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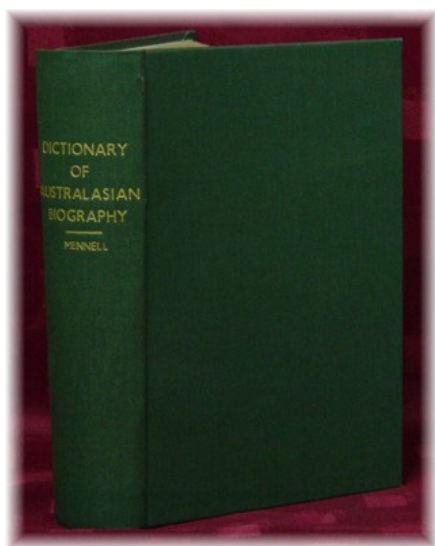
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COMPRISING

NOTICES OF EMINENT COLONISTS

*FROM THE INAUGURATION OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT
DOWN TO THE PRESENT TIME.*

[1855—1892]

BY

PHILIP MENNELL, F.R.G.S.

LONDON :

HUTCHINSON & CO.,

25, PATERNOSTER SQUARE.

1892.

upon it from the south, Mr. Archer started in 1848 across the Main Range to Jimbour, then occupied by Sir Joshua Peter Bell. From Jimbour he set off, accompanied by Mr. Arthur Chauvelle and a black boy, to find a way to Fitzroy Downs; and after a fortnight's scrambling through scrubs and over mountains, one of which he named Mount Horrible, they emerged upon Fitzroy Downs, and saw Mount Abundance in the distance, and then returned half-starved to Darling Downs, having for a week existed on blackducks and tea. Fitzroy Downs being too distant to be taken up by small squatters, Mr. Archer set off on another exploration trip to the Upper Burnett River, where he discovered two runs, which were afterwards named Eidsvold and Coonambula. From here they opened a road to Wetherun Station, then held by Messrs. Humphries and Herbert, and were the first—or among the first—who took a load of wool to Maryborough, and shipped it, in that now flourishing port, for Sydney, in a forty-ton schooner. After about a year on the Burnett, Mr. Archer set off in 1849 for California; and, after three years there, returned to England *via* Panama. He was absent from the colony about four years, and in 1853, shortly before he returned, his brothers Charles and William explored what was afterwards Gracemere Station, and discovered and named the Fitzroy River. The portion of the Dee Range, from which they obtained their first view of Gracemere, was not far from the now world-renowned Mount Morgan, but no portion of it ever fell to their lot! Gracemere was occupied and stocked in 1854-5. A sailing-boat, *Elida*, was built at Maryborough, and in her one of Mr. Archer's younger brothers, Colin, with one man, sailed with a cargo of supplies, *via* Gladstone and Keppel Bay, up the Fitzroy—then unsurveyed, and to white men unknown—the cargo being landed on a wharf made of slabs and saplings, on the spot where now stands the Government wharf at Rockhampton. Mr. Archer's brothers also gave Norwegian names—Berserker and Sleipner—to hills on the north side of the Fitzroy, Norway having been their home in their boyhood. About a year after Gracemere was occupied, Charles Archer, in company with Mr. Wiseman, police magistrate, after much exploration and discussion, fixed upon

the site for a township, Mr. Wiseman naming it Rockhampton, that name being adopted on account of the rocky bar above the town, which blocks navigation for large vessels. Mr. Archer, having revisited England, returned to the Colony in 1871, remaining until 1878, when he finally took up his residence in England. He was appointed Acting Agent-General for Queensland in London in July 1881, and Agent-General in Nov. 1881. From this post he retired in May 1884, but was reappointed on Sir Thomas McIlwraith's return to power in June 1888, but again resigned on Dec. 10th, 1890. Mr. Archer was created C.M.G. in 1884. He was married in 1853, at Perth, N.B., to Grace Lindsay, daughter of James Morison, of Murrion, Perth. His eldest son, Mr. William Archer, is the well-known author and dramatic critic.

