

LONGFORD

Past and Present

With Notes on
Perth, Pateena & Illawarra



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Longford

Past and Present

With Notes on Perth Pateena and Illawarra

Compiled by
K. R. von STIEGLITZ

All proceeds from the sale of this little book are for
the Longford War Memorial Fund.

But at my back I always hear
Time's winged chariot hurrying near;
And yonder, all before us lie,
Deserts of vast eternity.

—Andrew Marvell.

Acknowledgments



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Herein, by the way, is exposed for the first time, the true story of the Wayn family, forced at nib-point from one who shall be nameless, but whom I thank.

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K. R. VON STIEGLITZ.

"Andora,"

Evandale, 9th May, 1947.

Longford

The first white men ever to see the spot where Longford now stands were apparently Surgeon Jacob Mountgarrett, R.N. and Ensign Hugh Piper, who were sent to explore the land by Lieut.-Governor Paterson from Launceston, where they had just come to form a settlement. Mountgarrett and young Piper had done a great deal of exploring along the coast and inland, for which they never seem to have been given the credit which was their due. Paterson's report, written from Port Dalrymple (the Tamar, as we know it), simply states that they had been "as far as the joining of the two fresh water rivers, above which I am confident that any number of settlers may be provided with land." So it appears that Longford district was discovered by a roving party which included Mountgarrett and Piper, about eighteen months after the north of Tasmania was first settled.

Again, on the 3rd of February, 1807, Lieut. Laycock, who with his party, was the first man to go overland from Launceston to Hobart, camped on the first night of his eleven days' journey at a point about a mile past the junction of the South Esk and Lake Rivers on the west bank, which would be near where the boundary of "Brickenden" lies to-day. Lieut. Laycock, who was in a great hurry, wrote with annoying brevity, that "I travelled in a south direction about 12 miles through a level country, moderately woody and with fine herbage."

In this same year the district began to be called Norfolk Plains and the settlement, which was known as Norfolk Plains, afterwards Latour, and ultimately Longford, also had the same name, which fact has caused some confusion in the past. The district stretched from the River Clyde to Campbell Town on the south, Launceston on the east and on the west and north from the V.D.L. Company's territory to Bass Strait. This was an area of 2,250 square miles. Westbury was also a town on the Norfolk Plains. After 1828, Longford's name changed to Latour and is often referred to as such in the old almanacs and records.

Colonel Peter Augustus Latour was a member of an English syndicate or partnership which took up land in N.S.W. and Van Diemen's Land. The syndicate was to breed horses and other stock. In 1826 they obtained a grant of 20,000 acres at Norfolk Plains, where they bred good stock until about 1856, when the property was subdivided into small farms and sold. This was known as the Cressy Establishment, which gave Cressy its name. Latour was important enough by 1830 to commence an independent existence and its name was changed for no apparent reason to Longford. It is possible that the original Roderic O'Connor, who was a Government surveyor, had thought this Irish name of his homeland would be suitable for the Norfolk Plains township and French names were not popular at the time.

SETTLERS FROM NORFOLK ISLAND

So many settlers came to this district from Norfolk Island that a few details as to why they came may help us to understand this

period of Tasmania's history more clearly. In 1807, the first of the Norfolk Islanders came to Van Diemen's Land, followed a year later by 600 more. These people were free English settlers, most of whom had been landowners on Norfolk Island and were tempted (later they were forced), to come here by being promised free grants of land on arrival, either at Port Dalrymple or Hobart Town, whichever place they chose. The grants were to be two acres for every one of cleared ground they had owned on the island and one acre for every one of waste land that they had left. Buildings were to be put up on each allotment, free of all charge to them and of equal value to those they had left. In addition, they were to be clothed and victualled for two years and given the labour of four convicts for the first nine months and two for fifteen months longer, all of which was to cost them nothing. These absurd promises, of course, were beyond the means of the Government to fulfil, in consequence there was great bitterness between the ruling forces and the Islanders. It was hoped that most of the Norfolk Islanders would come to Launceston, but the south had greater attractions for them (hence New Norfolk came to be named) and Norfolk Plains for those who came to this district. The Islanders were, for the most part, men who had been either in the army or navy. Many of them held grants of 30 to 120 acres in Norfolk Island and a few had flocks of sheep, one of them, George Guest, had a flock of six hundred.

There were a good many of these grants in the Pateena district and others were along the river from the Tannery to "Brickenden." A few of these properties were later sold for the proverbial keg of rum or pound of tobacco; but some of the Islanders did well on the land and rose to wealth and position in their new home.

Some of the names of these settlers that we know well are : Saltmarsh, Mason, Holgate, Herbert, Bell, Beams (Beams' Ford at Hadspen Road), Wilkinson, Hazelwood, Cox, Reading, Wise, Stephens, Smith, Wriam, Jordan (Jordan's Creek) and Ruffin.

Norfolk Island had first been occupied by the British in 1788 and for a time in 1840 the Island was actually a dependency of Tasmania.

THE FIRST ROAD, 1813

When Governor Macquarie came to the district in 1811, he saw the need for the settlement to be properly laid out and on his return to Sydney, sent two surveyors, James Meehan and G. W. Evans (who gave his name to Evandale) to map out and survey the district. These men by 1813 had marked out the road to Launceston and had drawn up a proper plan of the locality. Travellers often took two days getting to Launceston by this Muddy Plains road. Soon after this a school was started at Longford which in 1823 was being carried on in a cottage belonging to Captain W. T. Lyttleton. In 1826 W. P. Weston was appointed catechist (or lay reader) and school master. Mr. James Simpson was appointed the first magistrate at the same time.

THE TOWNSHIP, 1829

The founder of Longford as a village seems to have been Newman Williatt, the first postmaster of Launceston, who built the Longford Hotel, which was used as the post office. Some reports say that Williatt changed the name of Latour to Longford, but this is not certain. The township was on private property belonging to Thomas Archer, W. P. Weston and Capt. Lyttleton. In '29 it was

offered for rental and soon afterwards the site was resumed by the Crown and a Government plan of the streets and roads was prepared, which was exhibited at the local police office.

The Thomas Archer mentioned above, who was described by Governor Sorell as a very right-thinking, well-disposed young man, was the first of four brothers of that name to come to Tasmania. In 1811 Thomas Archer, at the age of 21, was appointed to the Launceston commissariat department by the Earl of Liverpool. He arrived in Sydney in 1812 and was transferred to Launceston in September, 1813, where he succeeded Dr. Jacob Mountgarrett. He was also the only magistrate in the north with the exception of the Commandant at Launceston.

SURGEON Dr. JACOB MOUNTGARRETT, R.N.

Mountgarrett appears to have been the first explorer in this district and later had a grant here. His first grant was near Hobbler's Bridge at St. Leonards; another was on the Lake River and is now part of "Brickendon," where old bricks and broken china mark the site of his home in a paddock which is still called Mountgarrett's. He was the first doctor ever to have been in the colony when he arrived at Hobart Town on the S. "Glatton," with Bowen in 1803. He was also with Colonel Paterson when he came to Port Dalrymple in 1804 and was in the first party to go exploring at both places. In the north young Ensign Hugh Piper was generally his companion. A book could be written about this lively doctor, but here we must content ourselves with a few facts about him. He had been in charge of the Commissariat in Launceston for some time, but was removed in 1813, when his behaviour brought him into disgrace. This behaviour was in connection with the escape of some prisoners whom he had not only aided, but encouraged to break away.

Mountgarrett was a rather strange type of man. His unfortunate wife, Bridget, seems only to have been a cypher in his life and she is scarcely ever mentioned. Mountgarrett was given a grant on the Lake River on the 30th November, 1816, where he and his brother were growing wheat when the original William Archer in the late twenties bought this property from him and added it to "Brickendon." Mountgarrett's neighbour was Mr. Brumby, of Harwick. It is reported that Mr. Brumby was horrified on one occasion, to see the doctor chasing a well-built young black woman through the scrub on his property with a musket. His horror was not diminished when he saw the doctor, who was being outdistanced, use a charge of shot to bring his victim to a halt. Perhaps the shortage of cooks was as great then as it is to-day.

Surgeon Mountgarrett died at the age of 55 in Launceston, on 27th January, 1828 and was buried in Cypress Street Cemetery. His wife was buried beside him a year later. There is no record of there being any family.

THE ARCHERS

In 1818 Thomas Archer was transferred to Hobart. While there he was highly commended by Sorell for his services at both settlements. In 1819 he was one of the committee who reported on the road to New Norfolk, then just constructed by Denis McCarthy. In his evidence before Commissioner Bigge (who had come from London to make a report on Van Diemen's Land in 1820). Archer gives us a glimpse of the low standards then prevailing in Tasmanian

courts of law. He says that "he had been so much disgusted with the open contempt of truth, and the consequent risk of every man's life, that I had almost resolved at times to quit the country." Perhaps it was for this reason that he resigned his office in 1821 and retired to "Woolmers," his estate at Longford, where he had built a house during 1818-19. In '34 additions were made to this historic house, which has figured so largely in every account of the district that has appeared since that time.

Here Thomas Archer devoted the rest of his life to managing his property and breeding merino sheep, for which he became famous. In '27 he, with six others, was nominated as a member of the original Legislative Council and held the seat for twelve years. He died in 1850, when it was said of him that "in closing his accounts with the world, not a single entry against him could be found on the wrong side of the ledger." "Woolmers" is to-day the home of Mr. Thomas Archer and his family, but the huge estate of his ancestors is now so broken up for closer settlement that only a token acreage remains.

Thomas Archer, who had married Miss Susan Hortle soon after his arrival, was the first of four brothers who came to the colony, he was followed by Joseph, of "Panshanger," who came on the 17th March, 1821 and married a Miss Eleanor Binfield, the daughter of an officer in the regiment stationed in Launceston. William, the eldest brother, came in 1823, but went back to England in '25. When he returned, he brought his father with him. Edward was married in London and came out in 1833. Each of these brothers founded a family, with the exception of Joseph, who was succeeded at "Panshanger" by Thomas, of "Woolmer's" son, who had been named Joseph after his uncle.

William Archer built "Brickendon" in 1827. He married Miss Caroline Harrison, of "Woodbury," whose family is mentioned later. "Brickendon" had actually been granted to Thomas Archer, but William exchanged his own grant, "Emu Plains," which is now "Woolmers" closer settlement, with his brother for "Wattle Park," as "Brickendon" grant was called at this time. To this property William added some acres that he bought outside of the family, including Mountgarrett's property. The outbuildings, which were made from timber, cut in saw-pits on the place, still stand in perfect repair, exactly as they were built, except for the galvanised iron roofs which cover the shingles. The chapel and cottages, in one of which William Archer senior lived when he came to the district, are made of brick. The particular cottage in which he lived was built in 1819. It, and all the buildings might, from their appearance, have been transported entire from the old Archer home in Hertfordshire. There are twelve miles of hawthorn hedges on "Brickendon" and great breakwinds of trees to shelter the stud stock. William Archer had brought out 32 Saxon merino sheep with him in 1823, with which he founded his stud.

The old home is full of furniture, pictures and early Tasmanian records which have been kept and added to constantly until the present time. It is the home of Mr. W. F. Archer, B.A. (Cambridge) and his family. Mr. Archer's father, W. H. D. Archer, was also a B.A. of Cambridge, LL.B., 1860, LL.M., 1863. Mrs. Archer was a Miss Bisdee, of "Lovely Banks" and is a great grand-daughter of Capt. Anthony Fenn Kemp.

Edward Archer built "Northbury" in 1862 and lived before that time at Woodside. A short life of Edward Archer will be given in later notes on the Cressy district, as will that of Joseph Archer.

To avoid confusion, it may be as well to mention that there are two other Archer families well-known in Tasmania, who are no relation to the Archers mentioned above, or to each other. They are the descendants of John Archer and Lee Archer.

John Archer came to Launceston from London on the first of December, 1828, with his son, John Kinder, aboard the ship "Timandra." He was then granted 2,000 acres near Deloraine, which he named "Trafalgar," where he built his home in 1847. Before that time he had lived at "The Grange," at Killafaddy, near Launceston. He was elected to the House of Assembly in '56, but resigned in '59 as he could not leave his estate for such long periods as Parliament demanded.

His eldest daughter, Susan, married A. F. Rooke, of "The Retreat," Deloraine, in 1840. Another daughter was Sarah Rose Sams, who was living at Newnham in '45. John Kinder had a property at Carrick, which he sold when he bought "Wickford." This place, however, he sold, taking his family to Victoria with him a year later.

Thomas Kentish Archer, brother of John Kinder, rented a thousand acres of "The Retreat" at Deloraine from Gamaliel Butler, of Hobart. Miss Susan Archer, at present living in Longford, is one of his daughters. His youngest son, Harry, left two sons, one of whom, Cecil McRae Archer, is a solicitor and barrister in Ulverstone.

The other family was founded by John Lee Archer, who was sent out by the Colonial Office from London as a civil engineer in 1827, arriving in Hobart on 31st of July in that year. He was the first colonial architect and designed the old Customs House, now Parliament House. He lived at "Secheron," Battery Point. He was Coroner and Police Magistrate for Circular Head in 1850 and was later Police Magistrate for Horton and Oatlands. He died in '52 at Circular Head, leaving a son and two or three daughters.

DOWN THE YEARS

Captain Malcolm Smith was the first Police Magistrate for the district, where he came in 1827 and lived at "Wickford," which he built at this time. It is now the home of the Misses Falkiner.

The first storekeeper was probably Charles Reid, who presented the famous west window to the church—his enemies said that "it was to ease his conscience." There was supposed to have been some trouble over a land deal with which he was connected.

In 1826 William P. Weston was appointed the first catechist at £100 per year. His duties were only second to those of a clergyman added to which he was to teach would-be scholars in the district. In 1828 Weston wrote to Archdeacon Scott in Hobart saying that he would hold the first service in Lyttleton's cottage, which was built on marshy ground on the opposite side of the road from Christ Church. Weston mentioned in his letter to the Archdeacon that he considered the site to be most unsuitable.

