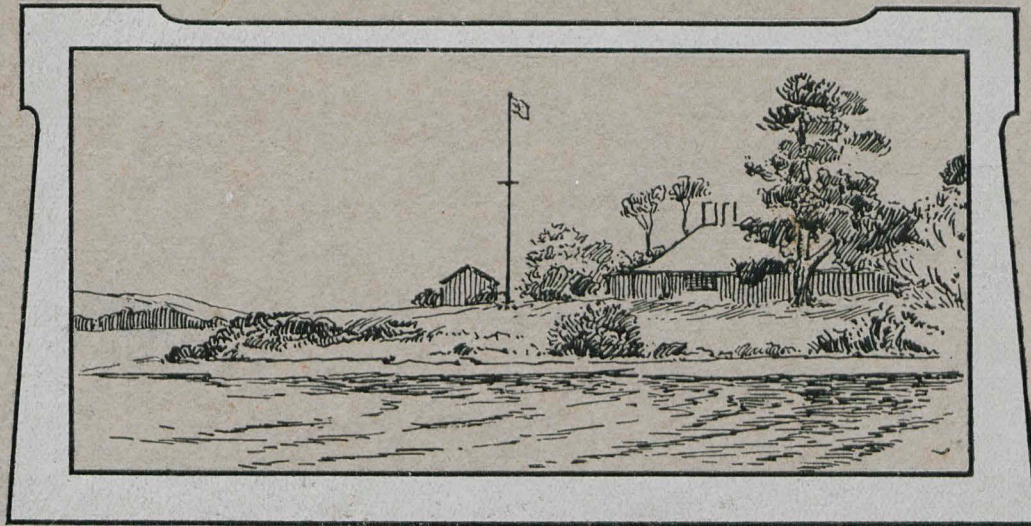
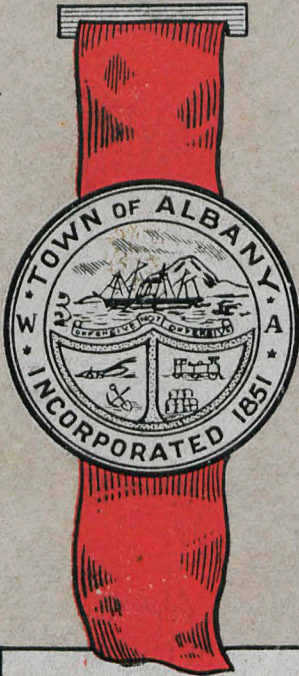


CENTENARY
of

WESTERN AUSTRALIA ALBANY 1827-1927



To Commemorate the First Settlement of Western Australia
by Major Lockyer, H.M. 57th Regiment, who hoisted the British Flag at
Albany on 21st January, 1827.

ISSUED BY THE ALBANY CENTENARY COMMITTEE





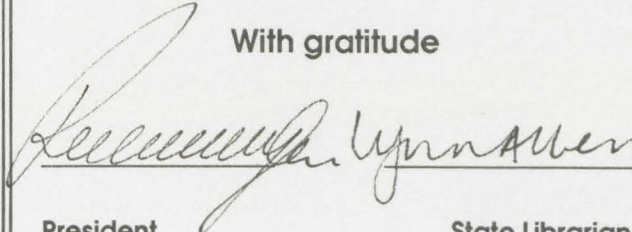
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Michael Beech

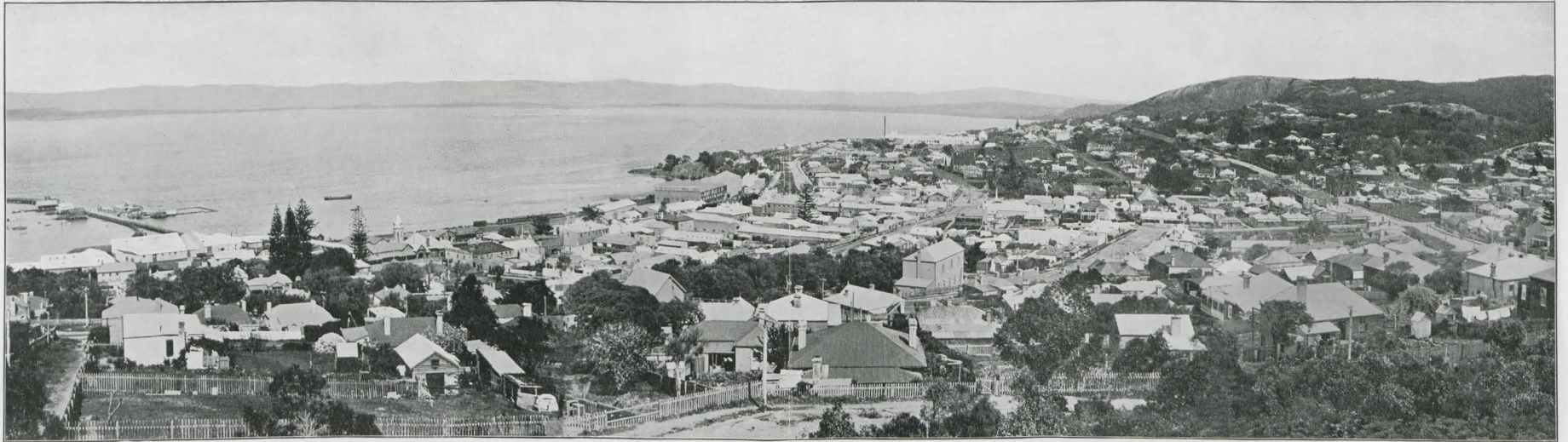
has adopted this book in the LISWA
collection which has ensured its
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With gratitude



President

State Librarian



THE TOWN VIEWED FROM MOUNT CLARENCE.
(Arrow Indicates Residency Point).



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MAJOR EDMUND LOCKYER, H.M. 57th Regiment.

Born 21st January, 1784; died June, 1860.

Third Son of Thomas Lockyer, Wembury House, County Devon. Commissioned to conduct the ceremonies of hoisting the British Flag on 21st January, 1827, at Albany, Western Australia, on the occasion of the first claim of British Dominion over the whole continent of Australia. (The uniform is that of the N.S.W. First Australian Volunteer Regiment).



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Centenary of Western Australia.

ALBANY, 1827 - 1927.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

ALBANY, situated on the northern shore of Princess Royal Harbor (King George's Sound), possesses the distinction of being the oldest settled portion of Western Australia. It can indeed claim more than two years' seniority of Fremantle and Perth. At the instigation of Lord Bathurst, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, Major Edmond Lockyer, of the 57th Regiment, at the head of an expedition fitted out in Sydney, arrived in Princess Royal Harbor on Christmas Day, 1826. With that event the history of Western Australia begins.

"In these years," says Mr. Arthur W. Jose in his "History of Australia," which has attained its tenth edition, "there were renewed rumors of a proposed French intrusion: some pointed to Westernport, some to the western and northern limits of the continent. Accordingly steps were taken to seize the threatened points before the

French could reach them. Melville Island, in the north, was occupied in 1824 but abandoned five years later in favor of Port Essington. In 1826 Major Lockyer took a party of convicts and their guards to King George's Sound, where he founded the township of Albany. As to Westernport, to which Wetherall was sent with a similar party (and Hovell to make explorations), the French had been there in 1825, and had abandoned it in disgust, and the English expedition was soon only too glad to follow their example. It will be convenient to note here the process by which the whole of the continent became British. Cook annexed merely 'the whole eastern coast.' Phillip's commission as Governor gave him authority over 'the country inland westward as far as 135 deg. long. E., as well as over the islands adjacent in the Pacific Ocean' within the latitudes of Cape York and South Cape in Tasmania. To cover the

occupation of Melville Island the western boundary was in Darling's commission (1835) extended to 129deg. E. long. At the end of 1826, as has just been said, the district round King George's Sound was occupied and formally annexed: and, when in 1829 a settlement was made on the Swan River and (together with the King George's Sound area) proclaimed as the colony of Western Australia, it was made to stretch eastward to the boundary of New South Wales, so that the whole of the continent was thenceforth British."

Thus of the three points occupied as a precautionary measure against the French, only Albany survived to become a permanent settlement.

Vancouver's Visits

When Captain Vancouver made his first voyage to Australia in 1792 he did not notice the entrance to Princess Royal Harbor but sailed up through King George's Sound (which he named King George III. Sound) and landed opposite Emu Point. There he obtained water for the ship. When he made his second voyage, running short of water, he decided to again make for Emu Point. On this occasion he remained some time and sent a party ashore to investigate. The party crossed the bay, penetrated the thick scrub, and skirting a large marshy lake, now known as Lake Sepping, ascended a low gravelly hill, thickly wooded, and from there saw two large hills. The

men camped where they were that night and ascended Mount Clarence next day. From the summit they first saw Princess Royal Harbor, named because it was discovered on the birthday of Princess Charlotte, only daughter of King George IV. Point Possession, at the entrance to the harbor, was so designated by the same party.

Arrival of Major Lockyer

So much was on official record when Major Lockyer was sent along in 1826 to set the seal of British ownership on the territory. As early as March Lord Bathurst had written to Lieutenant-General Darling, at Port Jackson, ordering the step. On the following November 4 Major Lockyer received his instructions, which began: "Its being intended to establish a settlement at King George's Sound on the south-west coast of New Holland, I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to signify to you his commands to proceed thither on board of the Government brig Amity, now ready to receive you, with the detachment of troops placed under your command, and in fulfilling the intention of government, you will be pleased to govern yourself by the following instructions:—Besides the troops, the convicts and supplies intended for this service are embarked on board the Amity, which vessel will leave the port in company with H.M.S. Fly, under the command of Captain Wetherall, as soon as the necessary

arrangements are completed. After arriving off Westernport, Captain Wetherall will either proceed with you to King George's Sound or send Lieutenant Festing, of the *Fly*, with you, and you will lose no time in selecting, in conjunction with Captain Wetherall or, in his absence, with Lieutenant Festing, such a site as may be most eligible for a penal establishment, having due regard to a safe anchorage and a good supply of fresh water, with fertile soil in the neighbourhood, and such other conveniences as can be obtained. When the site is determined upon you will display the colors with which you are furnished for this purpose, cause the troops to fire a feu-de-joie, and observe all other formalities which are usual on such an occasion." Then followed instructions to erect ashore housing accommodation for the members of the expedition and to proceed at once with measures for the cultivation of the soil, for which purpose a gardener was included in the party as well as a wide range of seeds among the stores.

