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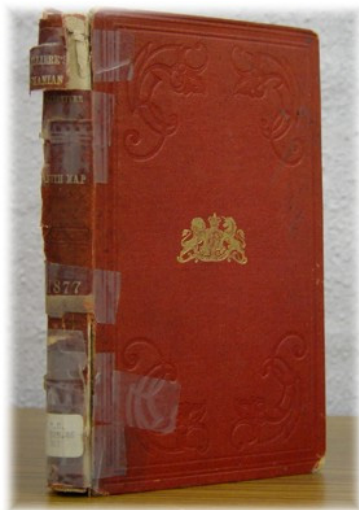
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Bailliere's Tasmanian Gazetteer and Road Guide 1877

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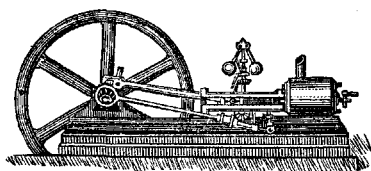
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EDITOR'S ADDRESS.

IN presenting this, the fifth of the series of Gazetteers of the Australian Colonies, to the notice of the public, the proprietors may be permitted to entertain a confident hope that it will not be found unworthy of similar praise and patronage to that so liberally bestowed on their previous works of the same character. The fact that those works are accepted in England, and in the Colonies, as standard works of reference, is one to which the Editor may fairly point with some degree of gratification, and as a proof of the reliability and comprehensiveness of the information afforded.

In the present instance no pains or expense have been spared to render the work as perfect as possible, and although, in the comparatively unexplored and unknown regions of the Western District especially, there must necessarily be shortcomings, still the utmost research has been gone into, and the most modern exploration expeditions consulted, in order to overcome them.

The Editor has largely availed himself of the numerous offers of assistance so kindly tendered, and has, therefore, the greater pleasure in gratefully thanking the following gentlemen, who have personally, or by their influence, materially assisted him in the compilation of the work:—The Hon. Thos. Reibey, Premier and Colonial Secretary; the Hon. C. O'Reilly, Minister of Lands and Works; the Hon. J. R. Scott, M.L.C.; Jas. Gray, Esq., M.H.A.; H. M. Hull, Esq., Parliamentary Librarian (whose admirable corrected work on Tasmania has been placed at his disposal, and has proved of the greatest possible assistance); H. J. Hull, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Crown Lands; F. J. Windsor, Esq., Chief Draughtsman; B. Travers Solly, Esq., Assistant Colonial Secretary; A. C. Douglas, Esq., Secretary Postal Department; G. Richardson, Esq., Secretary Education Department; F. A. Packer, Esq., Superintendent Telegraphs; J. Barnard, Esq., Government Printer; W. H. Lord, Esq., Lands and Works Department; H. Wilkinson, Esq., Town Clerk; W. Legrand, Esq., Rev. H. D. Atkinson, Channel Mission, R. L. Davies, Esq., E.

Editor's Address.

Richardson, Esq., George Town ; J. E. Nichols, Esq., Leonardsburgh ; W. Mason, Esq., Longford ; E. Austin, Esq., Port Esperance ; T. Hainsworth, Esq., Latrobe ; T. H. Simpson, Esq., C.D.E., J. Brown, Esq., Surveyor, Rev. T. McDowall, the Postmasters and Schoolmasters of the Colony generally, and a number of other gentlemen.

Amongst others, the following books, etc., have been consulted in the compilation of the *Gazetteer*.:—The Government Maps and Plans of the Colony generally, J. R. Scott's new Map of Western Tasmania, the Statistics, and other Government Papers, Hull's Tasmania, Walch's Tasmanian Almanac, Tasmania, its resources (Just), Calder's Native Tribes of Tasmania, A Year in Tasmania, West's History of Tasmania, the Van Diemen's Land Annual, the files of the Hobart Town *Mercury*, the Tasmanian Press generally, and numerous other works, also the Parliamentary Papers, and the reports of Gould, Milligan, Crawford, Falconer, Brownrigg, Stokes, Shaw, Thomas, Kay, Calder, Sprent, Burgess, Meredith, and other Explorers and Surveyors.

ROBERT P. WHITWORTH,

Editor "Tasmanian Gazetteer."

APRIL, 1877.

THE TASMANIAN GAZETTEER,

1877.

[NOTE.—The following abbreviations are used in this work :—Co., for County ; dis., for district ; lat., for latitude ; long., for longitude ; mag. var., for magnetic variation ; h.p., for horse-power ; and the initial letters of the points of the compass for the bearings.]

ABBOTSBURY (*Co. Dorset*) is the name of a township on the N.E. Coast. It lies on the N. side of Anson's Bay in the Bay of Fires, and in the parish of Sandgate. The hill known as the Scotchman's Bonnet is within the boundary of the township. The surrounding country is low, open, and sandy, with frequent marshes.

ABBOTSHAM is a parish in the County of Devon, police district of Port Sorell, and electoral district of West Devon, situated on Castra Road, about 83 miles W.N.W. from Launceston. The River Leven has a general course to the N.E. ; empties itself into Bass' Strait at Ulverstone. The Gawler is a tributary of the Leven on its right bank, and Serpentine Creek, running nearly parallel with Castra Road, empties itself into Bass' Strait. Abbotsham has a flour mill (Shaw's) driven by a turbine placed on the Serpentine Creek. The owner is also erecting machinery for sawing timber by the same power. Also a steam saw mill (Reid's) on the Serpentine. Both at work. At present the district is an agricultural one, but it will most likely become pastoral as it is opened. It abounds with ironstone, and probably other minerals. The nearest town is Ulverstone, about 5 miles N. by E. ; this is a thriving town, comparatively new, doing a large trade in timber, especially palings and blackwood logs. The communication between Abbotsham and Ulverstone is by means of the Castra Road, commonly called the *Slab Road*. The best means of communication between Abbotsham and Launceston is *via* Ulverstone by steamer, which calls weekly on its way to and from Launceston and Circular Head. There is also a main line of road from Ulverstone to Launceston *via* Latrobe and Deloraine. There are no public buildings except the Abbotsham Public School, which had an attendance of *thirty* for 1875, during which time it was only a *half-time* school. But from the 3rd April, 1876, it had been *full-time*. The surrounding country is somewhat hilly, heavily timbered, and covered with dense scrub. The population is small and scattered.

ABEL'S, OR EGGS AND BACON BAY (*Co. Buckingham*) is a bight in the S. entrance to Cygnet Bay in the Huon River.

ABERCROMBIE (*Co. Somerset*) is a small village lying 3 miles W. of the township of Campbell Town, on the W. bank of the Macquarie River.

ABERFOYLE RIVULET (*Co. Cornwall*) is a N. tributary of the S. Esk River, rising in the S.E. slope of Ben Lomond ; and flowing S. about 10 miles. It is fed by Storey's Creek.

ABRAHAM'S CREEK (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a small W. drainage creek falling into the Lake River opposite O'Connor's Sugar Loaf.

ABYSSINIA (*Co. Monmouth*) is an extensive plain lying to the S. of the township of Bothwell, and used for sheep-grazing purposes. The Donnybrook Rivulet drains this tract of country.

ACHERON RIVER (*Co. Franklin*) is a W. tributary of the Jane River, running S. along a part of the track of Sir J. Franklin to Macquarie Harbour.

ACTÆON ISLAND (*Co. Kent*) is a rocky island or group of islands in the S.W. Passage to D'Entrecasteaux Channel, about 3 miles E. of Eliza Point. This island, which is all dry at low water, is about 2 miles long and half a mile wide. Upon it the Actæon ship, bound from India to Hobart Town, was wrecked in August, 1835. Greenstone.

ADA LAKE (*Cos. Cumberland and Westmoreland*) is a sheet of water about 3 miles in circumference, and one of the Nineteen Lagoons, which see.

ADAMS' CREEK (*Co. Devon*) is an E. tributary of the Blythe River, rising in the S. end of the Dial range, and flowing N.W.

ADAMS' MARSH (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a swamp on the road from Deloraine to Chudleigh, about 2 miles E. of the latter township. Limestone.

ADAMSON'S PEAK (*Co. Kent*) is a lofty mountain in the rugged country to the W. of D'Entrecasteaux Channel. It is 4017 feet high, and lies about 10 miles W. of Folkstone (Port Esperance), being a leading landmark for vessels making that place. There is a smaller peak to this mountain known as the Calf, the main peak being called the Cow. The E. branch of the Picton River rises to the W. of this hill, and its S. and W. slopes are covered with valuable heavy timber. There is also abundance of good land available for agriculture (after clearing) in the neighbourhood.

ADAMS' RIVER (*Co. Arthur*) is a small head-feeder of the Boyd River, into which it falls on its N. side. It is crossed by Gould's lower track to Macquarie Harbour.

ADAMS' WATER (*Co. Devon*) is the name given to a tract of country on the Blythe River, about 12 miles from the sea. Some excellent forest land, suitable for agriculture if cleared, has been found in this neighbourhood.

ADELAIDE BAY (*Co. Dorset*). See FLINDERS ISLAND.

ADELAIDE (*Co. Kent*) is a small township on the W. bank of the Huon River, lying near Surges Bay. There is some fine timber, and a little agricultural land in the neighbourhood, but the place is of little importance.

ADELAIDE BAY (*Co. Dorset*). See FLINDERS ISLAND.

ADELAIDE LAKE (*Co. Lincoln*) is a small lake separated from the Fish River by the rocky range known as the Walls of Jerusalem. It lies in rough and almost unknown country about 20 miles S.W. of the township of Chudleigh.

ADELAIDE RIVER (*Co. Franklin*). See LODDON RIVER.

ADVENTURE BAY (*Co. Buckingham*) is the name given to an open roadstead on the E. coast of Bruny Island. It is about 8 miles across from Fluted Cape to Cape Frederick Henry, the S. and N. heads respectively, and has good anchorage and deep water. At the S. end is a sheltered Cove, and here Cook anchored and first landed in 1777 in the ship Adventure, after which the bay was named. A seam of coal 18 in. thick has been found here, but it is not of much use for steam purposes, making too much clinker.

AGNES LAKE (*Co. Westmoreland*). See NINETEEN LAGOONS.

AGNES RIVULET (*Co. Buckingham*) is a stream rising in Grey Mountain, and flowing S. about five miles into Port Cygnet, at the township of Lovett. It is fed by the Constance Rivulet, and crossed by a wooden bridge.

ALARM or **ARM RIVER** (*Co. Wellington*) is one of the heads of the Detention River, rising in Dipwood Marsh, and skirting the W. side of the Dip Range.

ALBATROSS ISLAND (*Co. Wellington*) is the most N.W. of the Hunters' Islands, lying about 6 miles W. of the N. end of Barren Island, with a sunken reef between. The summit of this island is 125 ft. above sea level.

ALBERT CREEK (*Co. Buckingham*). See GARDENER'S CREEK.

ALEXANDRA (*Co. Cornwall*) is a gold mining village in the Fingal district. See Mangana.

ALFORD (*Co. Dorset*) is a small township in the electoral and police districts of Selby.

ALLEN'S RIVULET (*Co. Buckingham*). See NORTH WEST BAY RIVER.

ALLENVALE RIVULET (*Co. Monmouth*) is a fine stream tributary to the Derwent river, into which it flows on the N. bank, about 9 miles N.W. of New Norfolk. Coal is found in the bed of this stream, which is crossed by the main road to Hamilton, near a wayside hotel, the Woolpack Inn. Carbonaceous sandstone.

ALLISON (*Co. Devon*) is a township in the parish of N. Motton, police district of Port Sorell, and electoral district of West Devon. It is situated on the head of the estuary of the Leven river, about 3 miles from its mouth, to the S.W. of Ulverstone, and under and to the E. of the Dial range. The surrounding country is mostly taken up as leased and purchased land. The soil is rich but heavily timbered, and agricultural pursuits to a limited, and timber splitting to a large, extent, are carried on. Fragments of iron ore are found in the neighbourhood.

ALLPORT MOUNT (*Co. Russell*) is a hill lying about a mile N. of Mount Ramsay, and 11 miles S. of Mount Bischoff. Granite and basalt.

ALMA (*Co. Devon*) is a small township on the Forth river at the junction of the Wilmot river, and about 5 miles above Hamilton-on-Forth.

ALMA RIVER (*Cos. Lincoln and Franklin*) is a N. tributary of the Collingwood river, rising in Coal Hill on Gould's track of 1862 to Macquarie Harbour. It has a course of about 10 miles, and runs S.W. into Collingwood Valley.

ALTAMONT (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small village in the electoral district and rural municipality of New Norfolk, and parish of Wellington. It is situated on the S. bank of the Derwent river about six miles above Bridgewater, and the same distance below New Norfolk.

ALTAMONT (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a small village in the parish, electoral district, and rural municipality of Westbury, near the Meander River.

ALUM ROCKS (*Co. Buckingham*) is the name given to a range of rocky cliffs on the W. shore of the Derwent river N. of Brown's River, where there are some curious caves, said to have been, at one time, the haunt of bushrangers.

ALVESTON (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a small village in the electoral district and rural municipality of Deloraine.