Armytage, George, son of George Armytage, who died in Australia in 1853, having emigrated at the age of eighty-seven, was born at Ticknall, Derbyshire, England, in 1795, and was educated at schools in Yorkshire. He subsequently studied engineering in London until his twentieth year, when, on Feb. 28th, 1815, he sailed for Australia in the *Hebe*, which reached Sydney in August. In the following year he landed in Tasmania, where he was allotted a few acres of land at Bagdad, which were increased to 500 acres in 1817. In 1826 he received a further grant of 1000 acres, built upon it the first watermill in Tasmania, and, in spite of troubles with blacks and bushrangers, became successful. In 1835 Port Phillip commenced to attract settlers; and in 1836 his eldest son Thomas visited the district, and camped on the Werribee. In 1847 Mr. Armytage proceeded to Victoria, and settled upon his son George Armytage's station at Ingleby, where his eldest son had died of typhus fever on Sept. 12th, 1842. In 1851 he settled at Geelong, and built "The Hermitage." In 1818 he married Miss Elizabeth Peters. He died of erysipelas in 1862, his widow surviving him till 1873.

Arney, Sir George Alfred, seventh son of William Arney, of The Close, Salisbury, by Maria Charlotte, daughter of Thomas Greene White, of Kew Green, Middlesex, was born in 1806, and educated at Winchester and Brasenose College, Oxford, graduating B.A. in 1829

Board. Mr. Drew, who has been Chairman of the Immigration Board, Brisbane, since July 1883, was in 1855 made "Fleet Paymaster" by Queen's warrant. In 1891 he was created C.M.G.

Driver, Richard, M.L.A., was born at Coolah, near Liverpool, N.S.W., on Sept. 16th, 1829, and was admitted as attorney and solicitor of the Supreme Court of that colony in 1856, being subsequently appointed solicitor to the Corporation of Sydney. He was elected to the Assembly for West Macquarie in 1860, and afterwards successively represented Carcoar and Windsor. He carried the Game Act, and was Minister for Lands in the Parkes Government from March to August 1877. He died in Sydney on July 7th, 1880.

Drury, Albert Victor, son of the late Rev. William Drury, and brother of Lieut.-Colonel Edward Robert Drury, C.M.G. (*q.v.*), entered the Civil Service of Queensland in March 1862, and was appointed clerk of the Executive Council in Jan. 1867. He acted as private secretary to Sir Arthur R. Palmer, K.C.M.G., when Administrator of the Government from Oct. 1888 to May 1889.

Drury, Lieut.-Colonel Edward Robert, C.M.G., J.P., is a son of the late Rev. William Drury, M.A., sometime a master at Harrow School, and tutor to the late Prince Consort and his brother and to the sons of the King of the Belgians, by his wife Anne, daughter of Robert Nicholas, M.P., of Ashton Keynes, Wilts. He was born and educated at Brussels, and in 1852 emigrated to Australia, entering the service of the Bank of Australasia in the following year. In 1860 he was appointed manager of that Bank in Brisbane; and in 1872 he became general manager of the Queensland National Bank, which appointment he still holds. Mr. Drury served in the first volunteer corps raised in Queensland in 1854, and holds the rank of lieut.-colonel commanding the Field Artillery of the Queensland Defence Force, and has several times filled the position of Acting Commandant. His services in connection with the force were favourably noticed by H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief in 1883, and he was deputed by the Queensland Government to give evidence before the Royal Commission on the defence of British possessions, being created C.M.G. in 1885. Mr. Drury is consul for Belgium, and a J.P. of Queens-

land. He married, in 1869, Barbara, daughter of the late John Grahame, of Sydney, N.S.W.

Dry, Hon. Sir Richard, formerly Speaker and Premier of Tasmania, was the son of an Irishman who was exiled to Van Diemen's Land in the early part of the century in connection with the United Ireland troubles. He was born at Elphin, near Launceston, Tasmania, on August 15th, 1815, and at an early age succeeded to his father's estate at Quamby. Having been appointed a member of the old Legislative Council, he became the leader of the party which sought to compel the Imperial Government to relieve the local Treasury of the expenses of the police and gaol system rendered necessary by the existence of convictism. This and the agitation for responsible government brought the non-official members of the council into collision with Governor Wilmot, who forced his financial measures through the Council with a high hand. The dispute came to a head in 1845, and after much unavailing opposition, Sir Richard Dry and five of his colleagues in the first instance absented themselves from the Legislative Council, so as to prevent the forming of a quorum, and ultimately resigned their seats in that body. Henceforward they were known as "the Patriotic Six," Sir Richard becoming the idol of the hour, and securing a popularity which his exceptional qualities enabled him to retain to the last hour of his life. In 1848 the Patriotic Six were reappointed to the Council by the Queen's mandate. As the first native politician to take the leading part in championing the rights of his native land, Sir Richard Dry will always be an interesting figure in Tasmanian history. When the first instalment of representative institutions was granted, in 1851, he was elected to the new Legislative Council for Launceston, and was chosen Speaker, a post which he retained till 1855, when he retired from ill-health, the Council complimenting him by a request that he should sit for his portrait to be placed on the walls of the chamber in which he had played so high-minded a part. Sir Richard subsequently visited England, and was knighted in 1858. After his return to the colony he re-entered Parliament, and took office as Premier and Colonial Secretary in Nov.

