice before them that they were constrained to retire before it. The pastor of Hobart Town was made of sterner stuff. Indignation got the better of his sympathy. His righteous excitement was kindled, not against the poor outcast prisoner, but against the authorities in office. These were seen to live shamelessly in sin. Against these he thundered with a Knox-like zeal in the church which they were forced in etiquette to attend. He announced their guilt in the language of the old seers, and uttered warnings and judgments with the energy of an Elijah.

He rested not here. To purify the land, he appealed to the Executive. If a change of heart could not be secured, at least the outward shame of sin might be removed. It would be idle for him to enforce the Seventh Commandment upon the convicts when they saw its open violation by their superiors.

He found an able seconder of his schemes of reformation in Governor Arthur, then recently appointed. A Government order was issued, commanding all officers, on pain of dismissal from public service, to amend their lives, and to be united in matrimony with those with whom they had been publicly living in shame, and by whom, in many cases, they had a family.

This struck terror into the community of officials. They wished to retain their positions, but not to be fettered by the marriage tie. They conjured, and they blustered; they presented memorials, and they condemned the tyranny: but all in vain. The law was intended for obedience.

Then the malcontents turned upon the real author of this invasion of their domestic institutions. They sought to cajole him in private; they insulted him in public. They appealed to his generosity at one time; to his fears at another. Prayers, bribes, and threats were all in vain. The fighting chaplain was not to be driven from his entrenchments, nor seduced from his duty.

Gradually and sulkily the discomfited chiefs gave in. Their mistresses were made wives, and their children were legitimated in the eyes of the law. Then, and not till then, did the champion of virtue attack those of lesser name, and bring his influence to bear upon their public conduct.

The good man fought and conquered. Commencing his warfare almost single-handed, he soon gathered round him useful auxiliaries in the field, who performed valiant service for truth under his captainship. It may be that he struck hard blows with sharp weapons, but it was because he saw that the battle must be real, and the struggle be sharp. It was not that his nature was all sternness. We know from personal acquaintance that the man was full of human sympathies, and that he combined the love of John with the fire of Peter.

He has since gone to his rest. The colonial lovers of virtue will never cease to recognise with gratitude the labours of the Rev. Dr. Bedford, the venerable chaplain of Hobart Town.

ROMAN CATHOLICISM IN HOBART TOWN.

As in New South Wales, so in Van Diemen's Land, the Roman Catholic convicts had to attend the religious services of the Protestant Church in the earliest days. When permitted to absent themselves from such attendance, they were without a priest of their own church.

The Rev. Philip Connolly and Rev. John Joseph Therry (or Thierry) arrived in New South Wales in 1820. The first was located in Sydney, and the other at Parramatta. They were very different in disposition, and had little sympathy of feeling. The junior was by far the superior in talent, energy, and character. It may be that his sense of justice, or restlessness of habit, made him enemies among his order; but it is certain that from 1820 to 1860 Mr. Therry had some standing cause of complaint with his lay and ecclesiastical superiors. A curious illustration of this is given in an official communication from Governor Macquarie, of Sydney, to Lieutenant-Governor Sorell on 31st August, 1820, at a time when Mr. Therry contemplated removal from Hobart Town.

A copy of instructions sent from home was forwarded to the Derwent settlement, for the guidance of His Honour there in his conduct towards newly-arrived Roman Catholic priests. It had become absolutely necessary for some provision to be made for the spiritual interests of so many Roman Catholic convicts, who had for so long a time been left without that religious control which was supposed to be so valuable an auxiliary to the police. When, therefore, two priests were permitted to take their passage, they were accepted as State servants, for prison purposes, and a salary of £100 allowed. But the conditions

which bound them were very restrictive in that day of ecclesiastical exclusiveness. Father Therry appears from the very first to have been wanting in humility to the powers. He came too early with notions of religious freedom, and he suffered the consequences of his impracticability or imprudence.

In the letter from General Macquarie, reference was made to this priest, "who now," said His Excellency, "proceeds with a purpose of officiating in Van Diemen's Land. Mr. Therry, even in the short period of his residence here, having in several instances acted counter both to the letter and spirit of His Excellency's instructions, and also in variance with the conduct of his senior chaplain (Mr. Connolly), who had disapproved thereof, it is His Excellency's desire that you should be apprised of this fact, in order to your adopting such measures as Mr. Therry's conduct under your Government may warrant."

The impetuous clergyman preferred remaining in New South Wales, and his senior went to Hobart Town.

Father Connolly (or Conolly) came originally from the Mauritius. He landed in Van Diemen's Land in March, 1821. His first services were held in Mr. Curr's stores, near the old Temperance Hall, Bathurst Street. Land being granted in Harrington Street, a rude wooden chapel was raised.

Funny stories are told of this gentleman by the old hands. His love of creature comforts, his enjoyment of fun, his singular selection of penances for the offences of his flock, his real kindness of nature, and his lack of reverence, all furnished topics of conversation in the olden times. The Rev. John West, the historian of Tasmania, has this remark of him:—"He used a common brush to sprinkle them with holy water, and spoke of their faults without much softness or reserve."

At a meeting in Hobart Town, 18th March, 1834, it was announced that "the Rev. J. J. Therry, senior priest in these colonies, would accept their invitation, and leave Sydney for Hobart Town." His name was known and respected; subscriptions, therefore, flowed in from a joyful people. And faithfully did he serve them. No one who knew him could deny his devotion to his clerical duties, his self-sacrificing attentions to the sick, his benevolent efforts, and his love for children.

The arrival of Bishop Wilson relieved him of much responsibility, but no Roman Catholic of Tasmania can refuse to own his obligations to Father Therry, nor will colonists of other communions fail to acknowledge his worth.

THE EARLY WESLEYANS OF HOBART TOWN.

As soon as Mr. Leigh was settled in New South Wales, he directed the attention of the Methodist Fathers to the spiritual destitution of Van Diemen's Land. In February, 1817, he wrote to the parent Society:—"I now beg leave to recommend to the notice of the committee the present state of a settlement distant from this, though within the jurisdiction of the colony, particularly at a place called Van Diemen's Land. I would earnestly recommend that some of our missionaries should be authorised to visit, previous to any regular appointment being made."

This very cautious and respectful suggestion received no attention. When the good man was invalided, and returned to Europe, so anxious was he about the island that he wrote first a letter from the ship as it came into Portsmouth Harbour, entreating help. "I beg leave," said he, "to recommend to the notice of the committee the large settlement called the Derwent, distant from Sydney about two weeks' sail, a place where the Gospel is much wanted."

But before this letter was ever written a more particular presentation of the circumstances of the colony had been submitted by the much-admired Mr. Carvosso, one of a noble family of Christian worthies. That gentleman had been sent to New South Wales, but had put into Hobart Town on the way, as vessels preferred that route to the dangers of Bass Straits, with unsurveyed rocks. As the first Wesleyan minister who had touched there, the first who had preached there, the first to urge the claims of the people from the shore itself, his memory would be cherished among the inhabitants; but his gentleness and piety, his large-heartedness and fervour, his sympathy and labour, endeared him to all who approached him, and hallowed his name in Tasmania.

In his official report to the London Board he draws a frightful picture of the state of society. "If there ever was," said he, "a place carried captive, and lying in the bonds of iniquity, surely we may safely affirm it of most of the colonists of this island." Six thousand were scattered over its hills and plains; and, until a little before his arrival, but one minister of any church was found among them. He thus describes the clergyman, the Rev. R. Knopwood:—"A chaplain has resided in this town for several years. But he is far advanced in life, and labours under so many bodily infirmities as to be able to do but little for the good of others." He did well to speak kindly of the man, who, with all his faults, was a gentleman in bearing, and who acted as a gentleman to the stranger.

When Mr. Carvosso called upon him, the chaplain expressed his warm approval of the visitor's intentions, and his desire to aid his efforts as far as possible. Aware of the brutal character of the populace, and their lawless state at that epoch of order, he urged the necessity of the preacher securing the protection of the authorities, or his life might be in jeopardy. To this intent he was so good as to write to the chief constable, and begged him to be present at the forthcoming service.

The day arrived when the first open-air discourse should be delivered in Van Diemen's Land. It was on the 18th of August, 1820. The bellman had gone through the streets of the city announcing the strange meeting, and a crowd gathered in the yard before the Court House. Standing upon the steps of the mansion of justice, he commenced by giving out one of Wesley's hymns. His wife stood beside him, raised the tune, and led off the singing. The text was from Ephesians—"Wherefore he saith, Awake thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light." The sermon was suitable to a congregation so sunken and fallen. It came with the tones of a "Lazarus, come forth." So earnest was the appeal that not a few perhaps remembered their prayers as children at a mother's knee.

He obtained permission to enter the gaol, and told the 150 inmates the story of the Prodigal Son. On the Sunday afternoon he attended church, and saw, as he remarked afterwards, "very few persons present, except those who were driven there by civil authority." Diligent were his enquiries as to the social state of the community, and sad were his feelings at the exhibition of depravity.

Mr. Nokes, from Sydney, with Corporal Waddy, were the originators of the Wesleyan Church in the island. Eight persons met at Mr. Nokes' house in Collins Street for a prayer meeting on 29th October, 1820. Another meeting, a week after, took place at Mr. Wallis', Liverpool Street. "Here we met with some persecution," writes Nokes, "stones and bricks being thrown by the mob, who declared they would not allow us to put the town in an uproar. Several persons attempted to annoy us by fighting in part of the house."

Doubtless the early meetings of the Methodists were rather animated, and their loud exhortations and prayers excited a more than corresponding noise from the unsympathising mob. Without doubt not a few of the rioters had played their part in a similar manifestation in the old country, where it was not considered bad fun to worry a Methodist, even though the poor fellow went home with a broken head.

In January, 1821, the members mustered fourteen, and the congregation to over 100. They met in Mr. Donne's carpenter's shop, in Argyle Street, between Liverpool and Collins Streets. A prayer meeting of soldiers was held in Goulburn Street; Mr. Nokes was leader. This active man preached at New Norfolk, where no service had ever been held before. In September, 1821, four Wesleyan missionaries called in at Hobart Town, on their way to the South Sea Islands. The editor of the *Gazette* chronicled their visit in these orthodox terms:—"We hail it as a happy omen to the success of the ministers of the Gospel who visit these young colonies, whose view of the doctrines of Scripture is orthodox, and consistent with the homilies, articles, etc., of the Established Church."

The soldiers were the mainstay of early Methodism. The Rev. Mr. Lawry wrote from Parramatta about them. "These pious soldiers," said he, "have transmitted a regular account of their numbers and proceedings to Sydney. I believe there are about twelve who meet in class." In August, 1821, the congregation raised, at one meeting, £2 15s. towards a new chapel. Yet they were ambitious enough in October of that year to solicit subscriptions from the public, as they proposed to erect a building for chapel and school in every settlement of the island.

The arrival of the Rev. W. Horton in 1821, as a resident minister, gave his body a more steadfast character. One of his first acts was to solicit aid from Government. Two acres of land were given by Governor Sorell, though not near enough for chapel use; but Mr. David Lord gave them a block, 40 yards by 30, in Melville Street, and contributions of cash and material came in. But after getting the walls half way up, the good folks expended their means. After waiting two years they resumed their work. The minister sadly wanted a horse to help him on his long journeys, and had to order one from Sydney, as the price in the island was so extravagantly high. In April, 1822, he had thirty-two members.

The missionary, Mr. Nathaniel Turner, called in at Hobart Town, in 1822, on his way to his seat of labour, and was a great help with his fervour of spirit and affectionate manner. The Rev. R. Mansfield came from New South Wales in 1823, upon Mr. Horton's retirement, and by his intellectual vigour firmly planted the struggling Society. He solicited the Government for more substantial aid than that of a land grant. This was the reply of Colonel Sorell, referring the matter to the Governor in Sydney:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor will accordingly transmit to His Excellency the memorial which Mr. Mansfield has presented to him, with his strong testimonial of the esteem which the Wesleyan ministers have acquired from himself and the community; and his recommendation that their establishments should receive the favourable consideration of the Supreme Government to the utmost that it may feel authorised to grant assistance."

When Governor Arthur came, in 1824, he proved a good friend to Wesleyans, as he was to all religious denominations. Monetary assistance was rendered, and the new chapel moved onward to completion. The reason why the Government gave aid to the Dissenters, so called, in the colonies, when granting none in England, was mainly on account of their ministers being regarded in a penal settlement as a sort of moral police. Thus the Wesleyans were the first to obtain to Treasury favours, as they were considered auxiliaries to the Church of England. At the organisation of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, 17th November, 1823, the chaplain, the Rev. W. Bedford, presided at the meeting.

Sergeant Waddy was removed to the penal settlement of Macquarie Harbour, and his efforts were so successful in 1823, that Mr. Hutchinson, a local preacher, was ordered down there as a minister. "His Honour," wrote Mr. Mansfield, "manifested a deep concern for the moral interests of the poor outcasts." And well he might, for the associations with that place were horrible enough.

The other originator of the Wesleyan cause (Mr. Nokes) got out of joint with his old friends. He left them in no pleasant mood, took his Testaments away, and published his freedom from their Society. In January, 1823, a counter-advertisement appeared in the *Gazette*:—"The Wesleyan missionaries deem it necessary to inform the public that not the slightest connection has subsisted between them and Mr. Benjamin Nokes for upwards of six months." So the good fall out, and the wicked laugh on.

Launceston was visited by the Wesleyans in 1822. In a letter of 26th April, Mr. Horton wrote:—"The wickedness of the people of Launceston, I am informed by an eye-witness, exceeds all description. I am sure that if you could behold the state of the country, and could witness the ignorance, blasphemy, drunkenness, adultery, and vice of every description which abound in it, you and our dear friends in England would use every effort to send them more missionaries." Mr. Hutchinson went there from Macquarie Harbour in March, 1825. Two years after the Launceston chapel was opened. It was 40 feet by 20. The collection was £20, and the debt on the building £150. At that time the income of the Society was £30 a year.

An influx of Wesleyan free immigrants came to Hobart Town in 1823 and 1824, chiefly through the letters of Mr. Carvosso.

The Hobart Town chapel, 60 feet long by 40 broad, was not really opened till 12th February, 1826. At a meeting held in the old chapel, before removing, the Attorney-General said, "I like your Society, for you are all working people." But that meeting was memorable for the establishment of the first public library in Australia. A subscription was raised for the purpose. It is no small honour for the Wesleyans to be able to say that the educational movement in the colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land owed almost its commencement, and certainly its true vitality, to their efforts. Their ministers have been charged with a want of literary acquirements, when access to the national universities was denied them; but they can triumphantly point to poor children, and to working men, as the objects of their instruction.

The later days of the old times must just be noticed. Messrs. Simpson and Manton came in 1831. The latter gentleman, as a preacher and educationist, has left honoured memorials of his presence. The Rev. W. Butters followed, but although his work began in the island, it was in the colony of Victoria where his genial nature and administrative ability were displayed, especially when the representative of Methodism there in the gold fever. For his deep interest in the prisoner boys of Port Arthur, he will be affectionately remembered by many. The Rev. John Waterhouse, the superintendent of the Wesleyan Missions in the South Seas, came to Hobart Town in 1839, and died there in 1842. His faith in the Society led

him to remark: "There is no better system than Wesleyanism for meeting the spiritual wants of this people." The Rev. N. Turner was nominated to a Tasmanian station in 1839. This truly excellent man died in Brisbane, Queensland.

Though less prosperous and influential than their brethren in Victoria and South Australia, the Wesleyans of Tasmania have done good service among a community that sadly needed their Christian efforts.

RISE OF PRESBYTERIANISM IN THE ISLAND.

The Scotch of the colonies used to boast that only by immigration was their nation represented there. It is a fact that few north of the Tweed were sent out in a state of penal servitude. That is the reason why, in the old convict settlements, while the Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic religious systems were flourishing, the Presbyterian was unknown. When, however, free emigrants were permitted to leave for Sydney and Hobart Town, and when, subsequently, encouragement in the form of grants of land was held out, Scotland, more than England or Ireland, was awakened to the opening field.

It was about 1821 and 1822 that the first considerable exodus took place. The parties were rarely of the labouring class, as the passage money was in excess of their moderate means. They were usually men of a little capital, and were welcomed by the Government as the employers of surplus convicts. A very large proportion were from North Britain.

Though willing to roam for fairer pastures, they cherished a regard for their country's faith. When, therefore, a stray minister of the kirk (the Rev. Archibald Macarthur) came this way, he received a hearty welcome. His first sermon was preached 12th January, 1823. He appears to have belonged to the United Presbyterian Church. In a notice on the 3rd of February, we read: "As Mr. Macarthur receives no assistance from any society at home, it is requested that those interested in the support of a gospel preacher will come forward without delay."

Subscriptions flowed in. The Governor-in-Chief, Sir T. Brisbane, was of the Scottish Church, and he and his lady sent £10 each. The Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel Arthur, with Messrs. Turnbull, Scott, Officer, Bethune, and Ogilvie, were among the early friends of the cause. The foundation of the new church was laid 21st March, 1824, by the Governor of the island. Dr. Turnbull, now the venerable and beloved Rev. Dr. Turnbull, of Campbell Town, addressed the assembly in his usual eloquent language. The church in Hobart Town was opened on 12th September. Land for a cemetery was granted in September, 1828.

Thus was the Presbyterian faith established in Van Diemen's Land.

But troubles came. The minister disappointed the people and left. But one arrived singularly fitted for colonial life. The Rev. Dr. Lillie, an accredited clergyman of the Established Church of Scotland, was a gentleman of distinguished learning and splendid pulpit power. He was the real founder of Presbyterianism in that colony. After labouring for thirty years with acceptance and honour, he was compelled to retire to Europe for his health.

Though by no means actuated by the denominational ardour of his Sydney friend, the Rev. Dr. Lang, he knew how to maintain the principles of religious liberty, and resent the intrusion of an element of discord among Christians.

Upon the arrival of the Anglican Bishop (Dr. Nixon), the Presbyterians were somewhat astonished to find themselves treated as dissenters, and not as being on the same State platform with the Episcopalians of the colony. Certain letters granted to the Bishop, if enforced, would seriously affect their denominational status, if not their individual freedom. The head of the colonial Church of England sought such extension of powers to give him authority over his own clergy, as the compulsory citation of witnesses in his spiritual court, that an active and organised opposition to his demands was at once commenced.

In justice to the Bishop of Tasmania, it should be mentioned that the increased powers he believed so essential to his personal dignity, and the true establishment of order in his somewhat irregular church, were never intended to interfere with the religious privileges of others, though they might indirectly affect them personally. In the fervour of episcopal zeal, and in ignorance of the different conditions of things in the colonies to that existing in England, he unfortunately published a charge to his clergy which contained passages offensive to many.

The resistance was earnest and enthusiastic. As the Bishop did not further push his views, and as the most perfect liberty of action has since been granted to all religious bodies, no more need be mentioned. Dr. Nixon was no tyrant, but one of the most amiable of men and most exemplary of bishops. Educationally trained in a school which regarded the Church of England as the only safe and true conservator of the "faith once delivered to the saints," but which differed most manifestly and widely in the interpretation of that faith, he may surely be excused the indulgence of his early prejudices. He honestly believed in his church, was jealous of its rights, and ambitious for its glory.

But as an important era in the history of religious freedom, the passing tumult of 1843 may be dismissed with the following copy of an appeal to the Scotch pride of faith and country. It will give the English reader a fair estimate of the progress of opinion, and may by some be regarded as an additional evidence that in matters connected with freedom, the colonies have been uniformly greatly in advance of the mother country.

The appeal was published in the Van Diemen's Land papers, and was addressed "To the Presbyterian inhabitants of Van Diemen's Land":—

"The Bishop of Tasmania, in his recent charge, has declared his design to endeavour, by aid of the civil power, to obtain the establishment in this colony of a Consistorial Court, and what is obviously implied in the establishment of such a court, the introduction of more or less of the ecclesiastical laws of England, so as to be able to compel even those who are not of his communion to appear as witnesses before him."