In '28 Rev. Claiborne, B.A. (Oxon.), opened a Grammar School for boys. In 1829 there was an agitation for a larger church and in the following year the new building, St. Augustine's Church of England, was under construction. It was finally opened in 1831. Ticket of leave men (that is convicts who had gained the right by good behaviour of almost complete freedom) subscribed £100 towards its erection. Services were held by the Rev. R. R. Davies, who had been appointed as chaplain for Van Diemen's Land before he came out in '29.

In 1833 the boundaries of the township were surveyed, but were not published until six years later. In '41 the boundaries of the district were changed to very much their present position. A new watchhouse or jail was built near the first court house at this time.

In this second court house, the court room and offices were reached by a long flight of stone steps. Across the room from the magistrate's bench was a door leading to the gallows which were only a few steps outside. Close by was the strong old prison building which was at one time a series of many cells, all or which it is recorded were full of prisoners after the agricultural shows, the races or at the New Year, when they were brought to these cells in wagon loads. The drunken revellers would arrive under police protection to be deposited behind the barred cells to await a verdict.

Martin Cash was tried here over the matter of a watch which had been stolen when he was harvesting for Dr. Wilmore at "Kinlet," but for once Cash, who later became a model of virtue, was not to blame. The old records of this and other cases are safely housed in the present council chambers, which were built in 1936. There is also recorded the case of the long suffering husband who had his wife summoned for being drunk and disorderly, and asked the magistrate to send her to the female factory in Launceston (which was a factory run by forced female labour) for three months at the washtub, which request was granted by the magistrate, a man who himself had possibly suffered much!

There is the record too of the prisoner who had 25 lashes for being drunk in church; that he was also snoring during one of the two-hour sermons of the time is not mentioned! There is also mention of the "Kinlet" murder case in 1862.

No municipality could keep its records more carefully than Longford does.

In 1839 a new Court House and a larger Jail were needed, for which an estimated cost of £3,514 was considered excessive. Later this price was reduced by £314 and it was finally completed in '43, being adapted for the sittings of the Supreme Court.

VARIOUS SCHOOLS

As previously stated, W. P. Weston had classes for instruction at the "Kings Elementary School" for the young of the district. But the first school for boys was the Grammar School, run by the Rev. R. Claiborne, B.A. (Oxon). This old school has only recently been demolished in the grounds of "Cadmor", the present home of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Mills. The school was opened on 1st March, 1828. It was just below where "Northbury" now stands on land once occupied by the Saltmarsh family. Mr. Claiborne had arrived in Hobart on the 7th July two years previously, and was master of the Cornwall Collegiate Institute, "Mount Pleasant", Hobart, before coming to Longford. He sold Longford Grammar School to William Gore Elliston, on the 28th July, '32, and returned to England.

The fees for instruction were £35 a year, which included board and lodging. The Rev. Gentleman ran a farm of 130 acres in conjunction with the school. At suitable seasons work in the field took the place of the interminable Latin irregular verbs which were thought to be so necessary for improving the minds of the young. Blistered hands from work with a hoe, it is reported, were more popular with him than from a caning administered for failure to conjugate correctly. Mr. Claiborne, in the Hobart Town Gazette

of December, 1820, informed the public that "his carts would be in Hobart Town, which will take to Norfolk Plains such pupils as may desire to avail themselves of the opportunity." The journey by bullock dray would take a week, and there were blacks and bush-rangers to be met with on the way. A wheel coming off, as they often did on the stony hills would cause pleasurable delay. What boy would not be anxious to go to Mr. Claiborne's school? Some of the more adventurous boys walked from the school to Hobart when the holidays came. Young Crowther was one of these. He and his mate barely escaped with their lives when they rolled large stones down a hillside onto the camp of some blacks. They hid in a hollow log until the morning, when they made good their escape.

Longford Hall was built by Elliston on the same site as that of the present home, and he moved his academy for boys here as soon as the building was ready for occupation. He sold the place he had bought from Mr. Claiborne on 23rd December, '36.

Some of the pupils were Thomas, William and Joseph Archer, W. Crowther, Lawrence, the four Robson boys, George, Caesar and Rollo Lette, Howard Abbott, E. Willis of "Wanstead Park," Thomas and James Reiby of "Entally," George Shardon of "Little Hampton Court," Peter Manifold, Roddam Douglas, J. Solomon, John Hortle, George and Aeneas Allen, T. H. Harrie, Robert Yoland, G. and J. Ritchie, James Calder, Douglas Moriarty, S. Bryan, W. Woolrabe, son of Commissary Woolrabe, Henry and Nicholas Clayton, Corney, Will Gibson, Thomas George, R. Espie, T. Simpson. Twice each Sunday these fortunate boys went to church with Mr. Elliston and his relative and assistant, Henry Wilmot.

The school was run by Elliston until in 1837 he left to be Editor of the Hobart Town Courier and from that date until 1841, by W. Wilmot, who had bought it from his uncle.

In 1837 Joseph Archer, of "Panshanger," gave a great ball for his friend, Sir John Franklin, at "Longford Hall," to welcome him to the district. Lady Franklin was attended by Major Ryan and staff from Launceston. Lieut. A. W. Horne, Police Magistrate at Longford, was in charge of the proceedings. The boys classroom was used for dancing as it was large and well proportioned.

From '41, when Thomas Archer owned it, the Misses Barrett rented the building and used it for a girls' school. Afterwards various tenants lived there until Robert Quayle Kermode pulled the old place down and built the present house, which was the home of the Daniel Archers, father and son for many years. Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Cooper and their daughter live there at the present time.

Mrs. Henry Nickolls had a boarding school for girls at Kirby School, Longford. Mrs. Powell also had a school for young misses in 1830 in a small house near the Methodist School.

Another school was Dr. David Boyd's, at "Longford House," which was of high standing and carried on the tradition of high scholarship which Mr. Claiborne had made in Longford. Many well known names were in his list, too numerous to mention. The Misses Boyd had a girls' school in Lyttleton Street in the building which had once been the "Lass o' Gowrie" Hotel.

In 1843 a Mr. Tayler had a good school at the Old Rectory, which however, failed, until Mr. Herbert Steer came from Horton College. Mr. Steer had about 16 chosen boys under his care. He left Longford later and went to King's School, Parramatta.

A new Rectory of two storeys had been built in the late nineties, but as the foundations were faulty it had to be pulled down and the present Rectory built about 20 years ago.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

The foundation stone of the present Christ Church at Longford was laid by Lt. Governor Franklin on 16th of March, 1839. It was designed by Robert de Little, of Launceston. The chapels at "Woolmers" and "Brickendon" had been used by Mr. Weston but were mainly for family worship and the people working on the two properties, who were expected to attend every Sunday.

In '29 the first church, St. Augustine's (which name now applies to the Roman Catholic Church in Longford) was erected. Two or three years before this a small place had been built for worship temporarily on the same site. The new church had a seating capacity of 400 and although the Launceston "Independant" described it at the time as a "handsome building," its faulty foundations made it necessary to prop up its four walls with saplings. St. Augustine's had a tower with the present clock in it, and a gallery where a seraphine or primitive organ was played behind red curtains. The Rev. R. R. Davies, B.A., incumbent in 1830, and fine man that he was, built no less than eleven churches in the North of the Island during the next few years. Mr. Davies married Maria, the daughter of Capt. William Lyttleton, of the 73rd Regt., on 26th February, 1833. The Captain gave her his house, the old rectory, as a wedding present.

In 1851 the parish was raised to the status of Rural Deanery. with Mr. Davies as the first Rural Dean. After 20 years at Longford he was transferred to the Cathedral at Hobart where he served for fourteen years. He was buried in the cemetery behind St. John's Newtown, beside his wife and their only son.

In '34 thieves broke into the Rectory and stole the original Communion Plate, along with household linen and other things.

In the porch of the church is an inscription perpetuating the memory of John Conrad Burke, who, we read, gave loyal and faithful service to God as verger for 54 years. "Surely," as Mr. Hudspeth wickedly remarks, "this is a record of virginity."

There is a memorial also to the Hon. William Dodery, who was a member of the congregation for sixty years, being many times warden. He was member for the District both in the Assembly and the Legislative Council. His long life of 92 years was devoted to the service of the District. His memorial tablet also tells of his wife who lived and was married in Longford, where she died at the age of 102.

The Rev. Alfred Stackhouse was incumbent for sixteen years, and the Rev. Leigh Trafford Tarleton for 19 years. Another tablet is in memory of Dr. John Stewart Kilgour, who was at one time Colonial Surgeon. He married a daughter of the first Thomas Archer of "Woolmers."

The white cross in the grounds is in memory of Dr. James Appleyard, whose taste and energy were exemplified in the laying out and planting of the church grounds. His aim was to have every tree that is mentioned in the Bible represented. The window was designed by William Archer, of "Cheshunt," near Deloraine, a son of Thomas, of "Woolmers", and the glass was made by Hails, of Newcastle, in England.

The present incumbent is the Rev. A. E. Biggs.

The tombstone of Anne Edmunds, the mother of the first white child born in the north of Tasmania is in the cemetery. The child itself was christened William Dalrymple on 3rd November, 1804. His

names were in honour of Col. William Paterson, who headed the first settlement in the North at Port Dalrymple.

It is recorded that the bell and clock in Christ Church cost £200. The dates embossed on these are 1828.

THE METHODIST CHURCH

The Longford Methodist Church was established in 1834 by the foundation of what was then known as the Wesleyan Methodist Society. That grand old pioneer of the Church, the Rev. J. A. Manton, M.A., came from Launceston and enrolled a small band of men and women. The first meeting was held in Lawrence's barn, which was close to "Northbury." The first name enrolled was that of William Mason, the grandfather of the present families associated with the Church. The next name on the list was that of Mary Heazlewood, the wife of Joseph Heazlewood who, after her husband's death, married George Gould. She was the mother of Robert Gould. The last of these pioneers to go was Mrs. E. Bonner, of Scottsdale, who died in 1923 at the age of 92.

Mr. Joseph Heazlewood gave the land for the first chapel where the present Sunday School now stands. In 1836 Mrs. Joseph Heazlewood laid the foundation stone of the first Methodist Chapel in the district. Help was given to the struggling community of Methodists by Launceston brethren, including Henry Reed, John Crooks, Isaac Sherwin and John Ward Gleadow. A year later the chapel was opened free of all debt.

In 1838 a chapel was opened at Perth and in '39 another at Cressy. In 1840 the Salem Church (now Pateena), was built on the new road. In '38 Mr. Manton was succeeded by the Rev. W. Simpson, assisted by John Warren. In 1848 Longford was created a circuit separate from Launceston, when the Rev. H. H. Gaud was minister. The circuit included Perth, Maitland, Liffey, Cressy and Salem.

The Baptismal Roll records that on December 10, 1848, Jane, the daughter of Mary Jarman, was christened by Mr. Gaud.

The first Sunday School was started in 1846 and Francis Tunks, aged nine, was the first name on the roll. The Jubilee Anniversary was held in 1896. The special preachers were the Rev. A. E. Albiston, M.A., B.D., who was later Professor of Theology at Queen's College, Melbourne and the Rev. F. J. Nance, M.A.

Superintendents of the School include F. Richardson, Burton Briggs, Jacob, Hempell, Noakes, Potter, Solomon and the present superintendent, Mr. George Carins, who came as a lad from Newcastle-on-the-Tyne in England with his father, who was mineralogy and chemistry instructor at the Launceston Technical School. He has done much, not only for his Church, but for the whole district in which he has been wonderfully helped by his wife and family. They live in what was once the old Berriedale Hotel and was later the home of Dr. Appleyard.

After the union of the Wesleyan and Primitive Churches, the present Sunday School was erected. This building stands on the site of the first Wesleyan Chapel, the smaller building at the rear of the school hall being the old Sunday School.

After 40 years, the old chapel showed signs of decay and it was decided to build a new one on September 26, 1876, when a building committee was chosen, which included the names of H. Blackwell, M.

Brumby, F. Burton, I. Briggs, E. Solomon, G. Titmus, S. Wright, J. Greig, R. Williams, C. Brumby and H. Hemphill.

In 1878 the Rev. H. J. Lavers, B. Archer, R. Gould, E. Murfet, G. Titmus and others were chosen to obtain plans. The contract was let to Thos. Humphrey for the sum of £970, but the building finally cost £1,067. Mrs. Edward Archer, of "Northbury," laid the foundation stone on 17th December, 1879 and the first service was held seven months later.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

On the union of the Wesleyan and the Primitive Methodist Churches in 1902, the Primitive Church was sold to the Presbyterians, who have held services there regularly. The minister comes from Evandale now, as is the case with the Rev. L. O. C. White, who makes regular visits to conduct services.

Longford was in the parish of the famous Robert Russell, of Evandale and the Rev. Dr. Turnbull, of Campbelltown, in conjunction with the home missionary, who was in charge at Deloraine. In 1854 these men supplied the Scottish congregation at Longford, Perth and other centres in the district.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The Longford Parish embraces Evandale and the two stations of Blessington and Carrick. St. Augustine's Church was built during the year 1864-65 by Father John Butler and since then has had many improvements and additions. The bell and belfry were added in 1897.

Father John Joseph McKernan came in 1873 and added the organ, choir loft and improved the grounds. The memorial windows in the church tell of the love and respect which he gained when doing his work as parish priest.

The presbytery was built in 1889. Father John Butler was responsible for the church at Evandale, which was built under his supervision in 1863. Father McKernan built the Star of the Sea Church at Swansea and St. Ann's at Spring Bay, where he was stationed for three years.

Windows in St. Augustine's are for Father McKernan, thirty-one years pastor at Longford, who died in 1904. Another is for Father O'Carroll and there is one for Alice, the wife of Dr. Haines, who served her church faithfully for many years. Others are for Charles O'Reilly and Francis Gaffney, also the Murnane family. One each was given by Fathers Upton and Cullen.

