

= Hagley , Tasmania =

Hagley is a town in Northern Tasmania , Australia , 22 kilometres (14 mi) southwest of Launceston on the Meander Valley Highway . The area was used by the Port Dalrymple ? an early name for George Town in Northern Tasmania ? Aboriginal Tasmanians until they were driven from their lands by European settlement . Land grants from the 1820s , to William Thomas Lyttleton , William Bryan and Sir Richard Dry , led to the first buildings , and later gazetting of the town in April 1866 . Lyttleton was associated with Hagley Hall in England ; his naming of his estate led to the town 's name , and he is believed to have bequeathed the town 's land . Hagley is an agricultural centre sited on largely alluvial soil near the Meander River . As of 2011 , the town had a population of 330 , most of whom were Australian born . Hagley is remembered as the first site of coursing in Tasmania , which started at Quamby Estate in 1878 . The town has had cricket and Australian rules football teams , but it no longer fields teams .

There are four church buildings in Hagley . A Presbyterian church opened in 1879 ; it is now closed and in private hands . The Uniting Church building is a Modernist design built in 1957 ; it sits next to a wooden Methodist chapel built in 1859 . St Mary 's Anglican Church is a bluestone Gothic Revival building that opened for services in 1862 . The lands and a significant part of the church 's funds were donated by Sir Richard Dry . Dry is buried at the church and the church 's tower is dedicated to his wife . Hagley Farm Primary School is the oldest agricultural school in Australia . It began as the Hagley State School in 1865 and became an area school for the surrounding districts in 1936 . The school has a 64 @-@ hectare (160 @-@ acre) farm and agriculture features strongly in its curriculum .

The town has some 19th @-@ century buildings listed on both the Register of the National Estate and the Tasmanian Heritage Register . Hagley Mill is noted as possibly the only extant mill in Australia that was horse @-@ driven . Quamby Estate , the former estate of Sir Richard Dry , is run as a tourist attraction and has a 9 @-@ hole golf course . Hagley 's reticulated water supply is sourced from a filtration and treatment plant at nearby Westbury . This plant opened in 2013 ; from 1902 until then the town had received untreated water . From 1871 the town was serviced by passenger rail , but this ceased prior to 1978 . Hagley was originally on the main road from Launceston to Deloraine , but was bypassed in 2001 when the Hagley section of the Bass Highway was completed .

= = History = =

Prior to the European settlement of what was then Van Diemen 's Land , the Hagley area was a camping ground for the Port Dalrymple aboriginal tribe , the area 's native people ; Port Dalrymple was an early name for George Town . It is uncertain if this tribe was a separate group from the aborigines near Port Sorell and the Mersey River . The Port Dalrymple tribe ventured as far as Westbury , but mainly lived and hunted nearer the Tamar River , and stone implements have been found in the Hagley area . Encounters with the natives and reports of Europeans shooting them feature in the area 's history and mythology . Stephen Dry , cousin to Sir Richard Dry , was reportedly speared by an aboriginal on a hill near Hagley . On a property formerly known as Strath is a water hole named " No , No 's Hole " . There is a legend that

... a mob of blacks who had committed a murder on the property sought refuge there when an avenging party of whites were on their heels . They cried ' No , No , ' and kept diving under the water for safety , but were all shot .

By 1830 , aborigines were no longer seen in the area ; they had been driven from their traditional areas by the new settlers . In October that year detachments of " The Black Line " reached nearby Westbury . This was an effort to clear Van Diemen 's land of the last of the natives .

William Thomas Lyttleton , William Bryan and Sir Richard Dry were all important figures in the early days of the town . These three owned most of the land of what is now the town and district of Hagley during the 1820s .