Major Lockyer left Sydney on November 9 and arrived at King George's Sound on December 25 (Christmas Day). His party comprised all told 75 persons, made up of officers and men of the 57th Regiment and 34 convicts. To the settlement then founded was given the name of Frederick Town, but the name was subsequently changed to Albany.

Primitive Conditions

The Lockyer papers, being the journal and letters of Major Lockyer, dealing with the expedition to King George's Sound, were presented to the public library of New South Wales in 1905, and a copy, together with a couple of Major Lockyer's paintings of the new settlement, were more recently presented to the Western Australian Museum and Art Gallery. From these it is apparent that the party landed at the foot of what is now Parade-street. After various excursions to Michaelmas Island, where the party released four natives, who had been cruelly marooned there by sealers, to Oyster Harbor and other vicinities, Major Lockyer was compelled "from not being able to find a more eligible situation, to fix on one immediately opposite where the brig is at anchor and where Captain Flinders had his tents pitched at the watering place when he was here in H.M. Survey vessel the *Investigator*." Careful investigation recently made by Sir Nicholas Lockyer, a son of Major Lockyer, has led to the conclusion that the site of the original camp is that now occupied by the Residency, on the south side of Stirling-terrace West, between Parade-street and York-street. There on January 21, 1827, which was Major Lockyer's birthday, the Union Jack was hoisted and a feu-de-joie fired, according to instructions, as evidence of British possession of

Major Lockyer's Impressions

the territory afterwards to be known as Western Australia.

Major Lockyer remained about four months at Albany. The command was then taken over by Captain J. Wakefield, who in turn was succeeded by Lieutenant George Sleeman. In November, 1829, Captain Collett Barker took over from Lieutenant Sleeman and he remained until March, 1831, when the Military Settlement at King George's Sound was abandoned as such. In September, 1833, a new Imperial regime was instituted by Sir Richard Spencer, who arrived from England to take up the position of Government Resident, at the handsome remuneration of one hundred pounds per annum. Sir Richard was an old naval officer of the Nelson period and died in Albany on July 24, 1839. He found on his arrival not more than 17 settlers "without ground in cultivation, without sheep, with three cows, three horses and a few poultry." He left the district with 139 settlers, 103 cattle, 2,000 sheep, 18 horses, 15 donkeys and pigs and poultry in abundance. Albany at the time of his death contained 60 dwelling houses, many of which were built of stone and brick and in the district were from 70 to 80 acres of land in cultivation. There was also a ship on the stocks at Torbay in the course of being built.

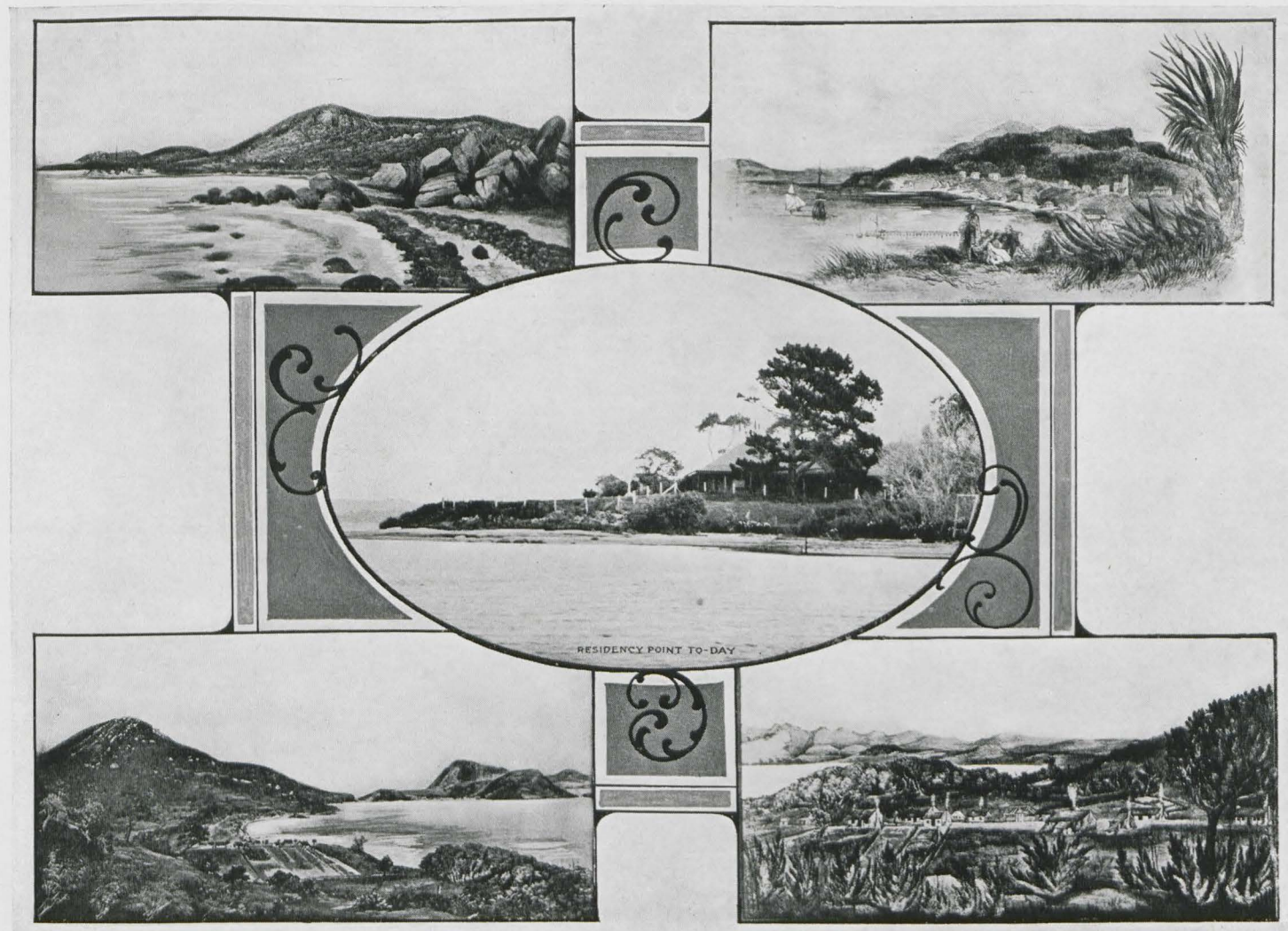
The impression gained by Major Lockyer of the land immediately surrounding Princess Royal Harbor was not a favorable one. He was unable to proceed far inland and knew nothing of the interior. Because of his reports Captain Stirling was despatched from Sydney in H.M.S. Success to examine the Swan River with a view to its occupation. There the river facilitated exploration and the better country back from the coast was discovered. To that fact and the British insistence on the necessity of a river for the establishment of a town may be attributed the encouraging reports furnished of the Swan River. Had such a waterway existed at Albany it would have revealed similarly rich country and the question of moving on would not have arisen. So favorable was Captain Stirling's report that a settlement at the Swan River was decided on and he was sent to England for instructions. Captain Stirling apparently reached London in 1828, for the first Order-in-Council having reference to the Swan River bears the date of December that year. This order, for the encouragement of emigration to the new settlement, offered liberal terms for the acquirement of land to persons proceeding to it at their own expense during the year 1829. The efforts of the Colonial Office were successful beyond anticipation and in July, 1829, the *Parmelia* arrived at the Swan River and founded a settlement there. Within eighteen months 31 other

THE FIRST CAMP, KING GEORGE'S SOUND.
1826.

Sketch by Edmund Lockyer, Major H.M. 57th
Regiment, Founder of the First British Settlement
in Western Australia.

Presented by his Son, Nicholas Lockyer, Esq.,
17th November, 1903.

KING GEORGE'S SOUND.
From the "Illustrated London News," 1865.



THE SETTLEMENT, KING GEORGE'S SOUND,
1828.

Sketch by Edmund Lockyer, Major H.M. 57th
Regiment, Founder of the First British Settlement
in Western Australia.

Presented by his Son, Nicholas Lockyer, Esq.,
17th November, 1903.

THE SETTLEMENT, KING GEORGE'S SOUND,
1829.

Sketch by Edmund Lockyer, Major H.M. 57th
Regiment, Founder of the First British Settlement
in Western Australia.

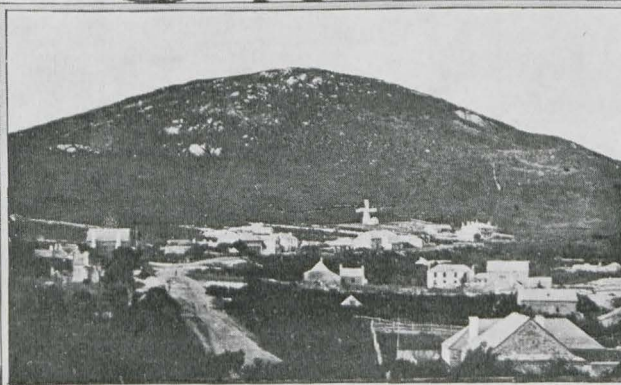
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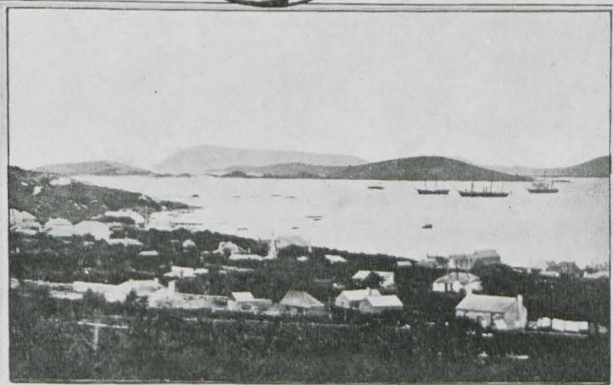
STIRLING TERRACE

ALBANY Past & Present

Present View of Site



ALBANY IN 1853
Where Stirling Terrace now stands.



