

= Carrick , Tasmania =

Carrick is a small historic village 17 kilometres (11 mi) west of Launceston , Tasmania , Australia , on the banks of the Liffey River . The Meander Valley Highway passes through the town 's centre ; this road was formerly the main road from Launceston to Deloraine and Devonport . Carrick has a well @-@ preserved 19th @-@ century heritage ; fifteen of its colonial buildings are listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register including Carrick House (1840) , St Andrew 's Church (1848) , the Old Watch house (1837) , Monds Roller Mill (1846) and the Carrick Hotel (1833) .

The first land grant at Carrick was in 1818 and a decade later William Bryan was building a wooden mill on the river 's bank . The town was formed in consequence of this mill 's construction and town plots sold in 1838 . Carrick Post Office opened on 5 November 1841 . Carrick never grew large ? the population varied from around 200 to 439 ? and today it is largely a residential settlement for those who work in Launceston and the rural areas surrounding the town . During much of its history growth has been limited by lack of organised water supply and sewerage , though reticulated services for both are now connected . Volunteer labour enabled piped water supply , from the Liffey , from 1961 and a sewerage plant was built in the mid @-@ 1970s on the towns outskirts . The local councils ' strategic plan aims for the town to stay small with only infill development .

The 1846 stone building known as " Monds Roller Mill " is the town 's most prominent feature . The operation of this mill ? and the preceding wooden mill ? was the foundation of the town 's prosperity during the 19th century . The mill operated until 1924 , for most of this time by Thomas Monds and his family company , and was the last water powered flour mill in Tasmania . Since a 1984 renovation it has intermittently been a restaurant , wedding venue and meeting venue . Near the mill is Archer 's Folly , an imposing and now ruined , but never completed , grand colonial house . The folly was started in 1847 , sold incomplete in 1867 and burned to a roofless shell in 1978 . Significant people associated with Carrick include : Thomas Reibey , once Premier of Tasmania ; Thomas Monds who founded an extensive milling company ; and Sammy Cox whose claims would make him the earliest European settler in Tasmania .

The Anglican Church St Andrews has held services since the 1840s . For some time the town also had a Wesleyan Chapel . A private school opened in 1843 and a government one in the 1870s . By the late 1930s both schools had closed . Carrick hosts Agfest , the state 's largest single event and one of Australia 's largest agricultural field days . The 1848 Anglican church , 1833 hotel and a few other establishments serve the townspeople . A brewery , steam and water mill , butcher , schools and other hotels are all long since closed . Carrick has a long association with horse racing , starting prior to the race course 's formation in 1848 . For a time the town held the oldest horse race in Australia . Today regular harness racing , speedway racing and cycling events have replaced this .

= = History = =

= = = Prior to foundation = = =

Carrick 's area is within the traditional grounds of the Northern Midlands group of Tasmanian Aborigines . Records held by Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania have no reference , as recently as 2010 , of any aboriginal heritage or artifacts in the area . The first land grant at Carrick was made in 1818 to Thomas Haydock Reibey , father of Thomas Reibey (later Premier of Tasmania) . The grant was for 4 @, @ 000 acres (1 @, @ 600 ha) taking in the area of the later town . Early land use was for agriculture and by 1823 , at least , there were only a few widely scattered settlers .

Captain William Thomas Lyttleton was granted over 1 @, @ 300 acres (530 ha) near Carrick in late 1825 when he lived at nearby Hagley in Hagley House . What was then just a locality became known as Lyttleton after the Captain . The river that passed from the Great Western Tiers to nearby Meander River was then known as The Pennyroyal Creek , after a plant that grew profusely on its banks . William Bryan arrived at Hobart , from Ireland , in May 1824 . He received land grants of 1 @, @ 077 acres (436 ha) in the Meander Valley and later purchased 500 acres (200 ha) at Carrick