AMPHITHEATRE (*Co. Lincoln*) is a semicircular hill with a deep valley inside. It is in the Eldon Range, about 8 miles N.W. of Lake St. Clair, and reaches an altitude of 4,539ft. above sea level. Sandstone and shale, overlaid with greenstone.

ANCHOR POINT (*Co. Devon*) is a small headland on the W. side of the Tamar river at the W. arm, and nearly opposite George Town.

ANDERSON'S ISLES (*Co. Dorset*) lie in Franklin's Inlet, between Flinders and Cape Barren Islands.

ANDERSON'S RIVULET (*Co. Devon*) is a fine stream rising in the W. slopes of the Blue Tier range, and flowing N. through the Ilfracombe iron country into the W. arm of the Tamar River at York Town. Serpentine, with outcropping iron lodes, the formation being obscured by drift at the lower end of the rivulet. There is a saw mill on the E. bank of the creek, the termination of the Ilfracombe tramway. There is also a bridge over the stream at the smelting works of the Ilfracombe Iron Company. Asbestos of good quality, used in the manufacture of porcelain, is found in the Serpentine rock.

ANDOVER (*Co. Somerset*) is the name of a small township lying on the road from Oatlands to Swanston and Spring Bay, about 7 miles E. of Oatlands. It is situated at the N. foot of Mount Seymour, and S.E. of Murderer's Tier, the surrounding country being scrubby and swampy in places, and being fair grazing ground for cattle.

ANGUS RIVULET (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small tributary of the Jones Rivulet, passing the village of Rugby 5 miles above Hamilton.

ANNE MOUNT (*Co. Buckingham*) is a lofty peak in the W. part of the county, near Lake Edgar, and about 15 miles N. of the township of Cracroft.

ANSON'S BAY (*Co. Dorset*) is an inlet into the East Coast at the head of the Bay of Fires. The township of Abbotsbury is situated on the N. end of this bay, which is the estuary of Anson's Rivulet. Barren sandy plains, marshes, and open scrubby country. Tertiary formation, with rocky hills.

ANSON'S RIVER (*Co. Dorset*) is a stream rising on the Sisters Mountain in Gould's New Country, and flowing N. through swampy country into Anson's Bay. It is fed by the Fraser, Spurr's, and East Rivulets. Granite and sandy drift. There is a ford 3ft. deep over this river a mile from the sea.

ANSTEY MOUNT (*Co. Monmouth*) is a prominent peak and trig. station situated on the E. bank of the Jordan river, about 4 miles S.W. of the town of Oatlands, and overhanging the village of Bayford.

ANTILL MOUNT (*Co. Montgomery*) is a remarkable double-headed hill about 2½ miles S. of the extreme point of Cape Sorell, the W. head of Macquarie Harbour.

ANTILL PONDS, 42° 10' S. lat., 147° 27' E. long. (*Co. Somerset*) is a postal township and railway station in the municipality of Oatlands and electoral district of Jordan. It is named after Major Antill, and is situated on the Kurrijong Creek. The well-known range of mountains called the Western Tiers is about 4 miles west, on which are Lakes Crescent and Sorell, about 12 miles distant; Blackman's River lies 2 miles west; and Tin Dish Creek 1½ miles east. The district, which is rapidly becoming a highly important one, is agricultural and pastoral. Antill Ponds is 10 miles north of the town of Oatlands, and 4 miles south of Tunbridge, the nearest telegraph station. Antill Ponds is situated on the Main Line of Railway between Hobart Town and Launceston, being 68 miles N. of the former, and 65 miles S. of the latter places. It is the half-way station, and the trains stop here a short time to enable passengers to obtain refreshments, which can be had at reasonable rates. The communication with Hobart Town and Launceston is by rail twice a day, and by Page's night (mail) coach. The hotels are, in Antill Ponds, the Half-way House, in Tunbridge, the Victoria Inn, and the York Hotel. A carrier's waggon passes through weekly to Hobart Town and Launceston, and intermediate townships. The country is mountainous to the west, and low and flat to the east and north. The mountainous country abounds with ironstone, and the low country with sandstone; iron ore being plentiful. The population of Antill Ponds is about 150; and of Tunbridge 100. There is a public school in the township, and public roads branch off the main road to the Lake Country.

ANTIMONI LAKE (*Co. Lincoln*) is a small lake about a mile in circumference, being an expansion of the Fish river, and lying about 6 miles S.E. of Lake Adelaide.

APOLLO BAY (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small opening in the W. side of N. Bruni Island and D'Entrecasteaux Channel. It is S. of Barnes' Bay, and opposite Peppermint Bay.

APSLEY (*Co. Monmouth*) is a township in the electoral district of Cumberland, and under the control of the rural municipality of Bothwell. It is on the River Jordan, in a fertile valley called Black Marsh, and on the main line of road between Bothwell and Melton Mowbray; 9 miles from Bothwell, and 4 miles from Melton Mowbray. Apsley is situated at the foot of the Den Hill. A good coach road crosses this hill, and leads to Bothwell, and thence to Lake Crescent about 40 miles N.W. Another road branches from this at Bothwell, and leads to Oatlands. The only buildings in Apsley are the public school, under the Board of Education; one very dilapidated farm-house (in former times this was a public house of the sign of the Cape of Good Hope); and two labourers' huts. Apsley is in the midst of a splendid pastoral country, well suited for agricultural purposes, which are carried on to a considerable extent. The nearest townships are Bothwell,

9 miles; Green Ponds, 8 miles; and Melton Mowbray (the next postand telegraph office), 4 miles distant. A mail conveyance goes through Apsley from Melton Mowbray at 10 a.m., and reaches Bothwell at 11.30 a.m., returning in the afternoon, and passing through Apsley at 3 p.m. Ife's four-horse waggon, and Blake's four-horse waggon, leave Bothwell and pass through Apsley on Tuesday, at 10 a.m., for Hobart Town, returning on Friday, passing through Apsley at 2 p.m. There is a mail conveyance from Bothwell daily to Melton Mowbray, leaving Melton Mowbray at 9 a.m., and arriving at Melton Mowbray from Bothwell at about 4.30 p.m. A comfortable covered coach, 2 good horses, and a civil driver. There are no hotels in Apsley, the nearest being, in Melton Mowbray, the Melton; in Bothwell, Maskell's, the Castle, White Hart, the Crown; and in Green Ponds, Turf Hotel, Exchange, Wells's, Harvey's. The surrounding country is hilly (wattle, and she-oak); about 1 mile or less from the township there are sandstone caves containing salt. The population of Apsley is 22, including children under 2 years; of Bothwell, 550; and of Green Ponds, 1,450. Rabbits are very numerous all over the district, large numbers of which are sent to Hobart Town weekly by hawkers, etc.

APSLEY RIVER (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a slowly running stream flowing past the W. of the township of Bicheno, and the township of Llandaff, through good agricultural country into the head of Moulting lagoon. Clay slate.

ARCHDALE CREEK (*Co. Cornwall*) is a stream in the Fingal district, where is an outcrop of bituminous coal, consisting of 3 or 4 horizontal seams of from 7in. to 4ft.

ARCHED ISLAND (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small rocky islet on the S.E. coast of S. Bruni island, about 5 miles S. of Fluted Cape.

ARCHED ROCK (*Co. Buckingham*) is a rocky islet lying off Tasman's Head, on the S.E. point of S. Bruni Island.

ARCHER'S SUGAR LOAF (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a hill in the Great Western range, on the E. side of the Meander River, at the junction of Jackey's Creek. It lies about 8 miles S.E. of Chudleigh.

ARCH ISLAND (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small islet in D'Entrecasteau's Channel at the S. point of the main land of the county, and near the entrance of the Huon River.

ARNON RIVER (*Co. Dorset*) is an E. tributary of Forester's River, rising in the S.W. end of the Billycock Tier, and flowing N.E. Clay, slate, and granite. There is about 8 miles of rich soil, heavily timbered, and covered with myrtle undergrowth. The Arnon Valley is about 10ft. wide.

ARMITAGE RIVULET (*Cos. Westmoreland and Cumberland*) is a small W. tributary of the Ouse River at Skittle Ball plains, 3 miles W. of the S.W. end of the Great Lake.

ARM RIVULET (*Co. Wellington*) see **ALARM RIVER**.

ARMSTRONG'S CHANNEL (*Co. Dorset*) is a narrow channel about 7 miles long between Cape Barren Island on the N. and Clarke Island on the S.

ARROWSMITH MOUNT (*Co. Franklin*) is the lofty double peak of a N.W. spur from the King William range. The smaller peak is known as Fatigue Hill. This mountain is 4075 ft. high. The geological formation is of vertical slate and quartz, superimposed on drift quartz and greenstone, and the summit is capped with two piles of quartz rock resembling beehives. Auriferous quartz has been obtained here producing on assay from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 8oz. of gold to the ton.

ARTHUR is a S.W. county bounded on the N. by the County of Franklin, on the S. by the County of Kent, on the E. by Buckingham, and on the W. by Montgomery and the sea. Comparatively little of this county has been explored, and with the exception of the pine country of Port Davey, but little is known except that it is covered with lofty mountain ranges and deep forests, with occasional open plains, such as the Arthur, Huon, and Denison plains, which have been crossed, and found to comprise good country. There are no townships in the county except the surveyed one of Cracroft, and the only settlement is at Port

Davey, a fine safe harbour on the S.E. coast, where a number of piners have been at work for years, and whence much of the "Huon pine" supplied to the Hobart Town market is derived. The principal rivers are the Huon, Davey, DeWitt, Cracroft, Spring, Wedge, and Serpentine. Lake Pedder in the E. part covers 2,500 acres, is 2000 ft. high, and of great depth. The county abounds with game, aquatic birds of all kinds being found on the creeks and lagoons, and kangaroo, wallaby, etc., in the scrub.

ARTHUR MOUNT (*Co. Dorset*). See ROW TOR.

ARTHUR MOUNT (*Co. Pembroke*) is a peak in the rugged country to the W. of Port Arthur in Tasman's Peninsula. The summit of this mountain is a signal station from Port Arthur.

ARTHUR PLAINS (*Co. Arthur*) is a large tract of elevated flat country lying between the Arthur Range to the W. and the Upper Huon river to the E.

ARTHUR POINT (*Co. Kent*) is the S. head of Recherche Bay on the W. side of the S.W. passage to D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

ARTHUR PORT (*Co. Pembroke*). See PORT ARTHUR.

ARTHUR RANGE (*Co. Arthur*) is a lofty chain of mountains running along the W. side of the upper end of the Huon river, and lying between extensive plains covered with bush and button grass. The highest peak is 3,668 ft. above sea level.

ARTHUR RIVER (*Cos. Russell and Wellington*) is a fine stream dividing the two counties named. It rises in the Magnet Range E. of Mount Cleveland, and S.W. of Mount Bischoff, and flows N. and N.W. about 50 miles into the sea on the W. coast about 8 miles S.E. of West Point, entering by a wide estuary about 2 miles long. Little or nothing is known of the lower course of this river, except that it flows through hilly country, the mountain sides being covered with button grass, and the bed of the river being composed in many places of boulders of a conglomerate formation known as "pudding stone." The upper parts of the river and its tributaries are, however, better known, as they water the new and important tract of which the centre is the stanniferous country round Mount Bischoff. In fact the head waters of the Arthur River and of the Waratah River, one of its tributaries, may almost be said to comprise between them the richest part of this unquestionably rich tin-bearing country. The head of the Arthur is formed of 3 small creeks, one of which rises in the tea tree, and cutting grass N.W., slopes of the Magnet Range, another amid the Myrtle and horizontal scrub of Wombat Hill, and the third in the button grass slopes between Wombat Hill and the township of Waratah, all three being on the cleared track from the township to the Whyte river and Mount Cleveland, along Burgess' route to the West Coast. The Arthur is fed by innumerable streams flowing from the ranges on both sides, the principal ones being the Waratah, Wandle, Hellyer, Don, and Horton rivers.

ARTHUR'S BAY (*Co. Dorset*). See FLINDERS ISLAND.

ARTHUR'S LAKES (*Co. Westmoreland*) is the name given to two fine sheets of water lying in the swampy and scrubby central lake district at an elevation of 3,388 ft. above sea level. The two lakes have a total area of 15,000 acres, and are very shallow, so shallow, in fact, as to be little more than stretches of swamp water dotted with mounds of bog, and clumps of grass and bulrushes. The lakes are connected by a creek, and receive the drainage of Brady's Look-out and the Mount Patrick range, and are the source of the Lake River.

ARTHUR'S RIVER (*Co. Dorset*). See FLINDERS ISLAND.

ARTHUR'S SEAT (*Co. Cumberland*) is a prominent hill on the W. bank of the Ouse river, about 5 miles above its junction with the Derwent river, below Bethune township.

ARVE RIVER (*Co. Kent*) is a stream rising in the Hartz Mountains, and flowing N. into the Huon river, at Arve Plain, about 8 miles above the township of Hull. It has a course of about 12 miles, and drains land valuable for timber, and suitable for agricultural purposes.