ALBANY HARBOR IN 1853
From the original negatives by the late G. Chester

vessels, freighted with 1,000 intending settlers followed.

Appreciation of the Harbor

But while Major Lockyer, ignorant of the existence of good country 20 miles away, did not enthuse over the possibilities of settlement round Albany, he formed a high idea of its value as a port. In a report to the Colonial Office, written before his departure, he said:—"The settlement, Frederick Town, is on the north side of Princess Royal Harbor, which, with King George's Sound and Oyster Harbor, is one of the largest and probably one of the finest seaports in the world. Swan River without King George's Sound would not be worth attempting, for ultimately should the colonising of the country at Swan River succeed, King George's Sound will become the great resort of ships, the open roads to Rottnest Island being too dangerous to load and unload cargoes or to refit. On the north side of Cape Leeuwin is the port of Lechenault, which is too shoal to admit vessels of any burthen and never can prove of use. Therefore King George's Sound is the place to form a depot and place of government for colonising the country contiguous to and on the banks of the Swan River. The importance also of the port of King George's Sound, as well political as commercial, need only to be referred to as its position relative to the former having the complete

command of passage to the eastern part of Australia and Van Dieman's Land, and as to the latter commanding the best sealing grounds on the southern coast, as well as the whale fishing, its position for trade and communication with India, Java and Timor, China, Isle of France and the Cape of Good Hope."

Swan River

During the ten years ensuing on the settlement at Swan River a road was opened up between Perth and Albany and on June 23, 1841, an overland monthly mail was established. As a result the country was opened up and this and the whaling industry caused the town to progress. In July, 1852, the Royal Mail S.N. Company's s.s. Australian landed the first English mail at Albany. It took two horses six days and a half to carry the mail to Perth. The following month the Chusan, the first P. and O. steamer to visit Australian waters, reached the harbor from Singapore. In October, 1856, a contract was entered into between the Home Government and the P. and O. Co. for a direct service with the Australian colonies, calling at Albany. Later on the Orient Company shared in the work to give a weekly mail service from England. The French and German mail steamers also used the port, and these connections were retained until 1900, when political influence secured the substitution of Fremantle for Albany as the

port of call. To-day Albany is used by most vessels taking the Cape route, including those of the White Star Line.

The Legislative Council in May, 1870, authorised the construction of a telegraph line from Perth to Albany. This was opened on December 26 of the following year, and on January 1, 1875, the first telegraph post in the extension to Eucla was erected by Governor Weld. An inscribed stone outside the Post Office marks the spot to this day. At the end of 1877 telegraphic communication was opened with South Australia. A telegraph line near the coast proved peculiarly liable to interruption from climatic causes and within the past year a second line has been completed through Kalgoorlie and along the Great Western Railway. Most of the inter-State business now passes over the latter.

Transport Development

From 1850 to 1868 the Swan River area was a penal settlement. The colony was then regarded as one vast prison and facilities for communication with the outer world were viewed as a disadvantage and even as a danger. At the close of that period Governor Weld assumed office and, recognising the need of free intercourse, he brought new energy to bear on the development of the transport system. He first encouraged coastal

steamship services which embraced Albany. Between 1879 and 1883 he was also largely responsible for the construction of a railway, across the Darling Ranges, from Fremantle to York. While this work was in progress the Government of Western Australia, on the motion of the Legislative Council, made it known that the colony was open to receive offers for railway construction on the land-grant system. Various negotiations were entered into only to be broken off, until the late Mr. Anthony Hordern signed a contract for the building of a line from Beverley to Albany. Under the terms of this contract, payment was to be made at the rate of 12,000 acres for every mile of completed road, and the line was completed and opened for traffic on June 1, 1889. In the meantime York had been linked up with Beverley so that through railway communication was established between Albany and Fremantle. Mr. Hordern died at sea a day out from Albany soon afterwards and a monument to his memory is a conspicuous landmark in the town to-day. The railway and lands of the Company were purchased by the Government in December, 1896, for one million one hundred thousand pounds. The Great Southern Railway, as it is called, speedily settled the adjacent lands, and brought immense benefit to Albany. Thus while the town has lost much of the shipping that once used the harbor, it now carries a greater population and is better built than ever

Gateway of the State

before, a condition based on the development of the rich country at the back of it.

As the gate of the colony up to the year 1900, Albany has from time to time been visited by all the distinguished visitors travelling to Australia. On May 16, 1881, their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales arrived in H.M.S. Bacchante, which put into port after suffering a very stormy passage round Cape Leeuwin. The vessel left on June 10. Their Royal Highnesses were hospitably and pleasantly entertained here, and did not proceed to Perth. By a strange coincidence adverse weather induced King George, then Duke of York and Cornwall, to pay a second visit to Albany in 1901. His Royal Highness and the Duchess were at the time returning in H.M.S. Ophir from the East, whither they had gone to be present at the celebrations attending the establishment of the Commonwealth. On the way out the Royal yacht anchored for a night in the Sound, but returning she was bound for Fremantle. The prospect of bad weather, however, led to the vessel putting in at Albany. She berthed alongside the Deepwater Jetty on Saturday, July 20, and after spending a day here their Royal Highnesses and suite proceeded to Perth by special train. Another notable event, this time of

international importance, was the visit of the American Battleship Fleet in September, 1908. The Fleet, commanded by Admiral Sperry, and consisting of 16 vessels, arrived in King George's Sound on September 12, and the ships were brought into Princess Royal Harbor to coal, as many as eight of them being inside at one time. H.M.S. Gibraltar was in port during the visit and one morning there were, besides a White Star liner, two storeships and three oversea colliers attached to the fleet in the harbor. The battleships required a depth of water exceeding 29ft. and the whole of the operations were carried through without a mishap. The fleet remained exactly a week, and in that time upwards of 25,000 tons of coal were handled. The reception given the American visitors by the Government was on a lavish scale.

Albany has been in possession of municipal government for upwards of seventy years. At first the local body was known as the Town Trust, but in 1871 a Municipal Council was granted.

Defence and Naval Importance

The necessity for providing adequately for the defence of Princess Royal Harbor was always recognised by the British Admiralty and until the advent of the Australian Navy the port was frequently visited by vessels of the Imperial fleet. In the early eighties Major-General Scratchley

prepared a report on the fortifications needed to render King George's Sound safe from any hostile attack. His advice was followed and Fort Scratchley was built and equipped with heavy guns forthwith. The garrison was maintained at full strength until after the Commonwealth undertook the responsibility of its own defence. Up to that time also an Imperial artillery officer was always supplied in England for the command. As demonstrating the value attached to the port by the British Admiralty it may be recalled that Albany was a port of call for all transports going to and returning from the Boer War and was also chosen as the rendezvous for the Australian and New Zealand Expeditionary Forces prior to their departure for the Great War on November 1, 1914. The contingent consisted of a Light Horse Brigade and a Division supplied by Australia and an expeditionary force of 10,000 men by New Zealand. No fewer than 28 of the largest steamers trading to Australasia were commandeered for service as transports. This enormous fleet outfitted in the various States and New Zealand and assembled in King George's Sound between October 24 and 28 to make the final arrangements before sailing under convoy. On board these ships were:—Personnel, 19,799; horses, 7,477; guns, 70. For a week the movements between the Sound and Princess Royal Harbor were almost continuous and the scene on the morning of departure was one never

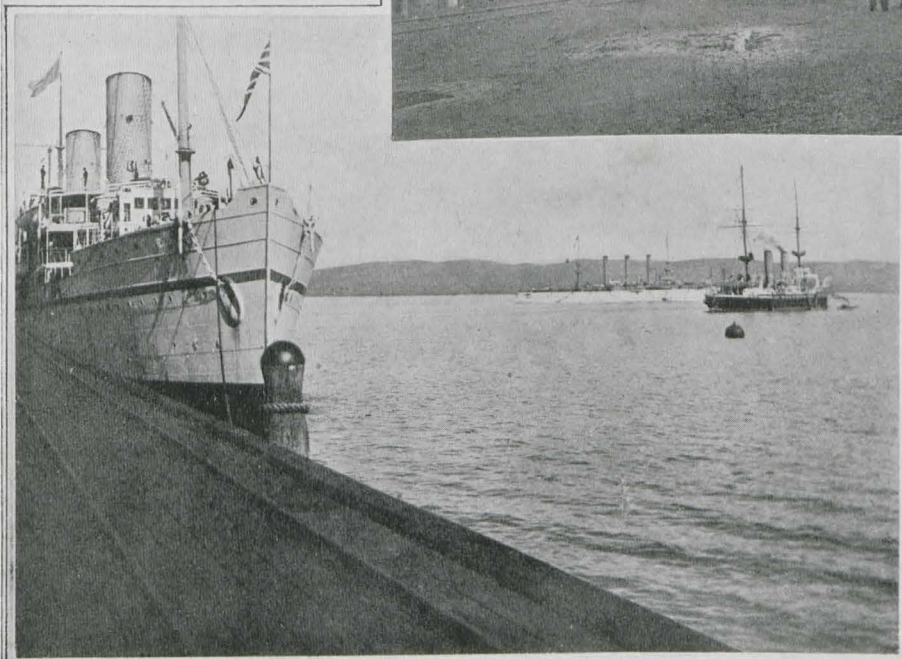
to be forgotten. The naval escort comprised: H.M.S. Minotaur (14,600 tons), H.I.J.M.S. Ibuki (14,620 tons), H.M.A.S. Sydney (5,400 tons), H.M.A.S. Melbourne (5,400 tons), H.M.S. Psyche (2,135 tons) and H.M.S. Pyramus (2,135 tons). The fleet, which left under sealed orders proceeded to Egypt and the troops entered upon active service at Gallipoli in 1915. A second contingent of reinforcements, not as large as the original fleet, but still formidable, followed within a few months but thenceforward transports were sent singly.