Sir Richard Dry 's father came to Tasmania as an " Irish Exile " with Lt Governor Colonel William

Patterson , founder of Launceston . He spent 13 years as Government Storekeeper at Port Dalrymple . As recognition of his work , on retirement in 1819 he was granted 500 acres (200 ha) of land . Governor Lachlan Macquarie granted him the land that marked the foundation of settlement at Hagley . When the elder Dry died , Sir Richard inherited this and other lands in Tasmania totaling over 30 @, @ 000 acres (120 km²) . Quamby Estate , a property owned by Sir Richard until his death , is east of the town . Quamby is supposedly an aboriginal word - although its meaning is not certain . William Thomas Lyttleton was born in 1786 in England ; he was a distant connection to those owning Hagley Hall in Worcestershire , England . He spent some years in the army , moving to Van Diemen 's Land in 1822 with his family , after he retired . He was initially granted 560 acres (230 ha) near Westbury , adjacent the land owned by Richard Dry , and 800 near Meander . He called the grant near Westbury ' Hagley ' , in honour of the Town , Parish or Hall in England . Lyttleton built a homestead on the Hagley property in 1829 , though most or all of this original building has been since demolished . He lived in the Hagley area for 14 years , before returning to England . William Bryan , builder of the first flour mill at Carrick , was granted 1 @, @ 077 acres (436 ha) at Hagley in March 1825 . Bryan also had holdings in Carrick and Whitmore totaling 11 @, @ 000 acres (4 @, @ 500 ha) .

Lyttleton died in England in 1839 . In disposing his estate , the estate 's trustee put all of the lands up for sale . Lyttleton is believed to have bequeathed the village area to the Hagley residents . The block of land containing the Lyttleton homestead was sold in 1843 to a Dr James Richardson , and the remainder of the land was sold to others in 1848 .

The first building in the town was a brick church built on the side of the road from Launceston to Westbury . This road was known as the " Westbury Road " , now called the Meander Valley Highway . The church was built for Church of England services and opened in 1848 . It was built at the behest of Sir Richard Dry and Archdeacon R. R. Davies , the latter trustee of the Lyttleton estate , on part of the former estate . The land was a gift to the Church of England by Davies in his capacity as a trustee . By 1849 , the town 's buildings were the Hagley Church of England , an inn ? built and run by the East Family opposite the church ? and three paling @-@ clad cottages occupied by separate families . At this time the Westbury Road was often a muddy quagmire and land , especially near Quamby bend , that is now cleared was dense forest . The Hagley Inn was opened c.1850 , it was first called " The Country Inn " , by James East , who had run the earlier inn in Hagley . Over time the inn has been extensively altered and it closed as a hotel in the late 1980s . In 1850 Hagley 's buildings comprised

... the church , the Hagley Inn , a blacksmith 's shop , a cottage occupied by Mr. Fryett , and one occupied by F.J.Flight , who died recently at Forth ; also one built , I think , by a Mr. Lyons .

Hagley 's population increased significantly during the 1850s as people moved both to the village , and to farming properties in the district . A doctor was practicing in the area by 1854 , and in 1855 a school opened in the Church of England ; paid for with funds raised by local residents . That year a postal service began in Hagley . David Parry was appointed postmaster on 1 July 1855 , probably operating an unofficial post office from the Hagley Inn . A post office officially opened on 10 June 1865 , in a building that was demolished in 1970 . This building also had a store called the " six day store " run by the postmaster and his wife . The town gained a second hotel in 1857 with Carmody 's Meander Hotel , though this remained open for only a few years . In 1857 also the town 's first community organisation was formed , the Hagley Ploughing Association , and regular ploughing matches began . A second church was built , a Methodist Chapel on the Westbury road , in 1859 .

Mrs Bryan and her husband were concerned about the lack of education in the area . In the early 1860s they provided two acres of land at nearby Glenore , and built a brick school and school house . The Glenore school was finished in 1862 , and it was accompanied by a 260 @-@ acre (110 ha) farm whose rent was to pay for a teacher and building upkeep . A new church , for the Church of England , was built just outside Hagley . St Mary 's Church of Hagley and Quamby was completed and opened in 1862 . The first church continued in use as a school until 1865 . In the prior year construction had begun on a public school , a two @-@ room building with an adjacent 8 @-@ room teacher 's residence ; the school opened in 1865 . Hagley was gazetted as a town in April 1866 . By that time it had a number of stores , a blacksmith , a boot maker , a saddler , a wheelwright , two

churches , two schools , two hotels , a resident seamstress and a midwife . By the late 1870s the town had gained , in addition to houses , a police station , gaol , engineering works , one steam mill run by the Noake Family and another at nearby Quamby . A rail line opened , from Launceston to Westbury , in 1871 , though its station was 2 miles (3 @. @ 2 km) from Hagley . In the 1880s a siding was added at Hoggs Lane , and a passenger platform at the siding in 1910 . Using the new rail line , by the 1880s the post office was receiving four deliveries each weekday and two on Saturday .