"The same Bishop has also published the following passages in his charge:—

"In these shifting days, the Secretary of State may be a Romanist, a Presbyterian, an Unitarian, a dissenter, nay, even an unbeliever; for these are not the times when the State feels it a duty to watch with jealous care over the high principles of Christian truth as exhibited in the Church of England, or when "soundness in the faith once delivered to the saints" is likely to be regarded as a necessary qualification for a Minister of State."

"As we regard the design of establishing such a court, and introducing such laws in this British colony, in which neither the Anglican nor the Scottish Churches can legally claim any jurisdiction or precedence whatever over the members of the other, as altogether repugnant to our constitutional rights as members of the Scottish Presbyterian Church of this colony, as these rights have been secured to us by the Act of Union of Great Britain, and as the publication of the above

passage, in which Presbyterians are associated in one most offensive charge with Romanists, Unitarians, and unbelievers, and in which it is even avowed that for the Sovereign to appoint a Presbyterian to an office of dignity or influence is at variance with the 'high principles of Christian faith,' is not only an insult as gross and unjust as it is wanton and unprovoked to every member of the Presbyterian Church, but most disparaging to the honour and rectitude of Her Majesty the Queen, who, 'though the supreme head and governor of the Church of England,' has sworn 'to unalterably to preserve and maintain within the realm of Scotland true Protestantism and government of the Presbyterian Church,' and who, moreover, presides every year by her representatives in the supreme council of the same church in token of her Royal countenance and goodwill towards it, we hereby submit to the Presbyterian inhabitants of the colony the great importance of taking immediate steps, by petitioning Her Majesty the Queen, to repel this unjust and disloyal insult, as well as to protect themselves against the invasion of these hard won rights and privileges, which their ancestors have bequeathed to them, and which have already been attempted to be violated by the assumed powers of the Bishop's Letters Patent, the confirmation of which, it cannot be doubted, is one of the principal objects of his mission to England.

"We, therefore, most respectfully and earnestly solicit our Presbyterian brethren throughout the colony to meet in St. Andrew's Church, Hobart Town, at 7 o'clock in the evening of Wednesday, the 12th instant, to deliberate on this important subject."

THE BAPTISTS IN AUSTRALIA.

If it were the province of the present work to speak of existing times, a flourishing account could be rendered of the position occupied by this denomination in Australia, especially in Melbourne, where the two largest chapels are crowded with worshippers. But in the old colonial days the Baptists occupied no place in history. A letter published in 1838 has this passage: "I am not aware that there is a single Baptist Church with a pastor in Van Diemen's Land, Swan River, Port Phillip, or South Australia."

In Sydney, however, even then, the Rev. John Saunders, from Shacklewell, London, was preaching to an appreciative audience, and displaying much energy in every good work. In Launceston, the Rev. Mr. Dowling, who recently died at the advanced age of nearly ninety, was attached to a small church. Being the only minister in the island till 1841, when the Rev. Mr. Wade arrived in Hobart Town, his ministrations had a wide area. Eccentric in manner, but warm in affection and generous in public effort, he became one of the most popular men on the northern side of Tasmania.

The Melbourne Baptists were long struggling into daylight. The Adelaide friends gathered at first under Mr. McLaren, in 1840, and afterwards divided into three or four small sections. Embracing in their midst opinions the most contradictory, and united only on the one subject of baptism, the body has often been uncharitably and unjustly charged with a factious spirit in its frequent divisions.

THE FIRST INDEPENDENT MINISTER OF HOBART TOWN.

The story of the moral history of Van Diemen's Land is so dark that it seems in vain to look for any goodness in the country; and yet, in spite of the surges of crime and violence beating against the band of Christians there, the honest faithful ones stood firmly as if planting their foot against a rock. Each representative body of the church proper had many excellent characters that appeared to shine the more brilliantly by the contrast of the evil surrounding them.

Among the first free settlers to the colony were those who became the prominent leaders of their respective denominations. Several of these were Independents. They anxiously sought a minister of their own views, having heretofore worshipped either with the Presbyterians or the Wesleyans. The foremost among them was Mr. Henry Hopkins, one of the most princely of benefactors to all objects for the elevation of humanity.

In 1830 the Rev. Frederick Miller had his attention directed to the distant land of penal servitude. The place was then associated with the worst of crimes. It was the Sodom of the Southern Hemisphere. It was the abode of bushrangers. It was the scene of bloodshed between naked savages and clothed ones. It was apparently the last retreat a man of refined feelings and sensitive nature, like Mr. Miller, would think of seeking. But the man was heroic, and consulted neither ease nor interest. The very recital of horrors but enkindled his enthusiasm. It was the more necessary that he, and such as he, should go there, and should aid the struggling few to stem the on-sweeping torrent. Favoured by the well-known Thomas Wilson, Esq., he came to the fern valleys of Tasmania.

A chapel was raised. The land cost £200, the building £1400. Mr. Miller opened it in April, 1832. The few, a mere dozen or two, who formed his people, contributed nobly. But when bad times came, in 1834, and a debt of £600 remained, with heavy necessities for the erection of schools and parsonage, the trustees became anxious. Other dissenting bodies had been afforded help. Why should not these accept a Treasury loan? At that time the particular views now entertained by Nonconformists in the colonies were not rigorously, or, at least, not universally, held, especially in respect to grants of land.

In 1835 a grant of £500 was made toward the liquidation of debt on the Brisbane Street chapel. The respect in which the minister was personally held induced the Government to place his name on the Estimates for a salary of £200. The grant was accepted, for the pressure was great on the trustees, but the salary was respectfully declined on the ground of conscience. It was not long before the worthy pastor saw the mistake into which by their necessities they had been driven. He recommended that the money be repaid as soon as possible, and he took pains to represent to His Excellency that, with all becoming gratitude, the church could not consider themselves indebted to the State for the amount.

But years passed on without an opportunity to meet the claim. It was sufficient for the little body to pay its way without troubling to do more. The goldfields gave the means. A subscription was raised, and the money respectfully tendered to the Tasmanian Government, and accepted. It is right to add that the Colonial Missionary Society reported in 1849:—"In Van Diemen's Land the churches have never been dependent on the Colonial Society. They are still sustaining their own pastors, and carrying on with energy and liberality various benevolent and evangelical labours."

Perhaps no association for its means accomplished so much for the general good of their fellows as that under the pastorate of the Rev. F. Miller. He was pre-eminently a good man. His preaching was of a high order. His life was consistent with his words. Ill-health on several occasions took him from the pulpit. A total rest in a long sea voyage being recommended, he visited England. He returned to his beloved Tasmania in 1862 to die. A verse of his own may be applied to himself:—

“If disease thy soul should darken,
Struggling in death’s agonies;
Soon thy God will bid thee hearken
To the music of the skies.”

The second minister of the Congregationalists was the Rev. C. Price, who established himself at Launceston. If not possessed of great pulpit power, he has endeared himself to many by his public spirit, his self-denying effort, his practical benevolence. His earnest advocacy of Temperance principles was attended with success. Some years after, in 1839, the Rev. John West, now one of the leading literary men of Australia, and the author of the “History of Tasmania,” settled also in Launceston. The Rev. Mr. Nesbitt was stationed in Hobart Town.

The Rev. Joseph Beazley came out under the auspices of the Colonial Mission, and was established at Swanport, where, as he said, “there has been but three religious services for nine years.” When the Rev. Moses Parker died, in 1843, he removed to Greenponds. There his fruitful ministrations produced a healthy effect, and will long be remembered. Most interesting illustrations of success over rude settlers and degraded convicts might be given. He subsequently occupied a more important sphere in Sydney, and is now a popular minister of Blackheath, London.

STATE OF MORALS IN THE EARLY DAYS.

To the reader it may seem as absurd to speak of morals in a convict settlement as of virtue in a gaol. The condition of Van Diemen’s Land may be conjectured from a speech delivered in Parliament by Sir James Macintosh. “The settlement,” said he, “can never be worse than it is now, where no attempt towards reformation is dreamed of, and when it is governed on principles of political economy more barbarous than those which prevailed under Queen Bess.”

As the population originally consisted of persons transported from Britain, with a sufficient number of military and civilians to maintain order and govern the colony, the presence of crime is less to be wondered at than the existence of any virtue at all. While the criminals in England have averaged 1 in 1000 of the people, they formed in Van Diemen’s Land 1 in 101 in 1824, 95 in 1825, 96 in 1832, 62 in 1833, etc. In England crimes against persons are as 1 in 30 to crimes against property. In the penal colony such were 1 to 2 in 1824, 1 to 4 in 1825, 1 to 5 in 1827, 1 to 6 in 1828, 1 to 7 in 1829, 1 to 4 in 1830, 1 to 2 in 1832, 1 to 7 in 1833, 1 to 4 in 1834.

Until the time of Governor Sorell there was no secure night asylum for convicts employed by Government, who were thus at liberty to prey upon the well-disposed. In like manner the female convicts upon arrival found rations of food awaiting them, but no place of shelter for the night; that had to be procured how and where it could. The insecurity was serious. A tradesman has told me of his keeping loaded pistols under his counter to defend himself from attacks in the daytime. The night after burial of the leading merchant of Hobart Town, the silver plate was stolen from the coffin. A letter of 1825 says:—“The gaol of Launceston is so crowded that there is scarcely room for the prisoners to lie down for the night.”

In 1822, the Governor thought it advisable to establish a Government bakery in Hobart Town. The chief commissary officer (Mr. Moodie) objected to it on these grounds:—“With regard to a public bakery, I am also well convinced, from the character of the persons it would be found necessary to employ, and from the judgment I am able to form by experience, that in such an establishment, at the present moment, it would be next to an impossibility to prevent fraud and robbery.” Captain Cheyne, inspector of public works, referred to the existence of “a fearful degree of depravity, unparalleled in any age;” while an English clergyman called the island “that den of thieves, that cave of robbers, that cage of unclean birds, that isthmus between earth and hell.”

It is singular that while the officials in the early days were so indifferent to public morals, and were almost wholly living in a state of concubinage, a strange solicitude was sometimes paraded about the sanctity of the Sabbath. In the muster roll of 3rd February, 1810, I read the following:—

“The detachment will attend Divine service to-morrow morning at the usual hour, during the performance of which the patrol will apprehend all persons found moving about the town. They will be taken to the guard-house, where they will remain until further directions are given about them.”

An order, dated 14th May, 1813, from the anti-temperate Governor Davey, directs that all persons neglecting to send their men to church, if near enough, will be deprived of assigned servants. In January, 1817, a man was stated to have been fined a pound “for profaning the Sabbath Day by driving a cart and bullocks loaded with sawn timber through the streets of Hobart Town.” At that time scarcely a single official attended public worship. Drink was sold by prostitutes for the benefit of officers, and not one in ten of the law administrators was living with a wife! The year before, bakers were prohibited from making bread, cakes, or rolls on Sunday. A proclamation of 1822 arrests on that day the movements of carriers, drovers, and wagoners, prohibits killing by butchers and baking by bakers, and allows the milkman to cry his fluid only before nine and after four o’clock. All such practices are curiously spoken of as “profanations of the Lord’s Day, vulgarly and improperly called Sabbath-breaking.”

The marriage contract was not so strictly enforced. Sales of wives, public and private, were common. One of some attractions brought her owner fifty ewes; another, five pounds and a gallon of rum. Of the last named, in 1817, the paper remarks:—“From the variety of billers, had there been any more in the market, the sale would have been pretty brisk.” It is related that the gentleman who made the hundred sheep bargain did not gain much in his purchase, for his new property plagued him so much as to drive him into the madhouse.

Marriages were not very frequent in those times. In 1817 the chaplain united a couple of whom it is written, "Their united ages being 137 years, who can possibly account for the all-pervading charms of love?" While no impediment existed to the formation of unhallowed associations, marriages could not be sanctioned without a Government stamped order.

Some of the early advertisements afford a curious insight to the state of society. There was an announcement like this in 1817:—"A mutual separation having this day been entered into between me and my wife, I do hereby, for the last time, caution further trust." Another will not be responsible for a wife's debts, as she had eloped from her home, leaving the complainant with her five small children.

Another ill-used man has a long story to tell in December, 1818. It runs thus:—"Notice. Whereas my wife, Jane ———, is again walked away with herself, without any Provocation whatever, and, I hear, has taken up with a Fellow who looked after cattle in the neighbourhood of Macquarie River. This is to give Notice, that I will not pay for bite nor sup, or for any other thing she may contract on my Account to man or mortal; and that I am determined to prosecute with the utmost rigour the Law will admit any Person or Persons who may harbour, conceal, or maintain the said Runaway Jane ———, after the Publication of this Advertisement."

Old George told me that in his youthful days in the colony there was "not a modest woman there." It is to be feared that in his society such may have been the case. Jorgensen, referring to a distant period, gives the most expressive evidence of the low state of morals when he says:—"The married women at that time kept company with concubines." And yet the Sydney editor in 1822 exclaimed:—"We feel pleasure in being able to pronounce upon the amazing growth of morality in Van Diemen's Land. Religion is bearing away all before it, shouting 'Victory! Victory!'" Yet that very year Mr. Commissioner Bigge reported the official respect for virtue thus:—"These vices are encouraged by the state of prostitution in which the women who are sent to George Town live with the male convicts."

That which was so fertile a source of vice was the numerical disproportion of the sexes. Very few women came out as prisoners in the early times. After a while, some good people in England sought to rectify the evil by the shipment of free, but destitute, young women. The selection could not have been happy. A dozen sent out by a religious society were christened by the sailors "The Twelve Apostles." Dr. Cunningham informs us of "a goodly proportion of that chosen band being found in a matronly way by the reverend inspector, who visited them on arrival."

One of the female immigrants wrote thus to a friend in England:—"Out of two hundred and sixty-eight that came out with me I verily believe that there were not more than twenty who have any claim to a good name, being driven to the most wretched and loathsome debauchery." It is a sad fact that the first woman executed in the colony was one who had murdered a child she had by a Government officer.

When the Government continued to pour convicts upon the devoted island, in spite of the protestations of the free and emancipated inhabitants, who wished for some more moral atmosphere for their children, the social evils increased, and the hope of the colonists declined. Petitions were presented in 1835 against this terrible scourge. The Anti-transportation League was subsequently organised; and an active opposition was presented to the impolitic, unchristian, and inhuman act of the British Government. Petitions to Parliament and memorials to the Queen from Tasmanian mothers were alike disregarded. The fairest of isles was to be, apparently, doomed as the dust-hole of Britain for ever. Nothing but the inexorable logic of events in the Australian gold discovery stayed the hand of the moral destroyer of Tasmania. When Bill Sykes wrote of the country

"Where you can either dig gold yourself, like me,
Or, if you don't like that, vy you can bone from them as does"

it was time to suspend the transmission of felons to Tasmania.

The disproportion of the sexes varied in years, and greatly differed according to condition and locality. Thus we find that in 1834 the relation of males to females in Hobart and Launceston was as seven to five among the free, and three and five-eighths to one among the bond; but in the sparsely populated agricultural districts, where male labour only was required, the proportion was remarkably different, being as five to three with the free, and seventeen to one with the bond. In the whole island, of 40,283 persons, 11,482 were females.

One sad consequence of this disproportion was the exposure of women to unwonted temptation and to atrocious violence. Free women and girls of colonial families were often severely tried, and their moral sense was blunted, by the tone of society. When female emigrants were shipped off from England by the philanthropical efforts of Mrs. Fry and her friends, in the hope of correcting the evil of the island and finding homes for destitute or ill-supported girls, the only immediate perceptible effect was a vast increase of prostitution in the streets of Hobart Town.

But the darkest shade has yet to be revealed. It would not be honest in the historian to be silent about one evil that pre-eminently cursed the penal settlements of Australia and Van Diemen's Land, and resulting less from the paucity of females than the brutal sensuality of men of crime herded in masses together still further to corrupt each other. By no means unfrequent in the older colonial days, the vice of the sunken cities of the plain prevailed more under the congregated probation system than in the times of the general assignment of convicts.

The Rev. Dr. Ullathorne, once Vicar-General of New Holland and Van Diemen's Land, and now the Roman Catholic Bishop of Birmingham, alludes to the immorality in these solemn words:—"There is another class of crime, too frightful even for the imagination of other lands, which St. Paul in detailing the vices of the heathen had not contemplated, which were unknown to the savage until taught by the convict—crimes which are notorious, crimes that, dare I describe them, would make your blood to freeze and your hair to rise erect in horror upon the pale flesh." When examined before a Committee of the House of Commons in 1838, and an allusion was made to his expression, he replied, "I have such an intense conscientious feeling upon that subject, and of the results of those evils, in the thorough breaking up of the moral man which ensues from this crime, that I would do anything that is lawful—I would even deliberately give my life—if I could in any manner lawfully contribute towards the removal of that evil."

And yet Tasmania has now a larger proportion of church-going people than England, a much larger number of Sabbath school attendants, and a degree of active benevolence, social prosperity, and even moral development, that surprises even thoughtful colonists themselves.

STRONG DRINK IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

The story of drunkenness in the first penal settlement is continued in the history of the second, at the Derwent. It is the same record of debauchery, disease, crime, and death. The editor of a Hobart paper declared, "One-half of those that die in the colony at the present time perish directly or indirectly through drunkenness." A higher percentage was given to me by an old chaplain. As was remarked of a certain magistrate by a convict servant, so might it be said of many—"When spirits were plenty he was generally indisposed."

Jorgenson, who was not guiltless of worshipping Bacchus, wrote :—"I remember when I arrived here first the public-houses were filled with convicts night and day—tipping, gambling, and concocting robberies. It was often dangerous to walk the streets in daytime." A party of six emancipists drank at one sitting in a tavern seven bottles of sherry and forty-one bottles of porter. Fat Catherine and Carrotty Kit undertook, in a drunken frolic, to swim the Derwent for a wager of rum. The whole colony was drunk together for weeks under one of the early Governors. Drink killed the hangman in 1818. Even one of the first Governors was styled, for his drunken habits, "Mad Davey." Women sold grog for the officers, as in Sydney. The historian, the Rev. John West, has truly said, "The connection between ardent spirits and the early disorders of our penal colonies is patent at every step of their progress."

Mr. Commissioner Bigge was not a little surprised to find the Hobart Town authorities making a payment of constables in rum instead of money. Every quarter an allowance was served out at the rate of a quart of spirits for each week. This, observes the reporter, was the "cause of much intoxication," besides seriously interfering with legitimate trade, as the constables became grog-sellers. Though the amount was subsequently reduced to a pint a week, the evil was denounced, and ultimately changed to a cash payment in addition to clothes and raiment. The drunkenness of the period is thus indicated in the official paper :—"The return of coroners' inquests exhibits the fatal consequences of these excesses."

Distillation was not allowed till 1822. The first distillery was erected that year at the Cascades, near Hobart Town. It was subsequently converted to a punishment factory for female prisoners.

The license system followed the instructions of the Sydney Government. In the early days it was little heeded. An order in 1813 condemned sly grog selling. Very little liquor was required to commence business. Several establishments owned but a couple of gallons of rum to start with, but were soon able to increase their stock. Beer licenses were distinct from spirit ones. The latter, in 1823, paid as much as £30 annually.

Governor Macquarie issued this order on March 3, 1818 :—"His Excellency the Governor, with a view to restrain the immoderate use of spirituous liquors, and to add to the resources of Government by the increase of the duty paid on spirits, is pleased to order and direct that from henceforth a duty of ten shillings per gallon," etc. A duty also of sixpence a pound was levied on tobacco. But the increase of publichouses at one time seems to have been the declared cause of drunkenness, judging by the command of October 16, 1819 :—"It is hereby notified that no increase in the number (of licenses) in Hobart Town will be sanctioned during the current year." It was reserved for modern enlightenment in England to discover that the multiplication of such houses tended to sobriety. A great increase of licenses subsequently took place. An Indian visitor to Hobart Town in 1829 observes :—"A stranger is much struck by the number of signs of taverns."