THE LONGFORD COUNCIL

Longford was proclaimed a municipality on the 27th of January, 1862. The first Councillors were H. B. Nickolls, Warden; G. Gibson, W. Lee, W. Mason, G. Ritchie, of "Belmont" and W. P. Weston, of "Hythe." The council clerk and treasurer was H. S. Hutchinson, who held this position for 30 years. The solicitor was Henry Jacob Hookey, who had been admitted to the Bar in 1839.

The present Council consists of the Warden, Geo. Carins, "Berriedale," Longford; Councillors W. F. Archer, "Brickendon," Longford; G. A. D. Youl, "Leighlands," Perth; E. J. Howard, "Kinburn," Cressy; H. B. Archer, "Woodside," Cressy; E. J. Dowling, "Mayfield," Cressy;

M. G. Badcock, Toiberry; W. H. Shipp, "Mountain View," Bracknell; A. E. Shipp, "Littlehampton," Toiberry.

W. H. Davis is the council clerk, E. J. Mitchell, health inspector; E. M. Richardson, road inspector; and H. C. Barnes, water overseer. Col. Youl was twice mentioned in despatches and was honoured with an M.C. and Croix de Guerre.

RACING AT LONGFORD

A meeting of blood stock breeders and racing enthusiasts was held at Longford in 1845, when it was decided to clear an area of land suitable for a racecourse and to open a subscription list to form a club. The first meeting was held on March 17 and 18 in '46 and run on a course newly formed from forest land, with the stump holes recently filled in with loose soil. However, it is reported that the racing was excellent and the meeting was "enthusiastically patronised" by a large crowd.

The first Longford Cup was a sweepstake of three sovereigns with thirty sovereigns added and run over three miles in two heats. The race was won by Yeoman, owned by Harry Gee, of "The Springs," Breadalbane. Charles Field's Driver was second. Yeoman, with the Hon. Wm. Dodery in the saddle, also won the Farmers' Cup, which for many years was the main event on the second day of the Longford meeting. The stewards on this first Longford Cup day were William Field, Alexander Rose, John Lord and Lieut. Lloyd. The first Longford Steeplechase was held in 1848 and was won by Charles Field's Sober Robin. Mr. Field had, with different horses, claimed second placing in the first three Longford Cups in an attempt to beat Yeoman who, however, won on each occasion. Charles Field won his first Cup in '49 with Time. In this year the first Longford St. Leger was run over one and a half miles. John Field, with Farmer's Daughter, won the sweepstake in a field of five. The Club's first Derby was held in 1854 and was won by William Brown's mare, Mystery, who was descended from a Jersey (imp.) mare, Lubra, descended from the Cressy Establishment importation Edella.

Perhaps the ten years 1855 to 1865 were the most prosperous the Club has ever known. Arthur O'Connor, Alex Rose, Wm. Dodery, John Field, Wm. Brown and a host of others by their enthusiasm, built up a great tradition for the Club at this time. In 1888 Dr. Haines, H. R. Falkiner, J. Hughes, G. Lawson, J. Ruffin, J. S. Kippax and W. Russell were on the committee.

The Richmond Park Stakes and the Lauraville Stakes were won in 1820 by John Symmons of the "Oaks" and the well-remembered Joe Powell, of Evandale. When the Hon. Wm. Dodery died in 1912, Mr. R. C. Field was appointed President of the Club, which position he still holds. No less than six of the Field family are members of this Club to-day.

A good many racegoers were also keen followers of the hounds, of which Joe Clark was the huntsman.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

This Society was started on Wednesday, the 9th of October, 1850, and the show was held in the backyards of the Blenheim Hotel. As stated before, it was affiliated with the Midland Agricultural Society at Campbelltown. In 1856 the Northern Agricultural Society was formed at Longford. Sir Henry Edward Fox Young, the Governor,

was patron. Vice-patrons were James Cox, J. W. Gleadow, Wm. Henty, J. D. Toosey, Wm. Archer, Thos. Walker, David Gibson and R. C. Gunn. Mr. Thomas Reibey was the president. Vice-presidents were Edwin Meredith and Wm. Gibson. The council consisted of R. M. Ayre, Joseph Kirby, George Ritchie, William Field, F. T. Walker, Edwin Bowring, Geo. Gibson, James Stewart, Geo. Gleadow, R. J. Archer, T. K. Archer and H. B. Nickolls. Wm. Dodery was the treasurer and H. B. Nickolls the secretary. Sir Richard Dry was president for a few years and at his death Joseph Archer held the position for a long time. Both T. R. Arthur, who was secretary and Arthur Whitfeld, treasurer, held these positions for many years. The name of Gatenby has always been closely connected with the Society, particularly that of Herbert Gatenby, who was president for many years.

There were prizes at this first show for the "best country workmen" in the district. C. J. Weedon was the judge of the stud horses and J. D. Toosey, of the cattle. J. Mercer won the pen of five fine woolled rams not exceeding six tooth. T. Archer gained the second prize. For the pen of five fine-woolled ewes, J. Mercer came first; W. Archer, second. For five fine-woolled hogget rams, D. Taylor first. Ewe hoggets, J. D. Toosey. For the finest woolled ram, G. Stancombe received a prize of £5. R. Q. Kermode received a like prize for the finest woolled ewe, which was of "Clarendon" blood.

Some of the present office-bearer in this Society are patron, the Governor (Admiral Sir Hugh Binney); vice-patrons, the Minister for Agriculture (Mr. Madden), Messrs. W. F. Archer and R. C. Field; president, Mr. G. Carins; vice-presidents, Messrs. H. B. Archer, N. C. Field, N. G. Gatenby, Lindsay Hughes, Lloyd Hughes, J. Boyes, Col. H. J. Dumaresq and Col. G. A. D. Youl.

THE R.S.S. & A.I.L.A.

The Officers of the Sub-branch of the above are:—Patron, Lt.-Col. H. J. Dumaresq; president, Mr. E. C. Mills; vice-presidents, Messrs. R. Salier, R. Bethell, R. Cox and V. Archer; treasurer, D. Cox; auditor, A. R. Campbell; secretary, Mr. S. W. Carter. Committees: Longford, M. Walker, J. Barnes, Dr. C. Noack, C. Carter, T. Carins. Cressy: E. Newton, A. Green, A. Bennett, L. Pritchard. Perth: A. Campbell, E. Button and C. Hodgetts.

There are 117 members at present with approximately 100 more eligible for membership in the district. The late Mr. D. R. Marshall was Treasurer for many years.

Mr. Thomas Pitt voluntarily kept the Soldiers' Memorial Grounds in good order for many years.

FREEMASONRY IN LONGFORD

The first Lodges in Tasmania were at the Hobart Town Settlement and were what is called "movable" Lodges. This type of Lodge was generally used by the Regiments which came in charge of the prisoners. Between 1814-18 the 46th Regt. had attached to it the Lodge of Social and Military Virtues. Number 227I.C. (the I.C. stands for Irish Constitution) was the first Lodge to operate in Tasmania. Other Regiments came with other movable Lodges until between 1825-30 the first stationary Lodge was established in Hobart, which held meetings in private houses. The first Lodge was No. 213 I.C., the records of which have unfortunately been lost.

At Longford the Lodge of Peace No. 1021 English Constitution was consecrated on the 10th of August, 1857, by the Provincial Grandmaster of Tasmania, the Rev. R. K. Ewing. The members of the first Lodge were:—John Adams, W.M. (who was a professor of music in Longford); the Rev. Robert Strong, S.W.; David Ritchie, J.W., of Scone, Perth; Dr. J. E. Donlevy, S.D., of England; Richard N. Hobart, the schoolmaster, also John (the treasurer) and Geo. Ritchie. The first initiate was Francis Poulden. The names of some of the visitors were Nelson, Nickolls, Atkinson, Fletcher, Henry and Cartwright. No meeting was held in November as the W.M. could not attend from "matrimonial causes". The Rev. Robert Strong was installed in the chair, in place of John Adams on February 8th, 1858. Owing to lack of members Peace Lodge was transferred from Longford to Stanley in April, 1859.

LAKE LODGE, 361 I.C.

The consecration and dedication of Lake Lodge under the Grand Lodge of Ireland took place at the Lodge Room of the Blenheim Hotel in Longford on Thursday, the 5th of November, 1885. The Ceremony was performed by R. W. Prov. Grand Master, Harry Conway, and there was a large gathering of the brethren. Foundation members were R. W. Roe, W.M., G. Ritchie, S.W., R. Powell, J.W., W. Newton, Sec. and Treasurer, C. Watson, S.D., W. Russell, J.D., T. Stancombe, I.G. The first four initiations were those of Dr. H. G. Haines, E. H. Sutton, A. Causeby and George Lawson. The first regular meeting was on 24th of November, '85.

The second W.M. was H. Thompson; Dr. James Appleyard, S.W.; W. Russell, J.W.; W. H. D. Archer, Treasurer; W. Newton, Sec.; Dr. Haines, S.D.; E. H. Sutton, J.D.; A. G. Stokes, I.G.; J. O'Brien, Tyler. Dr. Appleyard was the third W.M. On his death the Lodge seemed to lose heart for it was closed in 1890, just before the formation of the Tasmanian Grand Lodge.

THE PRESENT LODGE

The present Lake Lodge No. 29 T.C. was consecrated by the M.W. Grand Master, C. E. Davies, on July 14th, 1905. The ceremony was held in the C. of E. Sunday School room and the foundation members were A. F. Lovett, Alfred Brown, J. R. Bomford, D. Campbell, R. Heyward, W. Russell, Arthur G. Stokes and J. A. Thomson.

The foundation stone of the present Masonic Temple was laid on February 19th, 1929, by the M.W. Grand Master, Sir Claude James. The temple was dedicated on September 21st of the same year. The present officers are:—L. N. Hodkinson, W.M., W. L. Jones, S.W., R. K. Terry, J.W., A. P. Fisher, S.W., B. J. Taylor, J.D., F. J. Murfett, I.G., J. W. Paterson, I.P.M.

FLOUR MILLS AT LONGFORD

The old mill on its brick tower and driven by the wind was probably the first mill in Longford. It stood behind the Mitre Tavern where Brown's Store is now and was later converted to steam. The brick tower, however, was standing many years afterwards and can be seen in many of the old pictures of the town.

The Emerald Mill which the Ritchie's owned was worked by steam power; the long brick wall on the railway side of Campbell's Store is all that is left of it to-day.

Thomas Affleck's Steam Mill stands opposite the Prince of Wales Hotel but no wheat is gristed there now. Seed cleaning and pickling are done in the four storey building owned by Monds and Affleck which is in charge of a descendant of one of Longford's old families, Mr. A. Blake.

There was a flour mill at Wickford in the old days which was built by Henry Clayton and may still be seen there. Others were at "Brickendon," "Woolmers" and "Connorville." The district exported flour as well as supplying all its own needs. It must be remembered that Longford was almost a complete centre in itself at this time. At first the government had given an extra grant of five hundred acres to encourage settlers to build flour mills. John Badcock built a flour mill at Newry which was later owned by Thomas Affleck.

There was also a soap and candle factory at the Tannery.

IT IS REMEMBERED —

There was a theatre within living memory which stood behind Brown's Store and was called "The Tivoli." It was a strange old amusement hall dimly lit with candles and smoky lamps.

Nice young ladies were forbidden by their parents to attend the dubious entertainment of this establishment.

REGATTAS

Every New Year's Day there was a Regatta at which the Longford and the South Esk Rowing Clubs and the visiting Perth Club keenly contested. This and Perth's Boxing Day Events were watched by crowds which reached the 6,000 mark. G. H. Arthur was the Coach for the Longford Crew. There were two sculling boats and two practice fours. Two racing pairs and two racing fours. When Mr. Arthur retired George Laidlaw, the Accountant from Brown's Store was the coach. Some of the old oarsmen were: Johnny Marbel, Jim and Harry Bean, and "Tickey" Owen. The races were rowed on the South Esk past the spot where the two rivers meet.

CRICKET

When the old Cricket Club was revived John and George Arthur with George Marshall were the chief players. Mr. Reibey imported a special coach to "Entally," who also used to come to Longford. Dr. W. G. Grace's famous team once played these combined teams at "Entally." John Arthur was later chosen to play in an Australian Eleven in England, but unfortunately he became ill on the eve of departure and G. H. Bailey (later the Diocesan Registrar) took his place. George Arthur continued to play in Interstate Cricket.

Another noted cricketer was James, the father of Mr. Strath Pitt.

GOLF

When golf was started in Tasmania, Longford took the game up most enthusiastically and for many years were invincible in the North. Many country homes had private links and the first matches of the Longford Golf Club were at "Woolmers" and later held on the racecourse, then on "Mountford" and now at "Cressy House." The first Northern Championship was played at "Woolmers" and

won by Dr. Haines from T. C. Archer and Dan Archer (all of the Longford Club). There were many fine players in the club and many championships were won, including the Tasmanian by Raynor Arthur and the Ladies' Australian Championship by Mrs. P. A. Harrison (Miss Lucy Arthur), in 1913.

Prominent players in the early days, around 1904, were T. C. Archer, Dr. Haines, Arthur and Roy O'Connor, George and Raynor Arthur, Mrs. Alfred Youl, Misses Lucy Arthur, Alice and Agnes Archer, Millie and Eileen Falkiner and Mrs. T. C. Archer, all of whom represented the North against the South.

The club is again flourishing and is now at "Cressy House" with N. G. Gatenby as president, Rod A. Green as captain and W. J. Davies and P. Bailey secretaries.

TENNIS

Longford Tennis Club was started upward of 50 years ago and has two good courts, which are still well patronised. Many of the members have done well in competitions and taken part in the annual North v. South contests.

REMINISCENCES

Clare House, where Mrs. C. A. H. Youl lives, was once a Girls' School run by Mrs. Powell in the thirties and by others within living memory. Mrs. Youl was formerly Miss Edith Arthur. She is the President of the Launceston Branch of the Victoria League.