Electricity reached Hagley in 1928 , supplied by the Tasmanian Hydro @-@ Electric Commission . Prior to this ? the year is unknown ? there was some street lighting in the form of four dim Kerosine lamps set on 10 @-@ foot (3 m) posts . These lights were manually lit and extinguished daily . In 1941 the Hagley Flax Mill began operating to process locally grown flax . This mill was on the Meander River 's bank , three miles from the centre of Hagley .

= = Geography and demographics = =

Hagley sits on mostly flat land near the Meander River at an elevation of 150 metres (490 ft) above sea level . The land formation is largely alluvial with Lateritic podzolic soils , classified as dermosol under the Australian Soil Classification system . These soils date from the Tertiary Period , with some from the more recent Quaternary . Hagley was founded , and remains , an agricultural centre . Dairy and pea @-@ farming prior to World War II have given way to poppies as the principal crop . These poppies are opium poppies grown for Tasmanian Alkaloids , in nearby Westbury .

In the first Australian census in 1911 there were 611 people resident in the town and surrounding area . By 1931 this had reduced to 246 , of which 186 lived in the town . In the latest census , in 2011 , 330 people were recorded living in 148 dwellings in the Hagley statistical area . The census does not record the town 's population but the Meander Valley Council notes it as c.150 in 2014 . Hagley 's people are predominantly Australian born with 89 @. @ 1 % reporting as such in the 2011 census . This contrasts with 83 @. @ 6 % for Tasmania and 69 @. @ 8 % for the whole of Australia .

The town is in the Meander Valley Council local government area , the state legislative council Electoral division of Western Tiers , and the Division of Lyons for both the state and federal houses of representatives .

= = = Climate = = =

= = Sports = =

The sport of coursing began in Tasmania at Hagley , an event was held 6 ? 7 June 1878 at Quamby . For this first event 500 people , including the Governor of Tasmania , came from Launceston . Tasmanian Government Railways ran an excursion train service from Launceston for the event . A coursing competition called the " Waterloo Cup " has a long history in the town .

Hagley 's recreation ground opened on the main road in 1902 ; until then local paddocks were used . An Australian rules football club was formed in Hagley c.1895. Matches were played on a private paddock until 1902 when they moved to the recreation ground . The club 's most successful period was , as part of the Esk Association , when they won five successive premierships from 1949 ? 53 . The club closed in 1998 , as part of a general decline of country football in Tasmania . During the club 's 102 years , the most widely known player was former St Kilda player Matthew Young .

Hagley 's cricket team was formed in the 1890s and was playing by 1896 . Similarly to the football club they played on a paddock , adjacent to the current recreation ground , moving to the new ground in 1902 . The ground remains open for cricket though Hagley no longer fields a team .

= = Water supply = =

In 1898 the Westbury and Hagley Water Act was passed , providing for construction of a reticulated water scheme using water from the Meander River and other streams . Hagley was connected to mains water via the Westbury @-@ Hagley water scheme in 1902 . By 1923 residents of Hagley were asking for an upgrade of the system , as it was seen as inadequate by then . The Westbury Council took out loans in 1952 to extend the system , and work on this extension continued into 1954 , still connected to Westbury although with larger diameter pipes .

For over a century the water was supplied untreated . In the 1980s a dam at Westbury allowed selective pumping from the river and some improvement in water quality . As Hagley 's water was not fully treated , from time to time contamination required boil @-@ water notices . Sedimentation damaged hot @-@ water cylinders and restricted supply due to the deposits left in the water delivery system . Work began in 2012 on a \$ 5 @. @ 5 million water treatment work at Westbury to supply Westbury , Hagley and Exton . This water treatment plant was opened by Ben Lomond Water in June 2013 , supplying filtered and treated water to Hagley .