, including 30 acres (10 ha) on the creek . Bryan began building a mill on his Carrick grant in 1826 , on the same site as the later Monds Roller Mills . His business interests prospered and he purchased large amounts of land , including more at Carrick . By 1828 the first bridge over the river had been built , a simple log structure . Bryan 's mill was the impetus for foundation of the town . Van Diemen 's Land 's Land Commissioners recommended in early 1828 : " Mr W Bryan is building a mill a short way up the stream and we beg to recommend reserving 100 acres each side for the various purposes of a village which we called Lyttleton . "

Over the next few years Bryan used his influence to rename , in memory of his homeland , both the town and the river , much to the disgust of Lyttleton . It was reported in 1831 newspapers that the road from Launceston to Carrick had been opened . The path of the road was announced in April 1831 , and it was opened for public traffic in June . The State Government sold town allotments in late 1838 , obtaining what was noted as a high price of £ 45 (A \$ 8 @ , @ 100 in 2005) per acre .

== = 19th century == =

Samuel Pratt Winter was sent to Tasmania by his father , at Bryan 's request , to act as an overseer of the mill . He managed the mill from 1834 , when Bryan went to London in the midst of a dispute with Governor Arthur , and leased it from 1837 onwards . A post office opened in November 1841 , and at the end of the year the village had also four dwellings , a blacksmith shop , a police station , the flour mill and an adobe hotel built by John Archer . While passing through the town Louisa Anne Meredith took note of the buildings . In her guidebook , published in 1843 , she referred to the " crazy weather board mill " . At the time the mill 's motive power came from an overshot water wheel supplied with water from the Liffey River via a long wooden trough . St Andrew 's church was built in 1843 by Thomas Reibey as a school . The initial church grounds of 14 acres (6 ha) were donated by Thomas Reibey . Winter was living at the mill cottage in 1846 , when he arranged for the old wooden mill to be removed and , with John Kinder Archer , began building the blue @-@ stone mill . The town greatly expanded in the late 1850s , fueled by the efforts of those returning from the Victorian gold fields . Over time many cottages in Carrick were built for workers on the Reibey 's Entally House outside nearby Hadspen .

By 1859 the town had two mills ? one steam and one water wheel powered ? that processed approximately 4000 bushels per week . There was a steam @-@ powered brewery , opposite St Andrew 's church , whose produce won first prize at the 1859 Launceston show (by 1947 the brewery was scant ruins) . During its operation the brewery had supplied all of the town 's hotels . Four inns were open and the town had an agricultural machinery manufacturing business . A public library was established in 1860 . The mill was sold to Thomas Monds , an experienced miller , in 1867 . At the time it was reported that its machinery was in poor repair , but the building was sound . When a nearby rail line was built in 1869 traffic through Carrick greatly diminished and trade in the town suffered , though the nearest station was Bishopbourne over 5 miles (8 km) away .

A government school was established in the 1870s and grew to 65 students by 1901 . Mond 's business expanded throughout the latter part of the 19th century and the prosperity of the town did likewise . He built a large grain store opposite the mill and opened offices and a depot in Launceston . Westbury Municipal Council built a public hall on the main road in 1883 . The current weatherboard town hall dates from c1900 and the old hall is presumed to have been destroyed prior to this . At the town 's height in the 19th century , just after the return of men from the Victorian gold fields , the town had four public houses and a population of approximately 400 . It had four public houses operating two of which , Prince of Wales and the Carrick Hotel , remained open in 1901 . As of 1883 it was reported that the inns were kept open by the Carrick Races and fortnightly livestock sales . Carrick 's livestock sales were held at the Carrick Hotel and were the main fat stock sales for Launceston . At the turn of the century the town had no reticulated water . It relied on wells , rainwater and the inconstant river .