Opposite St. Jude's Hospital in Wellington Street was Mr. Steer's School where he lived for a time after leaving the Old Rectory—which by the way, was given the name of "Pinefield" by Mr. R. C. Field, who lived there for some time.

George Cook's Store on the corner was once the Plough Inn. Here John "Tickey" Owen later had his business as a watchmaker. Tickey once built a boat in the back part of this house and he took a very long time about it. When it was finished at long last they found that it was too big to be taken through the door, so he was forced to knock a hole in the wall, and after much trouble he managed to get it down to the river, where, to everyone's surprise it floated well and did him credit.

Longford had its own electric light supply made by a charcoal gas engine at the bottom of Victoria Square in 1904. Later the turbine at Newry did this work until the Hydro Electric Power came in 1926.

Before King's Bridge was built Francis Paulden was the ferry man. His house was on the Mountford side near the golf links gate. At one time he had been in charge of the toll gate at the Long Bridge.

There was a skittle alley at all the principal hotels in the 1850's and cock fighting was also a popular pastime. Mr. Lin Herbert still has some of the old steel cock spurs that were used by his ancestors in this sport.

The first jail was on the present recreation ground near where the grandstand is now.

Mrs. Isaac Noake owned the Queen's Arms during the '80's and built the Forester's Hall as a place for entertainments. The Architect was Peter Mills who had also designed the Town Hall in Launceston. The front of the building was used as a banking premises

by the Commercial Bank which was managed by Maxwell Crawford for some years.

In June, 1874, the Foresters Friendly Society started in Longford with Court Robin Hood. The first chief ranger was John Brown. The present chief is J. D. Pettitt.

The electric supply shop of L. N. Hodkinson's was at that time the Post Office under Mr. Mason, until the new building was erected. The present Postmaster is Mr. M. C. Barrett.

The Rechabites had built the Druid's Hall and used it until it was bought by the Druids, whose headquarters it is at present.

Longford's first water scheme was started in 1898, when the water was pumped from Newry by a turbine.

Hyron's coaches used to go to Launceston by way of the ford then across Newry Marshes and up Newry Hill past the Jew's Harp Inn, which is now known as Newry House.

Most of the bricks for the old Longford houses were made at the side of the Punt Road near King's bridge—one of the last of the brickmakers to work here was called Lovatt. George Harrower was the brick maker at the Tannery pits. The waggons owned by Wally and Alfred Dixon carted most of the local produce, and went during harvest time as far afield as Evandale and Powranna. At times they owned as many as forty good waggon horses.

The bootmakers were Hughie Hemphill who had four apprentices. Others were Jack Cooper, Jack Forster, Tom Caulfield and the saddler was Isaac Briggs.

The first cabman was J. M. Downes, followed by Charles Crack and W. E. Evans junior, who now lives at "Bloomfield," Caveside.

The brass band was a very strong organisation and no carnival was complete without their music in the old days. Every New Year's Eve they would go visiting the principal properties around the district where beer and some sort of light refreshment were unfailingly provided. Fritz and Karl Wachterhauser were two of the leaders, Philip played the cornet and John Dawson was the drummer. Walter and Ernest Brumby were two others of the fourteen members of the old band.

The first station master was Fred Ferguson, a brother of the ironmonger in Launceston. William Woolnough was the clerk. George Basil, Jim Cartledge and Charlie Johnson were the porters.

Humphreys and Roe built the present E.S. & A. Bank and the Post Office.

Bully Brown was living at Richmond Park when he owned the Tannery. He had a fine lot of horses in which he took a great pride. He had some success with his race horses Marengo, Lord Charles Scott, Napoleon and Peacock. After the old Tannery was burnt down in the nineties that part of the town received a blow from which it never recovered.

FOOTBALL

The Captain of the first football team known as the Longford Club was Thos. Hudson. Jabez Lane was on the wing with Geo. Bennett the son of Miles Bennett of Esk Farm (who later managed "Mountford" for the Clerke's). Later on there were two clubs, the Greenhorns and the Longford Juniors. Bill Caldwell was the Captain of the Greenhorns. Denny Murnane, Arthur Stokes and Billy Boxhall were leaders of the Juniors. Other players were George Drew, C. Wright, Clarke Wilson and Walter Smale, son of the shoemaker.

CYCLING

The Longford Cycling Club has had many good members who have done well in competitions as far back as the days of the old "penny-farthing" type of cycle. The first cycle built in Longford was made by E. Shackcloth, who was himself a prominent rider.

BLACKSMITHS

There were G. P. Brumby and William Flood who were at the weighbridge. Others were Frank Paulden, Bob Chandler (who was a bit of a politician by the way) Bow Hawkins (next the Blenheim), Geo. Grant and Jim Richardson.

The Lee Bros. works where Sir Walter Lee and E. R. Evans worked when they were boys made most of the waggons and farm implements for the North of Tasmania.

James Ayres and William Shackcloth were wheelwrights. J. H. Robinson (who is still going strong) lived at Primrose Hill.

Some of the Bakers were Charles Allen, Bob Hardy and Ted Sutton, who had his shop where J. Shackcloth lives now.

RECOLLECTIONS

In 1871 the Railway came through to the West. The Iron Railway Bridge and Viaduct, also King's Bridge were built at this time.

The Iron Bridge, which is 400 feet long was made in England and brought out on the Barque Talca, at a total cost of £33,834. As the train loads became heavier the bridge had to be strengthened.

Mr. Jabez Lane remembers when eight shilling an acre was paid for cutting the crops with a sickle and the flail was used for threshing seed grain all through the districts. The Christmas sports were held in the Blenheim showground. It was here that Albert Wright first showed his style as a hurdle racer and as a mile runner.

The murder of a man at "Parkmount" where the Dugal Fullertons were living then will never be forgotten. Trooper Dazeley was left to guard the corpse while the others who had found the body went in search of some means of conveyance to take it away. Dazeley was unarmed and very much afraid of being left alone with the dead man, when it began to get dark. His enemies said that he hid himself in a hollow tree almost out of sight, for the murderers came back and put the body in a water hole unmolested—and then made their escape before the others returned with a dray.

It is said that Dazeley always kept looking nervously over his shoulder after that and lived in terror lest he should be murdered himself. This fact was never overlooked by the young fellows of Longford who gave him a very bad time day and night until he was finally transferred from the district.

Longford's famous man in those days was George Keane of "Spring Banks" who brought back trophies that he had won in shooting competitions from all over the world. Later his son Charles followed in his father's footsteps and was one of the best shots in the Commonwealth.

SOME OF THE OLD FAMILIES AND HOMES OF LONGFORD

There is probably no other Municipality in the whole of Australia with so many of the old homes still being occupied by the descendants of the original builders.

Nor is there, perhaps, a district with so many of the family names of its pioneers still represented. Their ancestors cleared the land and reared their families under conditions which we might call intolerable, but what they sowed, we are reaping. Some notes on a few of these families and their homes follows.

GOVERNOR COL. GEORGE ARTHUR

As the family of Arthur has been connected with Longford for such a long time, a few words about this Governor who has been named one of the Empire's greatest pro-consuls, may not be irrelevant. He was the fourth Lieut.-Governor of Van Diemen's Land, arriving on the "Adrian" on May 12, 1824. He had been Superintendent of Honduras, in the West Indies, to which post the Duke of Manchester had appointed him in 1814.

When he arrived in Tasmania, the country was over-run with bushrangers and the last scattered tribes of native blacks, who were raiding the settlers, murdering and robbing, as well they might after the brutal treatment they had received at the hands of the white population. Governor Arthur served for a double term in his high office and at the end of twelve years, the country districts were, for the first time in their history, safe to live in. For those who say that Governor Arthur was cruel to the prisoners, it is well to remember that there were desperate characters among them and that all of these under his regime had a chance to better themselves, as very many did. Another thing that Arthur's detractors must remember, is the result of Maconochie's so-called humane and trusting treatment of the same type of prisoner on Norfolk Island, which, as everyone knows, ended in calamity.

Nothing could ever be said against Arthur's morals. Wherever he went, bawdy words and drunkenness disappeared and he would not tolerate loose living in men holding public office.

On the afternoon of his departure, Chief Justice Pedder led the Legislative Councillors to the reception room at Government House, where he addressed the Governor in a short, but sincere speech and presented him with an engrossed address which every member had signed. The Governor made his reply with some emotion. The emotion he displayed must have come as a surprise to many who had been his enemies and to those who did not realise that he was a man of profound character. Boyes in his diary tells us that after the ceremony of farewell, he saw Governor Arthur leaning heavily on Pedder's arm as he walked out of sight along Government House verandah, weeping bitterly. These were the tears of a man who had put his whole strength into what must have seemed at first, an impossible task, but who also knew that he had done all and more than he had set out to do and that the time had come for him to leave this work behind.

From Tasmania he was sent to govern in Upper Canada. Later he was knighted for this work. He was made Governor of Bombay in 1842 and made a baronet.

His wife is seldom mentioned in Tasmanian history. She was Eliza Orde Usher Smith, second daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John F. S. Smith, K.C.B. They had been married ten years before they came to Tasmania. He died in London in '54 and she died almost a year later.

They had a family of seven sons and five daughters, none of whom stayed in Tasmania. His boys all went into the Army. His nephews, Charles and Henry came to Tasmania with him in '24. Henry died

unmarried at his brother Charles' home, "Norley," Longford in '48, after being Collector of Customs until '36 in Launceston.

Charles, the ancestor of the present family of Arthur in Longford, was Brigade Major of the Hobart barracks in '26 and was his uncle's private secretary for many years. Later he was police magistrate at New Norfolk and then in Longford, where he built "Norley" in 1836. Various members of the family have lived in the old house which stands near the river in very much the same condition as when it was built.

Captain Lyttleton, of the 73rd Regiment, was stationed at Launceston in 1812. The Captain was a quick-thinking man and an artist of no small talent, as may be seen by the paintings that he left. While he was stationed at Launceston, it was his habit occasionally to visit his grant at Norfolk Plains for a day's shooting. He returned after one such outing to find that a ship had arrived from Sydney with a man from headquarters on board, who said that he had been sent to look into Commandant Gordon's administration at Port Dalrymple. McHugo, as this man was called, had walked into Gordon's quarters and ordered him to stand his trial for maladministration, later putting him under arrest. A chair was covered with the Union Jack and McHugo proceeded with the trial, judging Gordon guilty and ordering that he be shot at dawn.

When Lyttleton arrived, he found Major Gordon under lock and key awaiting death. Lyttleton promptly ordered McHugo out of the town, although this might possibly have caused him severe trouble if McHugo had not been an imposter. However, McHugo promptly fled in his ship and Lyttleton released Gordon with a brief lecture on his cowardice. For this Gordon was reported to the War Office and later recalled. Lyttleton received promotion in India, where he had gone on service from Launceston, for his masterly handling of the McHugo incident.

McHugo, it turned out later, was a pirate who never returned to Tasmanian waters.

Before he left Tasmania, Lyttleton married Ann, a daughter of James Hortle. He had many grants in the Norfolk Plains district, which were his headquarters. On two of these he built the Old Rectory and "Hagley House." He died in London in 1839. The family he left was three sons and three daughters. Maria married the Rev. R. R. Davies, a son, Westcote, married Emily Wood, second daughter of Louis Wood, of "Hawkridge," Powranna.

William Pritchard Weston was born in London in 1804, when his father, Dr. John Weston was a member of the Royal College of Surgeons. He came to Tasmania on the same ship with Governor Arthur and later received a grant near Longford, which he called "Hythe" (at present the home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ibbott and their family). He was appointed catechist for Longford in '28 and J.P. for the territory in '35. His wife was Ann, the second daughter of Captain (ex 64th Regiment) William Clark, of "Cluny," near Hamilton. He returned to England in '40, where he stayed for five years. When he came back to Tasmania he built the present house. With the Rev. John Wood, who was also a strong anti-transportationist, he worked against further shipments of convicts being sent to the colony. In '56 he was M.H.A. In '57 he was Premier, but resigned in favour of F. Smith, who was Attorney-General, but retained his seat in the Cabinet. Smith was elevated to the Bench in '60 and Weston again became Premier for one year. In July, '61, he resigned through ill-health and left Tasmania for Victoria, where he died at Geelong in '88, twenty years after the death of his wife.

His son, Edward, born in '31, inherited "Hythe" and lived there after the death of his father. He also owned another property called "Malden." Entering politics, he became an M.L.C. and was prominent in local affairs. He married Kate Macarthy, the eldest daughter of Alexander Clerke, of "Mountford." He died at Longford in 1877.

Maurice, William's second son, married Elizabeth Marie, a daughter of Dr. E. W. Wilmore, of "Kinlet." They lived on one of Maurice's properties called "Shene" and owned "Glenleith" and "Rose-neath" at Austin's Ferry, where he died in '95.

W. P. Weston's daughters were Audrey, who married a son of J. J. Butler, of "Brooksby," Pontville and Irene, who went to England where she married and never returned to Tasmania.

The Rev. Arthur Wayn was the son of Philip Wayn, of Ludlow, Shropshire, and was educated for missionary work in the Australian colonies. From 1856-8, he served his Church in the backblocks and outlying districts of New South Wales—later he was curate of St. Philip's in Sydney from '59-'61, where he married Amelia Ibbotson, an English girl. After visiting England with his wife, they came to Tasmania in August, 1864, with a son and daughter. He served at Evandale for six months and was rector at Kempton (Green Ponds) for four years. Then he was transferred to Bothwell for seven years and later to All Saints, in Hobart. His wife died in 1876, leaving seven children. Mr. Wayn died in September, 1901, at Longford, where he had been rector for 14 years. His daughter, Miss A. L. Wayn, the State Archivist, received the honour of M.B.E. for the mountainous work she has done in collating material in connection with Tasmanian history and the pioneers. No one has done more for Tasmanian history than Miss Lucy Wayn and no historian can attempt to put his material together without being indebted in some way to her minute and careful work.

Mr. Rupert Wayn, at present in the Prices Commission in Canberra, is the son of Miss Wayn's brother, Herbert.