= = Religion and churches = =

= = = Presbyterian = = =

There was a Presbyterian visiting preacher in Hagley , from Deloraine , Tasmania , from 1854 . Services were held at this time in the Methodist Chapel . Regular Presbyterian services were being held by 1855 , most likely in the original Church of England building . In the late 1870s , the old Church of England was purchased , along with the associated land , by the Presbyterian church for 265 pounds . The building was demolished in 1878 and construction of a new church was begun almost on the same site . During demolition and construction , Presbyterian services were again held at the Methodist chapel . The foundation stone was laid 18 March 1879 by which time the walls were already nearly complete . Cement rendering has hidden the stone and its location is uncertain . Hagley Presbyterian Church 's first services were held on 14 December 1879 . A manse was built nearby in 1884 .

The church used bricks from a demolished brewery , possibly in Longford , and it was completed at a cost of approximately 950 pounds . The building was designed by Harry Conway , a Launceston architect . It is a largely brick building with freestone corbels and copings , and is of a Gothic Revival architectural style . The church is 40 by 25 feet (12 @. @ 2 by 7 @. @ 6 m) with a 12 @-@ by @-@ 10 @-@ foot (3 @. @ 7 by 3 @. @ 0 m) vestry , and was intended to seat 250 people . By 1973 the Presbyterian congregation at Hagley was very small and there was cause for concern about its future . The Presbyterian church building is still in the town , opposite the original Hagley hotel , but is now privately owned and no longer used for worship .

= = = Methodist and Uniting Church = = =

Hagley has a Uniting Church , built in 1957 , adjacent to the original Methodist Chapel which dates from 1859 . Early Wesleyan (Methodist) services were held in the 1840s in a farmhouse in Hoggs Lane . Local Methodists began raising funds for a church in the late 1850s . Land was donated by a George Scott and , at a cost of 370 pounds , a 40 @-@ by @-@ 22 @-@ foot (12 @. @ 2 by 6 @. @ 7 m) wooden chapel and two @-@ roomed caretaker 's cottage were built . This Methodist chapel opened for services on 27 March 1859 . What is now Hagley Uniting Church was built next to the old Methodist church in 1957 . This newer building is of a Modernist design with coloured glass and geometric architectural shapes . The Uniting Church site was listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register in June 2009 .

= = = Church of England (Anglican) = = =

Hagley 's first building was a brick church , on " Westbury Road " for Church of England services .

The foundation stone was laid 8 January 1847 and the church completed , using materials from Deloraine , and opened 9 June 1848 . It was built on part of the former Lyttleton Estate , funded by Sir Richard Dry and the estate 's trustee , Archdeacon R.R. Davies . When completed the church was in the Parish of Westbury . By 1859 , with population growing , parishioners in Hagley held a meeting to consider forming their own Parish . Dry offered to pay the Minister 's stipend and provide 1000 pounds towards church buildings . Consequent to this offer , the separate Parish of Hagley and Quamby was created . This first church was used until completion of the later St Mary 's Church . It was later demolished to make way for a Presbyterian Church .

The Church of England 's parish of Hagley had its beginnings in 1856 when Dry endowed it with three farms . Between them these farms brought in 400 pounds rental income per year . While in England , on a trip taken for his health , Dry commissioned architect Richard Cromwell Carpenter to draw plans for a new church . The plans were modified by Carpenter 's agent in Hobart , Henry Hunter . On returning to Tasmania , Dry donated 13 acres (5 @. @ 3 ha) of land for the church . Hunter was also responsible for designing churches at Westbury , Deloraine , Colebrook , Tasmania and the Church of the Apostles in Launceston . Dry funded construction of the rectory and funded a significant part of the church 's construction . Some other funding came from the sale of the original church and land . As first built it only had a nave and aisle .

The brick rectory was completed in 1861 , before construction of the church began . St Mary 's foundation stone was laid 10 December 1861 , in a ceremony attended by Dry and Bishop Francis Nixon , the first Bishop of Tasmania . The church 's structure used local bluestone for the walls , freestone from Bellerive for pillars , arches and mullions , and roof slates from Great Britain . St Mary 's is built in a Gothic Revival architectural style . It was completed and opened in a ceremony on 26 November 1862 . Dry had asked to be buried at St Mary 's . After his death in 1869 a memorial at the church was proposed . The memorial chosen was a chancel , which the original church lacked . Funds were raised by a Government backed appeal , including a donation from Prince Alfred , Duke of Edinburgh . The chancel was started in 1871 , using bluestone from the same quarry as the church , and was finished in August of the same year . To this point the church was seen as incomplete and had not been consecrated . After completion of the chancel St Mary 's was consecrated , by the Bishop of Tasmania Charles Henry Bromby on 24 August 1871 . A tower , spire and vestry were added in 1932 , after work began the prior year . The building work was funded by a bequest from Lady Dry and a Miss Jane Patterson , a St Mary 's churchgoer . The tower is dedicated to Lady Dry and the spire and vestry to Miss Patterson . The spire was designed by H S East , who also restored St Andrew 's church at Westbury . The additions were consecrated 6 December 1932 .