The primitive hotels and publicans may be seen in the list of 1818 :—"H. S. Stocker, Derwent Hotel ; G. Armitage, Plough ; J. Ransom, Carpenters' Arms ; J. Lord and J. Clark, Dusty Miller ; C. Connelly, Bricklayers' Arms ; F. Barnes, Hope ; J. Eddington, Bird-in-Hand ; Maria Serjeant, Calcutta ; John Fergusson — ; J. L. Richardson, New Inn ; R. Wallis, Cat and Fiddle ; G. Hopwood, City of London Arms."

An order was issued in 1819 against the retail of spirits to stock-keepers for kangaroo skins—"a practice highly detrimental to good order, tending to encourage drunkenness and neglect of their duty in the stockmen, and to occasion loss of property to their employers."

The first Temperance Society was established by the two Quaker missionaries, Messrs. Backhouse and Walker, in 1832. The Total Abstinence Society followed a few years after.

FEMALE PRISONERS IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

While so little provision for the moral safety, let alone progress, of female convicts existed in New South Wales in old colonial days, it is not to be expected that the subordinate Government of Van Diemen's Land could be heedful of the virtues. When England, the reputed land of Protestant purity and light, could cast off her badly trained, neglected, ignorant, and unfortunate daughters, with no more thought of them on that dreadful voyage and their state in that home of crime than she had for them when under the shadow of her churches, one cannot be surprised at the indifference of naval and military officers living in bachelor freedom at a penal settlement on the other side of the world.

A tale of the voyage to Van Diemen's Land is like that told of the transports to Botany Bay, so-called. Although wooden barriers to the women's quarters were erected at starting, they were soon removed in many cases ; and, as one observed, "the ship was free from the cabin to the fore-castle." The Rev. John West, a judicious historian, thus chronicles the incidents of such a voyage :—"Both male and female prisoners were commonly forwarded together ; the officers and soldiers selected companions for the voyage ; and a sentence of transportation included prostitution. It is not incredible that modest women rejected life on such terms, and preferred a public execution to the ignominy of a floating brothel. These practices were first tolerated, and afterwards justified as politic."

Captain Bertram spoke from experience when narrating the horror of such a passage. After showing that the officers had the right of selection, he proceeds—"The unhappy male convicts are denied, save occasionally, these profligate liberties. Occasionally, however, they range into the quarters assigned to the women. The males, accustomed in London to indiscriminate license, discover the greatest regret at the restraint of their passions in the grossest oaths and in the coarsest language. The females, who rather resemble the brutes than rational creatures in their excesses, answer their reproaches, and rage with equal effrontery and unbounded impudence. It is a scene like pandemonium—a second hell."

More than once a mutiny has burst forth, and lives have been lost because of the neglect of moral laws. On one occasion a ship, containing female convicts, called the "Jane Shore," appropriately enough, was placed in such circumstances. The women, having free access both to the sailors and the military guard, corrupted both, and seduced them from their loyalty.

They persuaded them to go to South America, and lead there a life of joviality and freedom. The captain was the only dissentient to the proposition, and a pistol shot removed the mutineers from his arguments. The vessel was then steered to the coast of Brazil. Mr. Commissioner Bigge reported that "all the evils that unrestrained intercourse could produce existed in their full extent in the voyage of the 'Janus' from England."

The excellent Captain Browning was the first to call public attention to this monstrous state of things. His soul was so stirred within him that, finding remonstrance with officials unavailing, he published the story, and called aloud for Christian help. In later days a change took place. Suitable ships were provided, officers of trust were selected, and a committee of benevolent London ladies watched the departure of the poor creatures, after providing them with many comforts for their bodies, and food for the sustenance of their souls.

When the women came ashore they were in the early times left to shift for themselves to find what lodgings they could and the protection that was nearest. If favourable in personal appearance a home was not long wanting. Drunkenness was then the curse of the island, scarcely any religious teaching or moral lessons could be found, and the women were left to drift onward and onward in their vicious career.

Thefts and disorders multiplied under such a system. The prisons were well supplied with female inmates. But there only male warders attended them, and the ship rule was continued on shore. The females did not work, and spent their idle hours in converse with their gaol guardians, who were, in most instances, prisoners like themselves.

As their town lovers followed them to the scene of their confinement, and cast over the wall sundry articles that were opposed to ordinary ideas of discipline, it became necessary to have an extra enclosure in the penitentiary, to remove to a distance the importunate and attentive swains.

Goodridge, the runaway sailor, in his amusing autobiography, has something to say upon the women convicts. "Previous to Governor Arthur's time," said he, "a frequent punishment inflicted on females was the placing of an iron collar round their neck, on each side of which was a long prong, which gave them the appearance of horned cattle, and with this head-dress they were exposed in church during service." Certainly this was one mode of gathering a congregation.

One writer exposes an evil of former existence when describing the practice of the authorities on the island making their selection of the fairest of their captives. "Among the anomalies of the day," declares this minister, "was the release of such females from compulsory attendance on Divine worship, on account of the official preference they enjoyed—a curious immunity from a penal obligation, to be taken, perhaps, as a sinister acknowledgment that the Government was not insensible to virtue—as the Russian courtesan extinguishes the candle of ceremony, and veils her patron saint."

When Mr. Commissioner Bigge presented his report to the House of Commons, he had the following passage on this sad subject:—"The female convicts, for want of any separate room in the prison were placed in a small wooden hut near the blacksmith's forge, now converted into a church, and a constable was placed over them to prevent their escape. This mode of punishment was found so inefficient that latterly the female convicts were sent to George Town, where they cohabited with the Government convicts." When female servants were turned into the Hobart Town factory from country places, they were forwarded through the bush on foot by constables. Mr. Murdoek knew women on the way to town lodged in some country watch-house with male convicts for the night. And yet Mrs. Fry found matters nearly as bad in connection with borough gaols in England not many years ago.

Even within the author's experience of the colony, the female factory, from which women were hired for service in private families, had some forbidding aspects. It was the seat of idleness, the resort of the vicious. The atmosphere was polluted with the fumes of tobacco smoked by the women, and the walls echoed with the shrieks of passion, the peals of foolish laughter, and oaths of common converse. The beginners in the walks of vice associated with the abandoned veterans of crime.

To such a place were convict servants sent when a situation was closed against them by a change of helps. Often the woman found her home too restrained, and sufficient liberty not afforded for the indulgence of her habits. The neglect of work, or unwonted stupidity and recklessness, would induce her mistress to *turn her in*. A paramour could then go with all confidence to the depot and engage her as his *servant*. Publicans at one time were not permitted the indulgence of hiring from the factory, but the great increase of female convicts induced the Government to remove this restriction. Questions were not troublesome when the authorities were plagued with a host of those idle, unmanageable women. The statement of good authorities must be accepted, however shocking the story, that cases not unfrequently occurred where the master employed his assigned servant as a prostitute, and reaped the wages of her deeper degradation.

Earlier marriages, after arrival in the colony, would have prevented much of the evil. But if permitted to marry as soon as landed from the vessel, the cause of order may have suffered in Britain, for crime would thus appear the means of advancement in life. Women were, however, permitted to marry after being one year in penal service. Even this was thought too great an indulgence, and the time was extended to three years, with manifest effect upon colonial morals. Governor Arthur, when examined by a Parliamentary Committee in London, ventured to say: "If it did not tend to the promotion of crime in this country, I should strongly advise that they were permitted to marry as soon as they arrived in the colony."

Married women were sometimes followed by their husbands, to whom they were assigned as servants. They often got on the widows' list by getting a letter posted in England, though written in the colony, conveying the affecting intelligence of a husband's death at a certain time. Such a letter, presented to the authorities, was used as the passport to procure an escape from Government bondage, under the protection of a colonial husband. Who would not wonder at such a record of the past, when going through the orderly streets, and beholding the well-filled churches of modern Tasmania!

FIRST SCHOOLS IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

The educationist of the present day cannot but feel interested in the buddings of the scholastic system amidst a new community. Certainly no romantic associations are connected with the commencement of instruction in the island of the south, whatever those be, or supposed to be, with the development of bushranging.

As the public news of the colony can hardly be said to have started till 1816, we are left to grope in the shades of tradition for information before that date. A lady, who came out as a child with the first settlers, informed me that her education was obtained under considerable difficulties; and that, for want of suitable materials, she practised her writing

lessons in sand, as the lads and lassies of the Sahara do to this day. She became, however, *sufficiently* accomplished to become a teacher herself afterwards. One Jane Noel (?) is thought to have been the first instructor of youth in Van Diemen's Land. She came down from Sydney, and opened her hut as a school; it was seen a little off Collins Street. The first regular boys' school was begun by Mr. Fitzgerald in Davey Street. It is highly honourable to the gentle sex that woman was the earliest teacher of the young in both the penal settlements of Sydney and Hobart Town. And who so suitable in that dark day of ignorance and crime as she?

The chaplain, Mr. Knopwood, however negligent of some of his duties, did appear to have lent some assistance to those who endeavoured to enlighten the darkness of the south. But it was not until the Wesleyans organised their religious community that any substantial effort was made. Their first visiting minister resuscitated a feeble Sunday school, and established both day and Sunday schools in Argyle Street, and among the soldiers' families in the barracks. The Rev. Robert Knopwood headed the list of subscriptions gathered by the Wesleyans for this laudable object.

The earliest advertisement of a school appears in the *Hobart Town Gazette*, 16th June, 1818:—"A young man, who has a few leisure hours in the evening, wishes to devote his time to the instruction of eight young men in writing and arithmetic. Terms moderate. Apply to the printer for the address."

In the papers of 1818 I found two interesting notices. One, in 12th June, ran thus:—"Michael Donnelly, Bathurst Street, begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Hobart Town and its vicinity that he has opened a school, where youth of both sexes will be diligently and carefully instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic. He also begs to intimate that he will open an evening school on Monday next, which will begin at six o'clock and close at nine o'clock."

The official work of the chaplain appears in the paragraph of 11th September, 1819:—"The number of children who are now instructed in Hobart Town and in the most populous districts amounts, by the lists received by the Rev. Mr. Knopwood, M.A., for the present month, to 164." These were all then under instruction, both in private and public schools, in Van Diemen's Land. One cannot be surprised, therefore, at the ignorance which prevailed among the native-born population of the island. When, some twenty years after, I arrived in that colony I had many opportunities of discovering, in the lamentable scholastic deficiencies of grown-up people, the serious want of means which had existed in their earlier days.

A superior school was announced on 2nd December, 1820. This establishment, opposite the Hobart Town Scots Church, is thus announced:—"Miss Jane Miller begs leave to inform the inhabitants that she intends to open a school on Monday next, the 4th inst., at her father's residence in Bathurst Street, for the instruction of young ladies, where the greatest attention will be paid to such as are entrusted to her care." At the close of that year is the declaration of "The French language taught by Mr. Gibson, who has resided in France." That same Christmas-time appeared two other notifications of interest. The first is by a lady:—"Mrs. Speed, at present in Sydney, and Miss Speed, recently arrived from England, intend as soon as possible after the ensuing Christmas holidays, to commence a boarding school and seminary at Hobart Town for instructing young ladies in every polite and useful accomplishment. Mrs. Speed's qualifications and respectability are well known by every person of consequence in Sydney."

A gentleman advertised at the same time as follows:—"Mr. Headlam, from London, begs leave respectfully to inform the public that he intends to open school on the 1st of January next, for the instruction of day scholars, who will be taught grammatically the English and Latin language, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, etc., and the useful branches of the mathematics."

This was the introduction of the classics into the colony. Mrs. Headlam, on 23rd December, 1820, intimated the commencement of a boarding school for half-a-dozen young ladies. The terms were fifty guineas a year, quarterly payments in advance. The day pupils paid ten guineas. Mrs. T. Stone's academy, and Mr. Hobson's Davey Street school were about that date.

Schools for poor children were few in number, and sadly mismanaged. The want of educated free persons compelled the authorities to place these institutions under the care of persons whose intellectual acquirements exceeded the brilliancy of their moral faculties. One school, in Hobart Town, in 1820, was attended by thirty-five boys and twenty-four girls. Two other schools in the town had been conducted by convicts, who were both dismissed for criminal offences. There were three others in the country placed under convict teachers. Altogether 150 children were provided with instruction in the public schools. On the northern side of the island the darkness is made thus visible by Mr. Commissioner Bigge, in 1820. "At Launceston," says he, "the schoolmaster paid by the local Government was both incompetent from age, and disqualified by habit."

The schools were under no supervision, unless that of the chaplain be supposed. The low state of morals in the colony accounted for the presence of drunkards, and men of worse vices, as teachers of boys and girls together. As to mode of communicating instruction, it was left to the individual who ruled in the class-room. The first dawn of day appeared in a Government notice of 14th July, 1821:—"His Majesty has been pleased to make the following appointments, Mr. Peter Archer Mulgrave to be superintendent of the public schools in Van Diemen's Land, for the purpose of introducing Dr. Bell's system of education generally throughout the settlement in that island."

After a fashion this monitorial system of the national school was introduced. I saw it in use there in 1841. But little beyond the mere mechanical arrangements could be observed; the vitality of that system was wanting, and the old cry of unsuitable agents was still raised.

One of the serious obstacles to progress lay in the deficiency of school materials. The *Gazette*, of 25th August, 1821, gives hope of relief, saying, "A small primer for the use of children on their first going to school will be published in a few days at the printing office. Price two shillings, to be paid for on delivery." This was brave news to the perplexed teacher. Even so late as 1824 Mavor's Spelling Book sold at four shillings. When the Wesleyan ministers, Messrs. Horton and Turner, visited Hobart Town in 1822, they advertised their concern at the want of books, and their willingness to get out some from home at a little more than English rates. But why should such a duty be assumed by sympathising Wesleyan visitors when a church establishment was supported, and a superintendent of public schools was drawing a salary?

In 1822, however, an advance was made. A central Government school was established in Liverpool Street, Hobart Town, and Mr. Bostock appointed teacher. A public notice, in 1822, also commanded all schoolmasters to attend the annual muster, to give an account of the number of children under their care. A brick building was erected at New Norfolk, and another at Clarence Plains, to be used for worship as well as school.

Private institutions kept apace. Mr. Stone opened for boarders at £40, Mrs. Garrett for girls, Mrs. Darley for evening pupils. Mr. Rodd taught French, Latin, and fencing in Liverpool Street. Mr. Evan Thomas commenced to teach. But the great announcement, at the close of 1822, was the organisation of an establishment under Mr. Thomson, from Edinburgh. His fees were four guineas a quarter. A class for girls was held in the recess from 12 to 2. Not a few of the respectable inhabitants of Tasmania honour the memory of this early instructor. For many years the boarding school of Mrs. G. C. Clark, at Ellenthorpe Hall, near Ross, was the favourite, as it was the most respectable seminary for young ladies. At the time of the Black War, when exposed to the attacks of savages, or the more dangerous assault of white bushrangers, a special guard of soldiers was stationed near for the protection of the fair ladies, and the prevention of any disturbance at their studies.

In the account of Government expenses for the quarter ending September 30, 1823, the following items occur:—Schoolmasters, £40 13s. 10d.; rent, £41; travelling expenses of the superintendent and two teachers, £15 3s.; forage for the superintendent, £10; allowance for the removal of master from Bagdad to Sorell, £5; and the building of a school-house at Glenorchy, £83. The celebrated King's Orphan School at New Town, near Hobart Town, was formed in 1828, under the management of Mr. R. W. Giblin. Schools were early opened at Pittwater, Black Brush, Old Beach, George Town, Glenorchy, the Plenty, Kangaroo Point, Clarence Plains, New Norfolk, as well as at Launceston and Hobart Town; though, at one time, out of the eleven, four were in want of teachers. Mrs. Powell had a private school at Norfolk Plains, Mrs. Midwood at Hobart Town, and Mrs. Kirk at Launceston.

It is unnecessary in treating of early times to pursue the story. A liberal change was made in 1840, when the schools were declared to be no longer under the clergy of the Church of England; and a Board of Education was organised, embracing men of various shades of opinion. Dr. Turnbull was the most vigorous and able friend to public instruction in those days. Teachers were sent for from England, and new life was imparted to the Government schools. The vicissitudes since have been owing to the struggles between the denominational and unsectarian parties for the predominance of their respective views. Such contests were no more easily to be settled in the colonies than in England and Ireland.

The friends of *Sunday Schools* may wish a word about those institutions in Van Diemen's Land.

As has been mentioned, Mr. Leigh, though not absolutely commencing Sunday schools, may justly be regarded as the strong friend in their feeble existence. An advertisement in the *Hobart Town Gazette* of May 13, 1821, gives the earliest public notice of the institution. It is there declared that Mr. Benjamin Nokes (one of the founders of Tasmanian Methodism) would open a Sunday school in the meeting-house of Argyle Street. The high moral character was paraded in the information, "There will be a strict examination of the teachers"—a very necessary work at that time. We are further told that there would be "book distributions every quarter."

This Mr. Nokes, after introducing the Wesleyan policy into the island, fell out with his old friends. He even advertised, in January, 1853, his total separation in these words:—"Mr. B. Nokes, the founder of this great institution (Sunday schools) in this colony, begs leave to inform his friends and the public that his schools and Testaments are wholly unconnected with the Methodists. It is a leading feature of this undertaking that Christians of every denomination are invited to be instructed." The Methodists must have felt the withdrawal of the Testaments more than of the teacher. But the following interesting quotation from the *Hobart Town Gazette* of December, 1816, gives another interesting Sabbath school announcement:—"On Sunday, the 29th instant, Mr. Robert Kennie intends opening a school for the reception of youth of both sexes, when his utmost exertion will be to train up the children in the way they should go. N.B.—The children will regularly attend every Sunday immediately after Divine service, and bring their books with them."

THE FIRST POST OFFICE IN HOBART TOWN.

In the primitive days it was the custom to go on board vessels to obtain letters. This gave rise to much disorder, and induced Governor Collins to establish the first post office in Van Diemen's Land.

The order is dated April 25, 1809, and is directed from "Headquarters." After the preamble about improper visits to ships, there is this arrangement made:—

"On the arrival of any vessel Mr. Nichols (naval officer) or any person properly authorised by him, is to repair on board and to require that all letters and parcels directed for the colony be delivered to him, for which he is to give a receipt to the master, mate, or supercargo. An office for their reception shall be established at his house, and in consideration of the trouble and expense attendant on this duty, the following sum shall be charged by him on their delivery, viz., for every letter, one shilling; for every parcel not exceeding twenty pounds weight, two shillings and sixpence; and for all exceeding that weight, five shillings; a list to be published in the *Gazette* of the names of persons whose letters and parcels are directed," etc.

In 1828, however, the writer of the *Hermit* speaks of paying four shillings at the office for two letters from England.

A weekly messenger carried letters from Hobart Town to the Coal River and Pittwater, a few miles from town. On October 23, 1816, this important notice appeared in the *Hobart Town Gazette*:—"His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Robert A. Taylor Government messenger between this settlement and Port Dalrymple. R. A. Taylor is to leave either Hobart Town or Launceston every Sunday morning alternately."

The two places were above one hundred and twenty miles apart, no road existed, the country was very mountainous and scrubby, bushrangers and hostile natives beset the traveller in the bush, but the postman was required to take only a week to convey letters from one place to the other. One, Robert Elliot, whom I knew ten years ago, and who was then seventy-four years of age, gave me an account of his desperate adventures when he was occupied as a messenger. He carried the letters and packets in a knapsack; and, armed with a heavy musket, had often done the journey in two days and a half.

On 16th November, 1816, an official postal declaration is thus made :—" A letter-bag is now open for the reception of letters for the brig 'Spring' for England, which will sail on or about the first of March next. The postmaster gives this early notice that the public may have an opportunity of corresponding with their friends in Europe. Letters lying at the post office :—Mrs. Mary Ham, Mr. W. T. Roberts, Ann Wilson, and Zenophian Hearn Bashan.—JAMES WILSON, Postmaster."