Early Memories—Links with the Past

A charming recital of historic occurrences and domestic incidents, connecting the present with the past, was written and recently circulated in book form under the title of "Early Memories of Albany" for war benefits by Mrs. A. Y. Hassell, an old and distinguished resident of the town. From this source the information that follows is derived.

Major Lockyer mentions in his diary making Bald Island about noon on Christmas Day, 1826, and says it is rightly called Bald Island. He reports sighting Cape Manypeak, Mount Gardner, then the islands guarding the Sound and Bald Head. During the voyage they lost five sheep. They apparently landed at the foot of Parad-

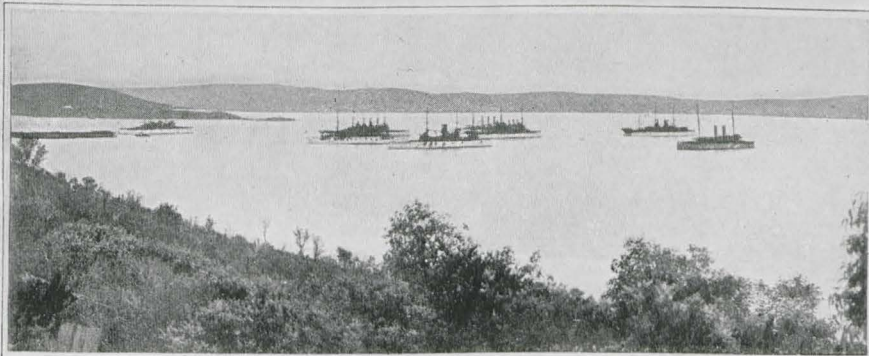
*The Royal Yacht
"OPHIR"
at Deepwater Jetty
with H.M. Ships
"St George" & "Juno"
in attendance.*



*Royal Party entrained for
Perth, Presentation of
Address to the
Duke of York,
at Albany Station*



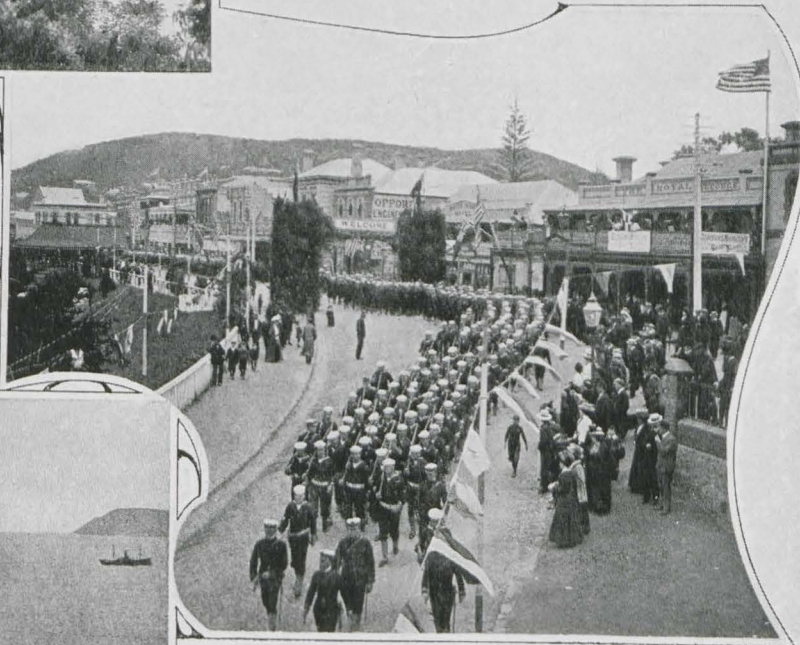
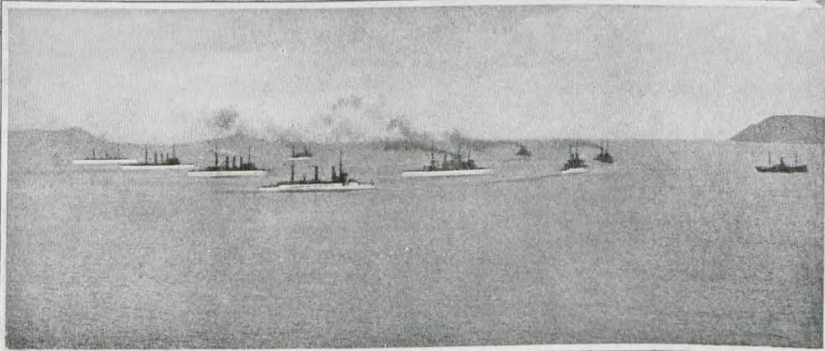
THE ROYAL
VISIT IN 1901



*Section of Fleet
Coaling in the Harbour.*

VISIT OF THE
AMERICAN
BATTLE SHIP FLEET
1908-

*Departure of the Fleet from
King George's Sound.*



*American Sailors
returning to Ships.*

street, at the back of the present gaol. A small stream used to run into the sea at this point, rising somewhere below the present bowling green; and they walked all over the place to find a suitable spot for a settlement. Ascending Mount Melville, they were not at all favorably impressed with the place, and returned to the ship for breakfast. After dinner they again landed and proceeded along the northern shore, crossing the hills to the bay facing the Sound, and separating Princess Royal Harbor and Oyster Harbor, then crossing the country at the head of a freshwater lake. They were quite disappointed at the "miserable appearance of the soil." Next they examined the shores of Oyster Harbor, landing on Green Island, and there they found the dead body of a native. On the 28th they had a brush with the natives, and one man was hurt. On the 30th Major Lockyer finally decided to form the settlement opposite to where the brig was anchored. They pitched their tents on the site of the Parade-street recreation ground, and formed the garden about the same place. Major Lockyer mentions about some good timber being there, and also excellent fresh water.

The First Year

On the 3rd of January he went across the harbor and landed apparently between the big and little groves, noted there was no lack of good timbers; also immense quantities of good stone for

building and plenty of shells to make lime, and remarked: "It is to be wondered that a place affording so fine a harbor as this should so long have remained unnoticed. From its being so short a distance from Cape Leeuwin, it affords great facilities to ships, either returning from there to England, India, Europe or China." This seemed to have been rather a disagreeable summer, for there are constant entries complaining of the cold weather. On the 12th of January he started saw pits at the Big Grove—the remains are still to be seen—and mentioned Limeburner's Creek "as a most excellent clear spring of running water." On the 25th of January he planted some maize and various vegetable seeds on where, I should think, is now the bowling green, for he says: "On a spot of ground near the western hill we had formed our settlement of about 500 yards square, which I have named Frederick Town, where the store hut, barracks and office residence are built, and on a projecting point on the beach just below the settlement, I have placed a flag staff and mounted two cannonades which are easily seen from a ship crossing the Sound and the opening to Princess Royal Harbor." This is now called Residency Point, but in my young days was called Point Frederick, and the name of Point Frederick to Residency Point was gradually changed during the time when the late Mr. Hare was Government Resident. My husband remembers the flagstaff being there

when he was quite a boy, and recalls the time when the west side of York-street was called Frederick Town.

On the 2nd of February Major Lockyer visited Breaksea Island, and considered the top and north-east side would grow excellent potatoes. He mentions the number of fur seals he saw on the rocks. On the 5th he established another saw pit at the Little Grove. On the 10th he interviewed some sailors who arrived in a boat and had with them 100 fur seal skins, and told him they had about 700 stored on an island. These men described the coast from Middle Island to Mandural. On the 13th Major Lockyer mentions being disgusted with the vegetables making no progress towards growth. On the same day he explored the French or Kalgan River, landing on Green Island to catch some mutton birds. He rowed up the river until he was blocked by a ridge of rock; then camped for the night and explored all around noting it would do for grazing cattle, but not for sheep. The locality was also proclaimed unsuitable for growing grain. Major Lockyer speaks of the quantity of wild fowl and almost regrets starting the settlement where he did. On the 29th he again explored the two rivers and thought the land very bad, except along the banks, but again considered the advisability of changing the site of the settlement to the Kalgan River. He spent four days over this trip.

Initial Difficulties

In April Major Lockyer tried another piece of land for a farm, and described it as "good soil capable of growing wheat, but not of any great quantity, with some nice timber growing on it, and a large fresh water lake a mile in length which ends in a marsh (Lake Sepping)." This place was afterwards the residence of Sir Richard Spencer and is now occupied by Mr. F. Birch. Major Lockyer commented strongly on the coolness of the climate and considered, with drainage and suitable cultivation, most things could be grown. He laid great stress on the importance of settling King George's Sound, saying: "The importance of settling King George's Sound as a place necessary to occupy must strike every person acquainted with this country. An enemy holding it would, with his cruisers, completely cut off all trade, except by convoys, to Van Dieman's Land, Port Jackson, from Europe, Cape of Good Hope, Isle of France, and India, and it is probably one of the finest seaports in the world." The same month Major Lockyer received information from some sealers that a French vessel had been seen off the Swan River and he started to walk overland, accompanied by three soldiers of the 57th Regiment, and two convicts, each individual carrying his blanket and provisions for seven days. Major Lockyer had not proceeded very far when one of the men fell sick, and the party had to re-

turn. He reported the country greatly improved as he proceeded inland. On his return he found a vessel from Sydney had put in to the Sound, with the news that Lieutenant Stirling had gone to the Swan River. This trip overland was ultimately made in 1830, by Captain Bannister and a small party. He reported that about 30 miles from King George's Sound he passed over 90 miles of luxuriant pasture land in one continuous tract, with abundance of water.