St Mary 's church houses recreations of two significant artworks , both donated in 1857 by Lady Clara Dry . The first is a recreation of Guido Reni 's 1610 altarpiece from the Quirinal Palace , Rome . The second a 19th @-@ century copy of Raphael 's Transfiguration . Both were purchased in Italy during the Dry 's honeymoon , and were restored in 2004 . It also contains a copy of Bartolomé Esteban Murillo 's Crucifixion in the East window ? a gift from Lady Dry ? and a copy of Raphael 's Annunciation . The Nave houses an organ built in 1861 by J. W. Walker & Sons Ltd of London . The organ is essentially original , with only the addition of electric blowing , and includes one manual and seven speaking stops .

= = Education = =

Early education in Hagley was by private tutors . In 1855 a school opened in the Church of England building , taking in both borders and day scholars . Schooling had to sometimes be interrupted as the building was used during school hours for marriages , and religious services .

William Bryan and his wife donated land and built a school at nearby Glenore in 1862 . The Bryans left a bequest that fully funded the school until 1914 , when the state 's education department assumed responsibility for the building and the teacher 's salary . By 1921 56 students were attending . The building had been condemned by 1926 and a new brick school building was built a short distance away . Following a direction by Mrs Bryan in her bequest , the school was used at

times for religious services , by Methodists and Anglicans . Due to low attendance the school was closed in 1941 and the few remaining pupils continued schooling at Whitemore .

Hagley has a single school , Hagley Farm Primary School . It teaches reception to year 6 for , as of 2014 , 420 students . The school has a 64 @-@ hectare (160 @-@ acre) commercial farm attached . The farm is varied with cattle , sheep and crops . The school is the oldest that is specifically dedicated to agricultural education in Australia .

The original school building was built in 1865 , on 2 acres (0 @. @ 81 ha) of land just east of the town donated by Sir Richard Dry . This first building is of Gothic Revival form . Its structure and interior are largely intact and original . A decision was made in the 1930s to make Hagley an area school . As of 1935 , there were five single @-@ teacher schools in the local area . All of these were closed and Hagley opened as the " Hagley Area School " on 30 January 1936 . Its curriculum was much expanded from prior years ' and included classes on nutrition , construction , agriculture , housewifery , cooking , carpentry and dressmaking ; these classes were segregated into traditional gender roles . Students from the closed schools were brought to Hagley by bus . At this point most rural schools stopped education at grade 7 but from 1937 Hagley was extended to teach grade 8 . In the late 1930s the school served Hagley , Carrick , Hadspen , Rosevale and these town 's surrounding farms , using two buses to transport students . Hagley and Sheffield were the first two area schools in Tasmania .

A residential side to the school was planned in 1939 . Buildings would be added and agricultural work expanded with a full sized farm . The start of World War II caused the building plans to be cancelled though they were soon reinstated , and in 1941 building work began . The reversal was spurred by the desire to accommodate victims of The Blitz , though this particular use never eventuated . The school became residential , for boys , and its farm was extended to 200 acres (81 ha) . The first borders were the sons of servicemen . With the extension of the land ? the government had purchased 190 acres (77 ha) around the school ? the school widened its activities and became known as the Hagley Farm School . Students , as part of their education , built many of the farm 's buildings during the war . J Maslin had been principle since 1931 . In 1944 while explaining the schools philosophy he stated

We give an acre for a cow or sheep willingly , while we shut our children and our chickens up in too limited spaces , and they suffer in consequence . Schools of the future must be provided with estates where the children will be surrounded with many natural and beautiful things .