Dr. Frederick Francis Whitfeld was born at "Ashford," in Kent in the year 1813. He came to Tasmania in 1842 with his younger brother, Alfred and his wife Elizabeth, who was the daughter of a ship-owner named Jones, at Plymouth.

Dr. Whitfeld was at first stationed at Southport, in the South of the Island, but later moved to Longford, where he remained until his death in 1862. He left a widow and four sons. The eldest of these was Ernest, who was police magistrate in Launceston for many years. He naturally had access to many of the old records of the colony, from which he gleaned valuable historical notes on the churches in Tasmania. These are at present in the Diocesan Library. He also wrote a "History of the River Tamar" and left other notes of historical importance.

Arthur, the third son, was the well-remembered chemist at Longford, who married a daughter of Louis Wood, of "Hawkridge." He was a Justice of the Peace for forty-three years and was one of the oldest pharmacists in the Empire. Dr. Whitfeld was also initiated into the "Art and mystery of the Apothecaries" in London as Astley Cooper and John Hunter bore witness when they signed his diploma. This diploma, with his surgeon's case full of knives and saws set in handles of buckhorn, is at present in the Launceston Museum. Well may a modern microbe-conscious surgeon recoil from them in horror.

Alfred Whitfeld lived at "Sillwood," near Carrick. In '48 he married Elizabeth Ann, the daughter of Thomas Fletcher of "Tallantire" on the Lake River. He died at "Sillwood" in '96.

No history of Longford would be complete without some reference to the late Mr. Alex Archer, the lawyer and a grandson of William Archer, of "Brickenden." His kindness to all in need has raised for him a monument more lasting than brass.

Dr. Hugh Haines has also left happy memories, among rich and poor. He was the proud possessor of one of the first motor bicycles in the district, on which he paid a memorable visit to "Norley" soon after it arrived. Waving gaily, the doctor passed the front door, but quickly making the circuit, he passed again, when his waving seemed not to be quite so care-free. Several times this happened and at each passing the speed was greater. Faster and faster he went, until he shot up the avenue and out on to the main road, where at last he received shouted advice as to the correct method of bringing the bolting machine to a standstill. It is feared that the doctor used unrepeatable language every time he was reminded of this exploit.

"Goodlands," where the grand old lady of Longford, Mrs. Thomas Gatenby, is living, was built by a Ritchie of Scone, on land that had been granted to Mr. Mason.

The family of Ritchies was founded in Tasmania by Captain John Ritchie of the 73rd Regt., who was the Commandant of Launceston, in 1811. In 1809 he had been granted the Scone property. When he was called on service to India in 1812 he made this property over to his brother, Capt. Thomas Ritchie, R.N., who built there one of the first mills in the northern country districts. Some time during the 1820's water was diverted from the River near where the first Perth bridge was later to be built to turn the mill wheel. This mill was washed away in the floods of 1852, but Capt. Ritchie built another on the same site which, in turn, was burnt to the ground two or three days after William Gibson purchased the property in 1867. Mr. Gibson then built Scone House close to the same spot which is the present Eskleigh Home.

The oldest house standing in Longford is the Temperance Hotel which is run at present by Mesdames T. and C. Lee. Built in the '20's by Newman Williatt, the first postmaster. Henry Ball, who ran the Norwich coal mine, later bought this hotel where his descendants have been ever since. At one time Doctor Anderson lived here and before his time Charles Crack had the Library and Reading Room in this building but these were later moved to their present position. Crack's coaches used to run to Launceston regularly. The hounds met during the winter months at the old Temperance for many years.

"Woodstock," the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bowling and their family was built by Horace Rowcroft who had arrived in August 1821 on the ship "Grace," accompanied by his brother who later returned to England. Horace was the chief district constable from 1823-8 when he resigned from the position. He was granted "Woodstock" a short time after his arrival, and the house was built in 1826. For some time he practised as a goldbroker in Hobart. His wife was the widow of Lieut. Arthur Stammers who had chosen "Woodstock" as his grant but died before receiving it. Rowcroft left Hobart for Melbourne in 1860 where he died soon afterwards.

"Belmont" the present home of Mr. R. Cox and family was granted to Dr. William Paton in 1823. He built the house in '25 and died there twenty-nine years later.

Mr. Trevor Cox, whose old home was "Clarendon," is living with his wife and family at "Spring Banks".

The Noake family whose name will always be remembered in Longford, while Noakes Terrace stands as a token of their under-

standing and sympathy, was founded in Tasmania by Isaac Noake, a settler who arrived in the late twenties but with insufficient capital to warrant his taking a land grant. When in 1831 his financial position had improved free grants had been abolished. In '51 he owned "Green Hills," near Hagley. He married his second wife, Miss Miriam Thompson, at Christ Church, on the 26th of February, '51. Isaac, his son by his first wife, opened a brewery at Longford about this time. His son, a third Isaac, died a bachelor and his sister (who had kept house for him) left money to build Noake's Terrace at Longford.

George William Dodery arrived in Launceston from Sydney in 1829. He had been in business at Parramatta for many years. When he arrived in Launceston with his son William he bought two hotels and owned both the King's Arms and the Commercial Tavern. Soon afterwards he added to both places what was for those days a great innovation, a billiard room and a "small but select" library. He also bought the Green Gate Inn in '34 and was a prominent figure in Launceston affairs. He returned to Sydney where he died on the June 6, '57, aged 63, after starting his son in the hotel business. Young William had the Mitre Tavern in Longford, which was on the spot where Brown's Store is now. This place flourished so well under his care that he built the Blenheim Hotel in 1846 which at that time was the best run place in the country. In conjunction with this he started the "Wonder" Coach between Longford and the Enfield Hotel in Launceston. This Coach was very up-to-date indeed with such refinements of springing and lighting that it was felt by the more conservative that such luxurious travel might cause the coming generation to be too soft. The Hon. Wm. Dodery, as he became, was an outstanding political figure and was President of the Legislative Council for some years. He died at "Lauraville" early in this century. He and his wife who had been Miss Mary Webb left a family of two sons and seven daughters. "Lauraville" is at present the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Brodribb and their family.

Dr. William Wilmore, J.P., arrived in Hobart on the 22nd of April, 1835, abroad the "Vibilia" with his wife, two sons and two daughters. He brought a letter of recommendation to Governor Arthur, who afterwards said that he wished the Colonial Office would send "500 more of the same sort."

As free land grants had ceased the Doctor bought "Enville" and later a property which he called "Kinlet" from Mr. Charles Arthur, whose grant it had been.

Here the Doctor made great improvements and bred farming and racing horses from stallions which he imported from England. Rubens, a racer, Lincoln and Orwell, draught horses came in '39. When the depression came in '46 he commenced practice at Longford for the first time in the colony. He died at the age of 53 in 1851.

His certificate which at present is in the hands of his descendant Dr. G. M. W. Clemons, in Launceston, reads:—"Dr. Edmund William Wilmore. To us, the Court of Examiners appointed by the Master Wardens and Assistants of the Society of the Art and Mystery of Apothecaries of the City of London, has shown his ability in the art of medicine and hath regularly and diligently attended three courses of my lectures on anatomy, physiology and surgery and hath carefully dissected the human body." (Signed) Joshua Brookes, 17th March, 1819. His son, E. J. Wilmore married Wybaline, daughter of Henry Nickolls, of Longford.

Wilmore's Lane was called after the Doctor whose kindness and courtesy were proverbial. "Kinlet" is now the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Roberts.

Hezekiah Harrison arrived with his wife and family in Tasmania on the 21st of May, 1823, and received grants near Campbelltown on the Macquarie River. His father, Robert Harrison was living at Woodbury, which with "Woodlands" he had been granted on arrival. Hezekiah married Caroline Matilda, a daughter of Lieut. Samuel Hill, R.N. Later he bought Merton Vale where he died in 1860. His fourth son Arthur John married Miss Alice Weedon of Launceston. Their son Percy married Lucy, the daughter of the Rev. Charles Arthur, of "Norley" where he lived until the time of his death three years ago.

Daniel Richard, a son of Doctor Falkiner, of Mt. Prospect, Country Tipperary, Ireland, came with his brother and three sisters to Tasmania in 1835 and bought land at Avoca where he held several government positions. In '44 he bought Wickford from William Henry Clayton, the surveyor, who went to New Zealand. Here Mr. Falkiner had a fine stud of racehorses. His son Humphrey's horses were known throughout Tasmania and were generally trained by Joe Powell, of Evandale. Matt Davis was Mr. Falkiner's trainer at Wickford. Jockey George Stebbings rode many of them to victory. Mirage, a well-known Arab horse was trained by Davis as was the Wickford dog which won the Waterloo Cup in Victoria.

Thomas Walker arrived in 1818 as Commissary (Deputy) General at Launceston. He had lived on the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean before coming to Sydney, where his property "Rhodes" gave that name to the present suburb. He was granted "Rhodes" in the Longford District in 1825, and died in Sydney 25 years later. His son Thomas inherited the estate which he later sold to Mr. Herbert Gatenby. This is at present the home of Mr. and Mrs. Keith Gatenby and their family.

The Garcia family originated with Alexander Garcia who came with Commissary Thomas Walker from England and had been Walker's Galloper at the Battle of Waterloo.

Alexander Clerke came to the Colony in 1828, receiving a grant of 2,000 acres in the Westbury district near Quamby Bluff. In '47 he bought "Mountford" from George P. Ball to whom it had been granted. He was M.L.C. for Longford in '55. Mountford has now been the MacKinnon home for eighty years. Mr. C. R. MacKinnon and his son Ronald with his family own it at the present time.

Frederick Maitland Innes, fourth son of Captain Francis Maitland Innes, of the 10th Regt., arrived on the S. "Derwent" from London on the 4th of February, '37. After a journalistic career he was elected M.H.A. for Morven (Evandale) in 1856. Postmaster General in '59. Colonial Treasurer '60. President of the Legislative Council '68-72. Premier '72-73 and a second time President of the Legislative Council.

F. M. Innes married Elizabeth, the daughter of Captain Humphrey Grey, who owned "Uplands" and "Eastbourne" near Avoca. Innes lived on one of his properties at Mona Vale now called "Woodmount" which was part of Captain Lettes' property "Curramore" after it had been sub-divided. Miss Margaret Innes, the last of the family in Tasmania, sold the property some years ago to Mr. Benjamin Gibson. Another of Humphrey Grey's daughters, Margaret, married Daniel Falkiner, of "Forton," who was the father of Humphrey Falkiner, of "Wickford." Humphrey Falkiner married Marian O'Connor of "Connorville." Miss Catherine Innes married Mr.

G. H. Dougharty, the father of the present family of that name now living at Longford.

Henry B. Nickolls, the first Warden of the Municipality, arrived at Launceston with his wife on the "Admiral Cockburn" on the 14th of February, 1827. He came as an agent for Sir John Owen, who was a Welsh Baronet with large properties in N.S.W. and V.D.L. "Orielton" on the East Coast was Sir John's largest property. Henry Nickolls rented Corra Lynn from Alexander Rose and had other properties. His home in Longford was "Richmond Park." Dr. Wilmore married Wybaline Nickolls, whose grand-daughter of the same name married Dr. George Clemons at Launceston.

In 1840 Nickolls owned a General Store in Longford near where Campbell's Shop stands to-day. He had been made a J.P. for the district in '28. In '51 he was Police Magistrate for Port Sorell and Assistant P.M. at Torquay until '57. Nickolls Street at Latrobe was named for him. Later he returned to Longford, where he died.

The Old Rectory, which Captain Lyttleton built and later gave to his daughter when she married the Rev. R. R. Davies, was bought by Dr. Anderson from Mr. Field. The doctor came from County Down, in Ireland. It had been a school before he bought it and gave it the name of "Kilgornlie." It was afterwards the home of Mr. A. H. Masters, the architect, until he sold the property to Dr. Hume, whose daughter, Mary, the widow of Raymond Swan, with her mother and children, is living there now.

"Longford House" was built by Dr. Boyd and was later the home of Major Cotton, the eminent engineer, who was employed under Governor Eardley Wilmot to report on a scheme of irrigation with water from the Great Lake, which was to give the Midlands and Southern Tasmania a never-failing supply of water, even in the driest year. Probation prison labour was to be used, but owing to the weakness of the probation system, the plan never went much further than the survey plans for it. "Longford House" is the present home of Mr. Strath Pitt. It has been the Pitt homestead for eighty years. Thomas Pitt came to the colony on the ship "Emerald" in 1829 and was an early settler in the Deloraine district.

Mr. Harold Green's grandfather, Richard Green, was born at Stevenage, Hertfordshire, England, on November 24, 1808. He came to Van Diemen's Land in the sailing ship "Eliza," landing in Hobart on May 1, 1830. He died in September, 1878. On the "Eliza" with him was his friend, Dr. Gaunt and his family. The late Mrs. Harold Green was Miss Alice Archer of "Longford Hall," a daughter of Daniel Archer.

The family of Brown was founded in Longford by Alfred who had been born at Swansea in 1867. Twenty years before that, his father had settled on the East Coast when he came from England as a young man. The first store where he started his business here, stands beside the new one where three generations of the family are living at present.

Four generations of Hudson have been in Longford. The first to come was the grandfather of the present George William Hudson, who arrived in Tasmania from London a 100 years ago, where his people had been undertakers for a long time. Their name has always been connected with sporting activities in the district. Two generations have represented the town ward in the Municipal Council and three generations have been wardens of Christ Church vestry.

The Toosey Memorial Hospital was built in 1929, from money left for that purpose by the last of the Tooseys of "Cressy House."

This hospital and Noake Terrace are the outcome of the unique idealism of their donors. A short history of the Tooseys will be told in notes on Cressy to be published later.