ASBESTOS RANGES (*Co. Devon*) is a chain of hills on the N. coast running N.W. from the York Town Creek to Badger Head, where they terminate precipitously in the sea. The Asbestos mineral is found in small quantities, the geological formation of the hills being foliated micaceous schists, grits, and clay slates. The Asbestos is found in steatite or soapstone, and associated with serpentine rock. Steatite is often found in silver.

ASHLEY POINT (*Co. Kent*) is a promontory on the E. side of Port Davey, at Bathurst Town, marking the entrance to Payne's Bay.

AUBURN (*Co. Somerset*) is a small village on the Longford and Tunbridge road situated on the Isis River, near York Lagoon, and about 10 miles W. of Campbell Town.

AUGUSTA (*Co. Buckingham*) is a postal village and residential suburb of Hobart Town, in the police district of Hobart, and electoral district of Glenorchy. It is situate on the main line of road from Hobart Town to Launceston, about 2 miles from the former place, and on the New Town Rivulet which empties itself into the Derwent, near Risdon. A portion of Mount Wellington overlooks the district. There are no mills or manufactories in Augusta at present, except a pottery. The surrounding district is agricultural to a large extent. There are several coal seams in the district; two or three are being worked, and produce very good domestic fuel. The communication with Hobart Town is by 'busses and other conveyances, which run hourly. The city of Hobart Town adjoins Augusta, N.W. There is one hotel in the village, the Harvest Home. The surrounding country is undulating and hilly. The population numbers about 300 persons. There are places of worship as follows: Church of England, Church of Rome, and Wesleyan Church.

AUGUSTA LAKE (*Co. Montagu*) is a mountain tarn lying under Eldon Bluff in the Eldon Range, about 15 miles W. of the head of Lake St. Clair.

AUGUSTA LAKE (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a fine sheet of water, lying about 8 miles W. of the N. end of the Great Lake. It is one of the Nineteen Lagoons, and covers an area of about 4 square miles, giving rise to one of the heads of the Ouse River. It is surrounded with well-grassed dry marsh land, and affords good feed for sheep and cattle.

AUGUSTA MOUNT (*Co. Somerset*) is a lofty peak in the elevated country between Ross and Campbell Town. It lies about half-way, and overhangs the main road on the W. side.

AUGUSTUS MOUNT (*Co. Monmouth*) is a peak overlooking Frederick Henry Bay to the E., and Ralph's Bay to the W. There is some fair timber got here. Sandstone.

AVOCA, 14° 47' S. lat., 144° 25' E. long. (*Co. Cornwall*) in the electoral district and municipality of Fingal, is a small postal township and telegraph station prettily situated at the junction of the South Esk and St. Paul's rivers. The South Esk flows in a S.W. course, the St. Paul's a W.; and for some miles after their waters meet; the South Esk takes the same direction. There are two or three small lakes on the top of Ben Lomond, a mountain 5,010 ft. high, 12 miles N.; St. Paul's Dome E., 3,368 feet. From each of these beautiful views may be obtained. The district is both pastoral and agricultural. The nearest townships are Fingal, 17 miles N.E., Llewellyn, 9 miles S.W., and Leipsic, 16 miles S.E. A coach runs daily between Avoca, Fingal, and Llewellyn; and a mail-cart twice a week between Avoca and Leipsic; the communication with the capital being by daily coach to the Corners Railway station, and by rail thence; and the distance 102 miles to Hobart Town, and 52 to Launceston. The hotels are the Union Hotel, Avoca; Tasmanian and Talbot Arms, Fingal; and Englebert's Hotel, Llewellyn. The surrounding district is mountainous. There are about 46 houses and 140 inhabitants in and round the township, which has a Church of England, and a Roman Catholic Church, a school, and a room in which entertainments are given, called "The Lyceum;" also a Government reserve on which races, cricket matches, etc., are held.

BABEL ISLANDS (*Co. Dorset*) are 3 rocky islands off the E. point of Flinders Island. They comprise 1,100 acres, and guano has been obtained on them:

BACK CREEK (*Co. Dorset*) is a W. tributary of Piper's river, rising on the N.E. slope of the Den ranges, and flowing N. and N.E. into the main stream a mile above the township of Weymouth. Sand and quartz gravel overlying lower silurian beds of slate and sandstone with quartz veins. There are alluvial workings on this creek, but although the auriferous ground extends over a considerable area, there are not many miners on the ground, except Chinese. The recent discovery of a quartz reef has, however, given the place a spurt, and some attention has lately been given to a bed of cement that, it is thought, will pay for crushing. A claim has been recently taken up by Sandberg and party, on ground formerly belonging to the great Junction Company, and some little prospecting is going on in the locality. There is a post office at this place. Roofing slate is found here; 1,000 slates having been obtained during 1875.

BACK RIVER (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small stream in the New Norfolk district. There are some caves on the banks of this stream, formerly the haunt of bushrangers. Back River flows into the Derwent. Sandstone over clay rock.

BACK RIVER (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small stream rising in Mount Dromedary, and flowing S. into the Derwent river near New Norfolk.

BACK RIVER (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small N. tributary of the Prosser river. On this stream are 2 seams of bituminous coal, amounting to a thickness of 4ft. These coals, although they burn freely, are slaty and not of the best quality.

BACKAGAIN or **MIDDLE HEAD** (*Co. Montgomery*) is a prominent headland on the W. shore of Macquarie Harbour, about 7 miles S. of the entrance.

BADGER CREEK (*Co. Arthur*). See DE WITT RIVER.

BADGER HEAD (*Co. Devon*) is a prominent headland on the N. coast, about 5 miles W. of Port Dalrymple. It forms the outer E. head of Port Sorell. The Asbestos range lies on this point. Metamorphosed rocks, more or less foliated.

BADGER HILL (*Co. Somerset*) is a high peak standing about 4 miles N.W. from the N. shore of Lake Sorell.

BADGER ISLAND (*Co. Dorset*) is one of the Chappel Islands in Bass' Straits off the S.W. of Flinders Island. It is so called from a vessel wrecked there. It contains 2,400 acres, and is well timbered. There is plenty of wild game on this island, but a scarcity of water.

BADGER'S CORNER (*Co. Dorset*). See FLINDERS ISLAND.

BAGDAD, UPPER (*Co. Monmouth*) is a village within 2 miles of the township of Shepton Montacute, in the rural municipality and police district of Green Ponds and electoral district of Brighton. It is situated on the Strathallan rivulet and Bagdad creek, which discharge themselves into the River Jordan at Brighton. The Strathallan rivulet is noted for the purity of its water and the never-failing supply. The largest hills in the district are Constitution Hill, N. Owen's Hill, W., Big Tom, E., and a number of smaller hills E. and W. There is a water mill in Lower Bagdad, 3 miles N.E. of Brighton. It is an agricultural and pastoral district. There are not any mines, or diggings in the neighbourhood. The nearest township is Shepton Montacute, within 2 miles N. of Upper Bagdad. Then Green Ponds 5 miles N., and Brighton 6½ miles S. The means of communication is by coaches, the royal mail from Hobart Town to Launceston, a stage coach, and a coach from Green Ponds to Hobart Town daily (Sundays excepted). The best means of communication with the capital is per mail and stage coaches, the distance being 23 miles, and that from Launceston 99. There is a public school under the Board of Education in the centre of the district. There is one inn—the Swan Inn. In the next township, Green Ponds, there are four hotels—the Turf Hotel, the Wilnot Arms, the Exchange Inn, and Victoria Inn. At Brighton there are three—the Epsom, the Crown, and Bridge Inn. There is a Bothwell carrier's stage (waggon) between Bagdad and Brighton; a

carrier starts once a week with a spring vehicle to Hobart Town from Stamford Hill, opposite the Public School, Bagdad; and a carrier runs once a week with a spring cart to Hobart Town from Bagdad. The surrounding country is very mountainous and well timbered, with small valleys between, and occasional well grassed flats. The population numbers about 250. An English Church lies 2 miles N. of U. Bagdad. A Baptist Chapel $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N., and a Congregational Chapel almost in the centre of district. There are two splendid water falls, one N.E. of Upper Bagdad called the Barren Rock Fall. The other called Simcoe's Falls to the E., 2 miles from the main road. There are some large caves near the last mentioned falls, called Brown's caves.

BAGDAD RIVULET (*Co. Monmouth*) is a fine stream rising in Constitution Hill, and flowing S. through Shepton Montacute into the Jordan river at Brighton. It is fed by the Strathallan creek.

BAGOTA FALL (*Co. Franklin*) is the name given to a waterfall at the head of the Acheron river, on Franklin's route to Macquarie Harbour from Hobart Town.

BAGOT POINT (*Co. Glamorgan*) is the name given to the W. entrance from the head of Oyster Bay to Moulting Lagoon. The channel here is very narrow.

BAILLIE LAKE (*Co. Westmoreland*). See NINETEEN LAGOONS.

BAILLY CAPE, $42^{\circ} 20' \text{ S.}$, lat. $148^{\circ} 5' \text{ E.}$ long. (*Co. Pembroke*) is a bluff projecting into the sea from the E. Coast, about 3 miles S. of Little Swanport.

BAINS MOUNT (*Co. Monmouth*), is a peak in the Coal river range, lying about 2 miles S.E. of Colebrookdale. Carboniferous sandstone and grit.

BAKER'S RIVULET (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small E. feeder of the Mountain river, which see

BALD CAPE (*Co. Pembroke*) is a high bluff at the S. end of Half-Moon Bay, in the S.E. of Maria Island. Basalt.

BALFOUR MOUNT (*Co. Russell*) is the most N. peak of the Russell ranges, which see.

BALFOUR RIVER (*Co. Russell*). See Horton river.

BALLAHOO ISLAND (*Co. Devon*) is an alluvial islet at the head of Port Frederick, and opposite the township of Tarleton.

BULL LAKE (*Co. Lincoln*) is a small lagoon on the Fish river near Jerusalem Walls.

BALMORAL HILL (*Co. Kent*) is an eminence on the S. shore of Bathurst harbour, to the E. of Horseshoe Bay, and nearly opposite Bathurst township.

BANKS STRAIT (*Co. Dorset*) is a passage about 13 miles wide, by 20 miles long, at the S.E. end of Bass' Strait, between the N.E. point of the island, and the Furneaux Group. It has very properly been called the great highway through which all the maritime trade passes between Hobart Town and Launceston, and between Victoria, Hobart Town and the S. part of New Zealand. The strait is admirably lighted by Kent's Group, Goose Island, Wilson's Promontory (Victoria), and Swan Island lights, for before losing sight of any one of them, the next is visible. There is no great danger, with ordinary care, in passing through this strait in any weather, the only treacherous place being the Moriarty reef and bank, which stretches about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the S.E. point of Clarke's island. The Strait has been carefully and thoroughly surveyed, so that the currents and points of navigation are fully set down for ship masters.

BARE MOUNTAIN (*Co. Glamorgan*). See SCHOUTEN MOUNTAIN. Granite.

BARE HILL (*Co. Kent*) is the name given to a peak 909 ft. above sea level, lying about 3 miles inland of south-east point, and a well-known land mark for vessels making the S.W. passage to D'Entrecasteaux Channel from the westward.

BARILLA BAY (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small inlet in the S. side of Pittwater, near the Bluff Causeway.

BARILLA RIVULET (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small stream rising in Breakneck Hill, and falling into Pittwater at Barilla Bay.

BARKER LAKE (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small lake in the heavily wooded country N. of Mount Field east, and about 10 miles S.W. of Hamilton township. Jones's Rivulet flows out of this lake.

BARK-HUT CREEK (*Co. Arthur*). See DAVEY RIVER.

BARNARD'S, or **MUDDY PLAINS CREEK** (*Co. Dorset*) is a stream flowing past the township of Melcombe Regis in a N. direction into the Tamar river, about 5 miles N. of Launceston.

BARN BLUFF (*Co. Lincoln*) is a peak of the Du Cane range, and the end of a S.W. spur of Cradle Mountain. It lies about 20 miles N.W. of Lake St. Clair. Quartz and schist, overlaid with conglomerate and greenstone.

BARNES' BAY (*Co. Buckingham*) is a very handsome opening in the W. side of North Bruni Island in D'Entrecasteaux Channel. The surrounding scenery is exceedingly beautiful, and there are some good clearings on the shores. The township of Lennon is at the head of this bay, which has several small arms running inland from it. These are Shelter Cove, Fishery Cove, Sykes' Cove, and Simmonds' Bay, in all of which, as in the bay itself, there is good anchorage for small vessels.

BARNES' CREEK (*Co. Montgomery*) is a small S. tributary of the Gordon River, rising in Mount Discovery, and flowing E. into the estuary of that river at Sea Reach.

BARREL ROCK (*Co. Dorset*) is a small rocky islet on the E. side of Port Dalrymple inside of Low Head.

BARREN CAPE (*Co. Dorset*). See CAPE BARREN ISLAND.

BARREN ISLAND (*Co. Wellington*) is the largest of the Hunters' Islands lying off Harbour Island Point, the N.W. point of the mainland, from which it is distant about 3 miles N., the passage being unnavigable from reefs and strong currents. This island is about 15 miles long, and has an area of 21,000 acres. There is anchorage on the E. side of the island, and a boat harbour at the S.W. end.