In 1829 a Dr. Wilson was at King George's Sound, and in his journal he describes an exploring trip in the direction of the Hay River. He mentions a large swamp, about 11 miles from here, where he camped for the night, after what he considered a good day's journey, and after a long trip he arrived at Mt. Barker Hill, which is called after a Captain Barker, of the 57th Regiment. Mt. Barker in South Australia is called after the same man, who was afterwards killed by natives at the mouth of the River Murray. In 1832, a Mr. Lukin accompanied Sir James Stirling on an expedition to King George's Sound, with a view to establishing a whaling fishery.

First Imperial Representative

Prior to Sir Richard Spencer's arrival, there were but few settlers and very little cultivation. American whalers and fur sealers used at intervals

to call for fresh water and vegetables, but these visits were very irregular. At one time stores were so short that the women and children were put on Green Island and provided with a small rowing boat. Tents were securely pitched and all the remaining stores were placed there. A flagstaff was planted and the women were instructed to keep a lantern burning by night and a flag flying by day and to arm themselves. They were also told to row over to Vancouver's well for water after dark, for the natives rarely moved about at night. The natives used to come down to the shores of Oyster Harbor and hold up strings of fish to them, but they were unable to get to the island because none of them had boats and they could not swim. There are still the remains of some of the stone fireplaces that were made upon the island. The ship the men were in was becalmed and made a longer voyage than was expected. One can imagine the anxiety of the women, particularly as a baby was born during their residence on the island. The reason they were not put on Breaksea or Michaelmas was the difficulty of getting water.

Sir Richard Spencer brought a quantity of stock, stores and servants, which, with his family, numbered 22 people. And in an official letter it is stated that his expenses amounted to £1,000. At this time the Government cottage on the site of the

present gaol was occupied by Mr. Hillman, surveyor, and the Government farm by Mr. Morley, who was superintendent of the farm. Sir Richard Spencer took over the farm as soon as he landed with all improvements, valued at £15 3s. 8d. I may mention one little item of interest. Sir Richard Spencer, on his way out, stayed a short time at St. Helena, and brought away with him a bundle of cuttings from the willow trees planted on Napoleon's grave. All the willow trees about Albany came from those famous trees. At the time of Sir Richard Spencer's arrival there were only three private houses, one on the beach near Residency Point, occupied by Mr. Geake, and another near the present Town Jetty, occupied by Mr. Cheyne, after whom Cheyne's Beach was called. I have not been able to find out the name of the occupant of the third, which was a little further off the beach between the other two. There were then in the settlement only 17 people, exclusive of a few soldiers.

Settlement Advances

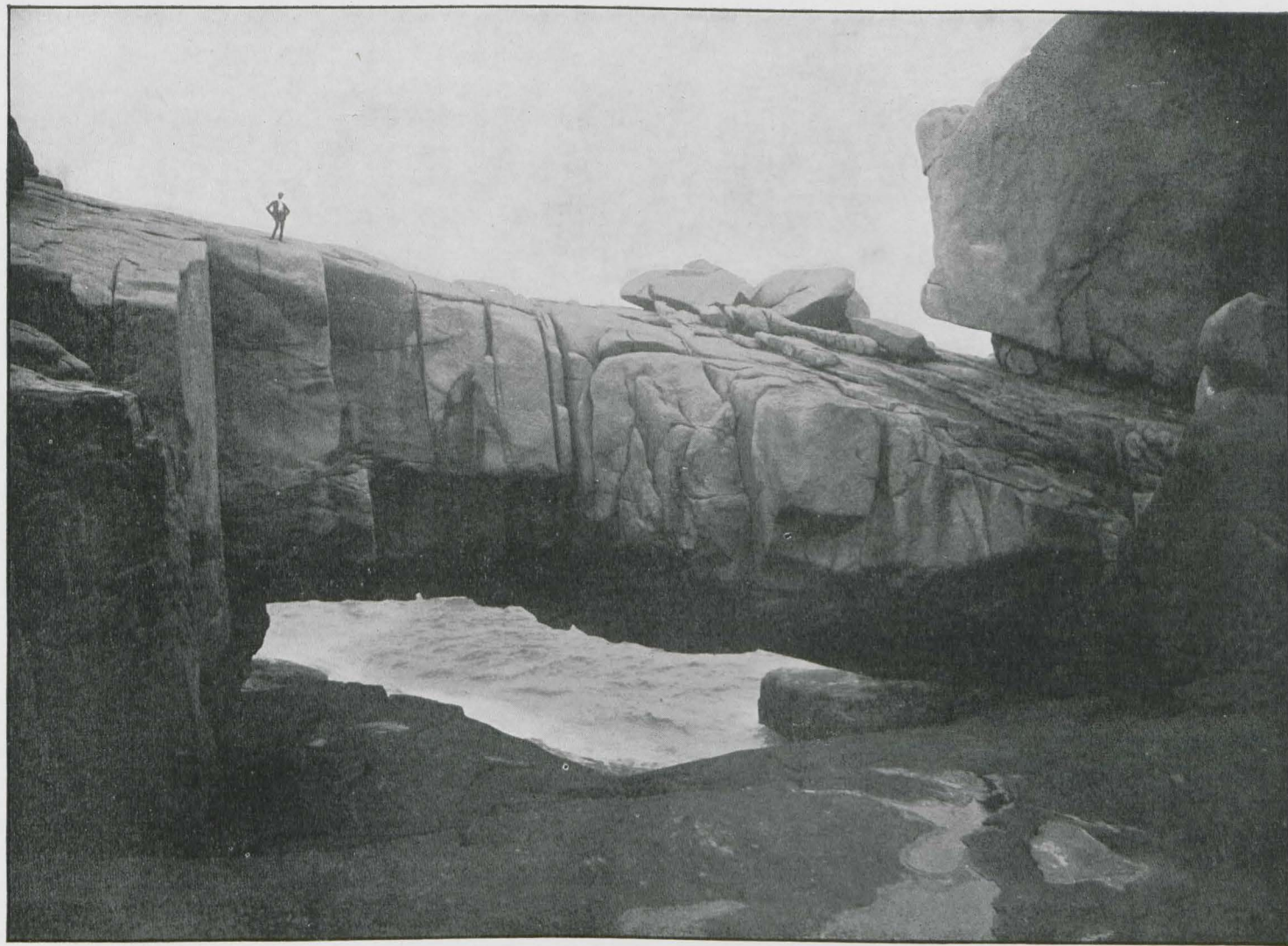
In 1834 I find potatoes were imported from the Swan River and were sold at 30s. per cwt. Flour was sold by one, John William Andrews, at £27 per ton. The same year Sir Richard Spencer brought 292 sheep from Tasmania, which were kept about the Old Farm, and the sandhills around Middleton Beach, but in November only 70 were

alive. In December the first bees imported into Western Australia were landed at King George's Sound, but I have not been able to find out the name of the importer.

Towards the middle of 1835 the first public house was established in Albany, in a two-storey wooden house, painted light green, and situated on the beach a little distance from Residency Point. Tenders were also accepted for fresh meat for the military at 1s. 6d. per lb. Kangaroo was sold at 10d., fish at 2d., and flour at 8d. In December, the Government Resident ordered flour to be sold from the Government stores at 6d. This year Lady Spencer started a small school for native children, and a number of charitable ladies, headed by the Duchess of Kent, sent her a parcel of red flannel garments for the women and children. The natives seem to have been of a very peaceable disposition, for beyond the small fight which occurred a few days after Major Lockyer's landing, and for which he blamed the aggressive and cruel conduct of fur sealers, who had for many years at intervals visited King George's Sound, I find no mention of any trouble with them, either in Sir Richard Spencer's journal, or various letters written in the early days. That year 14 bales of wool were shipped from King George's Sound for London, via Mauritius, from sheep pastured on the Hay River. The wool fetched 1s. 8d. per lb.



A CORNER OF QUEEN'S PARK.



THE NATURAL BRIDGE AT THE CAVES.

Town's Progress

In 1837 the first Albany jetty was completed. There had been considerable controversy over the site. Major Lockyer, or Captain Wakefield, had made a small landing stage at the foot of Parade-street, but the water was very shallow, so it was decided to place it at the foot of York-street, which was to be the main street of the town. A number of piles were driven, when a tremendous storm washed a quantity of sand down and almost buried the piles. It was then decided to place the jetty where such a thing would not occur, so it was placed on a site below Lawley Park. This was, however, found to be very inconvenient, as everything had to be hauled along the beach, and the depth of water was only 12 feet. So in 1859, the present Town Jetty was commenced. It was quite a short jetty at first, only 480ft., but it has been lengthened several times since.

Albany has always, from the early days, been beloved by scientists, for it has many curious features found nowhere else. Botanically, it produces plants that are found in no other part of the world. Another peculiarity is the quantity of blue flowers growing in the vicinity, a color which is very rare in other parts of the world. Another flower, the Southern Cross, in its flower and seed formation, is very curious. The pitcher plant lives on small insects, and secretes a digestive fluid

similar to a human being. This remarkable peculiarity is not known to exist in any other plant in the whole world.