== = Transportation == =

The Liffey River ? then called Pennyroyal Creek ? was first bridged at Carrick in 1828 with a simple log structure . This was replaced in the 1830s with a more substantial bridge , though still wooden . As of 1834 the areas ' roads were poor and vehicles frequently became bogged on the road to Westbury . A bridge over the South Esk , at what is now Hadspen , was built in 1843 . It replaced a frequently impassable ford and more reliably connected Carrick to Launceston . Liffey bridge was repaired and raised in the mid @-@ 1860s , keeping the original foundations . In May 1875 water sufficiently eroded these foundations to lead to the bridge 's collapse , when one of the two supporting piles (logs) gave way . All of the Liffey bridges , and the connecting parts of the road , were subject to inundation when the river flooded ; the 1929 Tasmanian Floods carried the bridge away . In the 1950s the road was reconstructed and the bridge again replaced . To reduce the incidence and impact of flooding both were raised substantially leaving the mill 's ground floor far below the road level .

A rail line was built nearby in 1869 . With the advent of rail , traffic through Carrick was greatly diminished and trade in the town suffered . A rail siding was built at " The Oaks " , over 1 mile (1 @.@ 6 km) from the town 's edge and a station at Bishopbourne over 5 miles (8 km) away . The passenger rail service had ceased before 1978 , a time when all Tasmanian passenger rail services ceased .

By 1877 there was a twice daily mail and passenger cart connecting Carrick to the railway station at Bishopbourne and " Blair 's Bus " ran thrice weekly to Launceston . The Bass Highway , which passed through Carrick , had been designated a National Highway as part of the Federal National Highway Act 1974 . The structure of this type of road required that the centre of Carrick be bypassed . The road through Carrick is now known as the Meander Valley Highway . Bass Highway , which connects Launceston , Burnie and Devonport , passes south of the town . As of 2011 Redline Coaches , runs a daily school bus service that passes through Carrick to many of the Schools in and around Launceston and regular services connecting Carrick to Burnie , Launceston , Hobart and towns in between .

= = Sports = =

Carrick has long been associated with horse racing . The Reverend Thomas Reibey and the Fields Family were instrumental in founding both a racing club and racecourse . Racing first begun on " The Moat " , a property on the east edge of Carrick . Reibey gifted a racecourse somewhat south of " The Moat " ; the course was originally 1 mile , 57 links long . The Carrick Racing Club was formed in 1848 and the course was well regarded ; it was called " the best in Tasmania " by author Hugh Munro Hull in 1859 . The Carrick Plate ? a name now used for a race held in Launceston ? was held at the new racecourse , without interruption , annually from 1849 to 1913 ; this made it the oldest race in Australia .

The track 's use changed from racing to trotting at this time . The Carrick Trotting club was formed in early 1914 and had its first meeting in February of the same year . The Carrick Trotting Club and Westbury Trotting Club combined in 1976 to form the Carrick Park Trotting Club , later to renamed Carrick Park Pacing Club . As of 2012 Carrick has a 1013m trotting track hosting 3 race meetings a year and up to 27 trial sessions . Next to the trotting track , on grounds owned by the club , is a speedway . Construction of the speedway began in 1967 and the first races were in September 1968 . The track has been in use since opening and crowds of over 10 @,@ 000 have been reported .

The town is frequent host to cycling events that are recorded as far back as 1897 , and continue to the present day . The Liffey is fished for brown trout (*Salmo trutta*) during the August to April fishing season . Trout were released into the Liffey River by the fisheries commission in 1940 , and by 1949 specimens of up to 11 pounds (5 kg) had been caught in the river 's upper reaches .

= = Water and sewerage = =

Organised water supply in the town began at least by 1883 when it was reported being carted from

the millrace . The river 's water was used as wells in the town were deemed too brackish . Five years later Thomas Monds installed hydraulic rams and began pumping water from the river to three iron tanks in the town . He on @-@ sold the water to townspeople , though the mill had priority over river water ; this was a particular problem during droughts when the Liffey slowed to a trickle . Westbury Council ? local government of the time ? called for tenders for Carrick 's water supply in 1889 . This water supply system was completed in 1890 . Water was again pumped from the river near the mill , again by hydraulic rams , to a tank near the centre of the town which supplied another tank on the main road and some houses on the same road . Both tanks had troughs and hoses for public use .