BARRENJOEY, or **TENTH ISLAND** (*Co. Dorset*) is the name given to a rocky islet, with a rocky reef round it, lying in Bass' Strait, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. of Lulworth.

BARRETT'S LOOK OUT (*Co. Devon*) is a peak in the Asbestos Range, which see.

BARREN MOUNT (*Co. Buckingham*) is a lofty hill in the S.W. part of S. Bruni Island, and to the N.W. of Bruni Head light.

BARREN TIER (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a range of hills running N. and S. from the S.E. point of the Great Lake. It is surrounded by swampy country, and the loftiest peak is elevated 3,899ft. above the level of the sea, or only 77ft. above the level of the lake.

BARRINGTON (*Co. Devon*) is a small postal township in the police district of Port Sorell and electoral district of East Devon. It is situated between the Forth and Don rivers, which are rocky and mountainous, and flat-banked and woody, and which lie W. and E. of the township respectively. There are no mines, mills, nor manufactories in the place, which is in an agricultural and pastoral district. The nearest places are Latrobe, 12 miles N. from Barrington; it is situated on the Mersey; and Sheffield, situated 6 miles S.E. of Barrington. The mails are carried on horseback, that being the only means of communication with Hobart Town, the distance being 181 miles, and to Launceston 60 miles. There are no hotels in Barrington, but 4 in Latrobe—the Latrobe Hotel, Railway Hotel, Club Hotel, and the Retreat Inn; one in Sheffield, the Sheffield Inn. The district is mountainous, and very heavily timbered. The population numbers about 500 in and around Barrington, which has a public school and Wesleyan chapel, and a tramway.

BARROW MOUNT (*Co. Dorset*) is a lofty mountain situated between the Esk and St. Patrick's rivers, about 8 miles N.E. of the township of St. Maur. Lower Palæozoic.

BASALTIC PILLARS (*Co. Pembroke*) is the name given to a cluster of basaltic rocks near Cape Raoul; also to a similar cluster near Three Beach Bay, both on the S.W. coast of Tasman's Peninsula.

BASHAN PLAINS (*Co. Cumberland*) is a tract of grassy and swampy country lying between the Ouse and Shannon rivers. It was so called from the number of wild cattle seen there in the early days of the colony.

BASS' STRAITS is the name given to the wide passage lying between Tasmania to the S. and Victoria to the N. This Strait was discovered by Dr. Bass, R.N., in Feb. 1798, it being, previous to that, thought that Tasmania formed part of the Great Australian Continent. At the E. and W. ends of this Strait are groups of large granite islands, supposed to be the rocky summits of mountain peaks submerged ages ago by volcanic agency. The group to the E. is called the Furneaux group, and that to the W., Hunters Islands. N.W. of the Furneaux group is a smaller group called Kent group, and N.W. of Hunters Island is a large and dangerous island known as King's Island (see these islands respectively). These islands are inhabited by men and their families (mostly half-caste) who follow the precarious occupation of mutton bird catching, and sealing. The population as stated by the last census was 138 males and 104 females.

BASTION BLUFFS (*Co. Westmoreland*), a name given to the N.W. and S.E. ends of the Ironstone Mountains, which see.

BATES CREEK (*Co. Kent*) is a small stream flowing into the W. end of Port Esperance.

BATHURST HARBOUR or **SPRING RIVER** (*Co. Kent*) is the name given to a long narrow inlet running about 10 miles in an E. direction from the E. side of Port Davey. It is surrounded by lofty hills, with wide spreading open plains between. The township of Bathurst or Port Davey is on the N. side of the entrance to this harbour. This is also a name locally but wrongly applied to Hannant Inlet.

BATHURST RANGE (*Co. Kent*) is a chain of hills in the W. part of the county, and at the head of Bathurst Harbour, from which it is separated by flat open button grass plains. The highest peak is 2,626ft. above sea level, and is a striking object from the S. coast about Cox's Bight. The country round here is unexplored, and consists of open hills and timbered gullies.

BATMAN'S LOOK OUT (*Co. Cornwall*) is a peak in the Ben Lomond range at the head of Gipps Creek.

BATTERY ISLAND (*Co. Dorset*). See FURNEAUX GROUP.

BAYFORD (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small village on the Jordan River, about 5 miles S.W. of Oatlands.

BAYLEY'S HILL (*Co. Dorset*) is a lofty peak lying to the S.W. of Mount William, and on the E. bank of the Muscle Roe River. Tertiary formation, with granite on the S. slopes.

BAY OF FIRES (*Co. Dorset*) is a wide roadstead on the East Coast, S. of Eddystone Point. Tertiary formation, with low grass tree plains.

BAY OF ISLANDS (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small inlet at the head of Great Taylor's Bay, S. Bruni Island.

BAY OF ISLANDS (*Co. Kent*) is a tract of country on the Piner's track, about 9 miles N. of the head of Payne's Bay, Port Davey. It lies on the Davey River.

BEAGLE REEF (*Co. Dorset*) is a small inlet on the E. side of the Derwent opposite New Town.

BEAMONT'S LAKE (*Co. Westmoreland*). See GREAT LAKE.

BEAUPRE POINT (*Co. Buckingham*) is a name sometimes applied to Poverty Point on the Huon river. See **POVERTY POINT**.

BEAUTY BAY (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small inlet on the E. side of the Derwent River, opposite New Town.

BEDLAM WALLS (*Co. Lincoln*) is the name given to a rocky eminence on the W. side of the Derwent River, about 2 miles S. of its debouchure from Lake St. Clair.

BEDLAM WALLS (*Co. Monmouth*) is the name given to a lofty precipitous gorge through which the Coal River runs near Flat Topped Hill. Carbonaceous sandstone. Also a spot on the E. bank of the Derwent River, near Risdon. There is deep water, and fine fishing is to be had here.

BEECHFORD (*Co. Dorset*) is a small village on the mouth of Currie's River and the junction of Nine Mile Creek, about 6 miles N. of the township of Nine Mile Springs. It is in the electoral and police district of George Town. Sandy drift over clay, slate, and sandstone.

BEEF EATER HILL (*Co. Devon*) is a peak on the E. side of the Lobster Rivulet, about 4 miles W. of the township of Deloraine.

BELLERIVE (*Co. Monmouth*) is a postal township in the electoral district and municipality of Clarence, situated at Kangaroo Point on the E. bank of the Derwent River, opposite the city of Hobart Town, and separated from it by Sullivan's Cove, a distance of about 2½ miles. The district is agricultural, and there are two quarries of splendid freestone, one being white, and the other red stone. The nearest places are the township of Rokeby, which is E. of Bellerive, distant about 5 miles; there is a public school, two places of worship, an hotel and general store in this township. The village of Cambridge is about 5 miles north, east of Bellerive. The communication with these places is by means of good metalled roads. With Hobart Town 2½ miles distant, the communication is by steam ferry boat 10 times a day, or by steam punt 6 times a day, or by waterman's boat. There is a public building called the Bellerive Institute, where lectures, etc. are occasionally delivered. The hotels are the Clarence and the Bellerive. There is a conveyance to Rokeby by chaise cart when required, and by the Richmond coach to Cambridge. The district is undulating and backed by hills. A favourite place of resort for pic-nic parties is the sandy beach at the back of Bellerive, at the head of which are some caves. The estimated population of the municipality of Clarence is 1500, that of Bellerive 250 persons. There are 2 places of worship, a Church of England, and a Congregational Chapel. The Wentworth racecourse is about 1½ miles distant.

BELMONT (*Co. Dorset*) is a mountain overhanging the Ringarooma River, and forming part of the Ringarooma stanniferous country. It is rich in tin, and is being energetically worked by the Belmont Company.

BELMONT (*Co. Monmouth*) is a point in the Derwent Valley ranges, lying on the N. bank of the river, about 6 miles N.W. of New Norfolk. This is a trig. station. Sandstone and shales.

BELMONT RIVULET (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small tributary of the Derwent River, into which it flows about 8 miles N.W. of New Norfolk.

BELMONT (*Co. Russell*) is a hill in the Surrey Hills block of country, lying about 5 miles N.E. of Mount Bischoff. Tin is obtained here, and a company is established to work it.

BEN LOMOND (*Co. Cornwall*) is the loftiest mountain in this part of the country, attaining an altitude of 5,010ft. above the level of the sea, and having two other points of the same mountain 4,354, and 4,500ft. high respectively. Ben Lomond is a prominent object from all parts of the district, towering, as it does, far above the surrounding mountains. From this gigantic mountain flow innumerable streams, feeding the South Esk River, which river may be said almost to encircle the giant. Gold has been found in the spurs of this mountain ever since 1854, but there are no gold-diggings, properly so called, upon it. The view from the summit is a most magnificent one, affording a panorama of mountain and plain, forest and meadow, lake and river, almost unequalled. Sandstones

and coal beds, both anthracitic and bituminous, have been found by Mr. Milligan in the Ben Lomond Tier at an elevation of 3,500ft. above the sea level.

BEN LOMOND RIVULET (*Co. Cornwall*) is a stream about 15 miles long, rising on the S.W. side of Ben Lomond, and flowing past the township of Beverley into the South Esk River. It is fed by the Broad Valley Rivulet. Coal is found at the upper end of this stream.

BEN NEVIS (*Co. Cornwall*) is a mountain peak at the head of the North Esk River, about 10 miles S. of the township of Maurice.

BENNETT'S CREEK (*Co. Devon*) is a small drainage creek falling into the S. side of the N.E. bay of Port Sorell.

BENNETT'S POINT (*Co. Kent*) is a neck of land jutting out into Recherche Bay on the N. side at the Pigsties, the entrance to the estuary of the D'Entrecasteaux River. There is a rocky islet (Shag Rock) and a reef in this entrance.

BERNIER CAPE, 42° 42' S. lat., 147° 57' E. long. (*Co. Pembroke*) is the N. head of Marion Bay, lying opposite the S. Point of Maria Island.

BERRY HEAD (*Co. Kent*) is the name given to a lofty mountain rising to a height of 2,132 ft. behind the township of Bathurst, Port Davey.

BETHUNE (*Co. Buckingham*) is a township on the S. bank of the Derwent River, about 12 miles above Hamilton.

BETHUNE MOUNT (*Co. Buckingham*) is a not very lofty hill, lying on the S. bank of the Derwent River, about 5 miles S.W. of the township of Hamilton.

BETSY, or **FRANKLIN ISLAND** (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small island in Storm Bay, about 3 miles E. of Cape Direction, and the Iron Pot light. Its native name was Teremeteletta. Betsy Island is now used by the Acclimatisation Society as a receptacle for English game birds and animals. It contains 420 acres, and was presented to the colony by Lady Franklin, after whom it is named. Sandstone.

BETSEY ISLAND (*Co. Montgomery*) is a small islet on the W. side of Macquarie Harbour, about 7 miles S. of the entrance.

BEVERLEY (*Co. Cornwall*) is a small village at the junction of the Broad Valley and Ben Lomond rivulets, on the road from Launceston to Seymour *via* Lymington and Llewellyn, and about 4 miles N. of the S. Esk River.

BICHENO (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a small postal township on the E. coast at Cape Lodi, and about 10 miles S. of the township of Seymour, with which there is communication by mail cart, and thence by coach *via* Avoca to the Corners Railway Station, and rail thence to Hobart Town or Launceston. The distance from Hobart Town is 98 miles, and Swansea lies 28 miles S., being on the old main road *via* Richmond. Bicheno is a Customs clearing port, and lies in a hilly district, partly agricultural and partly pastoral. Bituminous coal is found inland of this township, which is in the municipality and electoral district of Glamorgan. The population is small and scattered.

BIG BAY (*Co. Kent*) is the name given to the second or upper expanse of water at the head of Bathurst Harbour, Port Davey.

BIG CAROLINE (*Co. Kent*) is a small rocky islet in the S.E. side of the entrance to Port Davey.

BIG CREEK (*Co. Wellington*) is an E. tributary of the Inglis River, into which it falls at the township of Wynyard.

BIG DOG ISLAND (*Co. Dorset*) is one of the Furneaux group, possessing two mutton bird rookeries. Sheep are fed and fattened on this island, and there is a boat harbour on the S. side which is dry at low water.

BIG HILL (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a peak in the elevated swampy plateau forming the Central Lake District. It stands on the W. side of the Great Lake, about a mile distant.

BIG MARSH (*Co. Cumberland*) is a swamp under the S. slope of Brady's Sugar Loaf.

BIG RIVER (*Cos. Westmoreland and Cumberland*). See OUSE RIVER.

BIG TAMAR HILL (*Co. Devon*). See TAMAR HILL.

BILLYCOCK TIER (*Co. Dorset*) is a ridge of hills running N. and S. to the E. of Scott's New Country. Lower palæozoic.

BIRCH'S BAY (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small indentation in the W. side of D'Entrecasteaux Channel, about 5 miles N. of the township of Long Bay.

BIRCH'S INLET (*Co. Montgomery*) is a long narrow lagoon at the head of Macquarie Harbour, about 20 miles from its mouth. This inlet, which receives the waters of the Sorell River, is about 4 miles long and half a mile wide.