Very few of the old sites of the earlier buildings remain in Albany. For instance, at Lawley Park was the old stone gaol, built in 1836 for the sum of £200. A large peppermint tree used to stand near the building and a staple was driven into this tree, to which the natives used to be chained as a punishment, and there was a flat slab of rock for them to sit on. Near the rocks on the point below was the Government School, a quaint-looking, white-washed building, with niches in the walls to represent windows and doors. This building was originally thatched, but afterwards the thatch was replaced by shingles. In about 1872 the school was removed to where the present courthouse now stands. A pretty building was put up and a school board formed. Just about the same time the present gaol was built. On the point beyond the school towards the entrance of the harbor, were the remains of the old building which had been built sometime in the '30's, I think, for Mr. Morley, who was harbor master after Sir Richard Spencer took over the Old Farm. This cottage was built of bricks imported from England, and was called Stirling Castle, but in 1848, the cottage was bought by Dr. Henry Wollaston, a son of the Archdeacon, and pulled down. Dr. Wollaston had

the bricks taken by boat to the Parade-street landing, and then erected the many gabled house opposite the Parade-street recreation ground. Another quaint old building stood on the beach where Millars' timber yard is now. That consisted of the court house and bonded store. The court used to be held upstairs, and the store was down below. A flagstaff and two cannons, with a little heap of cannon balls, stood just outside the door. These cannons were landed by Major Lockyer and they are still to be seen in Lawley Park. On the right hand side of the court house were two small cottages which were the policemen's residences. The court house was afterwards removed to where the present post office is. Then, as the town grew larger, the school was moved to its present site and the present court house was built.

Quaint Characteristics

For many years there were some thatched buildings on the Parade-street recreation ground, which were part of Major Lockyer's first settlement, but these were destroyed by fire. Soon afterwards it was determined by various settlers that it was a suitable place for a village green. The decision seems to have been arrived at because "there were a group of fine grown trees, somewhat like a weeping willow, which would afford shade for the elders while they watched the sports of the young folk." Near these trees stood a pair of stocks, but

I have never been able to find out what became of them. Another interesting place is the Old Farm, the present residence of Mr. F. Bird. This was built by the convicts, and first started by Major Lockyer, and continued by Captain Wakefield. The middle of the wall was made of wattle and dab; the rest of brick and stone. This part of the house was afterwards destroyed by fire, but a curious thing happened to this wattle and dab portion. Sir Richard Spencer, when he went to reside there in 1833, was alarmed at the apparent frailty of the building, and called in the assistance of a man-o'-war's crew, who hauled it into position with ropes and stayed it. The front was then built on. I doubt if any of the portion built in Major Lockyer's time now remains.

Though there were never many convicts in Albany, still it was under convict laws, and at 10 o'clock a bell used to be rung and anyone out after that was challenged and had to give a reason for being out late. The old convict bell is now used at the State school. The convicts were housed in a row of buildings on the site of the present gaol, and this bell used to be also rung for the men to start and leave off work.

Church Developments

In 1837 also the building called the Octagon was opened for Divine services, which were conducted by Mr. T. B. Sherratt. I have been told

that Mr. Sherratt reserved for himself the sole right of conducting service, but this cannot be true, for my husband and Mr. P. Wellstead have told me that the late Archdeacon Wollaston preached in it and they have mentioned christenings and marriages of various old settlers which took place in this building. It was situated on the top of the hill where Mr. W. R. Smith now lives, and had a fine peppermint tree by its side, where the Sunday morning gossips used to take place. Towards the middle of the year Sir Richard Spencer wrote asking that a clergyman be sent out, but he was told no clergyman was willing to come, and was advised to apply to the friendly societies. In 1833, Sir Richard wrote asking for aid in building a church, stating that there were 45 houses and 180 inhabitants. At that time church matters, as far as West Australia was concerned, were under the care of the Archbishop of Bombay, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel agreed to contribute £200 towards building the church. I believe this was the only outside assistance given. St. John's Church was built by voluntary labor, under the superintendence of Archdeacon Wollaston. I am not sure as to the exact date of Archdeacon Wollaston's arrival in Albany, but the present church was consecrated by Bishop Short, of Adelaide, on October 25, 1848. Two years after a barrel organ was sent from London, and hymns were sung to the

music. In the nave of the church were some round brick stoves, and in winter time fires were made in these and attended to by Sunday school boys. My husband is not sure as to the exact number, but thinks there were three or four.

The rectory was only a four-roomed cottage, but in the grounds was a sun-dial, which I can well remember. It stood on the lawn near the corner facing York-street. In 1857 the Rev. Mr. Mead, with great trouble, got some ivy plants from England and they were planted on the right hand side of the church, and on Sundays after service there used to be quite a procession to see how the ivy was growing. It was also during his time a small harmonium was purchased and for many years was played by a native mission girl, called Bessie Flower. The harmonium was placed in the gallery which ran along the end of the church over the entrance, and a stairway ran up near the wall, and Bessie kept time with her head. Bessie would wear red ribbons in her hat, to the distraction of the congregation, for her hat was the only thing seen in the gallery.

Mr. P. Wollaston, the Archdeacon's grandson, told me, when the church was completed, there was not sufficient money left to put in glass windows, so canvas ones were nailed up. Several gentlemen decided to present the Archdeacon with a piece of plate, in recognition of his untiring

efforts towards the building of the church, but this coming to his ears, he asked them instead to put the altar window in, and this was done. There was some difficulty in selecting a design that would not offend the religious feelings of any of the subscribers, and finally one was chosen which had no figures on it. This window was pulled down a few years ago and the present one put in its place. The church was the first consecrated Anglican Church in West Australia. The late Mrs. W. G. Knight often told me how her father used to take her mother and the children for a week's camping up the Kalgan River while he split the shingles for the roof, and her father-in-law, Mr. Stephen Knight, put nearly all of them on, working at odd times when his office work was done. The church then only extended to the steps of the chancel, but in 1878 the Rev. Wardell-Johnson called for subscriptions to enlarge the church, by building the chancel, and also to put in the present pews. Up till then there were wooden benches; those up at the top of the church had backs, but those at the bottom had not. When the chancel was completed the gallery was pulled down.

In 1839, I find a mention of the cemetery on the ground just above the Town Hall, and I fancy, also, on part of the road above it. The same year Mr. Dunn was appointed to take charge of the gael, and Mr. T. B. Sherrat was made postmaster, both at a salary of £15 per annum. Hops, sugar

cane and cotton were planted. The sugar cane was planted in three places, on the sites of the National Bank, the Town Hall, and Mr. Cull's residence on Middleton-road, but though it grew, the climate was not hot enough to develop it. The cotton and hops were planted at the Old Farm. The former grew well during the summer, but was killed by the rains in the winter. I find no further mention of the hops. In the same year mention is made of a small ship in the course of being built on the slips at Torbay. Two small vessels were also built on the Kalgan River, and one on the King River, between 1848 and 1855.

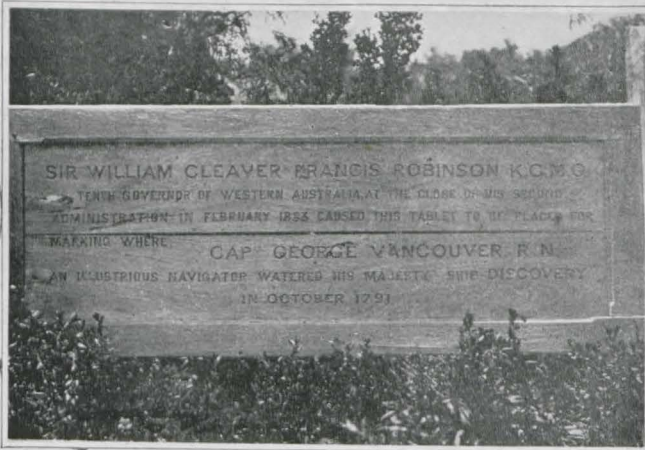
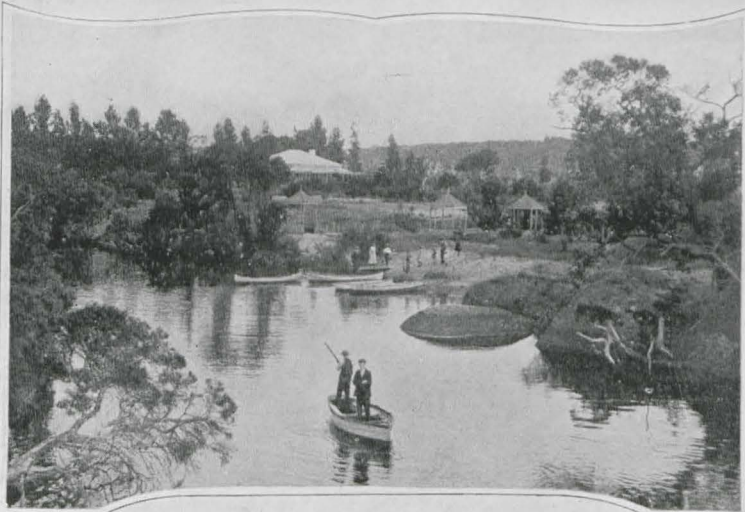
The Roman Catholic community was supplied by visiting priests until the arrival of Father Caubb between 1850 and 1852. He built the old chapel, a quaint-looking, low building, with a dark shingled roof, and two arched windows at the side. It was only a small building and stood north and south, the altar facing Norfolk-street. It stood close to the road beside the tall rock opposite the present chapel. The outer walls were regularly white-washed, while round the windows was painted black. Father Caubb had a small room at the end where he lived and kept his medicines, for he was a good chemist and physicked all his congregation, charging a small sum for the medicines. The Rev. Father Mateu, also a Spanish priest, arrived in 1874, and took up his permanent residence, building the present chapel. The old chapel



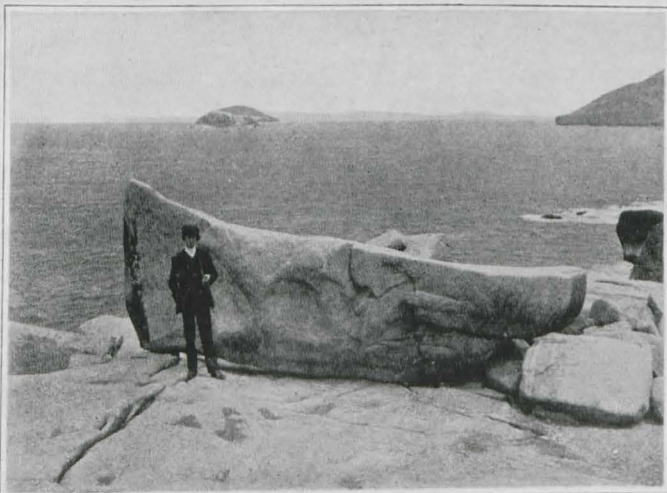
MIDDLETON BEACH.