The late Thomas Affleck arrived in Tasmania about the year 1861. He was, for some time oatmeal miller for David Ritchie at the Scone Mills, having learnt his trade at Cluden Mills, near Dumfries, in Scotland, and was later at Launceston. He purchased Newry Mills from Alexander Clerke, of "Mountford" and lived there for many years, but when his son married, he went to live in Longford. He built the Crown Flour Mills in Cameron Street, Launceston, at this time, carrying on business at both places. When Newry Mill was burnt down, another mill was erected at Longford, which still stands. Two of the principal millers employed, were Robert Taylor and William Reid. Thomas Affleck died in 1898. The only surviving member of his family is a daughter, widow of the late Rev. E. Culliford, who was the Presbyterian minister of Hagley and Longford. Other descendants of this well-known family are living in the district at the present time.

Robert de Little, who designed Christ Church, was the son of John de Little, an early settler who died at New Town in 1830. His son, Robert, settled in Launceston as an architect and builder. He was prominent in public affairs, being particularly interested in a better school for Launceston. In '35 he bought "Newnham" for £6,500, where he died on February 11, '76.

Dr. John Bridges Mason, who was a physician and surgeon of London and Edinburgh, was born in London on May 22, 1835. He married Mary Raynor Arthur, the eldest daughter of Charles Arthur, of "Norley." He died in Longford in 1926. The doctor was no relation of the family of Mason mentioned elsewhere.

Mr. Kenneth MacDonald has kept the flag of the local Boy Scouts flying over many difficult years.

DOWN THE YEARS

1826

Governor Arthur's proclamation announces the appointment of William Fullarton to be Chief District Constable of Norfolk Plains in place of Mr. Charles Hardwicke, resigned.

1827

Governor Arthur, in this year, applied one of the most useful measures of his regime, when he divided the country into districts to each of which was appointed a Stipendiary Justice and Police Clerk and an efficient Police Staff, along with a salaried surgeon, a small detachment of soldiers and that necessary appendage, a flagellator.

The first of the three gaols was built and Malcolm Laing Smith was Police Magistrate of the district. Joseph Brown was clerk and James Hortie Chief District Constable. The "Old Rectory" was built by Captain Lyttleton in this year, as was "Brickendon."

1828-30

The population of the whole district at this time was one thousand. The statistics show that of the 125,000 acres which had been granted, 4,100 were cultivated for wheat, the annual yield being 73,800 bushels. At this time the Police Magistrate went to Perth every Wednesday and Saturday, taking and bringing the Hobart mail.

There were 400 horses of an average value of £30 each. 2,300

cattle valued at 25/- each and 75,000 sheep at 6/- each. Goats became a plague at this time in the hamlet and ate out most of the gardens.

1834

The Norfolk Plains Book Society was founded by W. Gore Elliston on September 24 of this year. Alfred W. Horne, whose grand-daughter, Miss Edith Horne, is living in Longford at the present time, succeeded Malcolm Laing Smith as Police Magistrate for Longford. Charles Arthur followed Mr. Horne until the year 1862.

1836

Montgomery Martin says, "Latour, now called 'Longford,' is situate in Norfolk Plains and consists of about thirty small houses occupied chiefly by mechanics." The whole population of Norfolk Plains had increased to 1689. William Suter baked the bread of the community. The "Longford Hall" Cricket Club was started on September 10 of this year.

1837-8

In this year James Scott made the first survey of the township, which may still be seen in the Lands Department. It shows a reserve of nine acres for a church, fronting on Archer, Wellington, William and George Streets and the sites of the constable's house and watch-house in Archer Street, also the positions for a hospital and school. The old hospital, by the way, was built by subscription later in this year. Twenty-two of the residents subscribed a hundred pounds between them towards its erection.

In this year the King's Arms Hotel, one of the earliest hostelries in the town, was offered for sale ("Gazette," July 26, 1838), and Dr. William Paton, the first medical officer of the district, started to collect funds for a new church, which was to be called Christ Church.

The "Hobart Town Gazette" mentions the following names of purchasers of township lots: J. G. Carr, 3 blocks; Jas. Keane, 3 blocks; G. Oils, F. D. Wickham, W. Keating, D. Prunell, J. Ashley, J. Proud, M. Louis, John Cooper, James White, Thos. Phelps, Chas. Robinson, Wm. Bartlett, Jno. Alcock, Jno. Taylor, Richard Harrison, R. Thompson, W. H. Wilmot, "Longford Hall" School bought 3 blocks and W. J. Farrant also bought 3.

1840

Chas. Hortle, possibly the nephew of James Hortle, was Town Surveyor of Longford.

1843

Wm. Humphrey, who was father of the builder of that name, was poundkeeper at Longford in this year and R. S. Bird held the same position at Perth. William Saltmarsh was the pound-keeper at Norfolk Plains East (Pateena). J. W. Bell held stock sales at the Berriedale Hotel and G. Palmer Ball, who lived on the "Mountford" property, was a land salesman at both Perth and Longford. Muirhead was in charge of the toll gate at the Long Bridge about this time. Shares in this toll gate were valued at £10 each. There was also a toll gate opposite the "Mt. Pleasant" gates, so that a double toll seems to have been extracted from travellers who went to and from Launceston.

James Jordan was the horse dealer of the district.

1850

The body of Herman Rolz, who had come from Victoria to the district buying pigs at this time, was found one morning in the

cistern of the Wickford Mill by Ted Houghton. This naturally caused great stir and the police were soon on the spot, but the murderer was never found.

A cask of flour from the Wickford Mill won first prize at the exhibition of industry in London in this year.

The Longford Library was founded.

W. H. Clayton, of "Wickford," Longford, was Surveyor of Roads right through to Devonport. Pat Thomas Kirwan was the watch-maker. Septimus Tunks, the carpenter; W. Wright, plasterer; J. Wright, another carpenter; John Bailey was the district constable.

King's Bridge Punt was called Fenton's Ford. Brumby's Punt was where the Long Bridge stands. Clayton's Put was at Wickford.

1854

Butler Stoney writes, "near the junction of the South Esk and Lake Rivers, a curious-looking bridge of piles has lately been erected." This pile bridge was washed away by the floods and King's Bridge was built in very much the same position. The old punt was used again for transporting carriages and stock across the river until King's Bridge was finished. There was room for two or three vehicles on this punt.

1856

Captain Butler Stoney described Longford as "the most thriving settlement in the Colony, with three steam mills, large grain stores and several good hotels."

1860

The Cricket Club was very strong at this time and matches were played all over the countryside, but particularly at Entally and Launceston.

The Rev. Alfred Stackhouse started the Working Men's Club in August, '61, in the old house where Dr. H. Z. Stephens, late of Westbury, lives and which had been among other things a school-house.

1871

King's Bridge was built at this time. The Launceston and Western Railway was opened against tremendous opposition from those whose land was taken for its progress. The original gauge was standard, but this was later reduced to the present Tasmanian measurements. For a time the three rails were in use together.

1900

In this year there were 5,500 inhabitants and the value of rateable property was £40,505.

HOTELS AND TAVERNS

In an age when drinking and gambling were the main recreations for men, hotels were used as clubs and meeting-places by nearly all of them. The names of these hotels often conveyed the type of client to whom they must be expected to appeal. It is feared, by the way, that some of these taverns, for the size of them, had a shockingly large number of more-or-less attractive barmaids.

The LONGFORD HOTEL or LATOUR TAVERN, was built in the 1820's and was run for a year by William Saltmarsh in '44.

The CROWN INN was run by Robert Brumby in 1827. No one is sure where this place stood. In 1835 the following hotels appeared:

THE BIRD IN HAND (position unknown).—Sam Cox.

The KING'S ARMS.—In charge of Mrs. Marriott.

The NORFOLK ARMS was run by Richard Pitt at Pateena.

The JEW'S HARP (still standing at Newry), was under Edmund Pearse.

The LONGFORD WINE AND SPIRIT VAULTS were run by Gavin Ralston, near Campbell's old store.

The MUDDY PLAINS INN.—Robert Waddingham.

The MARKET HOUSE TAVERN, 1858.

The VICTORIA INN.—John Edwards, '61.

The TRAVELLERS' REST, now only a ruin on the corner of the Westbury-Pateena Road, had been built before this time by a man called Cummins. It was known as "Cummin's Folly," as he had built it so far from civilisation, nevertheless, it appears to have been a great favourite with travellers. The last owner of this building was the late Mrs. Ruffin.

In 1836 the MITRE TAVERN, James Houghton, followed in '37 by the CROWN INN, run by Christian S. Kent (formerly of the STAR AND GARTER INN, Elizabeth Street, Lauceston).

In 1840, the QUEEN'S ARMS, run by James Johnstone, was added to the list. At present it is in charge of W. F. Brown. The BERRIEDALE HOTEL was opened in '42 by Peter Clyne.

The MITRE was bought in '43 by William Dodery, who put Wm. Saltmarsh in charge of it. Dodery then built the very up-to-date Blenheim (Jack Law is the present licensee), in 1846. The PLOUGH INN (J. Sutherland), 1846, and the LASS O'GOWRIE, Alex Suter.

In November, 1850, The COMET HOTEL (Ben Hyrons) was transferred to E. Sherwood. In the same year, the PRINCE OF WALES, now run by L. A. Taylor, was built. TATTERSALL'S, where the Library is now, was run by Edward Hicks. The ROYAL and later on the RAILWAY and the COMMERCIAL complete the list.

The RACECOURSE HOTEL, built in 1840, is now a home for aged men, in charge of Mrs. Young.

With twenty hotels in the district and three breweries, the Society for Total Abstinence, formed in 1845 at Longford, must have worked it fingers to the bone, but the local branch of this Society announced that its progress was "very heartening." "Kingsley," which was built by John King (after he had built the bridge of that name), was to have been an hotel, but was never licensed.

Some of the old taverns were of only two or three small rooms, roughly built of weatherboard. Fires starting from a spark in their shingle roofs caused the loss of many of them in the old days.

BREWERIES

Longford's first brewery was built in 1834 and was owned by Williams and Weddell. This brewery was down near the Tannery.

Some time afterwards in '57, Isaac Noakes built his brewery, which overhung the river on land at present occupied by the Rectory. This building was burnt down about 60 years ago. The Noakes also had another brewery at Hagley.

The third and last brewery was run by Ted Webb, who had been brewer for the Noakes. He started in an old building on the Punt Road near King's Bridge on the same side as the Prince of Wales Hotel. Webb later sold out to Tom Cook and Tom Cowburn, who ran it as a cordial factory.

The beer they made in these breweries was nearly always put into casks. Very little was bottled, but you could buy a jugful at any time. The colour was dark, but the flavour was excellent and the strength of this beer left nothing to be desired, as the old hands recall with relish.

AMONG THE PIONEERS

Among other old and respected names in Longford are the Ayers, Bricknells, Allen (one of the first to import bulbs from Holland), Lyon, Armstrong, Bartlett, Kelty, Barnes. Mrs. E. J. Mitchell and Miss I. Pitt are in charge of the library.

Pateena

Norfolk Plains East, or Muddy Plains (which we called Pateena) was so named from the state of the ground over which the first road led towards Launceston. Waggons were often two days making the journey from Longford and cases are reported of horses sinking up to their bellies in the mud and of vehicles abandoned for days in its grip. When the convict probation station was built in 1842 at Norwich, the prisoners helped to form the new road, which is the one we know. The old road started from the Launceston side of the Long Bridge and ran along the river bank through "Ravensworth," passing the old Saltmarsh Inn on the flat, which is still standing there and coming out on Sheridan's Hill.

In certain lights the course of the Old Road may be plainly seen from the side of the hill. The remains of one of the brick culverts are still on "Ravensworth;" there are probably others further on.

This was quite a thriving little community when the Norfolk Island farmers came to Norfolk Plains. Their grants of land were served by the Old Road, towards which the fronts of their houses were naturally turned. In this district there were three or four hotels. "Ravensworth," built in the 1830's, is one of them. The Tasmanian Inn, of which George Cox was the proprietor, was welcoming mud-spattered guests in 1840 when the new road came through. It is now the home of Mr. Lindsay Hughes and is called "Jessiefield."

John Cox, of "Jessiefield" had been granted land in the district as far back as 1811. George Cox, the eldest son, succeeded his father in '53.

"Bowthorp," which was originally granted to William Pedgeon and Joseph Harrison, is the present home of Mr. Roy Cox and his family. At one time, an Englishman called Mason and his family lived here. It was they who planted the trees along the New Road, which are now one of the beauties of the district.

There was also the Rob Roy Hotel, kept by James Saltmarsh, who was a son of the original William Saltmarsh who had come in 1808. William lived in the big brick house directly below this on the Old Road. In the great floods of '52 William Saltmarsh was rescued from a top window of this house in a boat. James Saltmarsh later had the post office at the old Rob Roy Hotel. He received no payment for this service, but later in the 1890's was given a three-year contract, being followed by the Walker family in the post office. Miss Kate Murnane had a school in the same building before that time. She had used the Pateena Church as a schoolroom. The children of the district had gone to Perth, Hadspen or Longford before Miss Murnane came. This building, which has been so closely associated with Pateena's history, is now occupied by Mr. Fred Boyd.

The original Saltmarsh grant is still held by the family and lies between "Jessiefield" and the Cox property.

PATEENA MEMORIES

"Mt. Arnon," which is part of "Strathroy," is locally named the "Flagstaff." It was from its summit that messages were signalled to the Hummocks at Snakebanks (or Powranna, as we call it) and so

on through to Hobart. The signals were generally in connection with the escape of a convict, a threatened raid by the blacks or bushrangers, or merely to tell of the coming of the coaches along the main road.

The Church, which was built in 1840 by the Methodists, was also used by the visiting Church of England rectors. Before that they had used the building known as Diamond Cottage (on account of the shape of the windows), which was built in the 1830's as a religious meeting-place. The Rev. R. R. Davies, no doubt, had also used it for this purpose.

Old hands in the district recall the time when reapers with the sickle would start their harvest work at Pateena and gradually work their way through to Deloraine and the Kentish districts.

"Bloxy Bob," whose real name was Bob Wilcock, had the smithy at the corner of the Tannery Road, near where Granny Shaw's little shop stood. Charlie Warlock and Jim Duff were the bootmakers there. Tom Latham had a fellmongery near Affleck's water mill at Newry in the 80's.