BIRD ISLAND (*Co. Montgomery*) is a small islet on the W. side of Macquarie Harbour, about 7 miles S. of the entrance.

BISCHOFF MOUNT TOWNSHIP (*Co. Russell*). See WARATAH.

BISCHOFF MOUNT (*Co. Russell*) is a peak in the rugged and almost impenetrable country lying to the W. of the Surrey Hills Block, and on the watershed of the S. and N. rivers that water the West Coast territory. It lies near the heads of the Arthur and Huskisson rivers, and is surrounded by tracts of basaltic and granitic formation, in the midst of sterile country densely overgrown by horizontal scrub. Up to within the last few years, Mount Bischoff and the country surrounding it had never been trodden by the foot of man, owing to the almost unapproachable nature of thickly bushed mountains and swampy plains by which it was enclosed. The discovery of tin ore, however, by the indomitable Smith, who had, time after time impressed with the mineral character of the entire N.W. district, been out on long journeys of discovery, laughed at by some, pitied by others, and looked upon by the crass ignorance and immovable torpor of a third section, as little less than a kind of visionary enthusiast, if not worse, has made this little spot in the savage desert one of the most important places in Tasmania. The stanniferous character of the district, although, long doubted, and, in fact, declared a delusion and a snare by those "so blind that they would not see," is now established beyond question, and many of those who would not have invested a shilling to help the enterprise on in its infancy, and now wise enough and glad enough to take advantage of it for their own aggrandisement. The Mount Bischoff tin mines have now attained a world-wide celebrity, and beside the original company formed for the working of the district, numerous other companies have sprung up and are at work, so that now, the whole of the mountain, and several of its spurs are taken up for tin mining operations, large sums of money having been spent in sinking, constructing water-races, erecting suitable machinery, and making roads. In connection with the latter it may be stated that a tramway is now approaching completion, which will connect the mountain with the North Coast at Emu Bay, and which will be of incalculable advantage, both for the transit of miners and others, and the carriage of stores to, and of the ore from, the mines. On the 31st December, 1874, stream tin ore was ready for cartage to the value of £7,959. At the end of 1875 the produce had been 490 tons, and the following quotations from the half-yearly reports of January, 1877, of the principal mine at Mount Bischoff, will show the rapid development:—*Mount Bischoff Company*.—The mining manager's report is very satisfactory, showing that there is a great deal of rich wash-dirt still to be taken out. The quantity of ore obtained during the last six months is 626 tons 11 cwt.; obtained since the formation of the company, 1616 tons 19 cwt.; on hand at the mine, 717 tons 13 cwt. The smelting manager says the smelting works are now in a very efficient state, and fully equal to smelting 80 tons of ore per week, which he expects to do this year. The working account shows that the amount to profit and loss is £9,031 8s. 3d., and the value of tin ore £20,336 1s. 3d. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the reports and balance sheets, said the shareholders had already had the opportunity of fully perusing them, and had thus been enabled to form their own conclusions as to the position of the company. During one month 282 tons of ore had arrived at Launceston from the company's mine, and 100

tons were now awaiting shipment at Emu Bay. The motion for the adoption of the reports and balance sheet was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously. The chairman said the return of ore for January would not be so large as that of December, as the approach of dry weather would limit the supply of water, and this would prevent all the sluices being kept at work. The yield would be small compared to that of December, but in excess of that in January, 1876. The declaring of dividends was a subject which had not as yet been discussed by the directors. In reply to a question by a shareholder as to the progress of the Van Diemen's Land tramway, the chairman said he could supply no information on the subject beyond what had already been published in the newspapers, but the manager hoped to have the tramway completed to the Hellyer before the wet weather set in. The Mount Bischoff Company had some time ago agreed with the V.D.L. Co. that the tramway should convey ore from the mine from the 1st April, 1876, at £4 per ton. The yield of ore for December amounted to 187 tons 1cwt. 2qrs. 4lbs. Another company, the Waratah Company, is also making rapid progress. The Mount Bischoff district is watered by the Waratah River, which flows through the township of Waratah on the S. side of the mountain, the head of the Arthur River, and the head feeders of the Coldstream River, a tributary of the Huskisson. The roads to the mines are in a bad state, especially in wet weather, when they are next to impassable, although a large amount of money has already been spent on them, and more is being spent. Still, when the tramway is finished, access will be comparatively easy. Mount Bischoff lies about 28 miles due S. from the township of Wynyard, but by the road from Emu Bay, it is 45 miles. Another road is from Chudleigh in a W.N.W. direction, but this road is longer than the one from Emu Bay, and more difficult to find.

BISHOP AND CLERK (*Co. Pembroke*). See CAPE BOULANGER.

BISHOPSBOURNE (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a postal township in the electoral district of Ringwood, and rural municipality of Longford, lying about 2 miles from the River Liffey, which runs on its W. side in a S. direction. The township forms part of the Bishop's estate. It is a station on the Launceston and Western Railway 24½ miles from Launceston. The district is an exclusively agricultural and pastoral one. Bracknell is the nearest township, distant about 5 miles S. from Bishopsbourne. The mail is carried between Bishopsbourne and Bracknell once a day on horseback. By train the Launceston and Western Railway runs three trains a day through Bishopsbourne to Bishopsbourne station, which is about 2 miles from Bishopsbourne township, and a spring cart meets the trains for the convenience of passengers. There is one blacksmith and one wheelwright in the township, and one hotel, the Bush Inn. The surrounding country is flat, surrounded by hills at a distance. The population of Bishopsbourne township is about 120, or including the surrounding neighbourhood of about 500. There is a public school, a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, and an English church. There was formerly a college here, "Christ's," but the establishment has long been broken up, and the building is falling into decay.

BISHOP'S POINT (*Co. Wellington*). See KING'S ISLAND.

BLACKAMOR HILL (*Co. Devon*) is an eminence lying to the W. of Elizabeth Town.

BLACK BLUFF (*Co. Devon*) is the highest peak of a lofty range of basaltic mountains lying in the S.W. part of the county. It attains an altitude of 4,381 feet above the level of the sea, and forms a prominent object from all parts of the surrounding country. It is situated between the Fall and Leven rivers. The basalt of which it is formed is dark blue, compact, free from foreign minerals, and lies in horizontal pillars; the only instance of this formation known in the colony. Other peaks in this range are Mounts Tor and Cattley.

BLACK BOB'S RIVER (*Co. Cumberland*) is a small N. tributary of the Derwent River, about 6 miles above the village of Bethune. There is a pretty waterfall at the junction of the two streams.

BLACK BOY (*Co. Cornwall*) is a postal township in the electoral district and rural municipality of Fingal. It is situated on the S. Esk River, 18 miles from Fingal, and 11 miles from Mangana, there being no regular means of conveyance.

The communication with Launceston, 120 miles N.W., and Hobart Town 140 miles S.W., is by coach from Mangana or Fingal, and by rail from the Corners railway station. There is a considerable amount of agriculture carried on in the district, although the principal industry is gold mining, both alluvial and quartz, the latter especially, since the former is now nearly abandoned. From the returns to the end of 1875 relative to gold mining at Mathinna, the centre of the Black Boy district, it appears that during that year there were 20 persons employed in alluvial, and 50 in quartz mining, the value of the plant being £12,000. The gold produced during the year was 200oz. alluvial, and 1164oz. 8dwt. quartz from 1644 tons of stone, an average of 14dwt. 4grs. per ton, being a total of 1,364oz. 8dwt. of gold, of the value of £5,398. The deepest workings are those of the City of Hobart Company, and in accordance with the general law the quartz becomes richer and the metal finer as it descends. The hotels are the Talbot, Black Boy, and Caledonian. The district is elevated and mountainous, the township being 570 feet above sea level. The population numbers about 300 persons. There is a Wesleyan chapel at Black Boy.

BLACK BRUSH (*Co. Monmouth*) is a postal hamlet in the municipality and electorate of Brighton. It is situated on the banks of the River Jordan, and is overlooked by a lofty hill named the Dromedary, about 3,245ft. high, in a westerly direction, distant about two miles. There are in the district no manufactories, the principal employments, exclusive of farming, being splitting timber into posts and rails, palings, shingles, etc. The nearest township is Pontville, distant about 6 miles, S.E., to which place there is no public conveyance. The means of reaching Hobart Town, 18 miles distant, S.W., are by private conveyance to the main road at Pontville, and thence coach or rail. The inn in the place is the Jordan, a commodious hostelry. Supplies for the district are obtained by means of a carrier's cart which passes twice a week from Upper Broadmarsh to Hobart Town and back. The surrounding country is very hilly; and the population numbers about 100 persons. There is no church in Black Brush, but Church of England service is held weekly in the public school house.

BLACK CHARLEY'S OPENING (*Co. Cumberland*) is a pass in the hills on the road from Hamilton to Victoria Valley and Marlborough. It lies under Arthur's Seat, about 10 miles N.W. of Hamilton.

BLACK CHARLIE'S OPENING (*Co. Pembroke*) is a gap in the rugged ranges through which the main road passes between Buckland and Richmond, and is overhung on the W. side by the Sugar Loaf.

BLACK CHARLIE'S SUGAR LOAF (*Co. Pembroke*) is the name of a peaked hill lying about 5 miles E. of Enfield and 8 miles N.W. of Sorell.

BLACK DOG (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a reef lying to the N. of Long Point on the E. Coast.

BLACKFISH CREEK (*Co. Wellington*) is an E. tributary of the Inglis River, into which it falls above the township of Wynyard.

BLACKFISH RIVULET (*Co. Buckingham*) is a W. feeder of the Mountain River, which see.

BLACK FOREST (*Co. Cornwall*) is a tract of country adjoining Evandale, and used for agricultural and pastoral purposes.

BLACK FOREST (*Co. Franklin*) is a tract of thickly wooded country in the Franklin River, about 8 miles E. of the head of Macquarie Harbour.

BLACK GEORGE'S MARSH (*Co. Cumberland*). See DOVENBY MARSHES.

BLACK JACK (*Co. Kent*) is a reef of rocks lying between DeWitt's islands and the main land on the S. coast.

BLACK JACK'S ROCKS (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small rock off Cape Contrariety.

BLACKMAN'S BAY (*Co. Buckingham*) is an indentation on the W. side of the Derwent River, about 8 miles S. of Hobart Town by water. There is a pilot station at this place.

BLACKMAN'S BAY (*Co. Pembroke*) is a fine inlet from the ocean, running into Forestier's Peninsula to East Bay Neck, where the township of Dunally is situated. The bay is nearly shut in on the N. by a long spit from the mainland.

BLACKMAN'S HILL (*Co. Monmouth*) is a hill at the head of the New Rivulet, and 5 miles N.E. of Hamilton. Sandstone.

BLACKMAN'S POINT (*Co. Wellington*) is a narrow promontory with a reef at the extreme end running out into the sea on the N. Coast, and forming the W. head of Emu Bay.

BLACKMAN'S RIVER (*Co. Somerset*) is a stream rising in Table Mountain near the S. end of Lake Crescent, and flowing N.E. about 15 miles into the Macquarie River at Mona Tower, near the township of Tunbridge, where it is crossed by the Main Line Railway, the bridge being 646 feet above sea level. It is also crossed here by the Hobart Town and Launceston main road. This river is fed by the Millbrook and York Rivulet, and flows through flat swampy country for a considerable part of its course.

BLACK MARSH RIVULET (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small stream rising in Spring Hill, and flowing W. into the Jordan river at Black Marsh, which is a valley at the foot of the Den Hill, and is in a high state of cultivation.

BLACK MOUNTAIN (*Co. Russell*) is a lofty hill on the Huskisson River, rising to an altitude of 3,381ft. above sea level.

BLACK PYRAMID (*Co. Wellington*) is a rocky islet lying about 17 miles W. of Barren Island.

BLACK RANGE (*Cos. Russell and Devon*) is a range of lofty hills running from S.W. to N.E. between the Leven and Wilmot rivers to the S.E. of the Surrey Hills block.

BLACK REEF (*Co. Dorset*) is a dangerous group of rocks barely awash at low tide, lying about a mile and a half off Cape Naturaliste on the N.E. coast.

BLACK REEF (*Co. Kent*) is a dangerous reef of rocks in the S.W. passage, lying off Eliza Point, and between that point and Actæon Island.

BLACK RIVER (*Co. Wellington*) is a stream rising on the E. side of Dip Hill, and flowing N. a few miles into Bass' Strait at Sawyer's Bay, a little to the E. of Circular Head. The township of the same name is situated on this stream. Slate of inferior quality is found on the bank of this river.