A typhoid outbreak in the early 20th Century was blamed on the water supplied from these tanks . Subsequent to this the pumps were shut down and the town again relied on rainwater tanks , wells and water carted from the river . The Westbury council 's " Carrick Water Supply " was not self @-@ funding and was abandoned in 1928 . The mill 's dam was washed away in the 1929 floods and has not been rebuilt , losing the town its water storage .

In 1961 a residents progress association was formed . A prime goal was the building of a reservoir ? supplied from the river ? on Armidale hill overlooking the town . To defray costs and gain council acceptance , a large part of the work was performed by volunteers . This scheme began supplying the town on 17 February 1961 . Up to the 1970s , Carrick 's growth was limited by the lack of town sewerage ? which restricted the minimum allotment size ? and reluctance of landowner 's to subdivide property . A 1977 planning study found that the land structure allowed most of the town to be served by a gravity fed system and recommended construction . As of 2008 the majority of the town was connected to reticulated water and sewerage .

From the mid @-@ 1970s sewerage was processed at a plant near the town , which also handles sewerage from nearby Hadspen . Treated waste @-@ water from there is discharged into a tributary of the Liffey River . As of 2003 the reticulated water supply in the town was untreated and both were operated by the Meander Valley council . By 2011 Carrick 's water was supplied from the Mount Leslie Water Treatment Plant . This plant was built in 1996 and supplies treated water from the Trevallyn Dam .

= = Education = =

Thomas Monds was instrumental in formation of the first school . This private school was built in 1843 , though Thomas Reibey converted it into St Andrews church in 1845 , and the school moved elsewhere in the town . A Government school was built in 1873 , next to the current recreation ground , and both schools were open as of 1883 . The private school closed late in the 19th Century , but the Government school still had 65 students on the 1901 roll . The latter was a weatherboard building . It was extensively renovated in 1920 and was in use until the mid @-@ 1930s when the last school in Carrick closed . The building was relocated to nearby Hagley in 1938 , though it was later demolished . In the same year the government began funding regular school transport from Carrick to the school at nearby Hagley , accompanying children from Hadspen whose school had also been closed . Since that time there has been no school in Carrick and a 1976 planning report stated the population was likely to remain insufficient to require one .

= = Flora and fauna = =

Since European settlement the area has been subdivided , settled and farmed . A traveller in 1855 noted that the area was highly cultivated . The endangered Growling Grass Frog (*Litoria raniformis*) has been sighted , though there is only a single record . In some undisturbed areas there is *Poa labillardierei* (silver tussock) grassland and *Themeda triandra* (kangaroo grass) . *Glycine latrobeana* (clover glycine) was recorded south of the town in 1984 . *Discaria pubescens* (Hairy Anchor Plant or Australian Anchor Plant) , which appears on the states endangered species list , was recorded north @-@ east in 2001 on the South Esk River 's floodplain . Apart from introduced brown trout the Liffey River is home to platypus (*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*) . Platypus in the river

have , in common with in other rivers nearby , been found with the potentially lethal fungal infection *Mucor amphiborum* .

= = Religion = =

Carrick has one extant church , St Andrew 's , an Anglican church in the parish of Quamby . Until 1992 it was in the former Anglican Parish of Carrick . Church of England ? now known as the Anglican Church of Australia ? services were first held c1843 in a blacksmith 's shop and subsequently in a schoolhouse , whose building was later transformed into St Andrew 's . Thomas Reibey had the schoolhouse converted by 1845 , though the tower was a later addition . The church 's burial ground was consecrated in April 1845 , and the church itself , by Tasmania 's first Church Of England Bishop Francis Russell Nixon , on 25 November 1845 . Though not yet ordained , Reibey received dispensation to begin holding services , first in the blacksmith 's shop , prior to his ordination . He was later the first clergyman ordained by Bishop Nixon and was made an archdeacon in 1857 . Thomas Reibey was the first minister of St Andrew 's , and was succeeded by his brother James , for whom the church 's rectory was built .