The Long Bridge (the present bridge is the fourth, others had been washed away by floods or burnt), saved the waggoners many a hard mile of travelling, as before the first bridge was built it is said that they used to bring their waggons down from Cressy by way of Harwick, where they forded the river on to "Woolmers." From there they forded the South Esk on to "Scone" and came by way of Newry to the Muddy Plains Road. Thomas Archer had a private punt at "Woolmers," which he allowed his friends to use.

THE COAL MINES

The search for coal was carried on with varying success in the district, but the best seam was only about 3½ feet wide, which was discovered at the "Old Station" (so called from the fact that it was the site of a convict probation station in the 1840's), in Mr. Henry Mason's time. It is at present the home of Mr. Reg Bunton. About a dozen miners were working there for some time. On the Terrys and at "Ravensworth," attempts were also made to find a good seam, but without success.

A tunnel was driven into the hill at Newry in search of coal for about one hundred and fifty feet, but Tom Morgan and Charlie Bateman struck water at this stage and were forced to abandon the work in a hurry, but with some regret, as the floaters which came out in the rush of water showed that they were on the verge of success.

Some of the old miners were Thomas Hopton, who was the manager, Bill Sharrock, Wallie Brodie, Dan Wenn, Bill Hume, Dan O'Neil, Joe Bateman, Tom Morgan, A. A. Aran, Alf Dixon and Harry Faulkner.

SOME RECORDS

At the age of eight, young Robert Wise came with his father from Norfolk Island in the year 1808. They walked through with some others from Hobart Town and settled at "Arrandale," in Pateena. Tales of young Bob's strength and determination are still told. Not only did he carry a bag of wheat to be made into flour at the Perth mill, but when they could not do it for him there, he carried the bag to the Launceston mill to be gristed. He had 28 children and was closely followed in this marathon by another member of the family called John, who put 26 little branches on the tree of wisdom. He is supposed to have caught the only fox that was ever released in Tasmania by some misguided huntsman.

THE HORTLES

James Hortle, the first of the family to come to Van Diemen's Land, had been a cadet in the Coldstream Guards and later an ensign in the Light Dragoons. He applied for enlistment in the 102nd Regiment which was being formed for service as the N.S.W. Corps. As the list of officers was already full, he came out as a sergeant. With Lieut.-Governor Paterson he was one of the founders of Port Dalrymple in 1804. His grant of land was on the west bank of the Tamar, where he was speared to death by the blacks four years later. The diary which he had written from the time of his enlistment until his death was burnt by his grandson as a thing of little worth!

In a letter dated the 16th of August, 1820, from the Colonial Office, London, to Governor Macquarie, James Hortle (who was possibly Hortle's nephew), was cited as an intending settler. James was afterwards local district constable of Norfolk Plains for many years. Charles Hortle was the town surveyor of Longford in the 1840's and their name appears all through Longford's history.

The son of the present Mr. Raymond Hortle, living at "Ravensworth," young David, is the seventh generation of the Hortle family in Tasmania. Mr. Eric Hortle lives at "Mt. Pleasant," Pateena and married Miss Doris Nevin, of Illawarra. He has three sons, the eldest of whom is Maxwell. Mr. Clifford Hortle, of the Commercial Bank, is another brother who was born at "Ravensworth." This property has been in the Hortle family for 84 years and was bought from Mr. Alexander Clerke, who lived there before he went to "Mountford." Mrs. R. Hortle is a descendant of the old William Mason family which came to Norfolk Plains in 1830.

"Norwich," which was granted to Lieut. Thomas Dyball, is the home of Mrs. Z. Carrington-Smith, who is a granddaughter of the happily remembered Mrs. Jemima Irvine, of Evandale.

THE DUMARESQ FAMILY

"Mt. Ireh," or "Illawarra House," as it is called on some of the old maps, has been the home of the Dumaresqs since it was built, although the early maps show it as being granted to a man called Cook. It is almost certain, however, that he was acting merely as the agent for Captain Edward Dumaresq. The life of Captain Dumaresq is so closely related with the Colony and Longford district, that a few words about him will not be out of place.

Writing of himself in his journal, he gives us a clue to his strong, but modest character. "At Sandhurst when I was training for the army at the age of twelve, I had boxing lessons, but being small in weight and stature, generally was beaten, but perhaps gained by learning humility and humbly to avoid self-conceit," he writes. On the same day as the battle of Waterloo (18th June, 1815) he entered the Royal Military College and studied, among other subjects, plan drawing for land surveys. In 1818 he left Sandhurst, but instead of taking a commission, was offered a cadetship for the East India Co. Service, which he accepted, arriving in Bombay in 1819, where he was made lieutenant in the regiment of native infantry and later assistant surveyor in the topographical survey of that part of India which was being carried out under Capt. Cruickshank.

In 1824, although he had enjoyed the work of surveying, his health began to fail and after a trip to Mauritius for six months, he

came to Australia by the brig "Perseverance" calling at Hobart and Sydney.

After this trip to Australia, he was advised by his doctor to live in England for three years. When Sir Ralph Darling (his wife, Eliza, was the captain's sister) was appointed Governor of New South Wales, "I went with him," writes Dumaresq. "We had to go to Hobart to convey the rank of Governor to Colonel Arthur who was then the Lieut-Governor. As there was a great want of surveyors for the placing of emigrants on lands and as the accounts of my services in India were good, Col. Arthur appointed me to be the first Surveyor-General of Tasmania. [Roderic O'Connor and Lieut. Peter Murdoch were appointed Government Surveyors at the same time.] So I went to receive the books and papers in connection with my appointment from Mr. Oxley, the Surveyor-General at Sydney. The Hon. East India Co. allowed me to retire with the rank and pay of captain. I held the office of Surveyor-General for two or three years when Governor Arthur made me Collector of Internal Revenue and afterwards Police Magistrate and Coroner at New Norfolk. On the 7th of November, 1827, I married the youngest daughter of Frances and Michael Legge, barrister, of Dublin, whose son had been a mess-mate of mine at Sandhurst. While I was at New Norfolk, the blacks were very murderous and I often had two inquests a week over their victims. I had some narrow escapes myself from them.

"The duties of Police Magistrate were excessively irksome to me and Dr. (afterwards Sir Robert) Officer, advised me in 1835 to retire and become a settler on my own land near Longford. I bought the property with the cottage and garden of Mr. Cook, a thousand acres, on the opposite side of the South Esk River to my land named "Illawarra." I gradually built the house at "Mt. Ireh" on the site of the cottage.

"In 1852 my dear wife died in England.

"At 'Illawarra' I built a house and school-house which I later altered into a small church for the district. In '75, as the 'Parsonage House' was vacant, the Rev. Thomas Watson, who had retired from being the senior chaplain of Bombay to the services there, came to live here.

"On the 5th of July, '76, my son, Henry, was married to Miss Caroline Ann Spencer Watson by her father. [Henry was later the Hon. H. R. Dumaresq, member for Longford.]

"Bleeding a hundred years ago," the captain writes, "was resorted to in excess perhaps, but now it is not used as it might be. My kind neighbour, Thomas Reibey, always carried a lancet. He bled me for my last attack of inflammation of the bowels from which I never suffered again."

The old Captain, who remembered the exulting shouts when Trafalgar was won, died at "Mt. Ireh" at the age of 104 on April 23, 1906. Col. H. J. Dumaresq, M.C., V.D., recently Commander of the Northern Group of the V.D.C., is the Captain's grandson and lives at "Mt. Ireh" with his wife, who was Miss Doris Parker and a granddaughter of Joseph Archer, of "Panshanger."

Of his children, the two sons carried on the family tradition during the war. Allan and Lewis (A.F.C.) both being pilots in the Air Force.

The Captain's brother, Henry, was Aide de Camp to the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo.

The Dumaresqs had been judges and seigneurs of the Island of Jersey since the 1100's and a Sir Ector Demareys is named on the fabled Arthur's Round Table at Winchester Castle.

Illawarra

Many fords crossed the river to Norfolk Plains West and the Dumaresq Grant (which he called "Illawarra," probably from his memories of that district in N.S.W.). "Wickford" and the "Rocky Hill" property which once belonged to James Herbert, are also on this side of the river.

Two memorial tablets are in Christ Church at Illawarra—one is to Captain Edward Dumaresq and the other to the memory of the Rev. Thomas Watson, M.A., Cambridge, who died in 1878.

The school house, which Captain Dumaresq built first, was used on Sundays as a church. Later another building was built for a school and the church was re-built with the addition of a chancel. The consecration service was held on the 29th February, 1888.

At this time Captain Dumaresq cut up his property into suitable blocks which were let or sold and in this way Illawarra as a community was started. The Captain was responsible for many fine glebes which are owned by the Church in Tasmania. When he went to live permanently at "Mt. Ireh" in '56, the Captain endowed this church with 200 acres of land, including his old house, which became the rectory.

Captain Dumaresq was assisted in his good works by his mother who was the widow of Col. Dumaresq and his brother-in-law, the Rev. Edward Boissier, of Malvern Wells, England. When the school house was altered in '44, it was named Christ Church. The first services were conducted by Mr. Mills, then by Mr. T. B. Garlick and in '49 by the Rev. W. A. White, who was sub-warden at Christ College, Bishopsbourne. Captain Dumaresq frequently took the services himself as have his descendants. In '51 the Rev. David Boyd, of Longford, conducted services here and at Norfolk Plains East every Sunday.

The altar was carved in memory of their father, by Francis Edward Watson, who lived in New Zealand and was a brother of Mrs. Dumaresq. The Rev. T. Watson lived at "Gaters," on the Liffey after his wife's death in '74 until the time of his own death in '78.

SOME OTHER PEOPLE AT ILLAWARRA

The Rev. J. Mitchell lived at the Rectory and had classes for school work during the '60's.

At the church gate was a little shop which was the property of the Wenn family.

There was a gate across the Illawarra road at the Entally boundary, which was called the Forest Lodge Gate. This is where the Johnsons live now and was on one of the worst roads in the whole of the Colony. In the fifties not one, but a dozen tracks led through the bush at this place in an attempt to find solid ground.

Opposite the old "Wickford" property where the Misses Falkiner are living, is "Valleyfield." One of the Gibson family lived here for some time and rented the old Wickford mill until Captain Alexander McKenzie of the 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers came in 1852. The

Captain's sister married Mr. James Boyes, who came out with him on the ship that the Captain had chartered. The late Mr. I. C. Boyes, of "Esk Farm," was the son of James Boyes who owned "Lochmaben" at the Nile. He bought "Esk Farm" from Miles Bennett, who had been preceded there by Thomas Tucker Parker. This property is owned by his daughters Jessie, now Mrs. Sefton Taylor and Alison, who is Mrs. Johnston.

Captain McKenzie was presented with a salver made from silver florins as a token of appreciation when he caught a bushranger single-handed. The Captain was not easily deterred from doing anything he wanted to do and tales of his severity are not lacking. On the ship that he had chartered to bring him and his family out here, the skipper appeared to have a more comfortable cabin than that allotted to the Captain. MacKenzie promptly ejected him from it, despite his noisy protests, in exchange for his own cabin.

Perth

Governor Macquarie named Perth in honour of his friend, David Gibson, of "Pleasant Banks," who had come from Perthshire in Scotland. The Governor had come on his farewell trip to Tasmania from N.S.W. on the 30th May, 1821. Actually, the first granted land of any consequence in this district seems to have been that to Captain John Ritchie, of the 73rd Regiment, in 1809, which he called "Scone." When he was recalled on service to India, he made the property over to his brother, Captain Thomas Ritchie, R.N., who built a house and a mill there. In 1852 this old mill, which had become very shaky, was washed away by the great floods and a new one was built, which in turn, was burnt down three days after William Gibson bought the property in 1867. This Perth mill was one of the first to be built in the country districts and Captain Ritchie found it necessary to keep eight or nine savage dogs to guard his property from the blacks and bushrangers, who were very frequent visitors. Here "Scone House," which is now the Eskleigh Institution, was built in '67 by William Gibson, who shortly afterwards built the Perth Tabernacle from plans drawn up by a visiting missionary from India, whose taste had obviously been influenced by Eastern architecture. The architect was George Fagg, who had come on a visit from England.

Before Governor Macquarie marked out Perth and named it, the district was known as "The Punt," as it was here that passengers to and from Hobart were ferried across the river.

Ross' Almanack of 1829 tells us that "after Mr. David Gibson's house and farm ["Pleasant Banks"] a road turns off to a ford on the South Esk which can be crossed only in summer time and dry weather. In winter travellers prefer going on the main road till the 112th milestone at the Government punt. Here is an inn, also quarters for a military officer and a detachment of troops, a sergeant and ten privates of the 57th Regiment. A good jail and some cottages for mechanics and others are also here. A mile up the river from Perth is Major McLeod's flour mill. Also adjoining the township is the sheep walk of Mr. Knowlan ["Native Point"]."

Widowson in '29 refers to the Government Punt at Perth as being established "many years ago." He also says that the hotel was good and that there was a sly grog shop. These sly grog shops had a very bad name, not only on account of the degraded maidens who served the liquor in them, but also because they used to deal in the stuff that the bushrangers were having difficulty in getting rid of.

Elliston's Almanack in '38 states that Dr. J. R. Salmon, at a salary of £54/15/- per annum, doctored Perth and "along the South Esk." The doctor had come to Perth three years before this notice.

Woods' Almanack of '48 mentions Dr. J. S. Kilgour and Dr. William Weymouth as being over a convict probation gang of 200 men at Perth.

Dr. William Huxtable was the first resident doctor in Evandale at this time and worked in conjunction with them.

Major John Norman McLeod lived at "Perth Cottage" on the bank of the river and later built "Glendessary." The Major, who

was in charge of the convicts in '31, built the water mill which was still gristing wheat within recent memory, but was washed away by the floods of 1929. Now only the stone work remains of the foundations. James Burrell ran this mill for Major McLeod in '38. Later owners of this old mill in Hunter's Lane near the brick railway bridge have been the Cullens, Hunters and Holmans.