Now, with a beautiful building, and with all the modern appliances for the distribution of letters, Hobart Town presents another appearance to that of the letter-bag and the four unclaimed letters.

Instead of a fortnightly transmission of correspondence, a weekly post to Launceston was established in April, 1817. Instead of starting on the Sunday, the authorities ordered, in May, 1818, that the messenger should leave on the Monday. This continued to be a weekly walk till 1820.

A second notice of the brig "Spring" occurs in the *Gazette* of 10th January, 1818. It is slightly altered from the other. "The brig 'Spring' affording a desirable opportunity for those who wish to write to their friends in Europe, the postmaster respectfully informs the public that a mail-bag is open for the reception of letters, and will continue so until the eve of her departure."

The change of the postmaster's abode at the end of January, 1818, called for this notice :—"Mr. James Mitchell, postmaster, respectfully acquaints the public that he has removed from his late residence in Macquarie Street to the house previously occupied by Mr. Robley, in Collins Street, where he requests all persons may in future send and call for their letters."

Postmen assumed uniform in August, 1821; and an alphabetical list of unclaimed letters was proposed by Mr. Postmaster Collicot, in January, 1823. The *Courier*, in September, 1828, suggested an improved mode of carriage, viz., a one-horse chaise, with relays of horses.

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

The colony of Van Diemen's Land was formed in 1804. It was dependent on New South Wales for government and for supplies. Laws, provisions, and population were sent down to the Derwent from Sydney. But though the parent colony contrived to get through the first fifteen years of its existence without a local press, the younger and subordinate penal settlement succeeded in lighting a taper of intelligence within six years of its birth.

The *Derwent Star* first shone forth in 1810. It proved to be a luminary that came to visit our earth for a season, and then passed away for ever. I have been fortunate enough to peruse some numbers of this early periodical. It was very humble in appearance and unpretending in claim. When examining the files of the primitive press of New South Wales, I met with a short notice of the first Tasmanian newspaper. The *Sydney Gazette* of 1st September, 1810, noticed its existence thus :—"The *Derwent Star* is a neat production, printed every fortnight, on a quarto size." The subscription was placed at two pounds a year, and the cost of a copy at two shillings. The Sydney editor, himself supported by the Government, took the opportunity of extolling the virtue of the authorities. He wrote :—"The production of a periodical press in an infant sister settlement must convey to the mind a strong idea of its rapid progress, and of the energy of our liberal Government in countenancing and supporting such exertions as are laudable and beneficial in their tendency."

The want of communication in those times between places now connected by a couple of days' steam, and immediately united by the telegraph, accounts for the ignorance of the Sydney press of what had been going on at Hobart Town several months before. The Port Jackson writer was not learned even in the geography of the little island, as in October, 1810, he speaks of "Launceston, near Hobart Town," though 125 miles distant.

The full title of the first paper was *The Derwent Star and Van Diemen's Land Intelligencer*. It consisted of a quarto leaf, and maintained a flickering light during the year 1810. Politics were, of course, absolutely excluded. Anecdotes and English news formed its staple commodity. The first number gave the following Van Diemen's Land intelligence, conveyed in a manner characteristic of the free-living days of the infant settlement :—"On Monday, 26th ultimo, R. C. Burrows to Elizabeth Tucker, both late of Norfolk Island. They had cohabited together fourteen years, verifying the old adage, *better late than never*."

A little story may be told to illustrate the difficulties besetting the path of the chronicler of early colonial history.

When in Sydney, hunting up official records, I was met with this reply, "We have none; they appear to have been wilfully destroyed." When in Hobart Town upon the same errand, I noticed the absence of all public records from the foundation of the colony to 1811. I was informed that when Governor Collins died suddenly in his chair, in 1810, two officers of state placed soldiers at the door of the apartment, and busied themselves in burning *all* the papers.

One document escaped destruction, as it was then at the barracks. This was the *Mustel Roll*. It contained, besides the parole and countersign, the general orders of Government. It is quarto in size, with a strong binding, and is written in a very good hand. But even this had suffered from some interested vandal, as the pages between 1804 and 4th May, 1808, had been cut out and removed.

Mr. Bent's "Van Diemen's Land Almanac," published in 1829, gathered up the traditions of the colony respecting the literary venture. This is the interesting statement :—

"A little newspaper, containing half a sheet of foolscap printed on both sides, called the *Derwent Star*, printed for a few weeks by Messrs. Barnes and George Clark, Governor Collins having brought out a foolscap press, type, etc., and his orders having been printed for some time, both at Port Phillip and in Van Diemen's Land, under a tree in the woods."

The whole establishment belonged to Government, and the two printers and publishers were its servants. For a consideration they set up the type and sold the paper. It is to be feared that the speculation did not pay. As the English Ministry of that period were not patrons of education and of the press, but rather opposed to the extension and liberty of both, Colonel Collins evidently arrested the publication when it ceased to be remunerative, or when it was hinted from Sydney that the work was unnecessary.

The first Governor of Hobart Town had come out from England with the intention of forming a settlement at Port Phillip, now Victoria. He remained there three months towards the close of 1803, and then removed his charge to the Derwent. It was there, "under a tree in the woods," that the type was first set up.

One version of the story is given in the *Launceston Advertiser* of 3rd August, 1829 :—

“The first newspaper published in this country was called *The Derwent Star and Van Diemen's Land Intelligencer*. It was edited by G. P. Harris, Esq., D.S.G. (Deputy Surveyor-General), and printed by George Clark; and in process of time Clark, wanting assistance, took as his servant the present printer of the *Colonial Times*, and they for a length of time continued together as master and man; but, by a successful manœuvre, they (fortunately for the ‘errand boy’ from the *Public Ledger* office, in Warwick Square, London) disagreed, and the master was dismissed by the Governor, and the ‘modest Franklin’ of Tasmania became sole and original proprietor. This took place some fifteen or sixteen years back.”

Allowance must be made for the personal attack upon Mr. Bent, as his paper had previously passed some strictures upon the Launceston press.

THE “GAZETTE.”

The untimely end of the first newspaper of the Derwent settlement discouraged any attempt at literature for four more years. A new paper then appeared. It was headed “*The Van Diemen's Land Gazette and General Advertiser*. Published by Authority.”

The first number is thus dated :—“From Saturday, 14th May, to Saturday, 21st May, 1814.” Mr. Barnes is not on the staff, as the only name is “G. Clark, Printer, Hobart.” The second number is from 21st May to 4th June. It was therefore a fortnightly production.

The throes of approaching dissolution may be supposed from the intimation in September—“Want of type obliges to delay several interesting extracts till our next.” There were altogether nine numbers, the last coming 24th September, 1814.

For nearly two years more the colony was deprived of Australian intelligence, except the fragments furnished by the press on the shores of Port Jackson. A third effort was made by the Tasmanians in 1816, and this proved to be permanent.

Andrew Bent, called the father of the press in Van Diemen's Land, established, under Government authority, with Government resources and with Government pay, “*The Hobart Town Gazette and Southern Reporter*, Saturday, 1st June, 1816.”

Two pages of foolscap sufficed for the undertaking. First, there is the official order, signed by J. A. Lascelles, Secretary, respecting the birthday of George III. One pound of fresh meat and half a pint of spirits are to be furnished to soldiers and constables, that their loyalty might be duly maintained.

Some prisoners are named, who were tried before Mr. Humphrey, the police magistrate. An anecdote of King Frederick of Prussia follows. The ship news is contained in the words—“To-morrow is expected to sail the ‘Frederick,’ Captain Williams, for Port Jackson.”

An interesting local article points to an early time. At first the ships anchored off a little island in Sullivan's Cove, called Hunter's Island. A wharf, the old wharf, was subsequently made there. Inconveniences at high tide, with wading to shore from the end of the island, suggested the propriety of uniting the island to the mainland. The first paper assures its readers that the causeway would be commenced at once. But the most remarkable statement about the locality is given in the next weekly issue of the *Gazette* :—

“As the bodies of the felons that were gibbeted on Hunter's Island were close to the place where the wharf is erected, and become objects of disgust, especially to the female sex, they have been removed (by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor) to a point of land near Queensborough, which in future will be the place of execution.”

From 1817 to 1822 the *Gazette* consisted of two pages of foolscap only. In 1822 the pages were a little longer. It grew to four pages in 1825.

The troubles of Mr. Bent were similar to those experienced by his brother printer, Mr. George Howe, of Sydney. The type was so deficient and so bad; the subscribers were so dilatory and so ungenerous.

As early as 15th June, 1816, hope was cherished. “The arrival of a new font of type being expected shortly,” says the printer, “when the columns of this paper will be enlarged.” The columns were not enlarged. One issue in 1817 has many capitals for the small a, evidently from some misfortune. On 4th January, 1823, the *Gazette* said :—“We regret that we are unable, from the non-arrival of our type from England, to enter upon the year with a paper of four pages.”

The type came in August, 1823. The careful printer was now to be rewarded for his seven years' labour. He purchased stock, and the Government generously advanced £379 12s., in 1823, for fresh type and press, to be repaid by him “at two half-yearly periods.”

This glorious deliverance from bad letter had been predicted by his sympathising brother in New South Wales. The *Sydney Gazette* of September, 1821, told the sad tale of the Derwenter's sorrows. After stating that he had to make his own ink, he proceeds to speak of “want of type”; he adds, “from which, if Providence is kindly propitious, and the winds favourable, a few intervening months (from what we learn) will effectually relieve him, and then our Sister Press will undoubtedly flourish. For the meantime we would consolingly advise the Printer to urge his way onward patiently in the path of unwearied industry, unceasing virtue, and active benevolence,—the only avenues to comfort and respect, and the time will come, if he shrinks not from the honourable and arduous post, when he shall receive that *lasting* reward, which will more than abundantly repay him for all terrestrial toil and *typical* assiduity.”

The English reader must understand that pious words, from convict or ex-convict writers in the days of press vassalage, were in that colony, then “the only avenue to comfort and respect.” Once removed from the censorship, there was a sad decline in moral sentiments and the exhibition of religious virtues.

The *Hobart Town Gazette* laboured under a deficiency of subscribers and the burden of bad debts. On 3rd April, 1819, is this cry :—“The Printer of this paper begs leave to remind his Pittwater and other country subscribers that he will receive wheat from them in payment. It is hoped that those who are nearly three years in arrears with him will find it in their power to discharge the same this year, or else it must be expected that he will sue for payment.” It was surely time. He could repeat the glowing language of his Sydney fellow-sufferer, in a pathetic appeal, that same year, to “Remember the Printer,” when he exclaimed :—“Is he to ask for payment like a profest pauper, or as a man seeking his rights? Dreadfully contrasted imagination? A paper must and can only be supported by the public acquiescence; but this acquiescence must not be tame, it must be active.”

In a review of his past struggles, Mr. Bent occupies his New Year's paper of 1825 with the following remarks. He commences with a notice of the wretched paper he had to use.

"Common Chinese paper, no more than half the size of foolscap, and of which two sheets were consequently obliged to be pasted together for each *Gazette*, cost two guineas sterling per ream. Where was the public whose cash, correspondence, and confidence are necessary to support a weekly Press? Where could readers be found, except in some thirty or forty dwellings? Was it likely a paper could flourish where the only intelligence bore reference to crime, and the usual records were of infamy? It was not. But we saw that a *Gazette* was prospectively demanded, alike by the interests of Government and those of the general community. Therefore, undaunted by the hazard of a total loss, we cast our typographic 'seed on the waters,' with the hope of 'seeing it after many days.' We contrived to send forth our boat of enterprise on the untried ocean of colonial vicissitude. What makes barbarians civilised, removes the film from the eye of superstitions, and warms a host of degenerate slaves with the hallowed fire which blazed at Marathon? The Press!"

TRoubles OF THE "GAZETTE" PRINTER.

Mr. Andrew Bent, the Tasmanian Franklin, changed the title of his paper in 1824 from *The Gazette and Southern Reporter* to *The Gazette and Van Diemen's Land Advertiser*.

Loosened from Government control, and owning his own type, the printer received official advertisements on similar terms to others, and dared at least assume some little independence, and even venture upon criticism of public affairs. During the years of misrule under Colonel Davey, and the loose reign of Colonel Sorell, there was so little interference, and so little pressure, that almost everyone did what seemed good in his own eyes, however much the cause of true freedom and morals suffered thereby. But on the advent of Colonel Arthur as Governor in 1824 a different state of things became at once the law. He would be Governor *de facto*, and he proceeded to the cure of social evils, after the approved method of a military man.

A sort of liberty of the Press had been sanctioned by an Act in 1824, which released the printer from much exercise of paternal oversight of the State. The *Gazette* of June, 1824, assumed the solemn responsibility, and grandly declared—"We esteem ourselves a beacon, placed by Divine graciousness on the awfully perilous coast of human frailty." The misfortune of the editor and proprietor was, that he fell foul of the frailty of the Governor. He permitted the insertion of some ably written but scathing letters by Mr. Robert Lathorpe Murray, reflecting on the doings of the new ruler.

Colonel Arthur was not the man to endure this. The Government Prosecutor had orders to arraign Mr. Bent for libel in July, 1825. One libellous expression was the object of the attack—"the Gideonite of tyranny." The defendant sought at first to gain clemency on the ground that he was only "a poor printer," and "a plain man," who had, in his innocence, admitted some ill-advised letters. Nothing could mollify the anger of the Governor at such an epithet. "What does it mean?" quoth the defendant's counsel. "Was not Gideon a very good man? What offence could there be in applying so honoured a name to his honour?"

Outsiders had their remarks. To the opinion that the phrase had no meaning, Mr. Kemp, one of the earliest reformers, observed that had it said the "Caligula of tyranny," the meaning would have been more obvious. Mr. Meredith did not at first believe the sentence had any application to the Governor; "but I now consider it does apply," said he. Mr. Gregson, who was for thirty years after opposed to State tactics, agreed with him in opinion.

The very sympathy of such friends was injurious to the printer. He was convicted of that libel and another reflecting on the conduct of some officials. He was fined five hundred pounds and sent to gaol.

This was not all. He lost his position as Government printer. The Governor procured type, set up an establishment, and obtained the services of Dr. Ross as manager. He did more. He assumed the name *Gazette* for his paper. Mr. Bent called it piracy, and condemned the "hireling press." On 19th August, 1825, came the tidings that "the *Hobart Town Gazette and Van Diemen's Land Advertiser*, which for nearly ten years has been the only vehicle of communication in the colony, is now no more."

When troubles thickened upon the colony, the Press became gagged worse than ever by heavy restrictions. Mr. Bent sought a license for his *Hobart Town Colonial Times*. He was refused. For a time he struggled with a sheet of advertisements, as he could give no news. Then he sold the newspaper to Mr. James Austin, who next applied for the license. But he, also, was refused, as Bent was retained in his employment; consequently the purchase was nullified. Armed afterwards with a memorial, signed by fifty leading colonists, he presented himself at the end of December, 1827, humbly suing for protection. He was again refused.

Almost despairing, he resigned his press to Mr. J. T. Gellibrand, once Attorney-General, and then an active partisan of colonial freedom. So respectable a gentleman as the barrister would surely obtain the required license. But Colonel Arthur was inexorable, so long as Bent was even a printer on the paper. In 1828 "the Franklin" started a sheet of advertisements and a monthly *Advocate*, under the editorial conduct of a clever writer, but who was not then free. An order came forth that any convict presuming to write for any newspaper should be punished, and anyone venturing to act as an editor should be sent in chains to a distant penal settlement.

Then a bill in equity was filed against Mr. Bent for seeking to evade the law by starting an advertisement sheet. He was imprisoned one month, when he consented to give up the *Advocate*. The unfortunate man lost altogether the savings of many years. When happily the freedom of the Press appeared he vainly sought to recover compensation for his losses. Even in 1836 his claims were submitted to Parliament.

In an expression of sympathy from Sydney in January, 1828, the editor, after referring to Bent's paper being "still in the black books of the Tasmanian Government," ventures upon the following bold expression:—"If we could only breathe what we think on this subject we are satisfied that our exclamations of petrification and astonishment would shake Van Diemen's Land to its very centre."

The good services and sufferings of the printer were not soon to be forgotten. On 25th April, 1834, Mr. E. S. Hall, editor of the *Sydney Monitor*, addressed this letter of sympathy to Mr. Bent:—

"You, like myself, have been the victim of persecution by a non-responsible ruler. I do not give myself credit for more patriotism than yourself, in having gone greater lengths than you with our late tyrant. I had not a fortune to lose as you had. I could only adventure my health, my personal liberty, and possibility of transportation. These I cheerfully

risked ; not for the love of my adopted country, for I despise it ; but because, simply, that I am an Englishman. I resolved to let this degenerate colony see what one of the Saxon breed was capable of doing in asserting the native independence of his mind, and how it was possible for a single individual to withstand the sneers of his enemies and indifference of society ; and I wished to prove that there is in some minds a principle which tyrants cannot subdue, which scorn cannot shame, and which indifference cannot freeze.

“What I mean by giving you that honourable title, the Tasmanian Franklin, is that you have, like the American printer, proved of Franklin blood, and that you have displayed the principles and courage of the great reformer—no small honour in these miserable times, and in the parts of the earth where we have the unhappiness to dwell.”

THE EARLY LAUNCESTON PRESS.

When one takes up the *Launceston Examiner*, the type, material, and tone declare its high character and efficiency. The story of press struggles in that northern capital is very interesting.

As Mr. Bent was the father of the Hobart Town press, Mr. Howe, a native-born Australian, was the parent of the Launceston. The earliest notice of the undertaking is from the *Sydney Gazette*, of 18th November, 1824 :—“We are happy to announce for the information of our nearer Tasmanian friends, that a printing press is about to be carried forthwith to the settlement of Port Dalrymple, and that a newspaper will be commenced under the patronage and sanction of the Government. The conductor will be an Australian by birth, and son of the late Government printer of this colony—a second George Howe. The printing materials, till returns come from Europe, will be scanty, and the columns of the little journal will only assume a humble appearance. Our neighbours need fear no *Eclipse* in their typographical efforts, though the vessel of that name will convey the earliest intelligence. The first number of the *Tasmanian Gazette and Launceston Advertiser* is intended to commence with the new year.”

It appeared with the new year 1825—5th January. “Great things,” said the editor, “will not be aimed at ; but the supporters of the *Tasmanian* may feel assured that, as the settlement of Port Dalrymple rises into notice, so shall the columns of this humble journal increase in estimation. The object of the publisher will be to render the *Tasmanian* as useful as possible, and never to allow it to be the vehicle of personal attack.”

So honourable and modest an avowal of sentiments should have secured its success with honest and modest people. But at that early period of colonial history this particular description of inhabitants hardly abounded in the northern township of the island. Yet the virtue of the paper was not its only trouble. A more serious inconvenience, and the one to be felt, lay in the want of type.

The *Sydney Gazette*, of 3rd March, had this word of encouragement :—“We hope that the founder of the *Tasmanian* may turn out as clever as the founder of the *Sydney Gazette*, and then the name of our progenitor will not be calumniated by a deficiency of professional skill.” In six weeks after the same record has this darker shade to present—“It is thought that it will be necessary for the *Tasmanian* to suspend operations for some months at least.” The public are informed, however, that with the arrival of new type the work will be resumed.

It is sad to see how noble resolutions can be broken. The intention was good, but the temptation was strong. Personal attacks were avoided until the provocation came. Then the Launceston writer so forgot propriety as to speak of his brother typo as “the Hobart Town goose.” This outrageous insult was met in the following manner by the respondent. After speaking of the *Tasmanian* as “that mushroom of a day,” the *Gazette* proceeds :—“On perusing his wretchedly feeble attack upon us, instead of anger kindling in our breast, we laughed most heartily, and have ever since been singing this quondam lollipop merchant’s favourite song of ‘Hey diddle diddle, the cat and the fiddle.’”