A Wesleyan chapel was built in 1865 ; a small weatherboard building with an attached Sunday School . The Church eventually fell out of use and became a private home . It was demolished during the 1930s . There has not been a Roman Catholic church in Carrick ? the nearest church is Westbury ? but some Catholics are recorded as attending the Anglican Church .

= = Geography = =

The town is 17 kilometres (11 mi) from Launceston on the Meander valley Highway (B54) between the towns of Hadspen and Hagley . The Liffey river crosses the town 's western end , after flowing from the Great Western Tiers , over the Liffey falls , through Bracknell and Bishopbourne . Shortly after passing through the town the river joins the Meander River .

= = Demographics and people = =

Carrick 's population has never been large . There were 430 residents in 1836 and near to 400 for most of the rest of the 19th Century . By late 1976 the population had shrunk to around 200 living in 70 buildings ? of which sixteen were classified as " Significantly contributing to the heritage of Australia " by the National Trust . A recovery in the late 20th Century saw 317 residents recorded in the 2001 census and 439 in the 2006 census . Carrick 's role in 1976 was as : a residential area for those working in Launceston ; a retirement village ; and a service centre for farming and stock breeding enterprises . The population in 2006 was largely Australian @-@ born (87 % compared to an average for all of Australia of 70 @.@ 9 %) and English @-@ speaking at home (92 @.@ 7 % compared to an Australian average of 78 @.@ 5 %) .

Sammy Cox (aka Samuel Emanuel Jervis) (c1773 ? 1891) is a significant former resident . He claimed to have been born Samuel Emanuel Jervis in England and spent time on his uncle 's ship after his father died , then jumped ship in 1789 near Tamar heads and subsequently lived with the local aboriginals for twenty @-@ six years . This would have him resident in Tasmania years before the first recorded settlement , in 1803 on the Derwent River , and before even the existence of Bass Strait was proved by George Bass and Matthew Flinders . In 1814 he met and was befriended by the Cox family , residents near Hadspen , and took the family 's surname . He ended up working as a gardener and spent about 50 years living in a cottage on the " Little Moat " property on the Launceston side of Carrick . Cox died in the Launceston insane asylum in 1891 claiming to be 117 years old , though 115 is a more credible figure (von Stieglitz in 1946 credited his age as 118) . His story has been widely reported ; the dining room of the Carrick Hotel is named after him on the basis of it . It has been called into doubt , though , with historian Dr Andrew Piper describing the story as a tall tale constructed by Cox . While writing about Cox , Thomas Monds , who had befriended and assisted him , also expressed doubt as to the story 's veracity .

Thomas Reibey has been written of as the Father of Carrick . Reibey was instrumental in construction of the Church , the racecourse and other , now heritage listed , buildings in the town . He donated over 10 @, @ 000 pounds for the construction of the town 's Anglican church , a very large sum for the time , and was appointed as the Archdeacon of Launceston in 1858 . Reibey was elected to the House of Assembly seat of Westbury in 1874 . He held the seat for 30 years and was the Premier of Tasmania from 20 July 1876 until 9 August 1877 . Reibey was an avid horse trainer . His horse " Stockwell " won the 1882 Launceston Cup , the Carrick Plate in 1881 and came second in the Melbourne Cup .

Thomas Wilkes Monds was a successful miller and builder before moving to Carrick . He bought the stone mill in Carrick in 1867 and a steam mill in the town the following year . The successful operation of the mills by Monds brought wealth to him and prosperity to the town . Monds built the Gothic house " Hawthorn " in 1875 and worked the nearby 1 @, @ 200 acres (490 ha) farm called " Hattondale " , as well as the mills . Before he left Carrick for Launceston in 1888 his holdings in Carrick included the mill , the steam mill , Archer 's Folly and some houses and acreages within the town and " Hattondale " . Monds was chairman and treasurer of the Carrick Road Trust from 1870 to 1904 and spent nine years on the area 's local council .