PERTH BRIDGE

At the St. Andrew's Inn, on the 5th of September, 1835, a meeting was held to discuss the possibility of persuading the Government to build a bridge over the river to take the place of the punt. There had been a great deal of trouble on the punt as the puntsmen were inclined to be careless or to get drunk. Mr. Knowlan's bullock waggon from Native Point, for instance, tilted off the end of the punt into deep water, causing great loss and a law case at Longford. Drunkenness was proved to have been the cause.

The Government agreed to build the bridge and three months later an advertisement appeared in the "Cornwall Chronicle" for bullocks required by the Public Works' Department for work on it.

For nearly two years work continued on the bridge. The stone was punted into position from the side of the hill down from where the Tabernacle now stands. The prisoners working on the bridge were under Lieut. Wm. Kenworthy. Mr. James Purves was superintendent of the bridge works, where his chief worry seems to have been the constant drunkenness of his labourers.

The cost was to be £10,000. Capt. Alex Cheyne, Director of Roads and Bridges, took over in '37 and some alterations were planned, one of which was that the length should be 900 feet, which raised the cost to £20,000 and necessitated alterations in the spacing of the piers. The bridge was finished in 1839. In '41 part of the retaining wall gave way and there was a fall of masonry in the approaches to the bridge on the Perth side. The Ritchie's mill had to cease working for a time, as the dam of stones, which is still there, diverting the water along the bank of the river to the water wheel at "Scone" was blocked by the fall of masonry.

And here the bridge stood until the great floods of March, 1929, piled haystacks, timber and uprooted trees against it, forming a dam against the water, which was too great a teest for the old stonework and one of Tasmania's landmarks was washed away.

Governor Dennison in 1854 had ordered an iron suspension bridge to be made in England for Perth, which came out a year later, but as the repairs that had been made to the old stone bridge were found to be completely satisfactory, Governor Young, then in his first year of office, offered the suspension bridge to Launceston, but his offer was declined. It was next offered to Westbury and then to the Huon and finally Sydney offered £5,000 for it. There seems to be some doubt as to its ultimate location.

All the convicts who died while the bridge and road were under construction, were buried in the sandy bank across the river from the "Scone" avenue.

The barracks where the prisoners lived were on the river bank close to the house of the officer in charge and the sergeant. These two houses are now used by the Government tree nursery staff, under Wm. Chandler. The barracks have almost disappeared, but the old brick ovens and some of the stone walls were still standing a few years ago. There was also a little chapel made of pisa.

THE MAIN ROAD AND THE COACHES

The road from Launceston to Hobart was finished in 1840. It had grown from the original bush track through the Island to be one of the best roads in the Commonwealth. The work of countless hammer blows by the convicts laid foundations that were so good that with a minimum of care the road retained its good reputation until the modern bitumen road was put through.

Every ten miles along this road, coach horses were changed at the hostleries, when the scheme was completed.

The first coach ran regularly from Hobart to Launceston in 1833 and from Perth a small coach ran three times a week to Launceston and back.

A family of Cox, which was no relation to the Cox's of "Clarendon," started a smart four-wheeled coach on this run through Tasmania.

On the 19th of June, 1832, the announcement of a "cheap and expeditious conveyance to and from Launceston," appeared in the "Gazette," for which Cox was responsible.

Mr. J. F. Cox, of Campbell Town, drove a tandem with the Royal Mail at the rate of 40 miles a day on this run. Only one passenger was carried and the fare was £5. Until that date a Mr. Collicott had carried the mails as a private venture on horseback. There were nine post stations, where the horses were changed at this time. Mr. Cox made the journey twice a week at a cost of £1,925 a year. The postage on a letter from Longford to Hobart was 8d. Mail carts were used till '45 and by that time mail coaches were running night and day, twelve trips a week. The coachmen were dressed in scarlet coats and white beaver hats, their breeches were white and they wore long, black boots. The guard had a basket strapped beside his seat at the back of the coach, in which was kept his musket for use against bushrangers, also the horn which was blown on arrival at the inn or village to let the people know of their coming.

As stated before, the horses were changed about every ten miles, which gave them an hour's quick going before they were relieved.

One of the main features of the old inns was the stables, which gave every comfort to these hard-working animals. They were well-built and snug. The feed was, with very few exceptions, excellent.

The Eagle's Return, at Snakebanks (Powranna), just past the old Henrietta Plains district, was the nearest post station to Perth on the south side. Over the doorway of each room was the picture of a hungry-looking eagle tearing frantically at a bare bone.

Great fun was made of this picture as the host, Mr. George Stancombe and his wife were very well covered and kept a first-rate table, stocked to a large extent by produce from the properties of "Elsdon" and "Symmons Plains," a small part of which they rented from James Youl.

HOTELS AND TAVERNS AT PERTH

THE ST. ANDREW'S INN, built in 1821, was the first of these.

THE PLOUGH INN was the second to be built at the Punt in 1823. Alex McLemmon was the proprietor.

THE PERTH INN was on Scone Street corner, a weatherboard place which has only recently been demolished. Isaac Solomon was the proprietor in '35, followed later by Richard Ruffin.

THE TASMANIAN INN, near Bomford's shop, opposite the Victoria Hall was run by Richard Heaney in '36.

THE QUEEN'S HEAD, opened in 1840, was run by Schultz (referred to in "Men of Morven," in the history of Evandale) and later by W. Russell, whose family is well known to-day. It is at present in the hands of Peter Lewis, who came from Evandale.

THE CROWN INN was built in the 30's on the road that led to the Old Punt. The writer's grandfather remembered that the strawberries and cream, which it was "the done thing" for travellers by the coaches to buy there, were the best he had ever tasted. This place was run for years by John Dryden (a branch of the English Poet Laureate's family), who built "Haggerston," where the George Stancombes lived afterwards. Mr. and Mrs. Gee are living at the old place now.

THE STAR INN.—Isaac Lansdale.

THE JOLLY FARMER.—William Cox, later W. Saltmarsh. This is now a private house, being the home of the Davis family, whose famous daughter, the late Miss Norma Davis, the poetess, sang with the truest and most Tasmanian voice that has been heard.

THE LEATHER BOTTLE was opposite where the soldiers' monument stands. It was here that the bushranger was shot through the window as he was drinking at the bar by special constable Will Saltmarsh. His blood stained the floor when he fell and could be seen there for years afterwards, in spite of all the soap and water that was used in attempting to wash it out!

THE RAILWAY TAVERN was the big brick place near the railway, which is now owned by Mr. Walter Bird.

THE COMMERCIAL INN.—Ann Brumby.

THE EAGLE'S RETURN.—Mentioned above.

THE HALF-WAY HOUSE, at The Cocked Hat, was run by James Seagrave in 1837. (The Cocked Hat district had a very bad name in those days.) And last of all—

THE COCKED HAT INN, which is now the home of Mr. Richard Hughes and his family.

SOME PERTH PEOPLE

There are many Perth people whose families have been there for generations. A few of the many names which come to mind are Bye, Mickleborough, Dennis, Bennett, Jarmey, Collins, Peachey, Smart, Croom (the fellmonger), William East, of Hagley (who was the last of the brewers in the Perth brewery), and whose nephew is the well-known architect. The old Oast House in Scone Street, is at present used by Mr. Fred McWilliams as a barn), Judd, Davey, Bird, Beam, Bean, Walsh, Bransden, Bomford, Clayton, Pye, Lawson, Bowkett, Crick, Bacon, Glover and Polley. The brewery stood close to the water across the bridge near where the punt used to moor.

MEMORIES OF PERTH

Mr. George Russell, the son of William Russell, of the Queen's Head Hotel, remembers tales of the not so distant past and some of the sportsmen of Perth.

There was Bird, the famous runner, who for a wager, raced the coach though to Perth from Hobart and won, as he was able to gain on the coach when they came to the hills.

There were the oarsmen who took part in the Perth Regatta, which was held on the stretch of water down from the old cemetery.

Six thousand people used to line the banks of the river, picnicking and happy all the day long. There were pair-oared craft and sculls competing. Longford and Launceston used to send strong crews. Foot races were run along the opposite bank of the river on the same day as the Regatta, so that the crowd could get a clear view of the contest.

Among the rowers there was sure to be a Dennis or an Appleby, but there are too many names to mention. Was there not the story of the Dennis 18 in the football team with Cherry Bennett as emergency?

Miss Jane Scrivener, the half-sister of William Brownrigg, had a school in those days. There are those who can remember when the headmaster of the State School was Lloyd, Alex Harley, Pierce, or Mr. Alexander Campbell, who was the father of the present post-master.

GIBBET HILL

Martin Cash relates that in 1837 he saw a party of constables coming from Hobart Town, escorting a cart with a coffin in it. The coffin contained the body of a man named McKay, who had recently been executed on a charge of highway robbery and murder, and the constables were on their way to carry out the remaining part of the sentence, which was that McKay should be hanged in gibbets on the spot where he had committed the offence. "We afterwards saw the body in gibbets," Cash continues, "about a mile from Perth at a bend in the road leading to Launceston." In a few weeks he says, the body became so offensive that the inhabitants petitioned to have it removed, averring among other things, that it had become a dangerous and disgusting nuisance. The petition was granted.

Other criminals had been hanged here when the road and bridge were being built. There was food enough for many a screaming mandrake throughout Van Diemen's Land in those days.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND — PERTH

The indefatigable Rev. R. R. Davies, first Chaplain of Longford and first Archdeacon of Northern Tasmania, was responsible for the building of no less than eleven churches in the North during the thirties and early forties. He laid the foundation stone of the first St. Andrews, at Perth.

The church was opened in May of 1836, with the Rev. Alfred Stackhouse, M.A., as the first chaplain. Bishop Broughton, who was the first Bishop of Sydney, consecrated the church on the 12th May, '38. As was so often the case with the early buildings, the foundations of this church were faulty and repairs were needed in '51. In '53 the average congregation was 35 at each of the three services every Sunday.

By '76 a new church was needed and subscriptions were called for. A year later £850 was in hand and £700 more was needed.

Harry Conway, of Launceston, was the architect of the new building. He was assisted by W. A. Eldridge, the Government Draftsman, who was later the Government Architect.

Miss Youl, the daughter of the Rev. John, of St. John's Church, Launceston, laid the corner stone when the walls were four or five

feet high. The new church was finally consecrated to St. Andrew by Bishop Bromby, assisted by the Dean of Melbourne, the Rev. W. H. McCartney, on the 5th of January, '79.

Longford's Christ Church choir led the singing at the ceremony. The fine summer's day when the consecration was performed is still remembered by Miss A. L. Wayn, who, with her sister, was a member of the visiting choir.

The contractors were McEdwards and Mason and the woodwork was put in by R. W. Roe. The rector was the Rev. David Galer, who had worked hard for this new building. It had been intended to build a spire on to the church, but through lack of funds, this has never been added.

The rectory was later called "Iona," but has lately been changed to "Beulah," being the home of Mr. R. N. Smith and his family, who came to live there from Launceston. Miss Youl lived in the place her father had built for her mother, now called the "Old Stone House," on the bank of the river at present owned by Mr. Pepper. Services in St. Andrew's are conducted by the Rector of Longford.

PERTH CEMETERY

A great many of the pioneers of the district are buried in the old cemetery. Joseph Bonney, who lived at "Woodhall" after Captain Laing Smith had left the district, was buried here in 1861.

Mary Ann Lancell in '51 died at the age of 44. Her last wish was :

"Oh husband dear, weep not for me, nor bear me in your mind ;
Have pity on my children dear, that I have left behind."

Thomas Gee, of "Spring Farm," at Breadalbane in '62.

Edmund Alford Warland, '38.

Another headstone which has a lucky horseshoe where a cross might have been expected, is in memory of Thomas Whonsbon.

John Helder Wedge, with Maria his wife, also lies here. Wedge built "Leighlands," which has been the home of the Youls for several generations. He arrived in the Colony in 1824 and died at Medland River, Forth, in '72 at the age of 80. He was surveyor and a member of the first Elective Legislative Council and of the Upper House until '68.

There is the tomb of Captain William Wood, late paymaster in Her Majesty's 15th Regiment of Foot, who died at "Woodleigh" in '64. His French wife, Marie Hyacinthe Genevieve, who died at "Hawkridge" in '64 at the age of 60, is buried beside him. She was supposed to have been the original of the French character in the novel, "Pageant," by Miss Lyttleton (G. B. Lancaster), whose great-grandmother she was. This French lady, whose people had been in the court of Marie Antoinette, married young Captain Wood after his service in the Peninsular War.

The excitement of her arrival in Hobart Town must have been tempered slightly when she saw the bullock waggon, sans springs, sans speed, sans everything, waiting on the wharf to bring her to "Hawkridge." However, she was lifted at last on to this strange conveyance, where she sat on a covered box, with her chic parasol coyly held aloft and the indispensable vinaigrette, no doubt put often to her little nose to lessen the awful smells of Hobart Town.

So she arrived at Snakebanks, where the sight of her gay parasol was the first sign of their coming through the trees and the dust.

She and the captain brought up a large family here. The fighting of at least one duel on her account is remembered as having taken place on the banks of the South Esk.

And now the sun was shining through the long grasses on to the graves of these two pioneers and somewhere a bird was singing.

FINIS.

In the late afternoon they came to a place where two rivers met, which flowed down a valley past a silent forest. Shadows of clouds were drifting slowly over the mountains to the west of them.

They halted their waggon at the edge of the river and soon the air was sweet with the smoke of their fires.

When they had eaten, the woman watched the swallows flying over the river and the fish moving in the water. After their long journey, here was a resting-place in a wide land and they could build a home.

The train loaded with grain and sheep and cattle for the cities, thundered over the viaduct. The figures of men feeding coal into the furnace showed black against the firelight.

From their nests under the bridge, the swallows took fright at the sound of it and flew out over the two rivers.



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