The name of *Tasmanian* was carried to Hobart Town in the *Tasmanian and Austral-Asiatic Review*, of March, 1827. This was established by Mr. Macdougall, under the editorship of Mr. Robert Lathorpe Murray. The last-named gentleman was conducting the *Review* on my arrival in Tasmania in 1841.

The next attempt at Port Dalrymple was more successful. The *Advertiser* was begun by Mr. John Fawkner, a publican in the town, afterwards known as the celebrated John Pascoe Fawkner, of Victoria. He was one of the most remarkable instances of what may be accomplished by energy in the colonies. He rose, from being an ill-educated, ill-trained lad, to be an influential member of the Legislative Council of Victoria. The paper he established was the organ of the emancipist and prisoner class, who certainly did require some representative of their growing power in the state.

The *Launceston Advertiser* saw the light on Monday, 9th February, 1829. The commencement is naturally an advertisement of the proprietor’s own house of business, “Fawkner’s Hotel, Cameron Street.” The second advertisement notices one peculiarity in the man of 1829, that marked his career till 1869, the year of his decease. This was his love of books. “Fawkner’s circulating library” shared, with “a choice supply of spirits,” the attention of the host. We are told that books teach us “to see ourselves as others see us.” It may be pleasing to some to know the composition of the library. These are named :—“History of England,” Opie’s and Mrs. Radcliffe’s novels, Smollett, “Dance of Death,” and “Blossom of Anecdote.”

In the leader the public are informed that “labouring under numerous disadvantages, we feel exceeding diffidence introducing to the public this (our first) number of the *Launceston Advertiser*, but when we consider that time alone can surmount the difficulties, and that these difficulties will be allowed for and considered by a generous and discerning public, we confess we feel our confidence encouraged.” “‘Harmony’ is the motto of the *Launceston Advertiser*, whose pages will never be prostituted to scurrility, calumny, sycophancy, or disaffection, nor shall they be made the vehicle of slander, malice, and party feeling.” This delightful harmony soon degenerated to the wildest discord.

A worthy Methodist, a Mr. Dowsett, alarmed at what he considered a terrible sign of a fallen age—the existence of such a paper under such management—resolved, in the desperation of virtue, to originate a counteracting force. The *Cornwall Press* appeared in April, 1829.

The war raged between the illiterate publican, who conducted his own defence, and the impulsive Irish Methodist. The latter began the assault at once. The sanctities of private life were disregarded in the eagerness of attack, and

with a repudiation of the vulgarity of personality, the *Cornwall* editor had these choice observations:—"Addleated upstart"! "A garrulous malingeringer"! "Annihilate the blowfly"! "Five feet two and a quarter, poor fellow"! "As a moral pestilence, must be checked." "Whip deserving impudence"! "None but blackguards can now patronise it"; etc.

Mr. Fawcner was equal to the emergency. He replied on the 4th May. A few passages may suffice:—"About talent, and the Little Go—oh no—it was not personal to point out a man as five feet two and a quarter inches high, and that he does not well to ride—no—oh no, nothing that a religious young man does can be amiss." A little personal rejoinder follows:—"Do you remember the pleader in the Lieutenant-Governor's court who advertised to be sold, at the Albion Hotel, excellent lollipops, bull's eyes, barley-sugar, and kisses? By the bye, the five feet two-and-a-quarter man says he would thank you to call and pay the wine bill you ran up some three months ago; so, we believe, would other landlords."

The Methodist retired, and the publican triumphed. The *Cornwall Chronicle* soon rose into being, and the proprietorship of the *Advertiser* passed from Mr. J. Fawcner into the hands of the able and patriotic Mr. Robert Dowling, a citizen of whom Tasmania is justly proud.

PERSECUTION OF THE PRESS.

As General Darling had the reputation of Press Gagger in New South Wales, so Colonel Arthur obtained similar notoriety in Van Diemen's Land. Mr. Bent's struggle was the first, and his efforts to obtain the freedom of the press were continued by others.

Governor Arthur's Act of September, 1827, was the one under which the newspaper groaned. In the preamble, it is said that Van Diemen's Land was established solely for convicts, and that discipline was essential for that class; that, before 1824, nothing was permitted to be inserted in a paper without the express sanction of the Government; and that, since that censorship had been partially withdrawn, disorders had arisen from the disorders of writing.

It was, therefore, enacted that an annual license for a newspaper must be obtained from Government, under penalty of £100. Besides heavy personal obligations, the newspaper proprietor was required three sureties for £400 each. Well might the poor editor exclaim on 6th October:—"To us it appears a matter of awful moment to enter into the required recognizances to the amount of £12 to £1600, before the judge, and we know not whom, among the circle of our friends, we could request to become sureties for us, a favour which we ourselves would be averse to grant to others."

The censorship was alluded to in the *New South Wales Magazine*, of 1833. "We can bear testimony," said the writer, from personal knowledge, to the havoc made by the *ensor* in its proof sheets. Well do we remember with what pathos its editor, when conversing with his friends, would descant on the hardships he had to endure. With the tears rolling down his cheeks, has the hoary veteran detailed to us the horrors he was often and often doomed to feel on receiving back his inspected sheets, sometimes altered till he could scarcely recognise a fraction of their original import; paragraphs struck out which were vital to the sense and consistency of his article, and sometimes whole columns amputated at one remorseless blow were the sweet rewards of his editorial toils."

The difficulties attending the criticism upon the conduct of officials led to some contrivances of the Roman Pasquin sort. A veteran stump of a gum-tree had been left in the middle of Elizabeth Street, Hobart Town. Any one who had articles to sell signified the same by a written bill on the stump. All sorts of advertisements, and even Government orders, were attached to this lounge of the town folk. This was the place selected for the secret attachment of slanders and libels. The early visitants at the stump were often edified by the detail of some tyrannical exploit of an official. One poor fellow was caught in the very act of affixing a placard of this obnoxious character, and was rewarded by the infliction of three hundred lashes at the stump.

A Government order of 1816 gives a curious insight into the manners of the times and the pasquinades of the period. Rewards of a high amount were often offered for the discovery of offending scribblers, and even free pardons were held out as the premium for spies. This is the announcement of the *Gazette*:—

"Whereas, on the days of Thursday and Friday last, copies of a PAPER usually called a PIPE were circulated in the town of Sydney, one being thrown over the wall in George Street, opposite to His Honour the Lieut.-Governor's house; another at the provost-marshal's; another at Mrs. Macarthur's; and another outside the wall of the General Hospital, opposite the quarter occupied by D'Arcy Wentworth, Esq., each paper separately addressed to the above persons, and containing a false, malicious, and scurrilous attack upon the character of His Honour the Lieut.-Governor."

A temporary suspension of standing orders, a winking at the raving of the press, or a sort of cat-play with the mouse, prepared for more stringent acts of repression. As Governor Darling, because of some oppressive and unjustifiable doings, got roughly handled by the Sydney newspapers, he applied, in 1827, for increased power from the Ministry of England to restrict the liberty of the press. Had he been able to carry out his intentions, editors and printers would have had long dungeon allowances, in addition to heavy penalties. A friend appeared in time, at least to mitigate the evils he could not wholly remove; this was the worthy Chief-Justice Forbes.

A leading man in New South Wales, Mr. Macarthur, who had been in the Bligh days one of the champions of so-called freedom, was so incensed at some article against himself, that he counselled the Governor to levy a tax of one shilling upon each copy of a newspaper, and he commenced an action against Mr. Howe, of the *Gazette*, laying his damages at the sum of £10,000.

The great press trial of March, 1828, was in connection with Dr. Wardell, conductor of the *Sydney Australian*. He was charged with having endeavoured to bring Governor Darling into contempt, by the insertion of a letter signed "Vox Populi," reflecting upon his conduct in relation to the hated Stamp Act. One passage complained of thus ironically alluded to the new law:—"It will impede and obstruct the progress of knowledge and information, which, owing to the newspapers, were shamefully gaining ground in the colony; it will also blight the prospects of the editors, who, to their utter shame be it spoken, had the impiety and audacity not only to surmise, but positively to assert, that governors and men in power were not always infallible; which assertion to every one of common sense must appear false, scandalous, and seditious. To say that the Governor and Council are not infallible! Oh, shocking! Monstrous!! Horrible!!!"

This was the article of offence. Men in this day would smile at the mildness of the treatment, and wonder at the cholera of the authorities. There is not much of the Wilkes audacity, the Junius sarcasm, the "Lantern" personality about this object of official wrath.

The printer was very ably defended by Mr. Wentworth. The jury could not agree upon the verdict on the Saturday morning, nor when called up in the afternoon. They were therefore locked up till Monday morning. Then, all failing, they were dismissed without a verdict. Great rejoicings followed the victory. Though it is hardly necessary in so slight a sketch to proceed much further into the subject of the persecution of the press, yet a few additional facts may be mentioned.

The Hobart Town *Colonial Times* fought the battle of freedom nobly. When the Stamp Act of 1827 was brought into operation the *Times* was obliged to appear without a stamp, and without public news. Mr. Bent was the first sufferer. The next proprietor, Mr. Henry Melville, maintained the struggle. He conducted the war on the Government of Colonel Arthur with ability and pertinacity. Repeatedly and heavily fined, repeatedly and roughly imprisoned, Mr. Melville lived to see the emancipation of the press and the liberty of the subject. But his contest ruined a fine fortune. For years his claims for compensation were before Parliament. Though he lost all, and is now a dependent old man in London, he deserves to be acknowledged and honoured as the true defender of the rights of the colonial press. When Mr. Fawkner "escaped by an apology," Mr. Melville was content to go to gaol. Dr. Ross, who succeeded Mr. Bent, and who began the *Courier* in October, 1827, was far from being a servile tool of authority. Mr. Elliston purchased the paper from him, and conducted it with great credit for many years.

The first pamphlet published in Van Diemen's Land was the "Life of Michael Howe, the Bushranger," in 1818. Ross's first almanac was in 1829. In that year were printed the political essays of "The Hermit," by Simon Stukelly, in the *Colonial Times*. Simon is supposed to have been Savery, a Bristol merchant, who was transported to Van Diemen's Land. A poem of 2000 lines was advertised in 1824, to be published if subscribers came forward. These not being at hand, the literature was withheld.

EARLY STATE OF FREEDOM.

Elsewhere allusion is made to the want of liberty, in the old colonial days, with reference to the press and religion. A strict censorship was maintained with the first, and exclusiveness of church prevailed.

Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales, being penal colonies, could not be expected to have equal rights with other portions of the British Empire. But in no portion of the British dominions did freedom have much sway at that period. Under the Government of George III. the growth of emancipation was checked, as if the scenes of the Reign of Terror were expected in London.

With no free press to overawe the tyranny of rulers, the state of the colonies can be imagined. Even free persons were subjected to the lash for very trivial offences. Exposed to the false swearing of convict constables, the critic of the authorities stood little chance of justice on a trial. Even women were thrashed through the streets of Hobart Town for abusive language to an officer. The supposed slandering of a school girl subjected the offender to one hundred and fifty lashes. Witnesses who gave evidence unsatisfactory to the magistrate, or who withheld something sought to be extorted, were readily enough ordered to the triangles. Even so late as 1823 a judge ordered a witness to be taken out of court and have a hundred lashes, in order to get more satisfactory information from him. Governor Bligh speaks of magistrates attempting to force a confession by the administration of a flogging. We read of men being ordered twenty-five lashes every morning for eight days in succession, to induce them to make confession.

The Government interfered with trade and labour. Corn was not allowed to be exported without permission of the State. The storing of corn, with a view to extort a higher price, was declared illegal. Public orders were issued against extortionate demand of wages. Fixed rates for certain descriptions of labour were enforced. An Act in 1816 forbade payments in any other way than cash sterling. Government officers were, in 1816, forbidden to trade. No marriages could take place without a permit from the Governor. No person could leave the colony without leave, and without publishing his intention in the paper. All deeds and bonds had to be prepared by the Judge-Advocate.

Occasional as well as annual musters took place. At these all except the officers of Government were required to present themselves. Free women had to go and give the ages of their children, and teachers the number of their pupils. Up to 1822, persons wishing to travel between Hobart Town and Launceston had to apply to the post office for a pass.

In the administration of justice, a military jury of seven officers, appointed by the Governor, decided all cases of life and death. In civil cases, two assessors were elected by the Governor to act with the Judge-Advocate, and form the Governor's Court. In Van Diemen's Land the Lieut.-Governor's Court consisted of the Deputy Judge-Advocate, and two persons appointed by the Lieut.-Governor. These courts were first opened in 1816, though authorised in 1814. A single magistrate could inflict fifty lashes, but two magistrates were not limited in the number ordered. Each colonial magistrate had a scourger on his staff. Defendants' cases were poorly supplied with advocates, as no free lawyer came to Van Diemen's Land till 1822.

The first two persons who received permission to plead in court, popularly known as the "Little Go," were Mr. R. L. Murray and a schoolmaster. The blue bag was very soon assumed. Mr. John Fawkner, of the Cornwall Hotel, was one of the earliest pleaders in the Launceston court. Mr. Bigge's report of the convict attorneys and the good opening for free practitioners brought a shoal of lawyers from England.

In spite of the earnest entreaties of Lieut.-Governor Sorell, the pressing necessity of an overcrowded gaol, the expense and inconvenience of a shipment of prisoners and witnesses to the court in Sydney, the increase of crime through the unwillingness of prosecutors to lose the time consumed in such a voyage,—such were the difficulties in the way of improvement, that it was only by the good offices of the Parliamentary Commissioner, Mr. Bigge, that Van Diemen's Land obtained the desired boon. He mentions, "Mr. Judge-Advocate Wyld, at my suggestion, proceeded thither accordingly, and held criminal court in the year 1821."

It is interesting to observe the nature of judicial scruples. The island was kept so much longer from the boon because the Judge-Advocate had legal doubts of the propriety of his proceeding to Van Diemen's Land, as that country was not, strictly speaking, a part of New South Wales. The Orders in Council, 6th December, 1786, defined that colony to be "the

whole eastern coast of New South Wales and the islands adjacent." It was contended that while Norfolk Island, and even New Zealand and the South Sea Isles could be so included, Van Diemen's Land could not for two reasons; it was not known as an island at the time, and it was situated to the southward instead of the eastward of the coast in question. Mr. Bigge got the judge to overleap his supposed instructions, and place the island under his jurisdiction.

Some advance was made when Governor Darling established his court, which was composed of three officials and three non-officials. But that which was urgently required was the British right of trial by a jury of peers. A writer in the *Sydney Gazette*, of 1812, had some curious remarks upon this question, illustrating the peculiarity of the mixed population of the settlements. "Men tried by their peers!" quoth he. "Would that principle be fairly acted upon if free settlers were to sit in judgment on convicts, and that too in cases where free settlers might be a party? Would it be prudent to let convicts act as jurymen? Would their admission satisfy the free settlers?"

To understand the difficulty, the reader must bear in mind that many convicts, as tickets-of-leave, often held considerable property, and transacted important affairs. When they obtained their emancipation, they became in the colony as free in every sense as those who arrived there without restraint. A constant rivalry existed in the olden times between the free by servitude and the free by arrival. The former, called the Emancipists, were in many cases wealthy and influential, and felt a natural antagonism to the free newcomer, who came as a *carpet-bag* man to rule them. When, then, after a struggle of many years, they saw the prize of freedom appropriated by *strangers*, as they called them, their indignation was strongly excited.

The concession of trial by jury was granted in 1824, but it was declared that the free only were to act as jurors. The Emancipists met to rehearse their wrongs. Subscriptions were raised, and counsel employed to secure their equality of right; but all were in vain. This injustice was felt the more, as they believed the colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land to be theirs by act of settlement; and not a few contended that the free emigrants were interlopers, who, instead of securing the government to themselves, ought rather to occupy a subordinate position in public affairs.

Governor Macquarie, many years before, in a despatch to Lord Sidmouth, espoused the cause of the Emancipists, saying, "To them we owe our existence as a colony. It was founded by their punishment and reformation. The few free settlers I found here had certainly honoured this convict country so far as to establish themselves in it." He ventured even then to explain his views upon the duties of a governor in a convict colony. "My principle," said he, "is that when once a man is free, his former state should no longer be remembered or allowed to act against him."

The Emancipists, equally with others in New South Wales, were admitted as jurors in 1827, through Judge Forbes. Though opposed by the Government, he persisted in interpreting the recent Jury Act of Mr. Peel, to include the right of colonists to this old English privilege. When the chairman of the Quarter Sessions at Sydney addressed the grand jury on 3rd January, 1828, the majority of whom were Emancipists, he congratulated them "that this first attempt to introduce *trial by jury* in the true English style into this colony has succeeded so well. He added, "and I have little doubt it will have the effect of shortening the period when that inestimable birthright of Englishmen will be conceded with unlimited extent to this part of the British dominions."

Meanwhile the Tasmanian colonists were still groping in Middle Age darkness. Their very careful Judge Pedder could not see his way so clearly as his Sydney legal brother, and the application of Peel's Act was not made in the island. The editor of the *Hobart Town Colonial Advertiser* declared in May, 1828—"In this colony the Emancipists are deprived (with all others of their fellow-colonists) of their just privileges in this respect, while in New South Wales they sit as grand jurymen." They had but to wait a little longer.

Bent's Advocate of that date speaks thus freely of the conduct of England towards her own people transplanted to other and still British shores:—"From the earliest ages the colonial policy of great Britain has ever been subversive of colonial freedom. In the year 1635 Charles I. assailed the colonial charters. Charles II. followed in his steps, and made war against colonial liberty in general. James II. was not behind in the work of destruction of colonial privileges. Anne proposed the abrogation of various charities and immunities granted to the colonies, on the plea that they were 'prejudicial and repugnant to the trade of the kingdom, and to Her Majesty's revenue.'"

Practically applying his general discourse, the editor says:—"Look at Australia and Tasmania, rapidly growing into importance, checked, nipped, strangled by impositions, quit rents, taxes, church estates of an enormous magnitude—more than a tithe of the whole country, military jurors, irresponsible rulers, a shackled press, injudicious expenditure, etc., etc., all emanating from the policy of the Home Government, which desires to make these colonies furnish places and pensions for favourites and hangers on." These items of misrule have been gradually lessened since that period, to the advantage of the colonies, and the strengthening of their union with Britain.

A matter-of-fact writer takes a commercial view of affairs, when, in answer to the repeated memorials of the colonists, the old military trials gave place to a Supreme Court with the forms of English law. The conservative, in *Murray's Review*, chides the sanguine politicians "who made loud exclamations for what they called a 'regular court,' and a 'regular judge,' and 'regular lawyers,' forgetting that with these would necessarily come regular fees. The old fable of King Log and King Stork was speedily realised—the Log (Lieut.-Governor's Court) was succeeded by the Stork (Supreme Court); and now, instead of a fifty pound suit costing four pounds, a defending defendant is well off if he can compound for an additional fifty pounds."

At the great meeting of 13th March, 1827, the Hobart Town citizens humbly petitioned for trial by jury, and for, at least, the shadow of a representative government.

At a meeting on 22rd May, 1831, a petition to the King was prepared, suing humbly for a "Legislative Assembly, fairly and properly chosen." The petitioners urge, "Unless we are permitted at once to enjoy the blessings of the British Constitution in full and complete effect, our efforts will be in vain, and our posterity will be only Britons in name, and that which is most justly your Majesty's glory will be lost to our posterity for ever."

Afterwards, oppressed with the evils of convictism, they entreated, on 28th February, 1835, for the cessation of transportation to the island. At that time such had been the influx of emigrants that only one-eighth of the free people of Van Diemen's Land had ever been in bondage. The Home Office refused their prayer. More convicts were poured in until the population was one-half of prisoner character. The hearts of the colonists failed, and their loyalty was expiring.