= = Today 's town = =

Carrick is a small historic village that is primarily a residential settlement for those who work in Launceston and the rural areas surrounding the town . Development has been slow and has not changed the town 's original 19th century character . The local council 's development plan aims to restrict development along Meander Valley road and prevent the merging of Carrick and Hadsden , keeping them as distinct centres . Construction is only planned within the town 's boundary , where up to sixty homes could potentially be built under the strategic plan that runs until 2016 . The town 's development boundary is dictated by the span of sewerage connection . There are few businesses in the town and little incentive for business growth due to the town 's small population . The town is in the Meander Valley Council local government area , the Federal Division of Lyons , and the State Division of Lyons .

Carrick has a roadhouse , a post office , a hotel , a copper and metal gallery and some accommodation . After Thomas Monds merged his business into Monds and Affleck , the company built a milling operation on Oaks Road , just south of the now re @-@ aligned Bass Highway . As of 2010 the mill owner claimed it is " Tasmania 's only large @-@ scale commercial feed milling operation " . The town plays host to a number of events including the Agfest field days , trotting races , speedway racing and cycling events . Next door to the ruins of Archer 's Folly is the Tasmanian Copper and Metal Art Gallery . From here the Marik family makes , displays and sells handcrafted copper artworks . The lack of development over time has left the town with a significant number of colonial buildings and mature trees . The 1846 stone " Monds Roller Mill " is the town 's most prominent feature . It was closed but being renovated as of 2008 . Other heritage listed buildings are the ruin of Archer 's Folly (begun 1847) , St Andrews Church (1845) , Balmoral (1851) , The Old Watchhouse (1837) , the Carrick Hotel (1833) .

= = = Agfest = = =

Agfest is an annual agricultural field day , held each May on a rural property in Carrick . It is the state 's , and one of the country 's , largest agricultural field days . Agfest is run by the Rural Youth Organisation of Tasmania with profits assisting Tasmanian Rural Counselling . It was first held at Symmons Plains , near Perth , Tasmania , in 1982 but the organising committee soon recognised the need for a larger site and in 1986 they purchased land on Oaks Road , Carrick from the Peterson family . This piece of land had originally been part of " Oaks Estate " belonging to Thomas Haydock Reibey , father to once Premier of Tasmania Thomas Reibey . They named it " Quercus Rural Youth Park " ? Quercus is the genus name for oak ? and held the first Agfest on the new site from 7 ? 9 May 1987 . Agfest has grown to the state 's largest single event and attracts up to 70

@, @ 000 visitors during the three days in May each year at the 200 @-@ acre (80 ha) site .

= = Heritage properties = =

Carrick has a large number of well @-@ preserved 19th @-@ century buildings . Fifteen properties in and around Carrick are listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register . The listings recognised their historic cultural heritage significance to all Tasmania . Some of the properties are also listed on the Register of the National Estate .

Pensioner 's Row is a pair of co @-@ joined brick cottages built by Thomas Reibey , originally for the blacksmith and saddler for " Entally Estate " in Hadspen . A heritage @-@ listed cottage close by on Meander Valley road was formerly called " Ivy Cottage " due to prolific growth of the plant and was used as a private school . The former police watch @-@ house was built opposite the Carrick Inn in 1837 using convict labour . The Prince of Wales Hotel was built in 1840 and was licensed for many years , but is now a private home . By 1869 it was a two @-@ storey brick building with sixteen rooms , a cellar and a separate stone stable . " Sillwood " is the remains of an original farm building , built on a grant that was 4 @, @ 560 acres (1 @, @ 845 ha) in 1835 . The original home was partly demolished to make way for an extension to an adjacent building in the late 20th century . The main farmhouse , said to be an " Outstanding Indian @-@ influence house " , has been demolished . Carrick House , on East Street was built around 1840 by Roderic O 'Conner and was extended in the 19th century . Until the 1980s the house was associated with horse racing ; its stables were used as a training base . It is a two @-@ storey brick house with an iron roof and twelve @-@ pane windows . Behind the stone mill is a single @-@ storey brick cottage that was built around 1840 as a four @-@ roomed , single @-@ story brick building . After he purchased the mill , Monds expanded the cottage with a pantry , three more rooms and a dairy .