BLACK RIVER 41° S. lat., 145° E. long. (*Co. Wellington*) is a postal village in the police district of Russell, and electoral district of Wellington. It is situated on the N.W. coast of Tasmania, about 120 miles N.W. of Launceston. The nearest river on the east side is Crayfish River, distant 4 miles, and beyond that 8 miles, Detention River; and on the west side Duck River, distant 8 miles, by a straight line, by road about 15 miles. There are no mills or manufactories whatever at the Black River, which is in an agricultural district. The nearest townships are Stanley, 9 miles W., and Wynyard (Table Cape) 50 miles to the E.; at the Black River the site was called Blackwall, and at the Duck River, Smithton, but the people are in neither instance concentrated, but simply scattered over a large area. There are no public conveyances between the Black River and the above towns. Postal communication by horse mail leaving Stanley on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 8 a.m., calling at the Black River, on the way to Detention River and Table Cape, leaving Table Cape on the alternate days and returning to Stanley. There is communication by steamer to and from Launceston weekly; the distance from Launceston is 120 miles, and from Hobart Town 240 miles. There are no hotels at the Black River. There are, however, two in Stanley, the Commercial Inn and the Ship Inn. Black River at the mouth is undulating land, with quartzite rock and silurian slate; further inland hilly and even mountainous, with mica slate and true quartz. The river takes its rise from the E. side of the Dip Hill, thus passing beyond Rocky Cape River (the Detention). The population cannot be ascertained at any given locality—the entire number in the district in 1870 was 1,392; from the South Road to the Black River the number stood at 232, with probably 100 on the eastern side, and about 550 in the township

of Stanley, including the Green Hills, and notwithstanding increase by births it is supposed that the population has fallen off by several hundreds. The Church of England and Wesleyan denominations have places of worship in the neighbourhood. The only other public building is the public school under the Board of Education and Black River post office in the same building.

BLACK ROCK (*Co. Cornwall*) is a rocky hill on the W. bank of the Buffalo Brook, 6 miles E. of Beverley township.

BLACK ROCK (*Co. Dorset*) is the name applied to a reef in Bass' Strait off Weymouth.

BLACK ROCK (*Co. Montgomery*) is the name given to a rocky islet encompassed by reefs lying seaward about 3 miles from the entrance to Mainwaring's inlet on the W. Coast.

BLACK ROCK (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small rock at the N.E. point of Maria Island.

BLACK ROCK (*Co. Wellington*) is the name given to two rocks; one, the N. rock, lying about 4 miles W., and the other, the S. rock, about 7 miles W. of Barren Island.

BLACK ROCKS (*Co. Pembroke*) is a dangerous reef of basaltic rocks in Maingon Bay, which see.

BLACK SNAKE MARSH (*Co. Cumberland*), so called from the number of these reptiles found thereabouts. See DOVENBY MARSHES.

BLACK SNAKE RIVULET (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small stream rising in the N. end of Mount Faulkner, and flowing N.E. into the Derwent River below Bridgewater through the farming district of Glenorchy.

BLACK SUGAR LOAF (*Co. Devon*) is the name given to a lofty peak lying in a tract of good country, suited to agricultural purposes, between the heads of the Brumby's and Black Sugar Loaf creeks. A companion hill, 2 miles N., is known as the Little Black Sugar Loaf.

BLACK SUGAR LOAF RIVULET (*Co. Devon*) is a N. tributary of the Meander River, rising in Brumby's New Country, and flowing S. about 8 miles past the hill after which it is named. It is fed by the Four Spring Plain, and Brumby's creeks.

BLACK SWAN LAGOON (*Co. Kent*) is a salt water lagoon connected with the sea by a narrow channel, N. of Sullivan's Point.

BLACK TIER (*Co. Monmouth*) is the name of a range, with a peak and trig station 2,544 ft. above sea level. It lies about 8 miles S.E. of Bothwell. Sandstone.

BLACK TIER (*Co. Somerset*) is a chain of hills in the elevated country N.E. of Oatlands. It is distant about 2 miles N.E. of the township of Cornwallis.

BLACK TREE HILL (*Co. Devon*) is a peak on the N. coast inland of the township of Formby, and forming a leading mark for vessels making Port Frederick. Coal is found in the S. slopes of this hill.

BLACKWALL (*Co. Wellington*). See BLACK RIVER.

BLANCHE ROCK (*Co. Kent*) is a small rocky islet with a reef to the E. lying about half a mile S.E. from South Port Bluff.

BLEAK MOUNT (*Co. Buckingham*) is a prominent peak at the W. end of Standaway Bay, S. Bruni Island, forming a landmark for vessels entering D'Entrecasteaux Channel from the S.

BLIND CREEK (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a small drainage creek, S. of the township of Seymour on the E. coast, and near the coal company's workings.

BLIND REEF (*Co. Kent*) is a sunken reef in the S.W. passage to D'Entrecasteaux Channel, lying off the Images at the N. of Recherche Bay.

BLOCK MOUNT (*Co. Russell*) is a peak in the unexplored region lying S. of the Surrey Hills block, and on the N.W. side of the Macintosh River.

BLOODSTONE POINT (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small headland on the W. or inner side of Maria Island. The land beyond this point is swampy.

BLOW HOLE (*Co. Buckingham*) is a chasm in the land lying back about 100 yards from the Derwent River on its W. side, and opening from the river by a channel or cavern in the cliffs. It is on the farm of Mr. Briggs, S. of Kingston or Brown's River, and about 10 miles by road S. of Hobart Town. This and some remarkable caves in the rocks are much visited by excursionists. Sandstone. See **BROWN'S RIVER**.

BLOW HOLE (*Co. Pembroke*) is a remarkable natural phenomenon on the E. coast of Tasman's Peninsula about 2 miles S. of Eagle-Hawk Neck. This is a large chasm or pit in the rocky hills, which is connected with the ocean by a narrow arch about 150 yards long, cut by the wash of water through the rock. This is looked upon as one of the many curiosities of Tasmania, and visitors frequently come to view it.

BLUE HILL (*Co. Cumberland*) is a lofty peak about 7 miles W.N.W. of Bothwell township. This was at one time a favourite camping ground of the aborigines. It is 2,922ft. above the level of the sea. About a mile N.W. is another smaller peak of the same mountain, called Little Blue Hill.

BLUE PEAKED HILL (*Co. Devon*) is a peak of the Blue Tier, which see.

BLUE PEAKED HILL (*Co. Russell*) is a lofty mountain in the N. part of the county, and in the midst of unexplored country.

BLUE POINT (*Co. Kent*) is a name sometimes applied to Eliza Point, which see.

BLUE RANGE (*Co. Dorset*) is a chain of hills lying between the forks of the Little Forester River, and running N. and S. Row Tor, or Mount Arthur, is the loftiest peak of this range. Clay, slate, and sandstone hills, with quartz drift.

BLUESTONE BAY (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a small indentation in the land on the E. coast, N. of Cape Tourville. Granite.

BLUE TIER (*Co. Devon*) is a chain of hills near the Ilfracombe Tramroad. There is a lode of good iron ore in this range. Lower silurian, clay, slate, and sandstone.

BLUE TIER (*Co. Dorset*) is a range of lofty mountains at the head of the Ringarooma and Muscle Roe rivers. To the S.E. of this range is what is known as Gould's New Country. Granite. This is a rich stanniferous country, and is being worked by the Emu, Marie Louise, Full Moon, and Blue Tier Tin Mining Companies.

BLUFF (*Co. Monmouth*) is a headland, the W. terminus of the Five Mile Beach in Pittwater, which see.

BLUFF POINT (*Co. Kent*) is a promontory on the E. side of Payne's Bay, Port Davey, about a mile N. of the entrance to Bramble Cove.

BLUFF POINT (*Co. Wellington*) is a prominent headland on the W. coast, about 3 miles S. of W. Point. Also is the N. head of Studland Bay, which see.

BLUFF RIVER (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small N. tributary of Prosser River flowing through Prosser's Plains.

BLYTHE RIVER (*Cos. Devon and Wellington*) is a fine stream rising in Talbot Marsh in the Surrey Hills block, and flowing N. about 30 miles into Bass' Strait at the township of Heybridge. This river is fed by the Chasm, Waterfall, and Adams' Creeks, and waters a vast tract of country available for agricultural settlement, and covered with fine celery-top pine. About 4 miles from the mouth of the river are rich deposits of iron ore, and lodes of tin and copper are known to exist still further up.

BLYTHE'S POINT (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small headland in D'Entrecasteaux Channel, on the N.W. of Bruni Island.

BOATS CREW POINT (*Co. Devon*) is a point on the W. arm of the Tamar River. It is within the boundary of York Town.

BOAT HARBOUR (*Co. Dorset*). See FLINDERS' ISLAND.

BOMBAY ROCK (*Co. Devon*) is a rocky islet near the W. shore of Port Dalrymple, opposite George Town.

BOND BAY (*Co. Arthur*) is a small bight in the W. side of Payne's Bay, Port Davey, between Curtis Point and Kelly's Basin.

BOND'S PEAK (*Co. Devon*) is a peak in the rugged country lying W. of the Middlesex Plains block.

BOOBYALLA (*Co. Dorset*), a name for the postal township of Ringarooma, which see.

BOOBYALLA PLAIN (*Co. Dorset*) is a tract of flat country on the Ringarooma River, consisting of about 15,000 acres of rich soil, with a fine expanse of table land.

BOOBYALLA RIVER (*Co. Dorset*). See LITTLE BOOBYALLA and RINGAROOMA RIVERS.

BOOMER CREEK (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a small stream falling into Little Swanport N. of Pontypool.

BOOMER CREEK (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small stream flowing past the N. of Dunally township into Blackman's Bay, near Boomer Island.

BOOMER ISLAND (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small islet of 87 acres lying in Blackman's Bay, near Eagle Hawk Neck.

BOOTH LAKE (*Co. Westmoreland*). See NINETEEN LAGOONS.

BORSAL'S (*Co. Buckingham*) is a name given to the Friar Rocks of Tasman's Head, S. Bruni Island.

BOTHWELL (*Co. Monmouth*) is a postal township, money order office, and telegraph station in the electoral district of Cumberland, and municipality of Bothwell, situated on the River Clyde. The Shannon River is 12 miles from Bothwell; the Jordan 9 miles, and Lake Sorell 18 miles distant. There are two flour mills in the township, the district being a pastoral and agricultural one. The next townships are Apsley 9 miles from Bothwell, fronting on the Jordan, Green Ponds 16 miles from Bothwell, Hamilton 18 miles, fronting on the Clyde. Bothwell is 45 miles from Hobart Town, and 100 miles from Launceston. With Hobart Town the communication is by branch coach to Melton Mowbray, and then by mail coach, or by coach to Brighton railway station, and thence by rail. Bothwell has an Assembly Room and a Good Templars' Hall. The hotels are the Castle Inn, White Hart Inn, Young Queen Inn, and Crown Inn. A two-horse coach leaves Bothwell half-past 1 p.m. daily for Melton Mowbray; two waggons leave Bothwell for Hobart Town every Tuesday, returning Friday. The surrounding country is slightly elevated, and the population of the town and neighbourhood numbers about 550 persons. There is a church in which Episcopalian and Presbyterian ministers preach; a Roman Catholic Church, and a Wesleyan Chapel. There is also a public library with 2,500 vols. Bothwell has a road trust, a board of works, a local school board, a public school, and some friendly society lodges. There is a very good racecourse, where annual races are held. In the Assembly Room and Templars Hall entertainments are held frequently. A very pretty waterfall about a mile and a half from the township, the fall being very grand when the Clyde is swollen. A cricket ground with pavilion; matches are often played on it. Summer visitors can enjoy the trout fishing in the Rivers Clyde and Shannon.

BOTHWELL DISTRICT (*Co. Monmouth*) is a rural municipality, proclaimed October 23rd, 1862. It has an area of 281,000 acres, and a population of about 1300. The net annual value of rateable private property is £18,225 7s.; of Crown lands, £441 11s. Extent of roads and streets, 72 miles. The principal towns are Bothwell and Apsley, the former 45 miles from Hobart Town and 100 from Launceston, and the latter 9 miles from Bothwell. It is in the Council electoral district of Derwent, and the Assembly electoral district of Cumberland, and has a Small Debts Court (not exceeding £30) on the first Monday in January.

April, July, and October. The Rivers Clyde and Shannon are well stocked with brown trout, as are also the lakes, so that there is good sport for anglers. There are public schools at Bothwell and Apsley. The agricultural statistics for the year ending 31st March, 1876, show—Wheat, 502 acres, 8,575 bushels; barley, 45 acres, 738 bushels; oats, 263 acres, 7,038 bushels; peas, 39 acres, 787 bushels; potatoes, 41 acres, 107 tons; turnips, 5 acres, 42 tons; artificial grasses, seeds, 29 acres, 140 bushels; hay, 527 acres, 787 tons; gardens and orchards, 37 acres; apples, 260 bushels; pears, 36 bushels. Total land in crop, 1,515 acres; in permanent artificial grasses, 969 acres; fallow, 182 acres. Total land in cultivation, 2,666 acres, and 5 acres of new land broken up during the year. Horses, 417; horned cattle, 4,252; sheep, 121,307; pigs, 432; goats, 8. A coach leaves Melton Mowbray at 9 a.m. daily, arriving at the Bothwell Castle Hotel, Bothwell, at 11.45 a.m., and returning at 1.80 p.m., and it is in contemplation to put on a daily coach from Hobart Town direct. Trades and manufactories carried on in the district, 49.

BOTSFORD LAKE (*Co. Westmoreland*). See NINETEEN LAGOONS.

BOUGAINVILLE CAPE (*Co. Pembroke*) is a prominent headland forming the N.W. entrance to Maria Strait.