How the fathers of colonial freedom would have staid had one prophesied then that their children would not only have the trial by jury, but the sole control of the public lands, and the sole administration of colonial affairs; that they should not only have a responsible ministry, and a freely elected parliament, but possess manhood suffrage, and the vote by ballot; that they should not only admit other denominations to an equality with the Episcopalian Church in the eyes of the law, but that they should ordain the abolition of State aid to religion altogether.

Such has been the progress of colonial liberty. With such, there have been an extension of education, a growth of morals, a development of resources, a rise in civilisation, that have increased the happiness of the people, and rendered the name of Australia glorious throughout the earth.

The Aborigines of Tasmania.

A SPECIAL interest attaches to the aboriginal inhabitants of the "garden island," inasmuch as they have become utterly extinct; and that, too, within the memory of many persons who are still in the prime of life. Years hence, when the fact of their existence will have begun to fade out of men's minds, ethnologists and anthropologists will institute eager enquiries concerning the character and origin of this one branch of the human family which has so completely disappeared off the face of the earth; and therefore we feel it a duty, in a work of permanent reference like our own, to place on record in these pages the more important of the valuable information concerning the aborigines of Tasmania so patiently collected by Mr. James Bonwick, and so pleasantly set forth in his "Daily Life and Origin of the Tasmanians."

INTELLECT OF THE TASMANIANS.

In comparing the intellect of one people with another, it is necessary to bear in mind the adaptation of mind to the circumstances of life. The city lady who, though versed in language and skilled in the accomplishments of society, knew nothing of the growth of wheat, might be a subject of merriment to country clowns and rosy milkmaids. The philosopher who, knowing the circle of the sciences, could not divine how the apple got inside the dumpling might be an object of derision in the kitchen. So while we, with our school-lore, laughed at the ignorant savage; with our tools, mocked his clumsy contrivances; with our arts, despised his raft, his hut, his dress—he, on the other side, was amused at our ignorance of woodcraft, sneered at our deficiency of sight and hearing, and pitied our inability to gain a forest livelihood. He knew the natural history of his land, and could name both trees and animals as few Englishmen could do of their own flora and fauna. He was acquainted with many secrets of forest life. If he read not in our books, he traced the characters of the natural world, and knew his lesson well.

It is absurd to call the Tasmanian aborigine an upright-walking monkey, a talking brute. As may be seen in the chapter on "Language," he spoke at least a sensible tongue, with a construction full of grammatical beauties and methodical inflections; but he was deficient in the organ of number. Still there have been persons, otherwise learned and refined, who have had a similar infirmity. The English are a calculating people, and have been diligently instructed in the art of figures for many generations, and yet we have a few who confess to a want of the reckoning art. The Tasmanians had no monetary transactions to develop the faculty, and their vocabulary was deficient in the expression of numerals. In the previous work the examination on their Flinders Isle of exile proved their lack of mathematical skill. The same has been remarked with the Australians. In the "Aborigines' Friend" is an account of an interesting youth brought from Adelaide by Mr. (after Governor) Eyre. The particular mental weaknesses of both native peoples are herein described:—"Whilst he carefully observed many things, and had an excellent memory for persons, places, and things, as well as for historical facts, he had great difficulty in understanding the grammatical construction of sentences, and more particularly everything relative to numbers, and even greater difficulty in retaining that which he had seemed to master in respect to these subjects." It should, however, be borne in mind that, with all our boasting over the savage, the English are indebted to the ancient Egyptian and Roman for their figures.

When I saw the aboriginal boys and girls in the Orphan School, near Hobart Town, I enquired of their teacher in what respect they differed from the children of the convicts among whom they were thrown. All of the white race were very inferior in point of physique and intellect to others of their age and colour, of different parentage. They were, however, superior to the dark children in facility of learning arithmetic and grammar, though not so in geography, history, and writing. Two of the coloured lads readily and cheerfully answered my questions in geography, and indicated places on the map with great correctness. They were not kindly treated amidst the rough boys and girls of the large establishment at Hobart Town, and seemed depressed, troubled, and sickly. Death rapidly delivered them from their sorrows at the school.

The imitative faculty of the aborigines was well developed. A friend told me that on Flinders they would make merry at the expense of our national peculiarities, and successfully mimicked colonial performances in the *Black War Line*. Though *tune* was rather defective, *time* was excellent; *comparison* exceeded *casualty*; and *ideality* was less than *humour*. All the perceptive organs came out strongly. Their illogical minds prevented their understanding or appreciating the doctrinal teaching of their religious instructors.

When Captain Freycinet, in 1815, thought them reduced to the "last degree of misery and brutishness," others took a more hopeful view. In the *Hobart Town Gazette* of 8th April, 1825, there is this opinion:—"We boldly venture, without fear of encountering a refutation, to describe them as comprising a very superior mental grade, and as calculated to prove either an eminent blessing or a fatal scourge to their fairer-complexioned fellow-creatures." Messrs. Backhouse and Walker state that they "have retentive memories, affording many sufficient proofs that they are far from being deficient in intellect." The Rev. John West said, "They appear stupid when addressed on subjects which had no relation to their mode of life; but they were quick and cunning in their own sphere." Dr. Ross has this testimony:—"During all the intercourse I have had with this interesting people, I not only found no want of sense or judgment among them; but, on the contrary, much to admire in them as thinking men, as induced not only with much ingenuity and penetration, but with the tenderest sympathies of the heart and all the nobler passions that elevate men in the scale of being."

The benevolent Mr. Backhouse draws no improper comparison when saying, "It would not be more erroneous for one of these people to look upon an Englishwoman as defective in capacity because she could neither dive into the deep and bring up any fish, nor ascend the lofty gum-trees to catch opossums for her family, than it would be for an Englishwoman to look upon the Tasmanian as defective in capacity because she could neither sew nor read, nor perform the duties of domestic life. Were the two to change stations, it is not too much to assume that the untutored native of the woods would much sooner learn to obtain her food by acquiring the arts of civilisation, than the woman from civilised society would by acquiring the arts belonging to savage life."

While Mr. Latham has such a mean opinion of the race as to intimate that their intellect was "too sluggish for the evolution of a superstition," Major Mitchell, the explorer, said of his black guides, "In most of our difficulties by flood and field, the intelligence and skill of our sable friends made the white fellows appear rather stupid." The Rev. Mr. Ridley declares that their barbarian languages "indicate an accuracy of thought and a force of expression surpassing all that is commonly supposed to be obtainable by a savage race." The Hon. H. Keppel vindicates the dark race in the following truthful words:—"It has been the fashion with naturalists, and writers who copy their matter from their predecessors without the trouble either to enquire into the subject or to judge for themselves by actual examination, to place the Australian very low indeed in the scale of creation. A greater mistake than this has never been made. His intelligence is manifested both in the daily concerns of life and in the acquisition of languages." The Rev. G. Mackie, a much-esteemed Australian minister, ventured to say, "There is nothing a white man can do but a black man may be trained to do, if the right way be taken."

In judging of their mental powers, it is not fair to contrast them with the educated Englishman of to-day. It is true what Mr. Sohler says of their skull:—"The sides of the forehead offer the greatest possible contrast with the Grecian or artistic head;" and it is equally true that the descendants of Pericles' countrymen, with all their noble type of head, are now most notorious for blind bigotry, superstitious ignorance, and cruel brigandage. The Tasmanian was very ignorant of numbers, and yet our word *calculate* is derived from stones used for reckoning like savages, and wooden tallies for Government receipts were in use here till the reign of George IV. As a reproof to the self-complacency of Britons, Cicero's letter to Atticus may be cited:—"Do not obtain your slaves from Britain," wrote he, "because they are so *stupid*, and utterly *incapable of being taught*, that they are not fit to form part of the household of Atticus."

Professor Waitz once said, "A large consumption of indigestible aliments gives so much work to the digestive organs as to interfere with the development of the intellectual faculties." Another thought an animal diet quite essential to healthy mental action. With capital digestion and plenty of game, our aborigines ought therefore to have been wise.

After all, the fact of one man, Walter George Arthur, having received a tolerable education, and having exhibited an intelligence equal to most English peasants, is a proof that the race was not so helpless as some thought. The chapter on "Civilisation of the Tasmanians" may be referred to for further particulars of the mental qualities of the people.

CHARACTER.

Various opinions have been maintained as to the character of the Tasmanians. Indiscriminate slaughter, abominable treachery, unmitigated cruelty, and unbridled licentiousness have been charged upon them. Shy and distant they ever were. Suspicious of the sincerity of our professions, they never relied upon our friendship nor sought our society. Conscious of no similarity of views and no sympathy of interests, constrained to feel their inferiority in warlike appliances and their deficiency in artistic skill, impelled, too, by a brooding sense of our unjust invasion of their soil, they never exhibited their most amiable feelings towards us; but felt thwarted, humiliated, and despised in our presence. Yet they who knew them best trusted them most.

They were far from being a bloodthirsty race. It was not necessary for them to establish their claim to manhood by the sacrifice of life, or to be deemed unfit to court a maid until they had killed a man. Mr. Conger, a United States agent for the Sioux, reports that "an Indian never becomes a man, according to their laws and usages, until he has struck an enemy, which means, has taken a life." The Tasmanians were more humane. In their very wars they took no scalps, they injured no women, they tortured no prisoners; but readily made friends after a short conflict, kindly tended the wounded, and fraternised over a corroboree.

The voyagers, who examined them with curiosity and surveyed them with interest, were not indifferent to their good qualities, as may be seen in the previous volume. The Frenchmen could say, "Our kind Diemenese left us not for an instant, and when we pushed off from the shore their sorrow was manifested in the most affecting manner." And yet he saw reason to complain of more roughness than was agreeable. Labillardière declared they were mild and affable.

The Rev. T. Dove, sometime catechist on Flinders Island, has published his views of them. His opinion is that they "have been usually regarded as exhibiting the human character in its lowest sense of degradation; and if our notice be directed only to the meagre sense of accountability which prevailed among them, or rather to the absence of all moral views or impressions by which they were distinguished, this estimate is undoubtedly correct. Every idea bearing on our origin and destination as rational beings seems to have been erased from their breasts." Tried by that gentleman's "Westminster Catechism" they were sad enough; but compared with other men, as the clergyman found in this world at large, they were not so very fallen, for he adds:—"Their social history was rather characterised by the absence of what is venerable and lovely than by the prevalence of what is dark and revolting. Harmony and good humour seem generally to have reigned among the members of the same tribe." In short, had he tested them with the Mexicans, the modern Greeks, the wynds of Glasgow, the Seven Dials of London, or the Rocks of Sydney, he might have discovered something to their advantage.

The French author, L. F. A. Maury, writing of the Papuan people of the East, has this observation:—"Those who live independent are of a vindictive and perfidious nature; they in general avoid strangers, or feign for them sentiments of friendship, that they may attack them afterwards in the end without warning. Thus they carry an implacable hatred to whoever attempts to establish himself upon their territory; a hatred which endures even to the last man of their tribe. One ought to attribute to this indomitable character the principal cause of their destruction." So would the Spaniards have written of the Guanchos of Canary, and so hoped the Turks to write of the bold mountaineers of the Montenegro. The Normans were shocked at the vindictiveness of the Saxon bands in the marshes of Ely, the English at that of Wallace's

followers, the French at that of the Spanish guerillas, the Russians at that of the Circassians. And yet history has been allowed to call such conduct patriotic nobility. A generous enemy, Governor Arthur, could venture to describe the aborigines, in his despatch to the Colonial Office, "a simple, but warlike, and, as it now appears, noble-minded race;" for, when crushed and nearly annihilated, their heroic qualities were recognised.

Messrs. Backhouse and Walker, the Quaker missionaries, had these commendations to give:—"They deserve the character of a good-tempered race. There is nothing that can with propriety be termed immodest in their general deportment. The scrupulous care they evince not to take anything which does not belong to them entitles them to the character of honesty." No wonder they say—"We took leave of them under feelings of much interest, excited by their kind, affectionate and cheerful dispositions." Mr. Backhouse elsewhere records an illustration of their delicacy of sentiment, when noticing some women, dressed in frocks of wallaby skins, and living with sealers, to whom they had addressed some words of kindness. "One of them," he writes, "presented necklaces of shells to my companion and myself. These she dropped into our hands as we passed, appearing to wish to avoid receiving any acknowledgment."

Dr. Jeanneret, once superintendent on Flinders Island, in a letter to me, hits off one of their weaknesses thus:—"My aborigines are happy and healthy, but so frail in purpose that the most ordinary temptation suffices to throw them off the balance, and few could be depended upon not to resort to the natural law of revenge were they again ill-treated without redress." Such instability some may attribute to the unfortunate depression of their nose, which was sadly wanting in the Roman type of inflexible prominence. Mr. Clark, the enthusiastic catechist and friend of the race for nearly twenty years, when telling me of his affection for them—a feeling thoroughly reciprocated—assured me that "they were kind, good-natured, and mild."

A story of kindness is told. Two men, who were engaged blood-hunting after the natives, were attempting to cross a flooded stream upon a rude raft they had constructed. Whirling along in the eddying waters, however, their lives were in extreme peril, when two native women saw their position, and with true feminine nature hastened to their succour. They swam off to the current-tossed vessel, and made signs for the Englishmen to get on their backs, and they would convey them to shore. But, knowing their own cruel errand, they drove off the women, and soon after the raft was dashed against the rocks and the men perished.

They had few crimes against each other. Faults not immediately punished were usually overlooked. Injuries were soon forgotten. The camp was commonly a scene of affectionate regard. The parental relation was seen in pleasing exercise. Many bore testimony to their love of children. The conjugal attachment had not the romantic character of civilised times, but was not wanting in real kindness. As in almost all countries, they considered the woman to be the inferior to the man, and treated her accordingly. The father and son ate of the meal prepared by mother and daughter, and then left the fragments for their repast. "But the 'Life of Felix Neff' shows that a similar barbarism existed at the beginning of this century in the French Alps, where polished people, while feasting at the board, would occasionally pass a half-gnawed bone over their shoulder to the wife or sister behind.

Their friendship was limited by no distance of time, nor arrested by death. Their grief was sincere and expressive. In sickness they tended with affectionate solicitude, and at bereavement cherished the memory of the absent by ever present memorials of their being. A bone suspended in a bag from the neck, as it hung against the breast, reminded the wearer of a former love. So many skulls and limb bones were taken by the poor natives when they were exiled to the Straits, that Captain Bateman told me, that when he had forty with him in his vessel, they had quite a bushel of old bones among them. Mamalagana, who was out with Mr. Robinson, was never once known to speak harshly to Taulebouyer, his wife. He had the jawbone of a friend covered with native string, and hung upon his chest.

"Undressed hair and dark complexion,
Cannot forfeit Nature's claim;
Skins may differ, but affection
Dwells in White and Black the same."

When Mungo, the black guide, in 1830, came with the English Roving Party suddenly upon the spot where a massacre of his people had taken place, he became much affected. But when some of the rough bushmen began kicking the bones about, the poor fellow was seized with a shivering fit by the intensity of his emotions. For days he refused food, and appeared wholly given up to melancholy. He was at length forwarded on to Oatlands in an exhausted state.

In the strength of their emotions they presented a contrast to the negro. The latter is boisterous in mirth, vehement in grief, but rapidly recovering from a heart affection. The Tasmanian, on the contrary, retained the depth of his feeling, and dwelt upon his sorrow. There are several well-known instances of friends refusing food and dying of regret for the lost one.

The modesty of their behaviour is well attested. Though naked, the women sat so as to preserve a decency of attitude. Young men and lads moved early from camp in the morning so as not to interfere with female movements at rising. Unmarried men never wandered in the bush with women; if meeting a party of the other sex, native politeness enjoined that they turned and went another way. It has been said that, unlike the abandoned women of our own people, the native females observed the delicate rules of propriety even in the worst stages of social degradation. Marriageable girls were regarded with care, and the unmarried grown lads slept at fires removed from the families. The practice of the Australians as described by Gray, was that said to have been the usage of the Tasmanians. "On no occasion," writes the traveller, "is a strange native allowed to approach the fire of the married. The young men and boys of ten years of age and upwards are obliged to sleep in their own portion of the encampment, where they themselves, or more generally some of their mothers, build for them two or three huts in which those related within certain degrees of consanguinity sleep together."

As a race they were far from being so licentious as some; in this respect being like other Papuans, whose virtue shines in contrast with their brown Polynesian neighbours. It was absurd for passing travellers to describe character. Dampier, who only glanced at the Australians, wrote upon their promiscuous intercourse. It is amusing to find in "Smellie's Philosophy" a statement of such indiscriminate connection alongside of another declaring that the men wear no beards. They who have lived with the Tasmanians in the bush speak with respect of their purity in the olden times before contamination with the whites, and the sacrifice of virtue for a morsel of bread. Of them might be said what James Davis related of the

Queensland natives, among whom he lived for fifteen years—"I never heard of such a thing as unnatural crime among them." Again, he said, "They are so particular that they won't allow the daughter to sleep at the same fire as the son when they have arrived at the age of puberty."

Let this fact be remembered also, that, when they suffered so much themselves from the wrongs of their females, they were never known to retaliate in abuse of our countrywomen in lonely huts, though at the time of open warfare between the rival races, and when murder was not uncommon.

Dr. Georges Pouchet, of Paris, had this calumny respecting our southern people :—"If the English police did not watch very strictly, they would set at defiance every day, at least in the towns of their colonies, all the laws of common decency, without any more thought than the monkeys in a menagerie."

This is a cruel injustice ; for, in relation to the offices of nature, they are scrupulously delicate and attentive to the Mosaical injunction on that head. Captain Stokes does the Australians the justice to say that their rude drawings on rocks and in caves exhibit not "the slightest trace of indecency." Can as much be said for boorish artists in Europe? Dr. Milligan tells us that his Tasmanians "were people of few words, but of rapid and correct instincts." Mr. Clark, catechist, of Flinders Island, spoke to me of their observance of cleanliness in such private duties, and their decency in the conjugal relation.

Even as regards the very crimes of the savage Tasmanians, Sir George Grey declared, at the last British Association, that from his house to the rear of Buckingham Palace, London, he had recently witnessed more vicious and disgusting sights, and had heard more immoral language, than he had seen and heard in his many years' sojourn with savages. It therefore ill becomes Messrs. Lesson and Garnet to speak of our southern race having "a sort of moral brutishness ; a kind of highly-developed instinct for discovering the good, which is always difficult for them to obtain, seems among them to have taken the place of most of the moral faculties of man." Dr. Milligan, while speaking of the "mildness of their character," has a story of one smiling at the remembrance of the way in which he had speared another Tasmanian years before. Some such pleasant memories have graced the barrack-rooms of more civilised nations ; and some inventors of most destructive warlike appliances have been "mild in their character."

The Tasmanian was no creature of civilisation ; and, therefore, while wanting some of our elevation of morals, and while even guilty of crimes of violence, he had not acquired those refinements of commercial fraud and city vices which thrive with modern improvements.

AMUSEMENTS.

In their wild state they were a merry people. Occasional skirmishes with neighbouring tribes gave new zest to the festive evening. It was not till they found themselves engaged in the bloody and hopeless contest with the White that they became morose, sulky, and sullenly wretched. Rarely do we hear of corroboree shouts of fun and joy during the latter, the dying, years of this race. Their songs had a melody to please themselves, if not agreeable to our ears. Eye-witnesses record instances of intense emotion produced by these native lyrics—tears would be shed and tumultuous passions excited. We have one song brought down to our time by Mr. Davis, sometime resident among them :—

SONG OF THE BEN LOMOND TRIBE.

Ne popila raina pogana,
Ne popila raina pogana,
No popila raina pogana.

Thu me gunnea,
Thu me gunnea,
Thu me gunnea.

Thoga me gunnea,
Thoga me gunnea,
Thoga me gunnea,

Naina thaipa raina pogana,
Naina thaipa raina pogana,
Naina thaipa raina pogana.

Naara paara powella paara,
Naara paara powella paara,
Naara paara powella paara.