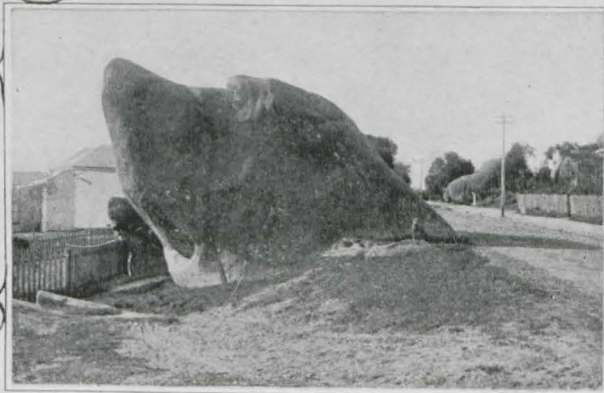
YACHTING IN THE HARBOUR.



Master of History at Emu Point.



The Rock, Boat.



The Dog Rock

was then turned into an alms house and finally pulled down. Nearly opposite the chapel stood a small high-pitched roofed cottage, which was about the last thatched cottage in Albany. In 1878 Father Mateu founded the Albany Convent.

Physical Changes

The contour of the town of Albany is not a bit like what it was when Major Lockyer first saw it, judging by the few sketches he made, nor is it like when Sir Richard Spencer arrived. Various streams and marshes have disappeared. A stream used to flow down Mount Clarence, and over the cliff near Lawley Park into the sea, where Millars' timber yard is now. The old sealers dug a large round well to catch the flow, so there would be plenty of water for their ships, but it did not run well during the summer, and then they watered from a small stream which ran down into the sea at the foot of Parade-street.

In after years, when the American whalers used to water their ships, a good deal of smuggling was carried on in rather an ingenious way. About sunset the boats used to be rowed ashore, towing a long stream of empty casks. These used to be filled and the men would spend the evening in the settlement, returning home about 10 o'clock. As it was much harder to tow a quantity of full casks, about half would be left behind. A few marked ones would contain rum or tobacco. The word

would be passed during the evening and the casks would be taken away or hidden in the thick scrub until wanted.

Just below the present hospital a large well was dug, called Phillips' well, after Mr Phillips, who succeeded Sir George Grey as Government Resident. A stream ran from this well into the sea below the present gasworks, and was peculiar because it was the only permanent white water, all the other water about being brown, very soft, but with an earthy taste. Starting from just below the old York Hotel, and extending towards the National Bank, was a large swampy bog which drained into the sea at the foot of York-street, and extended along the site of the present railway station. The late W. G. Knight and two other boys shot the last wild duck on the site of the present Town Hall in the winter of 1858, when they killed five. In 1859 a small footbridge was put across Stirling-terrace, in front of the National Bank, and another near the Empire Theatre, while a road was carried down below to the sea and a low stone wall kept the sides of the road up near the town.

Road Construction

The building of York-street was a serious matter, and undertaken in 1863 by the late Sir Alexander Campbell, Government Resident, with the assistance of some engineers belonging to the 59th

Regiment, who were housed in a row of wooden buildings near the Residency, where the present railway runs. Residency House was the officers' quarters, but it has been altered and enlarged since then. Most of the work was done by convict labor. Quantities of stone and brushwood were carted and laid down between the old York Hotel and the Empire Theatre, so as to get a firm bottom. The street was an expensive piece of work, but it was well and thoroughly done, and has stood the test of over 50 years. The wide portion of Frederick-street, from the corner of Aberdeen-street to the corner of Melville-street, was laid out with the intention of being the market of the town and the most central place, but it was never used as a market, though I have been told that when the P. and O. steamers first commenced to call at Albany they generally stayed about twenty-four hours, and for two years, on steamer days, an enterprising old dame, named Jenny Robertson,

had a stall at one of the triangles in York-street and sold fruit and cake. I believe it was the one opposite the Church of England, for that was then considered the business side of the street. The other was to be the residential side.

There were only two streams on Mount Clarence, but there were five or six that drained Mount Melville, and when wells were dug white water was much more easily got on Mount Melville than on Mount Clarence. All along the foreshore, from near the railway station to Lawley Park, was an immense grove of large peppermint trees, but Mount Clarence was never so well wooded as Mount Melville, which was a forest of large gum trees. The plain at the back of the town was described as a morass, which, if drained, would grow good vegetables. There were numerous sand hummocks running through the town, traces of which are still to be seen.



GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.

ALBANY, a fortified town, is situated in latitude 35deg. 2min. South, and longitude 117deg. 54min. East. As the land at this point projects into the Indian Ocean the position is open to ocean breezes from south, east and west, and the climate is thus rendered the coolest in Australia. The mean maximum temperature in summer time is indeed about 70 with a few days above 75. King George's Sound is a stretch of water some seven miles from north to south and five miles from east to west. It faces south. Princess Royal Harbor opens out to the westward and measures about two miles by three. The town itself nestles between two hills, which rise from the verge of the harbor, on the east and the west. The municipality extends to Emu Point and takes in Middleton Beach. Beyond, in that direction, the country is drained by two rivers. These are known as the King and Kalgan. Both traverse extremely fertile country, and opportunities exist for delightful drives. One drive in particular may be specified. The route skirts the harbor, and then passes into the country, following an entirely different road back to town—a distance of some 20 miles. A made road exists the whole way. There are besides many variations of this drive, while by going further

afford the virgin bush, with its unknown beauties and wonders, is reached. The summit of Mount Clarence may be attained in easy stages by means of a zig-zag footpath, while an easily graded road is available for vehicular traffic from the eastern side. The southern side of the harbor is likewise not without its attractions. Here the bush has peculiarities of its own and the atmosphere is remarkable for its purity, the locality being sheltered from the ocean breezes and richly endowed with floral growth. Further on, on the ocean side, situated some twelve miles from the town, are what are known as "The Caves." These are really remarkable formations in granite, including a natural bridge and other wonders of volcanic

Hints for the Visitor

origin. A road to the spot has lately been cleared. On the way thither the Little Grove forms possibly what is the most picturesque bush scene in the State. This spot is also reached by boat, and is provided with a jetty, being a favorite picnicking and sports ground. The beauties of the south, however, do not end here, for the Big Grove and Limeburners' Creek further round, make equally attractive places to visit. Middleton Beach, which

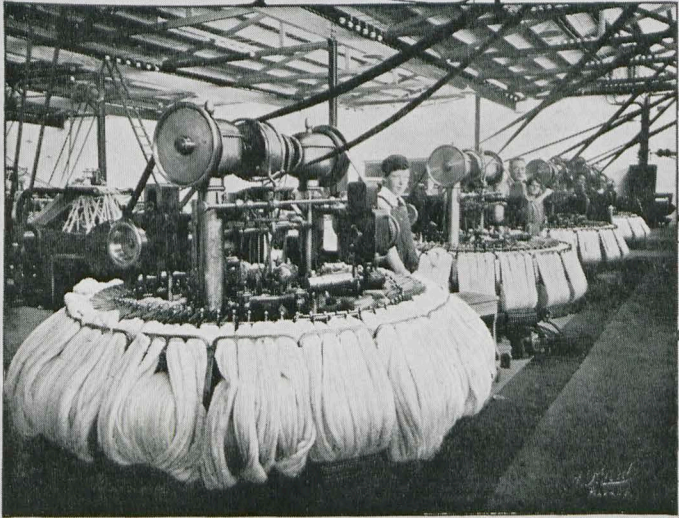
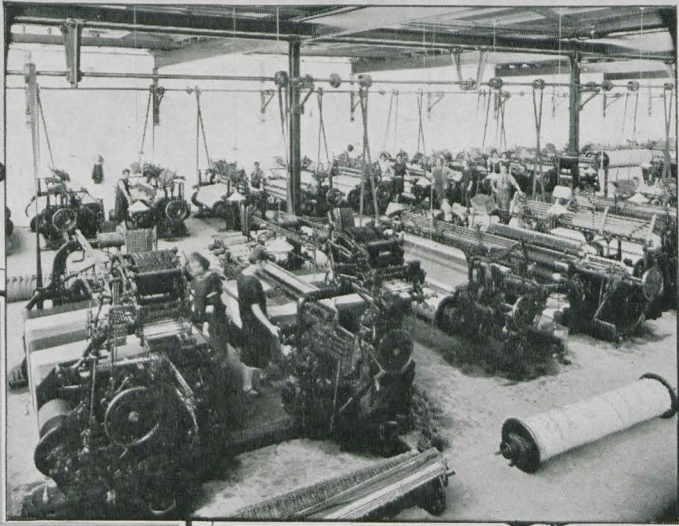
skirts the Sound, is a brilliantly clean stretch of sand, where the ocean breezes may be enjoyed to the full, while, at the extremity of this, Emu Point, marking the entrance to the King and Kalgan Rivers, is a revelation of water beauty. There are two jetties in the harbor running into deep water, the maximum draught for shipping being 34ft. at dead low water. A choice selection of water trips is offered. Besides the Little Grove, on the south side of the harbor, there is the Quarantine Station, and the journey there makes an enjoyable launch trip. In the Sound, Frenchman's Bay forms a favorite picnicking resort, while Emu Point makes an attractive ending to a longer sea jaunt of two miles and a half. Middleton Beach is accessible by land or water. The manner in which the harbor and the Sound are protected from sea weather renders both places ideal fishing grounds. In all directions exceptionally good and varied sport of this character is to be obtained,

coupled with absolute safety for boating. Devotees of the gun can also find splendid sport in the surrounding districts. Wallaby may be obtained within five miles, while a small extension of that limit will penetrate kangaroo country. Ducks in particular are most plentiful, and no better shooting could be found than exists between the town and Denmark. Denmark lies 36 miles to the westward and is connected with Albany by rail. Mount Barker is distant 32 miles by road and the Porongorups lie to the eastward of it. For lovers of outdoor games it may be mentioned that golf, bowling, croquet, cricket, tennis, hockey, football and rifle clubs flourish in Albany. The golf links are at Middleton Beach, the tennis courts in Lawley Park and the bowling green off the Parade-street Reserve. Bathing facilities are provided at the Municipal Baths on the Town Jetty and at Middleton Beach.