The Carrick Hotel is a two @-@ storey brick building with an iron hip roof built in 1833 . It is the only licensed premises in Carrick and has been operated as a hotel for the entire of its history . The hotel has been sold and the licence transferred numerous times , including the first instance from John Taylor to Thomas Archer on 12 August 1839 , and was called the Hotel Marella from November 1945 to December 1952. John Rudge built the Plough Inn in 1841 , though it was referred to in an 1842 survey map as the Carrick Inn . It is a two @-@ story brick building with an iron roof and 12 @-@ panel windows . John Archer was the Inn 's first licensee , but by 1863 it was no longer operating and the building was offered for lease . The last licensee was John Jordan in 1873 ; over time it has been used as a bakery , art gallery , hotel and private home .

= = = Monds Roller Mills = = =

Monds Roller Mills building is a four @-@ level , three @-@ story , bluestone building with an iron gabled roof built c1846 by John Kinder Archer . The mill , and its associated storage and transportation needs , was the main employer in Carrick for many years . It was the last mill in Tasmania to be powered by water .

The first mill was built of timber and powered by a water wheel fed from a dam on the Liffey , all constructed by William Bryan in 1826 . Samuel Pratt Winter was sent to Tasmania by his father , at Byran 's request , as an overseer for the mill . He managed this mill from 1834 , when Bryan went to London in the midst of a dispute with Governor Arthur . From 1837 he leased the mill from Bryan and continued to operate it . He was living at the mill cottage in 1846 , and still leasing the mill , when he arranged for the old wooden mill to be removed and , with John Kinder Archer , began building the current stone structure . As built this new mill had a water wheel powering three pairs of French burrs . Thomas Wilkes Monds was born in Launceston in 1829 and spent his early life gaining experience in numerous milling operations . In early 1841 , on Monds ' first visit to the town , he recorded it as having only four houses , a wooden flour mill , a blacksmith 's shop and a pub constructed of mud and straw . Thomas Monds purchased the mill , including 13 acres (5 ha) of attached land , at Auction in 1867 for 2 @, @ 100 pounds . He then took ownership of the " Carrick Mills " and in early 1868 Monds , his wife and six children moved into the small cottage behind the

mill . This cottage had four rooms that Monds later expanded with a pantry , three more rooms and a dairy . When he purchased it , and for some time afterwards , the mill was not financially successful . Monds blamed this state of affairs on the " speculative " operation of a steam @-@ powered mill , just a short distance uphill . The steam mill owners eventually became insolvent and Monds acquired the operation and building .

Over time the mill 's machinery was updated : in 1868 the existing wire machine was replaced with a silk dressing machine ; a corn screen was installed in 1871 ; an oatmeal plant was added in 1880 ; the water wheel was replaced with an American @-@ built water @-@ powered " Victor " turbine in 1887 ; and in 1889 the plant was converted from millstones to roller milling , making it one of the earliest conversions in Tasmania . This last change , to roller milling , was recorded by Monds as driven by public demand for the whiter flour that process produced . Monds ' oldest son took over office management of the mill in 1882 and Monds moved to Launceston in 1888 leaving the mill 's management to his sons . The mill was the scene of the town 's first telephones when they were installed at it and adjacent Hawthorn Villa in 1893 .