Balla ugh,
Balla ugh,
Ugh, ugh.

This guttural termination of all their songs was also a war-cry among them. All their chants abounded in repetitions of words or lines in a monotonous, but not inharmonious, strain.

Another song has been preserved, sung with the dance in honour of a chief :—

Pappela Rayna ngonyna, Pappela Rayna ngonyna,
Pappela Rayna ngonyna !
Toka mengha leah, Toka mengha leah,
Toka mengha leah !
Lugha mengha leah, Lugha mengha leah,
Lugha mengha leah !

Nena taypa Rayna poonyna, Nena taypa Rayna poonyna,
Nena taypa Rayna poonyna !
Nena nawra pewyllah, Pallah nawra pewyllah,
Pellawah, Pellawah !
Nena nawra pewyllah, Pallah nawra pewyllah,
Pellawah, Pellawah !

A shorter one is added :—

Wannape Wappere tepara,
Nennome pewyllah kellape,
Mayngatea.
Maynapah Kolah maypelea
Wappera Ronah Leppakah.

Many of their songs, like their dances, were copied from other tribes. Some Dibdin, Moore, or Burns of the forest would originate some humorous or pathetic ballad, which might be transmitted with its appropriate tune over the island without its meaning being understood by any but the original tribe. Both sexes joined in the tune. They were fond of making a *b-r-r-r-r-oo* by blubbering lips over closed teeth. The subjects of their poetry were incidents in their history of the day. Most frequently it was a sort of improvisation, in which, doubtless, some gained a celebrity similar to the improvisatori of Italy. I have noticed in the songs of the Australians a reference to European bystanders, unmistakable to any, which, with due mimicry, gave great fun to the blackfellows. Peculiarities of appearance were hit off, and the chorus sung with laughter, often reminding the voyager of the sailors' pump song, in which may be particularised "that girl with the blue dress on," etc.

One ignorant of their language could distinguish the sentiment to be warlike or pathetic by the modulation of voice, the tenderness or vehemence of expression. In some songs they would pause, at the end of a stanza, in perfect silence for some moments, and then recommence. I was much surprised the first time I noticed this, near Mount Lofty, of South Australia, at the suddenness of the stoppage, the rigidity of posture in the midst of a violent dance, the dead stillness even of the chattering of the *lubras*, and then, as suddenly, the rush of tongues and feet. Mr. Protector Robinson remarks of the "Black War" period of Tasmanian history:—"At this time several of the most popular songs of the hostile aborigines consisted in relation of the outrages committed by the blacks on the whites, in which they repeat in minute details their predatory proceedings, such as taking away fire-arms, tea, sugar, etc., and kneading flour into bread."

While many Europeans saw no melody in their ballads, Labillardière wrote:—"The others attempted more than once to charm us by songs, with the modulation of which I was singularly struck, from the great analogy of the tunes to those of the Arabs in Asia Minor. Several times two of them sang the same tune at once, but always a *third* above the other, forming a concord with the greatest justness." How fortunate were our Gallic friends! Other travellers and colonists have never, perhaps, listened to such a Tasmanian aboriginal duet.

Dr. Ross says, in the *Courier* of 1832, "They sang several of their national songs; but their music is of the rudest kind, being little more than the frequent repetition of the same note in soft, liquid syllables. The general character of their music may be described in words almost as intelligibly as by dotting the notes down. They begin by singing a third from the key-note several times, and finish with a third above the key-note. They sometimes vary it by suddenly running into the octave. Their music bears a close resemblance to the monotonous chant of the Highland bagpipe." This resemblance came to my mind when listening at a little distance to an aboriginal song. Walking out in the evening by the sea-shore of D'Entrecasteaux Channel, I heard a low chanting tune of the Tasmanian old women of the station which had a peculiarly mournful sound, in which I detected a droning hum with a shriller note. As I was then dwelling upon the fate of the remnant of that people, their song struck me as a banshee cry of coming death. At any rate, the Quaker traveller's criticism could be adopted by others—"To me their songs were not unpleasing; persons skilled in music consider them harmonious."

Dancing was the favourite amusement of the men, for only upon very extraordinary occasions were the ladies permitted to waltz with the gentlemen, though indulging at times in a merry dance among themselves at home. During this pleasing exercise the performers were unencumbered with heavy drapery, preferring the Eden robe of simplicity, if not of innocence. While Asiatic people prefer the dancing executed by hirelings, and only women, for their amusement, and wonder at the European impropriety of respectable persons engaging in such play, and especially of the two sexes together, most savages, like Australians, Indians, etc., keep the monopoly for the masculine feet. The Tasmanian women were, however, permitted now and then to exhibit their charms and agility before their lords; and such movements were not more remarkable for their chastity of expression than those of more civilised races in ancient and modern times. But while some see in the Spanish fandango the most suggestive and obscene attitudes, others cannot find fault with the *easy virtue* dances of the Polynesians. Thus Mrs. Wallis says of the Fijian:—"Some of their movements were graceful, some ridiculous, but none which the most chaste might not witness. Every part of the body appeared to be more exercised than the feet. The figure of the dance was difficult and pretty. Could the polka dancers of civilised lands witness this, they might learn modesty at least." As the Tasmanian belles were the musicians for the men, when they danced themselves they had to beat their own time, which was done by the flapping of their pendulous breasts.

Their dances were often imitations of animal movements. The kangaroo dance was one of leaping. The emu dance was interesting to European spectators. A number of men would pass slowly round the fire, throwing their arms about to imitate the motions of the head of the bird when feeding. One hand behind would alternate with the other in front, coming to the ground, and then rising above the head. Messrs. Backhouse and Walker witnessed on Flinders Island a coach-and-horses dance. A lot of men laid hold of each other's loins, moving round in a circle at a gallop, one holding back as if reigning in the others, while a young woman applied a whip lustily upon the backs of the horses to hurry the creatures on. The thunder and lightning dance was performed with a peculiar rolling of the body, and a pattering of feet and hands upon the ground. Another dance was simply a springing up a considerable height on all fours. One celebration was not unlike that related of the Andaman Islanders by Mr. Colebrook, who said they "danced in a ring, each alternately kicking and slapping the lower part of his person *ad libitum*."

A settler makes mention of a singular dance in the forests of the beautiful southern island. An old woman rose up, and began most volubly to abuse the men on the other side, chanting their misdeeds in a high key. One of the lordly sex advanced, chanting likewise, and appearing to reply to the insinuations of the crone. Then he rattled off an energetic foot movement, while a number of the other women joined in his song, as if defending his cause.

The female dances were usually supposed to be exercised in private, and were conjectured to relate to events of woman's life in the woods, her clamber for opossums, her dive for shell-fish, her dig for roots, her nursing of children, and her quarrels with her spouse. But stock-keepers and sealers have spoken of dances not so correct in tone. Péron saw such in 1802, when the women danced before him and his mate, in the absence of their husbands and fathers; but he kindly and charitably adds an apology. "Some of them," he remarks, "might be reckoned exceedingly indecent, if in this rude state of society man was not utterly a stranger to delicacy of thought." It is to be feared, on the contrary, that the motive was no chaste one. An old Tasmanian bush rover described a dance not unlike that, sometimes practised before one of the Murray tribes, with the avowed intention of exciting the passions of the men, in whose presence one young woman has the dance to herself. In that case the hands are placed behind the head, with the feet and knees close, when the legs are thrown outwardly from the knee, the feet and hands preserving their first attitude; then, when the legs are drawn in again, a sharp report is heard, to the delighted "Ugh!" of the masculine spectators. The women wore a covering of leaves or feathers in the dance. The Amazon Indian women also cover themselves with a small apron in front when dancing, but which, with Tasmanians and Australians, is removed directly after.

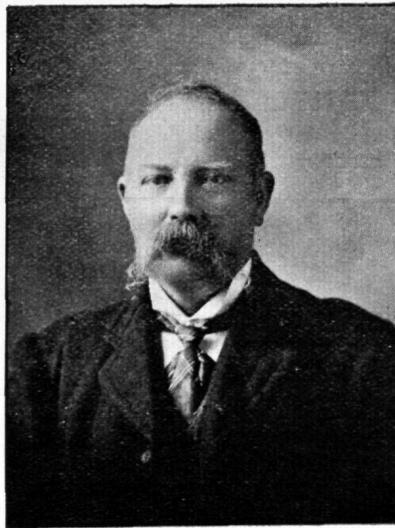
The corroboree in the Tasmanian woods was very similar to that of the Australians, being held chiefly by moonlight, though by no means confined to that season. A great corroboree took place at the full moon of the month of November each year, when the various tribes made peace and assembled beyond the Ouse River. No one gives an account of the proceedings

at this annual meeting, and no one records the sight of a corroboree on a large scale, as the tribes rapidly retreated before the whites, and at no time were fond of displaying themselves, as their neighbours across the Straits have been.

Having seen some grand celebrations in South Australia and in Victoria, especially at the full moon nearest the Queen's Birthday, when blankets and silver coins fell to the lot of the tribes who were then assembled at Adelaide, perhaps the English reader will please to accept of the recital of my own observations for the appreciation of even a Tasmanian corroboree. It will be seen that my sympathies are not quite the same as those expressed by a colonist, thus—"It is hardly possible for the imagination to picture a scene more infernal." To quote, then, from one of my former works :—

"The moon is full, and the hills which had glared in the noontide heat, and sympathised with the declining sun in varying hues of gold, of purple, and of ashy grey, now sleep in the soft and soothing light. The laughing jackass has carolled his farewell note, while from the valley there rises a strange mysterious sound. We go nearer—there, amidst that dusky mass, we distinguish the plaintive chant, the tapping of time-sticks, and the muffled murmur of opossum-rug drums. Various companies are sitting round small fires, which are occasionally bursting into blaze as dry boughs or a few leaves are laid on the embers. Women have folded their rugs and placed them between their thighs, and now beat them with the open palm of their hand. Some are seated cross-legged, singing a mournful dirge, with their eyes downward, and with a melancholy aspect. There is no interruption, for the tune subdues the loquacity of the loquacious tribe. A livelier air succeeds; the old men beat their sticks quicker, the tum-tum is louder, the eyes brighten, a laugh now and then interludes, the prattling begins, and with the last sharp shrill chord rushes in a tumult of noisy merriment.

"But the corroboree is to begin. Certain important-looking old gentlemen are gliding about, consulting and giving directions about the fête. The performers see that the pipeclay lines of beauty upon their bodies are in proper order, redaubing where necessary. After an amount of fussing, coquetting, fidgeting, and confusion, worthy of a more civilised reunion, there is a fall to places. The ladies squat near the fires, clear their throats for a song, and give an extra tightening to their drums. The old men sit or stand in groups. The young men spring blithely into the centre, accompanied by an involuntary 'Ha! Ha!' of admiration from the throng of ebony beauties. Some little bantering passages between the sexes are silenced by the seniors, in growls from their white-haired lords, and spiteful snappings from the shrivelled hags of mammas. Silence is called. The ranks are formed. The moon's beams rest upon the naked performers. With bunches of gum leaves in their hands, and otheis round their ankles, like flying Mercuries, the dancing men are ready. The band strikes up. Slowly moving their bodies from side to side, the young men gracefully and tremulously move their hands to the measure. At a signal the legs commence a similar motion, having a most grotesque and unnatural appearance. The flesh of the thigh and calf is seen quivering in an extraordinary manner. This excites deep interest in the spectators. Exclamations of delight issue from the eager witnesses of the performance at some peculiarly charming and difficult wriggling of limb. After sundry chassing the men break their line, rush together in a mass, without disorder or confusion, leap upward in the air, wave their boughs over their heads, utter a wild 'Waugh!' and, bursting into laughter, join in a mêlée of chattering, and receive the hearty congratulations of their friends. Some of the enthusiastic females persist in grasping our hand, and, pointing to the distinguished actors, with a roguish, merry leer, cry out, 'Bery good dat corroboree; bery good blackfellow; you gib him tixpence!'"



WHITELAW

LAUNCESTON

MR. F. F. KOWARICK,
Fairfield Estate, Lilydale.
(See p. 842)

Miscellaneous

(CONTINUED).

Mr. THOMAS GIBSON, of "Esk Vale," Epping, was born in 1821, and is the fourth son of the late Mr. David Gibson, of "Pleasant Banks." He was educated at the Longford Grammar School, and when his studies were finished he engaged in pastoral pursuits with his father, from whom he acquired a thorough knowledge of sheep-breeding. In 1845 he came into possession of the Esk Vale Estate, and has resided there ever since. The property comprises 1190 acres of good pastoral land, well adapted for stud sheep-breeding, which has been carried on with success from the outset. For the past twelve years the estate has been under the management of Mr. Gibson's son, Mr. Robert Gibson. Mr. Gibson, sen., has always taken a deep interest in matters connected with sport, and in the early days was well known as a follower of the hounds and a daring and successful amateur steeplechase rider. He had the distinction of winning the first steeplechase run on the island.

Mr. NORMAN GILBERT HICKMAN, partner in the late firm of Grubb and Hickman, Burnie, is a son of the late Mr. Richard Hickman, "Ellingly," New Town, near Hobart, and was educated at Mr. Arthur Stephen's College. After serving some time in Mr. Charles Davis' ironmongery establishment, Hobart, he joined his brother (as assistant), who traded as Hickman and Co., general storekeepers, Glenorchy. He was in business in New Town, near Hobart, for eighteen months; and in 1898 he joined Mr. Grubb in purchasing Mr. Filmer's interests at Burnie, and, later on, Mrs. Bell's. This firm dissolved in 1899, Mr. Grubb proceeding to Hobart. Mr. Hickman took an active interest in local affairs. He was secretary of both the Philharmonic Society and the Early Closing Association of Burnie. He is also a member of the Loyal Wellington Lodge of Oddfellows.

Mr. F. HOLDER, Picture-Frame Maker, 76 St. John Street, Launceston, has been established in his present business for eighteen years, and the work turned out from his establishment is of the highest quality. Mr. Holder

keeps a splendid stock of picture frames on hand, and he is kept constantly supplied with the very latest from England, Germany, and America. Mr. Holder was born in England, and became apprenticed to a large firm of picture-frame makers at Tunbridge Wells. Subsequently he was for several years connected with the well-known house of Mosotte, Oxford Street, London, where he gained a thorough knowledge of every branch of the business. In 1882 he established himself at Launceston, and during his career there has secured for himself a well-earned reputation as an artist in his particular line of business.



WHITELAW LAUNCESTON
Mr. H. J. RUSHFIRTH.

Mr. HENRY JAMES RUSHFIRTH, Teacher of Music, Launceston, was born at Jarrow-on-Tyne, Durham, England, in 1870. Having exhibited a natural taste for music, he was first placed under the tuition of Mr. Dransfield Mirfield, England, and subsequently, after arriving in Tasmania, studied under Herr Julius Gerwen, and Mr. W. A. Laver, Melbourne. After spending some years in business, Mr. Rushfirth decided to enter the profession, and is now one of the leading teachers in the city. Mr. Rushfirth's successes

in the various examinations held in Launceston have been very marked, and serve as a guarantee of his teaching capabilities.

Mr. WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Farmer, Whiteford Hills, Deloraine, was born in Campbell Town, in 1839, and is the second son of the late Mr. Isaac Richardson, who arrived in the colony in 1828, and carried on business as a watchmaker at Campbell Town up to the time of his death. Mr. William Richardson was brought up as a blacksmith and wheelwright, under Mr. Robt. Mott, of Longford. After learning his trade, he started on his own account at Exton, and undertook some large contracts in connection with the construction of the Launceston Western Railway line. In 1872 he went to Whiteford Hills and started farming on 280 acres of splendid land, off 200 acres of which he has just threshed 5500 bushels of grain and bagged 60 tons of potatoes. Mr. Richardson took a threshing machine to his present property, and by enterprise and progress he has gone on increasing his plant, until he now has four complete threshing plants, a straw-press, and chaff-cutter, and in connection with his business he has an extensive engineer's workshop, fitted with every appliance necessary for making and repairing farm implements. All the work required to keep the plant in good order is done by Mr. Richardson and his sons, whilst during harvesting he travels over a large area of country, extending from Adelphi to Beulah. Owing to the completeness of his plant, and the efficient manner in which he performs his work, Mr. Richardson has gained an enviable notoriety. He takes an interest in all matters appertaining to the welfare of the district, and was for several years a member of the Elizabeth Town Road Trust. As a judge of machinery and farming implements his services are always sought by the committees of the northern agricultural shows, and his decisions never questioned. Mr. Richardson was married in 1861 to Miss Emma Cooper, third daughter of the late Mr. Charles Cooper, who came to the colonies in the twenties, under engagement to the V.D.L. Company, and has a family of seven sons and one daughter.

Mr. HENRY THOMAS HINGSTON, Farmer, "Henbury," Cressy, and formerly of "Glenore," Westbury, was born in Devon, England, in 1820, and is a son of the late James Hingston, of Maitland, settled in the Longford district as a farmer, and subsequently carried on that industry for forty-four years in the Westbury district on his properties "Glenore" and "The Oaks." In 1895 he retired from business and settled down in his old district, where he is widely known and respected. Mr. Hingston resides with his younger son, Henry, who has been a member of the Longford Municipal Council since 1896. He is also associated with the Branch Board of Agriculture, and has often represented the Cressy Board as its delegate at conferences. He takes an active interest in church matters, and has been a local preacher in the Longford circuit during the past twenty-five years. He was married in 1887 to Miss Kate Bailey, a daughter of Mr. William Bailey, of Westbury.

Captain GEORGE SCOTT, of Mount Morrison Estate, Ross, Tasmania. The Morrison Estate comprises about 20,000 acres of pastoral country, which is utilised for sheep-breeding purposes, about ten thousand sheep being shorn annually. The estate has been in the possession of the Scott family for over sixty years. The present owner, Captain Geo. Scott, resides in England, visiting the estate periodically. His son, Mr. Raymond Scott, has been residing on the property for the last four or five years.

Mr. CALEB BASIL KANE SMITH, Farmer, Emu Bay Road, Deloraine—bankers, Commercial Bank of Tasmania—was born in 1866, and educated at St. Francis Xavier's College, Kew, Victoria. After leaving school he joined his father in the management of the "Kane" farm, Deloraine, for a period of six years. He is now residing on the Emu Bay Road. He takes a great interest in all kinds of sport, but gives the preference to fishing and shooting. Mr. Smith was married in 1890 to a daughter of Mr. John Mahoney, of Deloraine.

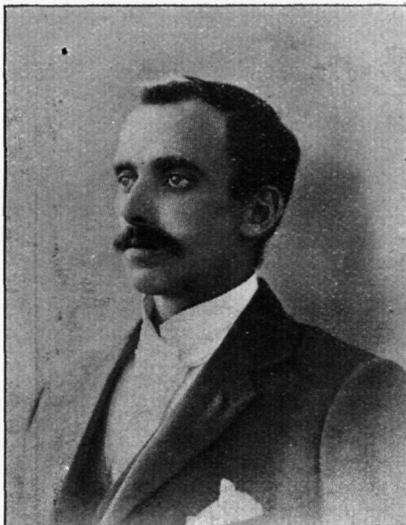
ALBERT EDWIN WYETT, youngest son of Mr. J. W. Wyett, was born at Foster, Gippsland, Victoria, and educated privately and at the State School, Beaconsfield, under J. P. Montgomery. Was for about two years and a half in the local post office. Was for eleven months in the office of the South Gippsland Butter Factory Company, and was appointed acting secretary and tester

during the absence of the manager for five weeks in Tasmania. Afterwards appointed acting postmaster and operator at the local office during the absence of the postmaster in Victoria. Appointed



MR. A. E. WYETT.

operator to the Strahan railway, which, owing to ill-health, had to be vacated after three months. Returning to Beaconsfield, entered the office of his father as secretary, where he still remains.