BOULANGER CAPE (*Co. Pembroke*) is the N.E. Point of Maria Island. The cliffs here are precipitous and turretted, and are marked by two enormous rocks, one projecting over the other, and known as the Bishop and Clerk. Basalt.

BOWOOD (*Co. Dorset*). See BRIDPORT.

BOYD RIVER (*Co. Arthur*) is a muddy stream about 10 miles long, but with very little current, rising in the N.E. spurs of Mount Wedge. It is full of snags, and flows N.W. into the Boyd River, in Denison Plains, at Junction Valley, and near the Gordon River. It is fed by the Adams River.

BOYES RIVER (*Co. Franklin*) is a stream flowing along the N.W. foot of the Denison range, and falling into the Gordon River below the gorge between that range and The Thumbs, opposite Clear Hill.

BRACKNELL 41° 45' S. lat., 147° E. long., (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a postal township in the electoral district and rural municipality of Westbury. It is situated on the Rivulet Liffey. In the neighbourhood are the large and small Blackwood creeks, 12 miles S.W. There is also a range of mountains known as the Western Tiers, the nearest point distant 7 miles W. On these mountains there are several lakes, the largest of which is about 30 miles in length; there is a small creek which rises on the summit of these mountains, and flows into the Blackwood Creek at their base, forming a very picturesque waterfall in its descent. The surrounding country is undulating, and is entirely devoted to agricultural and pastoral pursuits, the uncultivated portions being chiefly well grassed and highly timbered. The nearest township is Bishopsbourne, 4 miles, N.E.; Blackwood, a small but rising township, 12 miles, S.W.; Cressy, 9 miles E.; and Westbury, 19 miles, N. The L. and W. Railway runs within 5 miles of Bracknell. The mail is conveyed from Bracknell to Bishopsbourne once daily, and *vice versa* on horseback. Launceston is distant about 24 miles N.E.; Hobart Town about 120 miles S.W. The only mode of communication is by proceeding to Oaks or Bishopsbourne railway station, and thence by train. The nearest telegraph office is at Longford. There is a public school, post-office, three stores, a blacksmith's shop, a carpenter's shop, two bootmakers, and an institution of the Order of Good Templars. The hotels are the Enfield in Bracknell, and the Bush Inn in Bishopsbourne. On the N.E. and S.E. the surrounding country is undulating, on the W. and S.W. it is mountainous. The geological formation is dark blue granular basalt, which is chiefly used for road metal. There are some quarries of old red sandstone. Freestone is also to be found in several places. The population of Bracknell is 110. The public school is used as a place of worship by the Church of England. There is a chapel belonging to the Primitive Methodists used by the Evangelical party, and the Temperance Hall.

BRADY'S CREEK (*Co. Franklin*) is a small drainage creek rising in Brady's Marsh, and flowing S.W. into the Nive River, about 5 miles S. of Marlborough.

BRADY'S LOOK-OUT (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a peak on the Great Western ranges, and the rough elevated tableau forming the Central Lake District. It attains an altitude of 4,497ft. above the level of the sea, and is 655ft. higher than the Great Lake, which lies 5 miles distant W. The Tumbledown, Dubool, and other creeks feeding the Lake River, rise in this mountain, which is called after a notorious bushranger once infesting these parts.

BRADY'S MARSH (*Co. Cumberland*) is a swamp at the N. foot of Brady's Sugar-loaf. This marsh could be easily drained into the Nive River, and thus made available for agriculture.

BRADY'S SUGARLOAF (*Co. Cumberland*) is a peak in the swampy country lying to the S.W. of Lake Echo, from which lake it is distant about 5 miles. It is 3,361ft. above sea level, and has its name from a notorious bushranger.

BRAMBLE COVE (*Co. Kent*) is an inlet from the entrance of Bathurst Harbour, Port Davey, at the township of Bathurst. It has deep water, but the entrance is impeded by rocks.

BRANCH'S CREEK (*Co. Devon*) is a small drainage creek falling into the N.E. end of the East Arm of Port Sorell.

BRANDY CREEK (*Co. Devon*) is a W. tributary of the Tamar River, into which it falls at Middle Arm, S. of Ilfracombe. It rises in the Cabbage Tree Hill, and flows through clay slate, with out-cropping iron lodes. The Ilfracombe Tramway touches a bend in this creek. Gold has been found here, and a company is at work developing the locality.

BRANXHOLME (*Co. Dorset*) is a postal and money-order office township in the electoral district and police district of Selby. It is situated on the upper portion of the Ringarooma river, 60 miles from Launceston in an easterly direction. It has a cheese factory, and dairy and fattening station. Branhholme is on a peninsula formed by the Ringarooma River, enclosing it on three sides. Mount Horror is visible 4 miles distant. A road track to Mount Cameron passes through the estate. Branhholme is an estate surrounded by tin mines, having also mines within the boundaries of the estate. About 40 tin mines (or tin sections) are within a radius of four miles. Ellesmere (or Scottsdale, locally named) is distant 18 miles by road, in a westerly direction, and has a rich agricultural soil, very heavily timbered. To this place there are no public conveyances, and execrable roads, resembling mud canals, dangerous 9 months out of 12, for man and horse. The distance to Launceston (60 miles) can be performed on foot or horseback, but not by vehicle, and the roads are impassable, and too narrow for more than one horse at a time, in fact, it is for miles a mere mountain track, and knee-deep in mud. From Branhholme, and the surrounding tin mines, about 250 to 300 tons of tin ore are sent by dray to Bridport annually, but the quantity is likely to double or treble so soon as something is done to improve the roads or tracks. The surrounding country is mountainous, the ranges are of granite formation, and interspersed by rich basaltic patches. Tin is found in the creeks running out of the ranges, and in the flats at the foot of the ranges. The mining population around Branhholme numbers about 300. Tin is stored at Branhholme during the winter in large quantities. All kinds of supplies are there obtained by the miners. Tin is purchased or advanced upon by the occupier, and a team of pack-horses is constantly taking supplies to the miners, and returning with tin ore. There is a post office and general store, kept by T. P. Cowle. The estate is the property of the Hon. James Reid Scott, Esq., M.L.C., residing at Hobart Town.

BREADALBANE (*Co. Cornwall*) is a postal township in the rural municipality of Evandale, and electoral district of Morven. It is also a railway station on the Main Line of Railway, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Launceston, to and from which place trains run 3 times a day. The district is an agricultural and pastoral one. The nearest townships are Evandale 4 miles; Perth, 4 miles; Franklin Village, 3 miles distant. To and from Evandale and Franklin village a 2-horse break runs three times a week; and to and from Perth a van daily. There is also communication by railway. A stage coach (Page's) runs from Breadalbane to Hobart Town about 113 miles, and there is also railway communication twice a day. The hotel is the Woolpack Inn. The surrounding country is elevated with numerous small hills. Stone exists here suitable for road making, and bricks are made,

occasionally. There is one church, used by Church of England and Wesleyans alternately, and a public school. The population is small and scattered.

BREAK NECK CREEK (*Co. Cornwall*). See TOWER RIVULET.

BREAK NECK HILL (*Co. Monmouth*) is a steep hill on the road from Bellerive to Sorell. Sandstone.

BREAKNOCK BAY (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small opening in the land in the N. part of Norfolk Bay. It lies to the W. of East Bay Neck, and opposite Green Island.

BREAK-o'-DAY PLAINS (*Co. Cornwall*) is a long flat on the road from Fingal to Falmouth, a short distance N.E. of the former place. Granite.

BREAK-o'-DAY RIVER (*Co. Cornwall*) is an E. tributary of the S. Esk River, rising in the Break o'Day Plains, S. of St. Patrick's Hill, and falling into the main stream N. of and near Fingal. It is fed by the Lightwood Creek near its head, and passes the village of Haselmere.

BREAK-o'-DAY VALLEY (*Co. Cornwall*) is a valley in the Fingal district surrounded by hills, on the slopes of which 400 or 500ft. above the bottom of the valley several seams of bituminous coal crop out of soft grey sandstone. Limestone is found at the bottom of the valley.

BREAKSEA ISLAND (*Co. Kent*) is a long narrow rocky islet in Port Davey, opposite the entrance of Bathurst Harbour.

BREAM CREEK (*Co. Pembroke*) is a postal township in the electoral district and rural municipality of Sorell. It is situated on Bream Creek near the head of Marion Bay, Mount Binny lying about N.E., distant 16 miles. The district is an agricultural one, possessing rich soil. The township of Dunally lies S., distant 6 miles, and Sorell W., distant 17 miles; with these places there are no regular means of communication. Hobart Town is 30 miles W. from Bream Creek. There is a mail twice a week, but no other regular means of communication. The district is mountainous, all well wooded, with rich agricultural black soil. The population of Bream Creek and neighbourhood numbers about 600. There is a public school in Bream Creek; a Church of England, and a Presbyterian Church.

BREAM CREEK (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small stream rising in Gordon's Sugar Loaf, and flowing E. into Marion Bay.

BRENTON CREEK (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a small stream rising in Dry's Bluff and falling into the N. of the Great Lake.

BRICKMAKERS' BAY (*Co. Wellington*) is a small inlet on the N. coast, lying about 2 miles E. of the estuary of Black River. Copper ore is found in this neighbourhood.

BRICKMAKERS' CREEK (*Co. Wellington*) is a small stream falling into Bass Straits, near Sawyer's Bay. It is fed by Harris's Creek.

BRIDGENORTH (*Co. Devon*) is a postal township in the electoral district and police district of Selby, in the parish of Bridgenorth, which is the name of the district and township, the latter being pleasantly situated, but not on any creek or river. There are three creeks named from local peculiarities, Myrtle, Yellow Marsh and Sassafras creeks, which run in a S.W. direction to Piper's Lagoon, a distance of 3 miles. It is an agricultural district, no mineral indications have hitherto been discovered. The nearest township is Hagley, 16 miles in a S.W. direction, the communication being by a bush road, almost in its primitive state. The road to Launceston, which is the nearest market (12 miles), is partly bush and well made road, but there are no regular conveyances running thereon. The surrounding country is elevated, and its geological features are of basaltic formation. The population numbers about 230; but many in the adjacent parishes can conveniently avail themselves of the public institutions of Bridgenorth. There are two places of worship claimed by a few individuals as their private property, but ostensibly in connection with Independents and Baptists. There is also a public school.

BRIDGEWATER NORTH (*Co. Monmouth*) is in the electoral district and municipality of Brighton. It lies on the N. side of the River Derwent, 12 miles from Hobart Town, on the main line of road between Hobart Town and Launceston. The Rivers Derwent, Jordan, and Cove Creek are in the neighbourhood. The Dromedary Mountain lies 4 miles W., and there is a range on the E. not designated. The district is entirely an agricultural and pastoral one. The nearest township is Pontville, a small place $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. With this place as with Hobart Town, 12 miles S., there is communication by three four-horse coaches and four railway trains daily; there is also the Monarch steamer from New Norfolk to Hobart Town calling daily at the wharf. With Launceston, 108 miles N., there is communication by rail or coach daily. There are two hotels, the Railway Hotel and the Derwent Inn. The surrounding country is elevated, mountainous, and well wooded. The population is small and scattered. There are two swing bridges here crossing the river on the main road, and the other on the railway line in connection with the causeway. (See BRIDGEWATER S.) The main road bridge is built on 363 piles, which are driven to a depth of between 40 and 50ft., the river being here from 20 to 25ft. deep on a bed of mud from 5 to 15ft. thick. The bridge is 960ft. long, with 24ft. of roadway, and cost £7,850. It was opened for traffic by Sir William Denison in April, 1849. The railway bridge is one of ten arches parallel to the other, the buttresses are of stone 20ft. by 9ft., and the arches of wood. There is a railway station on the main line here. Bridgewater N. has a Church of England and a public school.

BRIDGEWATER SOUTH (*Co. Buckingham*) is a postal township in the electoral district and rural municipality of New Norfolk. It is a small township situated about 11 miles N. of Hobart Town, and is situated on the S. bank of the Derwent River. The next river nearest is the Jordan. The Derwent is about 1 mile in width at South Bridgewater, gradually becoming narrower a few miles further up. The district is an agricultural one. The nearest township is Bridgewater N., about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant N. The Tasmanian Main Line Railway runs through South Bridgewater; the station being a large building, situated opposite the York Hotel, and a short distance from the Post Office. South Bridgewater contains 2 hotels, the York, and the Black Snake, a watchhouse, and a post office. There is a Church of England, which is also used as a public school. There is also a chapel situated about a mile from the English Church. It is called Hestercombe, and is an Independent Chapel. There are 3 coaches travelling through South Bridgewater, the mail coach from Hobart Town to Launceston; the day coach; and the coach between Hobart Town and New Norfolk. The distance from South Bridgewater to Launceston is 110 miles. From South Bridgewater to New Norfolk 10 miles. With Hobart Town and Launceston there is railway communication twice a day. The country is very hilly, being enclosed like a kind of basin. There are two lime-kilns, one belonging to Mr. G. H. Anderson, the other to Mr. E. Rayner. The population numbers about 100. The first English salmon caught in Tasmanian waters was caught in the Derwent near Bridgewater, and the Government reward of £30 was paid for its capture. Two bridges are built over the Derwent between S. and N. Bridgewater (See BRIDGEWATER N.), and a Causeway has been constructed on the main line of road and railway from Hobart Town to Launceston. The Causeway, which is on the S. side of the river, is 2,350ft. long, with an average breadth of 70ft., and has been made by cutting down and carting the claystone rock on the W. bank. It was commenced in 1830, and completed in 1839, at an annual average expense of £4,500. The cost of this Causeway, including that of the bridge on the main road, was £52,780. A high flood in 1864 having damaged the Causeway, it was raised and repaired at a cost of £3,219, and various sums are still being spent on improving the bridge and its approaches.