The mill remained in the hands of TW Monds & Sons until their 1918 merger with T Affleck & Son ? which owned the Newry mill at Longford ? creating the company Monds & Affleck . Monds & Affleck only operated the mill until 1924 , and never reopened it . By 1931 it was reported as having ceased operations years ago . Monds & Affleck sold the mill in 1947 , though it is not known when the mill 's machinery was removed . By this time the mill was descending into Ruin and had long been vacant . The mill was renovated in 1984 and opened as a restaurant , though four years later it had closed and was being sold . After this it was reopened as a wedding and meeting venue . It had closed again by 2008 , but was being renovated with the intention of reopening .

= = = St. Andrew 's Church = = =

St. Andrew 's Church is an actively used Anglican Church . The building is made from stuccoed brick with a crenelated tower and sits on 14 acres (6 ha) ? that includes a cemetery and a rectory ? abutting the Liffey River . The building was begun in 1843 by Thomas Reibey as a school for the town . He had the building converted to a church in 1845 ; Reibey donated the church 's land and funded the building of the rectory and later purchase of the church 's organ . The cemetery was consecrated in April 1845 and the church itself in November of the same year . The current structure was not complete until the tower was added in 1863 . St. Andrew 's was renovated c1900 , the roof surface was replaced and new Cathedral glass installed .

A bell hangs in the tower , made in England from iron and steel and lined with silver . Early in the church 's history , the Archdeacon of Chichester (later Cardinal Henry Edward Manning) provided communion vessels copied from a 12th @-@ century coffin of the Bishop of Chichester , a fact recorded in inscriptions on the cups . St Andrew 's east window commemorates James , Charlotte and Thomas Reibey (Archdeacon of Launceston for a time) . The church features an organ , originally housed in the crypt of St Paul 's Cathedral , London . It was built by London organ builder J. C. Bishop around 1839 , probably for a private owner . This dating is based partly on the organ 's dedication plate 's claim that Bishop was " Organ Builder to her Majesty " Queen Victoria , a claim that Bishop did not make until around this time . The organ 's case is English oak with turned pillars at the front corners . It has a mechanical action with one manual and five speaking stops . A thorough restoration was completed in 1987 and the organ remains in use .

= = = Archer 's Folly = = =

John Kinder Archer , son of Carrick 's first Inn 's builder , began building a large mansion on Bishopbourne Road in 1847 . It was built as a substantial , brick quoin and rubble walled , two @-@ story structure with a triple @-@ gabled roof . It was designed to have large rooms (16 ft (4 @. @ 9 m) by 30 ft (9 @. @ 1 m)) and a domed driveway through the house 's centre . When only four rooms were completed , the ship " The City of Launceston " sank off Adelaide with much of the supplies to complete the building . After this setback , exacerbated by the lack of insurance , Archer

abandoned the building . Thomas Monds bought it in 1867 and used it for storing grain . Archer 's building work created only a shell that became known as Archer 's Folly . The folly was recorded by The Mercury in 1883 as both unfinished and ugly . By 1946 the Folly remained uncompleted and was used as a barn . In the late 20th century it was owned by Mirek Marik , local copper @-@ work artist , who partly restored it . A fire broke out on 5 April 1978 and the conflagration left just a roofless shell . Marik Metal Art later built a replacement studio and workshop adjacent to the now grand ruin .

= = = Hawthorne Villa = = =

Hawthorne Villa is a Gothic @-@ revival two @-@ storey red @-@ brick building at 1 Church Street . It was built by Thomas Monds in 1875 and is surrounded by English @-@ style gardens that contain two large Californian Redwoods . The Villa was built on the site of Carrick 's first hotel ? an Adobe Inn built in the 1830s by John Archer ? using some brickwork from the former building . This former building had been vacant since 1867 and was in a poor state . " The Stables " is a tourist property , set in the Villa 's gardens , that is used for self @-@ contained accommodation .