WHITELAW MR. C. E. WYETT. LAUNGESTON

Mr. CHARLES E. WYETT, fourth son of Mr. J. W. Wyett, was born at Foster, South Gippsland, Victoria, and was nine years of age when he settled

with his parents in Beaconsfield, and completed his education at the Church of England Grammar School, Launceston. Has passed the examination as an engine-driver, and holds a first-class certificate. Is now employed as engineer and driver of locomotive on tramway, Beaconsfield.

Mr. HERBERT HEYWOOD, of "Torrensdales," on the Stowport Road, four miles from Burnie, has resided on the property for the past thirteen years. He reclaimed it from a state of nature, and has converted it into a fine agricultural property. He was born at Circular Head, in 1860, and is the youngest son of the late Mr. John Heywood, who was the first practical agriculturist to settle in the district. He was brought up to agricultural pursuits under his father, spending the earlier portion of his life at Circular Head. In 1887 he removed to Stowport, and has resided there since. Though never taking an active part in public matters, Mr. Heywood indirectly forwards any progressive movement of a public character. He has a great and well-deserved reputation as a horse-tamer, the power that he exercises over horses being really marvellous. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Oddfellows for the past seventeen years, and recently started a branch in the Stowport district. The churches receive his most hearty support; and in the matter of education he was mainly instrumental in having a State School started at Stowport. An instance of his kindness and benevolence is to be found in the fact that he has had the telephone extended to his house for the purpose of enabling any of the residents of the district, who require medical assistance, to communicate with a doctor. All who seek its assistance are welcome, and it has already proved a great boon. Mr. Heywood was married in 1887 to Miss Ruth Boatwright, youngest daughter of Mr. William Boatwright, of Burnie, and has a family of three daughters.

Mr. DAVID TAYLOR, J.P., "St. Johnstone," Campbell Town, is a son of the late Mr. David Taylor, of "Winton," and was born on the estate. He was educated partly under the Rev. Peter Campbell, and then at the High School, Hobart, and on leaving school was thoroughly trained to a knowledge of pastoral pursuits, especially of everything connected with sheep-breeding, on his father's estate. "St. Johnstone" comprises 3000 acres of good pastoral land, on which 2000 sheep are shorn yearly, and 200 to 300 cattle and horses are depastured. Mr. Taylor has been a

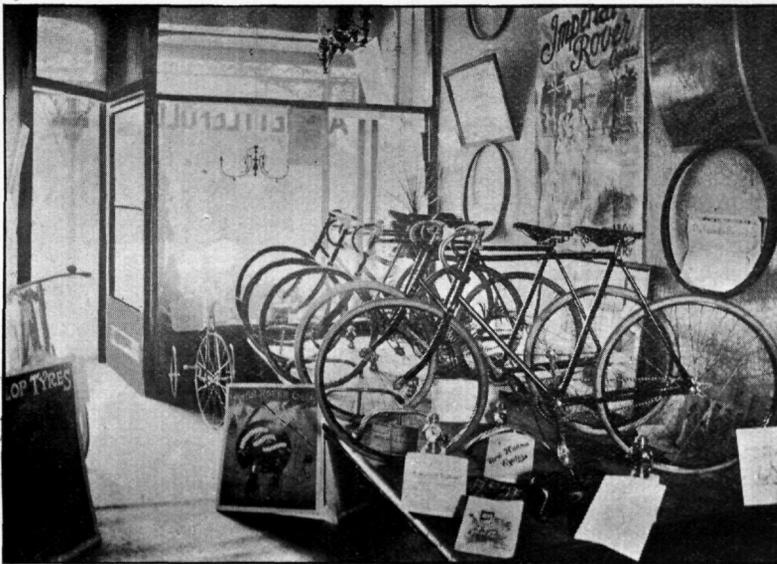
very successful breeder of merino sheep, and is the holder of innumerable trophies won at shows. At an intercolonial exhibition held in Sydney Mr. Taylor carried off the Earl of Belmore's prize for the best group in the exhibition. Besides being a territorial magistrate, Mr. Taylor has been a member of the municipality of Campbell Town, and a trustee of the Campbell Town Waterworks ever since their formation.

Mr. HERBERT HENRY PALMER, Storekeeper, Sprent, was born in 1869, at Kempton, in Tasmania, and was educated at Ulverstone. He left school when seventeen years of age and followed grocery pursuits. For the last fourteen years he has been storekeeping at Ulverstone and Sprent. He was married in 1896 to a daughter of Mr. W. Roland, farmer, of Ulverstone. Mr. Palmer is a large speculator in Tasmanian gold and silver mines.

NETTLEFOLD'S SUPPLY STORES, 58, 60, and 62 Liverpool Street, Hobart. Bankers, Commercial Bank of Tasmania, Limited. Telephone 386. Upon these pages is depicted in the illustrations one of those concerns that are alike a credit to any colony and to the owner. This refers to the establishments of which Mr. A. J. Nettlefold is proprietor. Mr. Nettlefold's establishments are, like himself, very young.

Nettlefold was at No. 60 Liverpool Street, where he opened a tailoring business in half of the shop previously occupied by Mr. S. Lawrence. This was followed by the speedy addition of the

decided to retain it and obtain other premises for the tailoring department. This was accomplished by securing the premises on the other side of the original shop, which, by the way, is now occupied



A. J. NETTLEFOLD'S CYCLE SHOP.

mercery department. These grew at such a rapid rate that it was soon evident that more room would be required, and so the next move was the purchase of the old-established tobacconist, fancy-goods, and hair-dressing establishment of Messrs.

by the bicycle department. Thus the whole has culminated in the imposing pile of buildings depicted on this page. After purchasing the tobacconist's business, the great possibilities of the wholesale trade were forced upon Mr. Nettlefold, and with this end in view he has appointed a reputable firm of English buyers (who control the purchasing arrangements of some of the largest firms in Australia), to superintend his English and foreign buying arrangements. They have already secured the sole agency for the colony of the celebrated BBB pipes and La Armada cigars. This firm is also in treaty with other valuable agencies, and there is good augury of its future success. The latest addition to Mr. Nettlefold's establishments has been the purchase of Mr. George Smith's (the well-known hat and cap manufacturer) goodwill, plant, etc. The services of Mr. Smith have also been secured to manage this department, so that, by this enterprise, Mr. Nettlefold offers his customers the advantage of all leading intercolonial houses—that of having "your hat ironed while you wait." Mr. Nettlefold, whose motto is "progress," has lately started umbrella manufacturing and repairing so that, taking the whole into consideration, he may proudly claim to have one of the most efficiently appointed establishments in the colony. Included in the improvements of the hairdressing department is a complete set of hot and cold baths



J. A. NETTLEFOLD'S PREMISES.

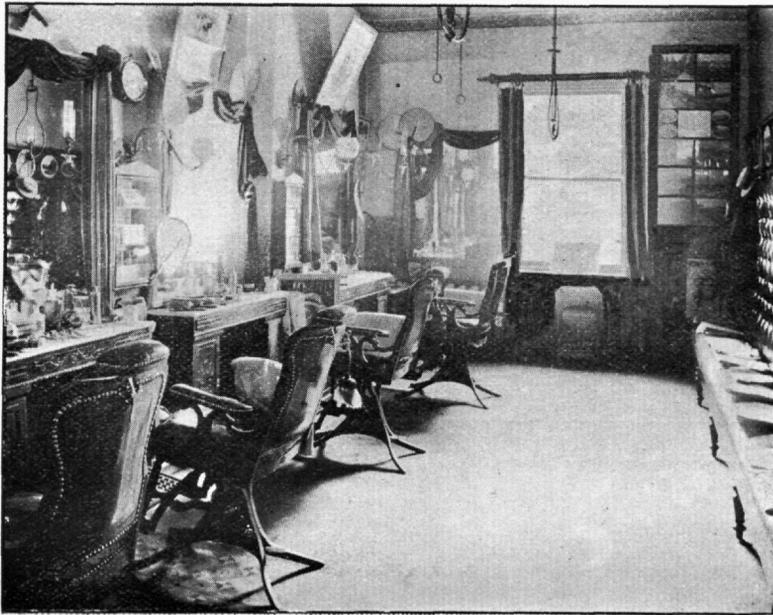
Starting as he did barely three years ago with very little capital but brains, he has during that time succeeded in placing these trades in the foremost rank in Tasmania. The first effort of Mr.

Francis Bros. This was purchased with the view of moving the tailoring and mercery therein, but Mr. Nettlefold found this business to be such a good one, and so capable of expansion, that he

—plunge, shower, etc., also a separate room for ladies' hairdressing, etc., all of which have proved a great advantage to the public, and been largely availed of. The tailoring and mercery departments

"economy combined with excellence." The firm also deals in bicycle sundries, etc., and have the agency of the best make of English machines, including "Imperial," "Rover," "Royal En-

the hands of the eldest son, Mortimer, who was born in 1873, and takes a leading position in the social matters of the district. He is a member of the Independent Order of Rechabites, and is well known on the local concert platform. He is also a member of the West Devon Co. and the Forth Cricket Club.



A. J. NETTLEFOLD'S HAIRDRESSING SALOON.

are presided over by Mr. Nettlefold himself, whose valuable experience enables him to place this department upon a very high footing. The shop is a very handsome one, and fully stocked with new and very choice goods, and it presents a very busy appearance, the work-rooms being well filled with hands, working often night and day; this happy result being achieved by unceasing energy, coupled with the policy of

field," "New Hudson," and "Red Bird;" added to this there is always kept on hand a most complete stock of accessories and novelties. Mr. Nettlefold also takes a great interest in all social matters, and is president of the A.N.A.

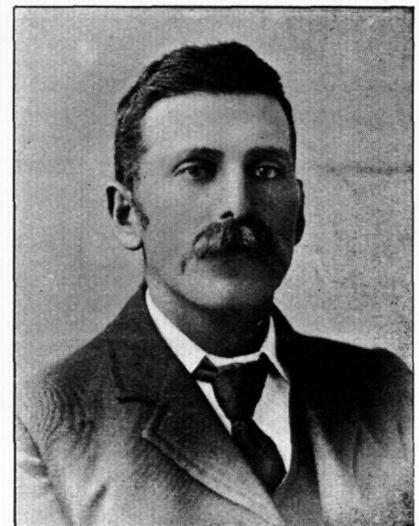
The late Mr. GEORGE BARKER was one of the pioneers of Norfolk Creek, and arrived in the colony at the age of thirteen, in the year 1854, with his father, the late James Barker, and his family, and on arrival entered into the employ of the late William Gibson, Native Creek, and a few years afterwards settled on the North-West Coast, and was overseer for Mr. Norman Cameron, of the Forth, and in 1872 the subject of our sketch took up his present farm, which was then in a natural forest state. A splendid homestead and commodious outbuildings, on an advantageous site, grace the farm. Mr. Barker lived a retired but useful life, never taking an active part in public matters, but always had the interests of the district at heart. He was trustee of the Wesleyan Church, in whose interests he worked hard, and was also a prominent Rechabite. He married Miss Mary Vertigan, the eldest daughter of Mr. Vertigan, sen., another early pioneer of the district, and had a family of three sons and three daughters. The management of the farm is now in



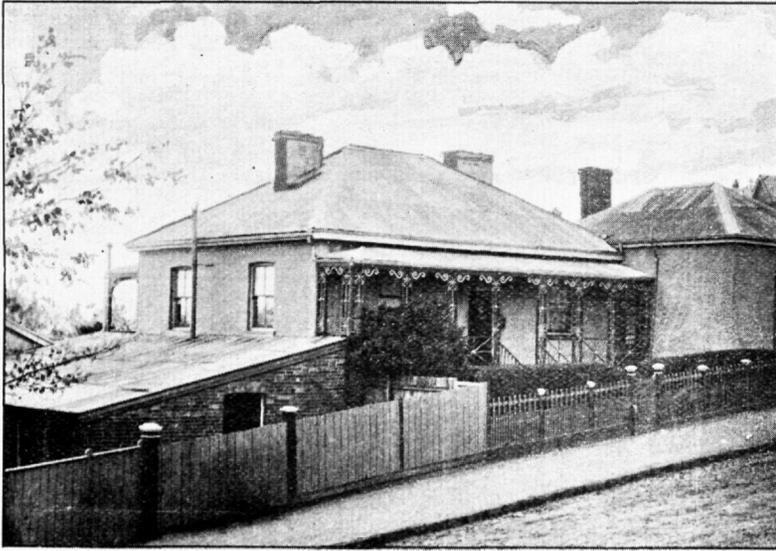
MR. G. F. GRUBB,
Excelsior Stores, Lefroy.
(See p. 163.)



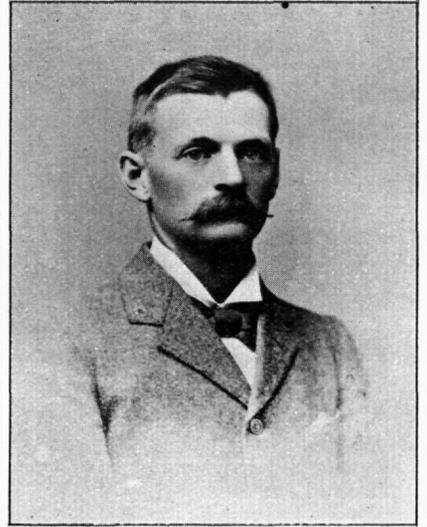
R. MCGUFFIE & CO. HOBART
MR. A. J. NETTLEFOLD.



WHITELAW LAUNCESTON
MR. G. GILL,
Agriculturist, Longford.
(See p. 212.)



BROADLAND HOUSE LADIES' EDUCATIONAL SCHOOL, LAUNCESTON.
(See p. 101.)



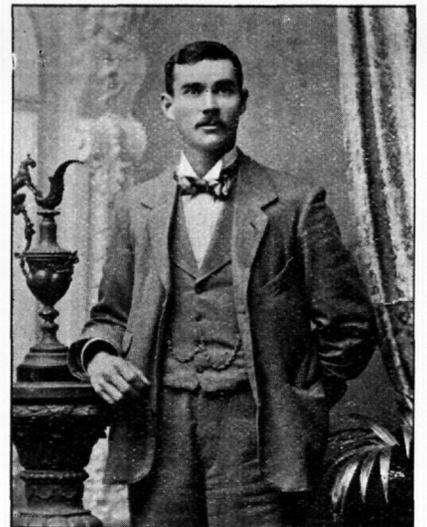
LOUIS CONRAD LAUNCESTON
Mr. C. C. ADAMS,
Lefroy.
(See p. 163).



MR. J. MILES,
Postmaster and State School Teacher,
Lefroy.
(See p. 164).



WHITELAW LAUNCESTON
F. W. BRIGGS,
Farmer, Scottsdale.
(See p. 194.)



LOUIS CONRAD LAUNCESTON
MR. A. D. EDWARDS,
Proprietor Lord's Commercial Hotel,
Scottsdale.
(See pp. 163 and 197.)



NICHOLAS PHOTO

MR. B. ARCHER,
Cressy.
(See p. 217.)



"PANSHANGER," THE RESIDENCE OF MR. J. ARCHER, LAKE RIVER.
(See p. 208.)



WHITELAW LAUNCESTON

MR. C. W. ALLEN,
Westbury.
(See p. 225.)



MR. B. COUNSEL,
Ulverstone.
(See p. 274.)



SARGEANT'S STUDIOS

MR. G. N. LEVY,
Builder, Devonport.
(See p. 257.)



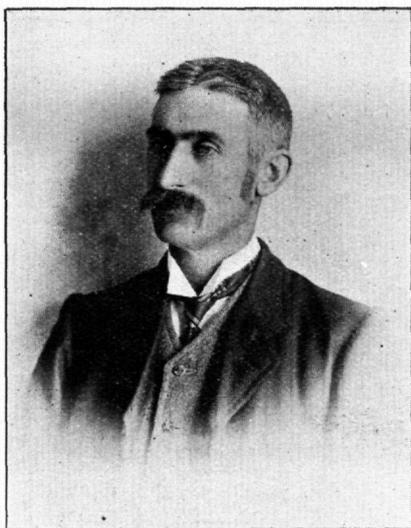
A. W. MARSHALL LATROBE
MR. G. BANFIELD,
 Baker and Grocer, Latrobe.
 (See p. 241.)



NICHOLAS LAUNCERTON
MR. W. HARVEY,
 Proprietor Deloraine Flour Mills,
 Deloraine.
 (See p. 233.)



MRS. G. BANFIELD,
 Latrobe.



MR. E. FRITH,
 Manager West Devon Farmers' Co-operative Company Limited,
 Ulverstone.
 (See p. 276.)

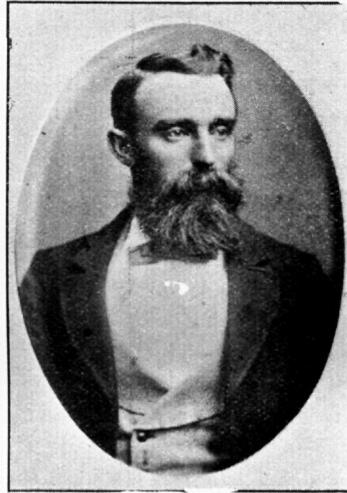


WEST DEVON FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY'S STORES.
 (See p. 276.)

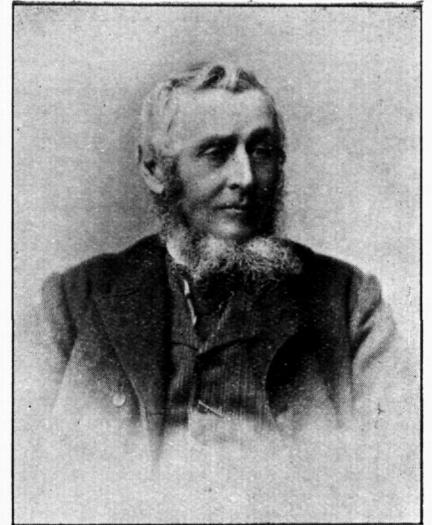


WHITELAW LAUNCESTON

Mr. F. A. Finch,
Ulverstone State School.
(See p. 275.)



Mr. T. H. Cutts,
Agriculturist, Sassafras.
(See p. 246.)



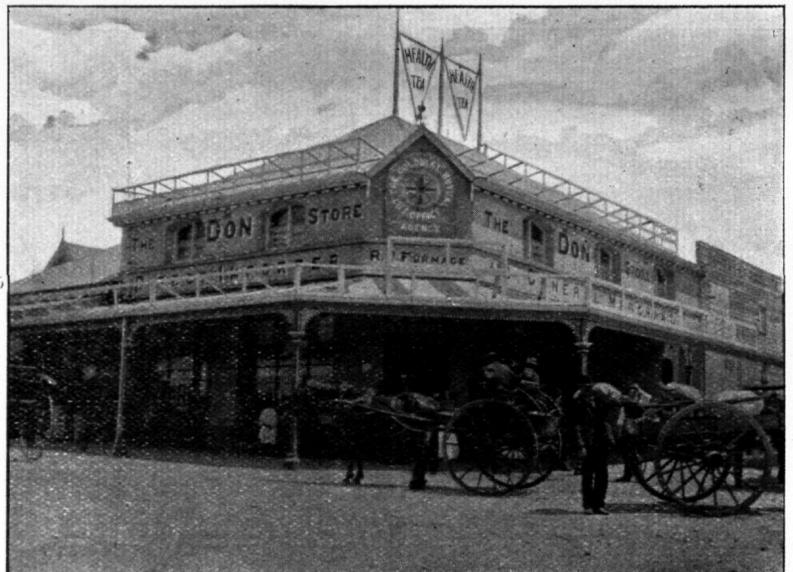
W. H. CARL BURROWS & CO. LAUNCESTON

Mr. V. Newton,
Agriculturist and Pastoralist, Hagley.
(See p. 224.)



WHITELAW LAUNCESTON

Mr. R. P. Fumage,
Direct Importer and General Merchant,
Deloraine.
(See p. 231.)



R. P. FUMAGE'S DON STORE, DELORAINE.

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