BRIDPORT or **BOWOOD** (*Co. Dorset*) is a postal township in the electoral and police district of George Town. It is situated on the Great Forester River, and at the estuary of the Brid River. The streams in the neighbourhood are the Great Forester River, the Brid River, which joins the Great Forester near its mouth, and the Little Forester River, which empties itself about $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 miles N.W. of Bridport. The Great Forester is navigable for small craft not drawing more than 6 feet, and the Little Forester is about the same depth. The rivers

abound with blackfish and eels. The country is pastoral. Gold has been obtained close to the shipping place, but not in payable quantities. Lyndhurst is a digging township 14½ miles E. of Bridport, and is the nearest place, the communication being by means of a bush road. Bridport is 55 miles from Launceston, and can be reached either by bush road or by water, small vessels trading occasionally between the two places. There is one hotel at Bridport called the Forester Hotel. The hotels at Lyndhurst are all deserted, but travellers obtain accommodation from John Weldon, who has charge of the police buildings. The surrounding country consists of low rises with small plains or flats. The geological formation is lower paleozoic, with quartz reefs and granite. Bridport has a population of 29, and Lyndhurst of only one permanent resident. There is one chapel—Wesleyan. Bridport is situated in a barren sandy country. It is the port for Scottsdale, and large quantities of tin ore, cheese, butter, grain, and timber are exported from that place and the Upper Ringarooma.

BRID RIVER (*Co. Dorset*) is a small stream flowing N. into Bass' Strait at the township of Bridport. Clay slate.

BRIGHTON (*Co. Monmouth*). See PONTVILLE.

BRIGHTON DISTRICT (*Co. Monmouth*) is a rural municipality, proclaimed October 5th, 1863. It has an area of 95,000 acres, and a population of 2,048. The annual value of rateable property is £10,676, and the extent of roads and streets 64 miles. The principal towns are—Pontville, 64 miles from Hobart Town; Elderslie, 15 miles; and N. Bridgewater, 4 miles from Pontville. It is in the Council electoral district of Jordan, and Assembly district of Brighton. A Small Debts Court (£30) is held on the first Thursday in January, April, July, and October. Public schools are at Pontville, Black Brush, Broadmarsh and Elderslie, Bagdad, Dromedary, Green Point, Old Beach, and Tea Tree. The agricultural statistics for the year ending 31st March, 1876, show—wheat, 2,349 acres, 47,664 bushels; barley, 322 acres, 10,800 bushels; oats, 1,010 acres, 28,233 bushels; peas, 286 acres, 6,532 bushels; beans, 22 acres, 207 bushels; potatoes, 147 acres, 451 tons; turnips, 82 acres, 329 tons; mangel wurzel, 25 acres, 226 tons; artificial grasses seed, 86 acres, 707 bushels; hay, 3,436 acres, 5,004 tons; permanent artificial grass, 1,662 acres; fallow, 1,337 acres; gardens and orchards, 114 acres; apples, 2,849 bushels; pears, 307 bushels; all other cultivated land, 4,504 acres; total land in cultivation, 15,429, with 86 acres of new land broken up, and 210 acres under rotation of crop; horses, 793; horned cattle, 1,832; sheep, 41,142; pigs, 1,264; goats, 50; asses, 2. Page's night coach from Hobart Town to Launceston passes through Pontville daily at 8.20 p.m., and the return coach at 7.30 a.m. A coach runs from Green Ponds to Hobart Town at 7.30 a.m., leaving Hobart Town at 3.30 p.m. Manufactories 50.

BRIGHTON is a S. electoral Assembly district commencing on the River Jordan at the junction of the Quoin Rivulet, and bounded on the west by the electoral districts of Cumberland, New Norfolk, and Glenorchy to the west boundary (on the River Derwent) of Lot 5 purchased by Thomas George Gregson, thence by the northern boundaries of that lot, by the western boundaries of Lot 887 to the south angle of a location of 200 acres to W. Ross, by the N.W. boundaries of that location and of 300 acres also located to W. Ross, thence by the W. boundary of Lot 881 purchased by William Gunn to the southern boundary of the parish of Drummond, thence by that boundary to the parish of Ulva, on the north-eastern side by the parishes of Ulva and Staffa to the Tea Tree Brush, on the N. and on the N.E. by the parish of Yarrington to the electoral district of Oatlands, and by that district north-westerly to the point of commencement. The polling places are at Kempton and Pontville. The district is represented by the Hon. Henry Butler, Chairman of Committees, and has 382 electors, and a population of 3,097 persons.

BRIG ROCKS (*Co. Wellington*). See KING'S ISLAND.

BROADMARSH (*Co. Monmouth*) is a postal township in the electoral district and rural municipality of Brighton. The streams in the neighbourhood are Long Bill's Creek, Graham's Creek, and the River Jordan. There are some lofty mountains in the district. Billy Goat Hill is of great height, and rocky Moun-

Dromedary is 3,245ft. high. There is some good land in the neighbourhood, but most of it is overgrown with timber. The township has one steam-mill and one water-mill. The entire district is an agricultural, pastoral, and dairy farming one. The nearest townships are Elderslie 5 miles distant, and Brighton 8 miles distant, a flourishing township. There is postal communication twice a week with these places, and with Hobart Town, 22 miles S. Launceston is 112 miles distant. The nearest railway station is at Brighton. The hotels are the Prince of Wales Inn and Jordan Inn, Black Brush. A carrier travels twice a week from Upper Broadmarsh to Hobart Town with parcels, dairy produce, and skins. Broadmarsh is surrounded by hills, and lies low in the marshes and agricultural lands. The population within a radius of a mile numbers about 100, but that of the district is much larger. There are two places of worship, a Church of England, and an Independent Chapel; also a public school.

BROADMARSH UPPER (*Co. Monmouth*). See **ELDERSLIE**.

BROADRIDGE PLAIN (*Co. Wellington*) is 15 miles S. of Emu Bay on the road to Mount Bischoff.

BROAD RIVER (*Co. Buckingham*) is a S. tributary of the upper part of the Derwent River, rising by two heads in the N. slopes of Mount Field West, and flowing N.E. into the main stream below the village of Bethune, and about 8 miles above the township of Hamilton.

BROAD VALLEY RIVULET (*Co. Cornwall*) is a small E. tributary of the Ben Lomond Rivulet into which it falls at the township of Beverley.

BROKEN BAY (*Co. Cumberland*) is an indentation in the N. shore of Echo Lake.

BROOK HEAD (*Co. Westmoreland*). See **DELORAINÉ**.

BROOK'S BAY (*Co. Kent*) is a small indentation in the W. bank of the Huon River just below the White Bluff; also a small indentation in the W. side of the estuary of the Davey River at the head of Payne's Bay, Port Davey.

BROOK'S CREEK (*Co. Cornwall*) is a small drainage creek of the upper end of the S. Esk River, near Forthill.

BROUGHAM RIVER (*Cos. Lincoln and Montagu*) is a S. tributary of the Macintosh River rising in the rugged country of Barn Bluff, and falling into the main stream at Cranbourne Chase.

BROUGHTON'S SUGAR LOAF (*Co. Dorset*). See **FLINDERS ISLAND**.

BROWN MARSH (*Co. Russell*) is a tract of swampy country in the W. side of the Surrey Hills block, about 5 miles E. of Mount Bischoff.

BROWN MOUNTAIN (*Co. Dorset*) is a peak at the head of the Piper River. There is a saw mill at the E. foot of this mountain, and a tramway connecting it with Melcombe Regis, and thence to the Tamar near Launceston.

BROWN MOUNTAIN (*Co. Lincoln*) is a high bluff lying in open forest and marshy country, on the Dove River, and about 5 miles N.E. of the Cradle Mountain. The Cradle Valley lies between the two.

BROWN MOUNTAIN (*Co. Pembroke*) is a lofty hill 2,598ft. high, in the highlands of Tasman's Peninsula. It lies at the back of Safety Cove, and is covered with low scrub and grass of poor quality. It falls precipitously into the sea. Granite. Also a lofty peak, a tract of wild scrubby country lying to the E. of the Coal River, and S.E. of Colebrookdale. Sandstone.

BROWN'S RIVER (*Co. Buckingham*) is a name for the postal township of Kingston, which see.

BROWN'S RIVER (*Co. Buckingham*) is a stream rising in Mount Wellington, and flowing S.E. about 10 miles past the farming townships of Summerleas and Kingston into the estuary of the Derwent at the well-known Brown's River Beach, a favourite picnic and fishing ground 10 miles S. of Hobart Town by road. The Alum Caves are in the rocks at the N. end of the beach, and in the olden days the

aborigines frequently camped here. Brown's River is fed by the Vincent, White-water, Fawcett, Long, and Fork Creeks or Rivulets.

BRUMBY'S CREEK (*Co. Devon*). See BLACK SUGAR LOAF RIVULET.

BRUMBY'S CREEK (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a W. tributary of the lower end of the Lake River rising in the swampy country S.E. of Dry's Bluff, and falling into the main stream about 3 miles above the township of Longford.

BRUMBY'S NEW COUNTRY (*Co. Devon*) is a tract of about 6,000 acres of land available for agricultural purposes, lying at the head of the Franklin River, Port Sorell, and near the Black Sugar Loaf Hill.

BRUNI CAPE (*Co. Buckingham*) is a point on the S.W. Coast of S. Bruni Island, N.W. of the Bruni Head lighthouse.

BRUNI HEAD, 43° 30' S. lat., 147° 11' E. long. (*Co. Buckingham*), is a bold rocky bluff at the S. point of the W. part of S. Bruni Island. There is a lighthouse here with a revolving light 335ft. above high water mark, fixed for the guidance of vessels making the S.W. entrance to D'Entrecasteaux Channel, or Storm Bay round Tasman's Head.

BRUNI, or **BRUNÈ ISLAND** (*Co. Buckingham*) is a large island on the W. side of Storm Bay, and lying between that bay and a narrow passage along the E. Coast of the counties of Kent and Buckingham, known as D'Entrecasteaux Channel. The island is divided into two parts, N. and S. Bruni, which are connected by a narrow neck of land forming Isthmus Bay on the W. and Adventure Bay on the E. side. North Bruni, being the most convenient from Hobart Town, is more settled than S. Bruni, although the soil is not so good, and there is a lack of water. There is a township called Lennon in the N.W. of the island, and a few nice farms are scattered here and there, being watered by freshwater lagoons, which are frequented by large flocks of ducks. In N. Bruni are two churches, one at Variety Bay, and the other at Barnes' Bay (Lennon). On S. Bruni, near its S. extremity, is a lighthouse, and on N. Bruni is a pilot station, and a guard boat station. There are numerous sawyers and splitters at work on the island, employed chiefly in getting firewood for the Hobart Town market. Bruni, N. and S., is about 50 miles long by 14 wide, and has an area of about 90,000 acres.

BRUNI MOUNT (*Co. Buckingham*) is a lofty peak 1,059ft. high, in the S.E. part of S. Bruni Island, about 2 miles N. of Tasman's Head. This hill is a landmark for vessels making Tasman's Head from any point.

BRUSHY CREEK (*Co. Devon*). See MEANDER RIVER.

BRUSHY PLAINS (*Co. Pembroke*) is a tract of rough flat country, covered with scrub and open forest and sparse grass. It is crossed by the Hobart Town and Triabunna coach road near Buckland, and is drained by the Brushy Plains Creek. Sandstone.

BRUSHY PLAINS RIVER (*Co. Pembroke*) is a stream rising in Mount Brown, and flowing E. and N.E. through marshy and scrubby country into the Prosser River at Buckland township. It is fed by the Ringarooma and Curryjong creeks. Sandstone.

BRUSHY RIVER (*Co. Glamorgan*), is a small S. tributary of the Cygnet River.

BRYN ESTYN HILL (*Co. Buckingham*) is an elevation in the S. side of the Derwent river, about 3 miles W. of New Norfolk.

BUCKINGHAM is a S. county, and the most important in the colony, from its containing Hobart Town, the seat of Government, and the first city and port. It is a large county, irregular in form, and bounded on the N. by the counties of Monmouth and Cumberland, from which it is separated by the Derwent River, which river also separates it on the E. from Monmouth. On the S.E. it is bounded by Storm Bay, on the S. by the ocean and the counties of Kent and Arthur, from which the Huon River separates it, and on the West by the counties of Arthur and Franklin. This county contains the following parishes:—Bagot, Pedder, Bedford, Coningham, Kingborough, Queenborough,

Champ, