








HISTORIC HOUSES OF CARRICK

	Time: 1 hour Distance: 2.8km
	Carrick is located between Deloraine and Launceston on the B54 Meander Valley Rd. Ref: -41.532527, 147.002221 (type this grid reference or "Carrick Tasmania" into Google Maps) Retail Map: TK07 Meander Valley
	There are toilets at the Carrick Public Hall. There are picnic facilities and a wood fired BBQ at the Arthur Street Park Reserve and a picnic area, play equipment and toilets at the Carrick Memorial Ground on South St.
	Grade 1: No bushwalking experience required. Flat even surface with no steps or steep sections.
	Supervise children as the walk follows a main road.

Originally known as Lyttleton, Carrick is a small historic village 17km west of Launceston 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).

This walk takes you past 20 of Carrick's historic buildings and is suitable for people of all abilities.

Historic Houses of Carrick brochure available from the Great Western Tiers Visitor Centre.

HISTORIC HOUSES OF CARRICK



Great Western Tiers Visitor Centre

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1 Public Hall

This is not the original building, and dates from 1900. It is believed the original hall was destroyed by fire. Over the years, various additions have been made, with electric lighting installed in 1938.

2 Ivy Cottage

Ivy Cottage was once a private school for the wealthy members of the community. Originally, prolific growth of ivy covered the facade, giving the cottage its name.

3 School House

The School House, circa 1840, was originally another school. A weatherboard building with long rooms at each end, which was linked by a verandah along the front.

4 Blacksmith Cottage

A small weatherboard cottage, established in 1840. It was built for the blacksmith who worked at Carrick House, and was the site of the second well dug in Carrick.

5 Carrick House

The building is a two storey, Georgian house, built in 1840. The brick walls are not the originals; they were built around the shell of a much older home. The porch on the front was added in the 1900s. Carrick House has always been associated with racehorses, and was used as a training base until the 1980s.

6 Conjoined Georgian Cottages

These two cottages were typical of the ones built by Thomas Reibey II for his workmen building Entally House. They were originally the quarters for the blacksmith & saddler. Similar cottages were built up to the corner of East Street, but these buildings were lost to a fire in 1925.

7 Balmoral on Carrick

An enlarged, red brick, Georgian home, it originally consisted of two rooms up and down with a skillion at the back, when it was built in 1844. The stables at the rear were used to house the horses that provided transport to and from Launceston for four shillings, three times a week. Later the house was used as a shop, then tea rooms. It is now restored and privately owned.

8 Barley Storehouse

This building was used as a storehouse for a brewery next door. It was built in 1851, and was also used as a carpenter's workshop.

9 Butcher's Residence

A brick Georgian cottage with Victorian additions. A butcher's shop was situated behind the building, it is now a private home.

10 Watch House & Police Station

Situated opposite the Carrick Inn is a rendered brick cottage built in 1837. It was the original Watch House and Police Station, and was equipped with two jail cells. The weatherboard Police Station was built in 1930, when the police moved from the Watch House next door.

11 Surgeon's Cottage

This cottage was built circa 1841. For many years, it was a surgery before becoming a boys' school. At one stage, it was used as additional sleeping quarters for the Plough Inn next door. Between it and the Watch House were a butcher's shop (later a grocer's shop) and a store, which met their demise in a fire in the 1960s.

12 Plough Inn

This was built circa 1840 by John, Thomas, & Henry Rudge as a hotel. The dwelling in the front served many purposes, originally as a billiards room, and later a shop, bakery, art gallery, and tearooms. It is now a private home.

13 Archer's Folly

Built by John Kinder Archer in 1847, the walls were made of stone rubble with brick quoins projecting from the sides. The roof has triple gables and was to have a domed driveway through the centre. The building work had to be abandoned when the ship carrying furnishings and materials sank off Adelaide. Thomas Monds bought the building in 1867 and used it as a grain store. It was restored by Mr Mirek Marik, a talented copper artist to showcase his work, however it was destroyed by fire in April 1978.

14 Hawthorn Villa

Built on this site was the first hotel in Carrick, owned by William Bryan. The current house was built in 1875, by Thomas Monds as his family residence. It features a steeply pitched gabled, slate roof and gabled dormers with decorative barges. A concave verandah runs around the sides.

15 Carrick Roller Mill

There was an existing timber constructed mill on this site built by William Bryan in 1826. In 1846 the building was demolished and replaced with a blue stone mill with walls three feet thick. It is believed that "Monds Mill" was the last to be powered by water in Tasmania.

The cottage behind the mill served as Thomas Monds' residence until Hawthorn Villa was built next door. Some of the mill's grandeur was lost in the 1950s when the road level was raised, with the lower floor hidden by the new road.

16 Prince of Wales Hotel

Built by John Rudge circa 1840, the first owner was Thomas Gillam. In 1859, the hotel was valued at £150. An entrance underneath led to the cellar, where the kegs were stored. This has since been filled in.

17 Carrick Inn

Established in 1834, the first licensee was John Christie who built not only the hotel, but also the brick and timber stables. It had a reputation of being the "best country inn in the colony". The cellar was large and had an entrance at the front where the barrels were rolled down a ramp. The beer was pumped straight from these to the bar.

18 Georgian House

Next door to the Inn, is a residence that was built circa 1844, and extended in 1850. An unusual feature is the offset centre front window on the top floor. This property was used as a shop, mortuary, and store.

19 & 20 St Andrew's Church & Rectory

Built in 1843 by Thomas Reibey III, the church was used as a school during the week. It was consecrated in 1845 by Bishop Nixon, Tasmania's first Bishop. The tower was added in 1863. The organ in the church used to grace the crypt of St Paul's Cathedral in London. The Rectory is a weatherboard building with a concave verandah. It is believed to have been built in the mid 1880s by Thomas Reibey III for his brother James.



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The History of Carrick

In 1818, Thomas Reibey II, son of Mary Reibey, was granted 4,000 acres of land upon which Carrick originally called "Lyttleton" was founded. The township of Carrick was established as a result of the need to house the workers who were commissioned to build Entally House (Hadspen, completed in 1819). Many of the houses were built straight on the ground and when they fell down, there were no telltale foundations to indicate where they were built. Luckily, old maps from 1830 onwards have helped to fill the gaps. Many of the houses still standing have been carefully restored, and the outlying areas have changed little over the years.

In 1841, Carrick only had three dwellings: a flour mill, Police Station, and a hotel made of mud and straw. A Post Office was established late in 1841. By 1859, 400 people lived in the town, and this figure was to double by the turn of the century. In 1860, a public library was established and a number of water tanks were positioned at various locations around the town, with water being hydraulically pumped from a dam. Piped water finally flowed through Carrick in 1960.

Of the houses remaining in Carrick, most can be fairly accurately dated by means of the "Colonial Bond", whereby in every fourth row, bricks were placed on their ends. This method of brick laying was in use until the 1850s when the practice seemed to have died out.

One of the most imposing buildings in Carrick is the Roller Mill, built in 1846 by William Bryan. It was then leased to John Kinder Archer, before it was sold in 1870 to Mr T.W. Monds. During its heyday, the mill produced flour, bran, split peas, and pearl barley. Large storage facilities were built opposite the mill, and higher up in the town. The mill was to continue in operation for 56 years, before closing its doors in 1924.

Listed overleaf are some significant buildings, but there are many more in and around the township of Carrick. Other places of interest for visitors include the cemetery, racecourse, and numerous small cottages that have been restored.

Other historic properties of interest within the region are Entally House,
Woolmers Estate,
Brickendon,
Clarendon House,
and Franklin House.