absent on leave, Mr. McDougall filled the chair of the Legislative Council. He married in July 1846 Catherine Maria, daughter of Major D'Arcy, of the 39th Regiment.

McEncroe, Ven. Archdeacon John, was born at Rathsalla, near Cashel, in Tipperary, on Dec. 26th, 1795. He entered St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, in 1814, and was ordained priest in 1819. In 1822 he went to America, and was engaged in missionary work under Bishop England. He distinguished himself by his opposition to the institution of slavery at a time when to do so meant liability to personal violence. Broken in health he returned to Ireland in 1829, and after an interval of repose was offered an American bishopric which became vacant. This he refused, and emigrated in 1832 to New South Wales, where he officiated as Colonial Chaplain, and was placed in charge of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Sydney, subsequently becoming dean, and later on archdeacon. He founded the *Sydney Freeman's Journal*, and was a regular contributor to its columns. When he returned from revisiting Ireland in 1859, he brought back with him the Rev. Dr. Forrest, as first rector of St. John's Roman Catholic College, affiliated to the University of Sydney. In 1849, when an attempt was made by the Home Government to reintroduce convicts, Archdeacon McEncroe, at a great public meeting held in Sydney, declared that rather than submit to such treatment the colonists would follow the example of the United States and proclaim their independence. Archdeacon McEncroe died on August 22nd, 1868.

McFarland, His Honour Alfred, ex-judge of the Southern District Courts, New South Wales, was born on April 24th, 1824, in county Londonderry, in Ireland. His father was a member of one of the earliest firms of linen-bleachers in that part of the North. He himself was educated at Foyle College and Belfast College, and became a student of law at King's Inn, Dublin, in 1843. In 1845 he studied temporarily at Lincoln's Inn, London, and was called to the Irish Bar in Easter term, 1847. He then joined the North-east Circuit, and practised in the superior courts at Dublin. Meantime he published a book upon "Principles and

Practice of Pleading in Equity," which in 1857 procured his first judicial appointment as judge of the principal civil and criminal courts of Western Australia, a post which he filled till March 1861, when he resigned and went to New South Wales, where on May 30th he was appointed an acting district court judge. He was made Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates in July of the same year, and in 1865 became one of the Metropolitan District Court judges and Chairman of Quarter Sessions, a position which he exchanged in Nov. 1868 for his late office of sole judge of the Southern District Courts and Courts of Quarter Sessions. He retired in 1892. In the meantime he did much good work in consolidating the Insolvency, District Court, and Mining Statutes. He was also the author of a successful little work descriptive of the climate, soil, early history, products, capabilities, sports, and pastimes of the districts of Illawarra and Manaro, in New South Wales.

MacFarland, John Henry, M.A., Master of Ormond College, Melbourne University, was born at Omagh, co. Tyrone, on April 19th, 1851, and educated at the Royal Academical Institution, Belfast, graduating as senior scholar in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the Queen's University in Ireland, and then proceeding to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was elected a foundation scholar. Having graduated as a wrangler in 1876, he was appointed an assistant-master at Repton School, a post which he held until he was elected to the position he now occupies of Master of Ormond College, Melbourne University.