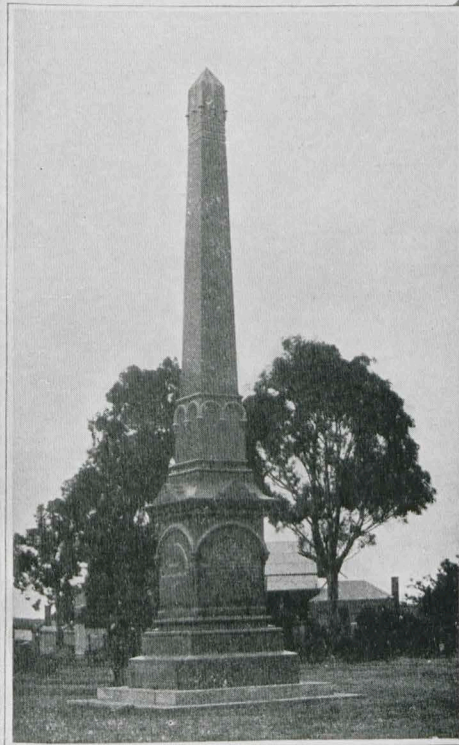
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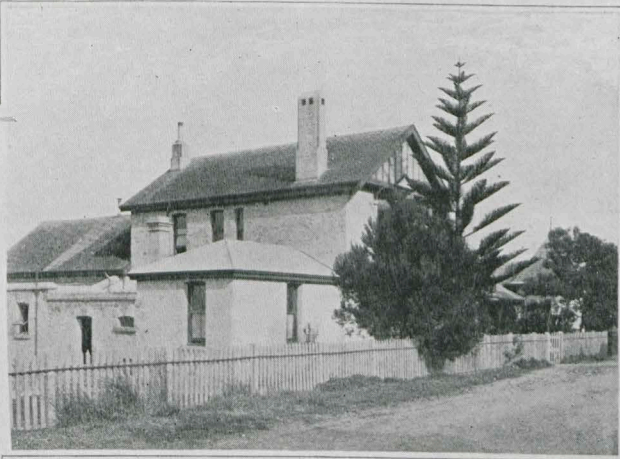
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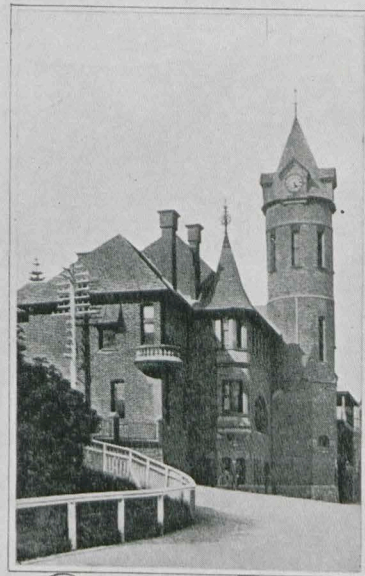
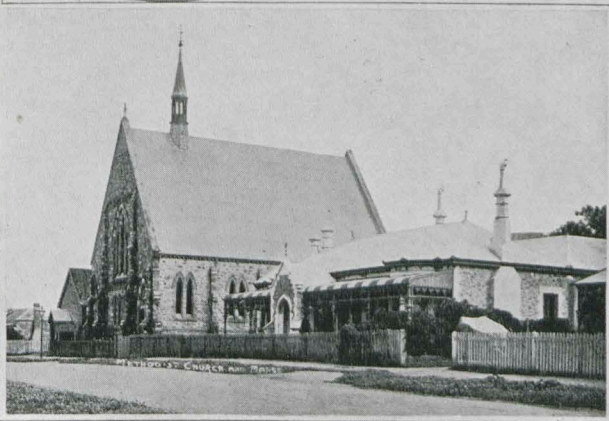


*Anthony Hordern's
Monument.*



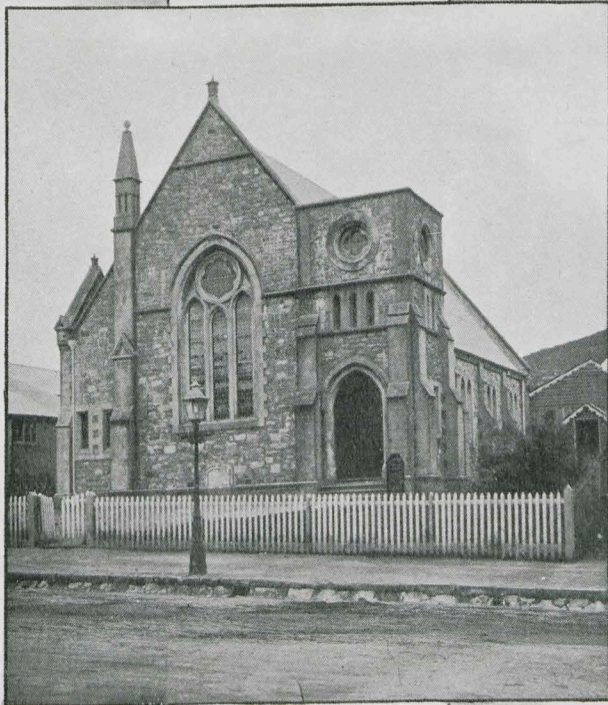
The Hospital.

*PUBLIC
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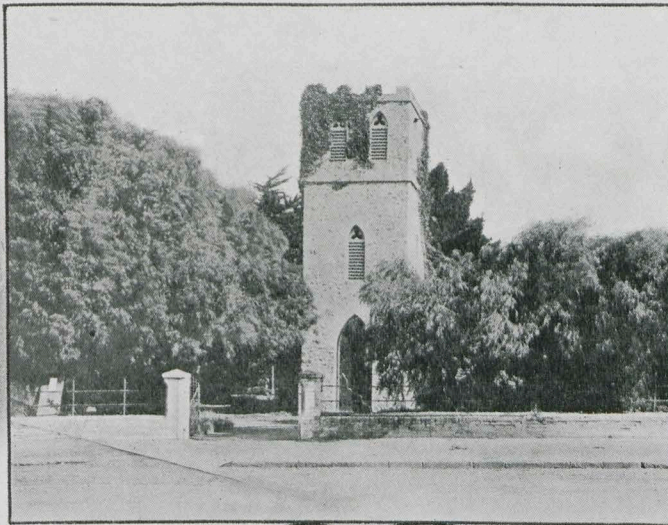


Post Office

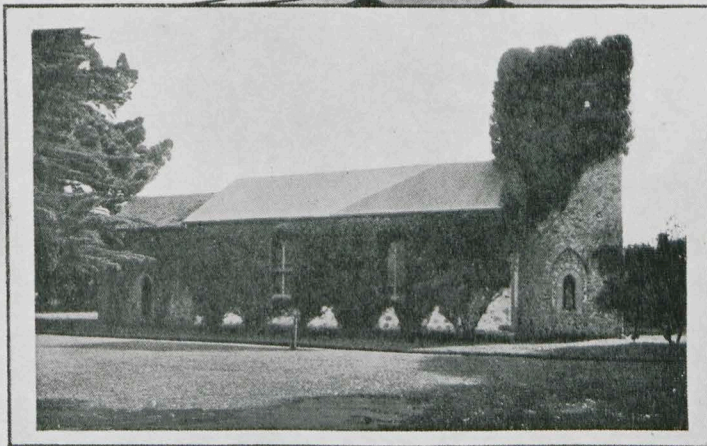
*Methodist Church
& Manse.*



SCOTS CHURCH



FRONT VIEW



SIDE VIEW

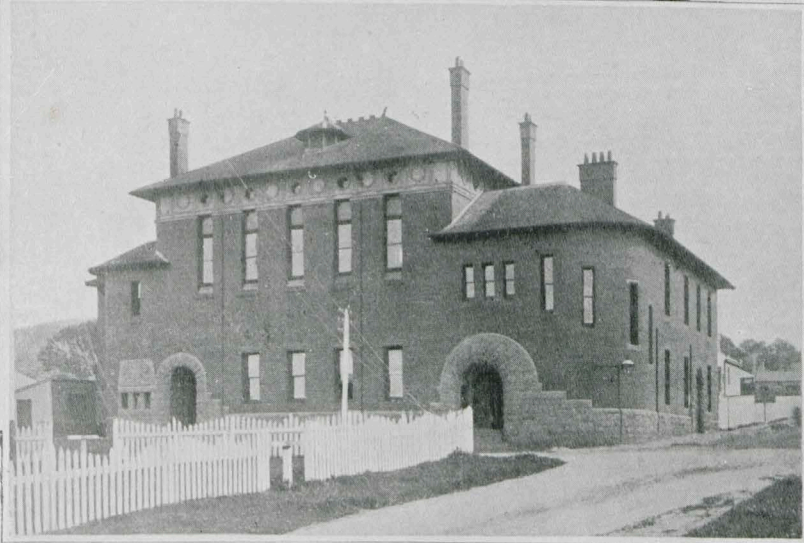


The Town Hall.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS



*St. Joseph's Church
& Convent.*



The Court House.