Part of the practical work was growing food for the school . In 1944 the daily two @-@ course dinner , for staff and over 90 students , was mostly the school 's farm 's produce . After the war , from c.1948 ? 55 , the school received child migrants from Belgium , Greece and the United Kingdom . The school was known as Hagley State School until 1936 , Hagley Farm School until 1976 and Hagley Farm Primary School since .

= = Transport = =

A rail line near Hagley was first surveyed in 1856 , as part of a route from Launceston to Deloraine . A decade later a Railway Act was passed , strongly supported by then Premier of Tasmania Sir Richard Dry . A private company , the Launceston and Western Railway Company , was formed to build the route and the first sod turned in January 1868 by Prince Alfred , Duke of Edinburgh . The rail line passed 0 @. @ 5 miles (0 @. @ 8 km) south of the town and a station was built 2 miles (3 km) distant . The line opened , and the first train passed near Hagley , on 10 February 1871 . The rail line carried passengers , and several daily mail deliveries . Launceston and Western Railway soon ran into financial problems , the line closed 29 June 1872 and the company itself went bankrupt on 25 July . The government took over the railway , as the Tasmanian Government Railways , on 31 October 1873 . Local farmers petitioned for an additional line to properties in Hagley 's west . Construction began on the new line in 1887 and a siding as built at the intersection of Hoggs Lane . This siding was used first for farm produce , later facilities for loading stock were added . A platform and waiting room were added in 1910 , though it was some years before passenger trains stopped at Hoggs Lane . The passenger rail service had stopped before 1978 , a

time when all Tasmanian passenger rail services ceased .

The road through Hagley , now called the Meander Valley Highway , was originally the main road west from Launceston . Beginning in the 1990s work began on a replacement highway that would bypass all the towns between Prospect and Deloraine , including Hagley . As the road was part of the National Highway this work was funded by the federal government . The federal transport department announced , in 1999 , that they were to spend \$ 36 million bypassing Hagley and Westbury with the new Bass Highway . At this time 7600 vehicles per day were driving through Hagley , the bypass was expected to more than halve this . The new highway passed by the historic Hagley Mill site and so , as part of the construction , the federal government funded pre- and post @-@ construction preservation work on the Mill site . Local residents were concerned about the impact on Hagley of the reduction in through traffic and the Westbury @-@ Hagley Development Committee was investigating . The town 's centre was finally bypassed when the Bass Highway 's Westbury @-@ Hagley bypass was opened on 13 December 2001 .

As of 2014 the only public transport in Hagley is school buses , operated by the private Westbus and Redline Coaches companies .

= = Historic buildings = =

Hagley retains 19th century buildings , some are listed on the now closed Register of the National Estate , some also on the Tasmanian Heritage Register .

Hagley house is a brick and stucco , two @-@ storey Georgian era house 1 @.@ 5 kilometres (0 @.@ 93 mi) from the town 's centre . Construction was begun by William Lyttleton prior to 1848 , at which time it was noted as incomplete , and completed , after Lyttleton 's death , by Dr Richardson .

Hagley mill is a historic site , 1 kilometre (0 @.@ 6 mi) south of Hagley 's centre , on part of the former Hagley Estate . The mill and land are owned by the Department of Transport ; they were acquired as part of the construction of Bass Highway . The site 's significance is that it is possibly the only extant mill in Australia that was horse @-@ driven , and almost certainly the only example in Tasmania . The mill and associated buildings date from 1830 ? 40 . The mill appears to have been converted c.1870 to fit a mobile steam mill . Its wheel house has original ironstone foundations and brick walls forming an octagonal building , a design peculiarity to accommodate the horses and driving mechanism . The site has a barn , one @-@ room cottage and dairy that all date from the mill 's construction .

Quamby house was built for Sir Richard Dry in 1838 , probably to a design by Richard Cromwell Carpenter . It was built mostly by convict labour , using locally made clay bricks , in an American Colonial style , a single storey with a stone @-@ flagged long veranda . The original estate was broken up in the second half of the 19th century . Quamby was opened for tourism , by Tasmanian Premier David Bartlett on 4 October 2009 . It is operated as the Quamby Golf and Country Club , and has a par 38 9 @-@ hole golf course that dates from the early 1990s .