M'Gowan, Samuel Walker, formerly Deputy Postmaster-General, Victoria, was the son of Samuel M'Gowan of Kingston, Ontario, Canada, who had emigrated from the north of Ireland, and was born on Jan. 4th, 1829. He was originally intended for the profession of the law, but ultimately studied Telegraphy under the renowned Professor Morse. After being in the service of more than one telegraphic company in Canada and the States, Mr. M'Gowan in 1853 arrived in Melbourne with the ambitious project of establishing working lines of telegraph to Sydney and Adelaide, as well as to the local centres of population in Victoria. Mr. M'Gowan brought with him an expert

Y

Youl, Sir James Arndell, K.C.M.G., eldest son of the late Rev. John Youl, a Church of England clergyman — who after a missionary career in Tahiti, was appointed chaplain at Port Dalrymple, Tas., in 1819—was born in 1810. He spent a number of years in Tasmania, and on his return to England, where he has long resided, after a series of patient and very interesting experiments, succeeded in introducing salmon and trout into the rivers of that colony, and also made the first shipment of salmon ova to Otago, N.Z., for which he received a vote of thanks from the provincial government, accompanied by a handsome silver vase. He was political agent for Tasmania in 1861-3; was for seven years hon. secretary and treasurer to the Australian Association, which succeeded in prevailing on the Imperial Government to establish a mail service to Australia *via* the Red Sea, and in getting the Australian sovereign made legal tender throughout the British dominions. He was acting Agent-General for Tasmania from Feb. to Oct. 1888, when Mr. (now Sir) Edward Braddon arrived to take up the position. He was created C.M.G. in 1874, and K.C.M.G. on New Year's Day, 1891. Sir James married, first, in 1839, Eliza, daughter of William Cox, of Hobart Villa, New South Wales; and, secondly, in 1881, Charlotte, widow of William Robinson, of Caldicot House, Clapham Park.

Young, Adolphus William, was the son of John Adolphus Young, of Hare Hatch Lodge, Berks, where he was born in 1814. He practised in Sydney as a lawyer for some years, and was High Sheriff of New South Wales from 1842 to 1849. Mr. Young represented Port Phillip in the Legislative Council of New South Wales before Victoria was formed into a separate colony. On returning to England he was M.P. for Yarmouth from 1857 to 1859, and in 1865 was returned for Helston. Having been unseated in the following year, he was re-elected in Dec. 1868. In 1837 Mr. Young married Ann Eliza, daughter of Edward Smith, of Woodford Wells, who died in 1845. Two years later he married Jane, eldest

daughter of Charles Throsby, of Throsby Park, N.S.W., and died in 1885.

Young, Sir Henry Edward Fox, C.B., sometime Governor of South Australia and Tasmania, was the third son of Colonel Sir Aretas W. Young, who was Governor of Prince Edward Island from 1831 to 1836. He was born in 1810, and entering the Colonial service held several official posts in the West Indies. He was knighted in 1847, and appointed Lieut.-Governor of the eastern province of the Cape of Good Hope; but was shortly afterwards transferred to South Australia, where he assumed the Governorship as the successor of Colonel Robe in August 1848. In his new capacity he was as go-ahead in his policy as his predecessor had been cautious and reactionary. Through the offer of a bonus of £4000 the navigability of the Murray river was demonstrated by Captain Cadell, but Governor Young failed in his attempt to clear away the sandy bar at its mouth, and wasted £20,000 in the vain effort to establish a harbour at Port Elliott, near the entrance to the river. In 1851 the discovery of gold in Victoria deprived South Australia of a large part of its population, who took with them most of the available coin in the colony. In order to meet the crisis caused by the scarcity of the circulating medium, Governor Young gave his assent to the Bullion Act, which established a new currency consisting of gold cast into small bars or ingots. For endorsing this measure he was censured by the Home Government for exceeding his powers, but the necessity of the step was not seriously called in question. By his prudent action in establishing a reliable escort between Ballarat, in Victoria, and Adelaide, much of the gold won at the new Eldorado found its way to South Australia, and steps were also taken, in the end successfully, to stimulate the discovery of the precious metal within the colony. In Dec. 1855 Sir Henry Fox Young left South Australia to assume the Governorship of Tasmania, where he took office as successor to Sir William Denison in Jan. 1855, and carried with him the necessary powers

Z

Zeal, Hon. William Austin, M.L.C., M.Inst.C.E., Postmaster-General, Victoria, comes of a Devonshire family, and was born on Dec. 5th, 1830. He has long been in practice in Melbourne as a civil engineer. He was elected to the Legislative Council of Victoria in 1882 for the North-Central province, and on the reconstruction of the Shiels Ministry in April 1892, was appointed Postmaster-General and representative of the Government in the Upper House.

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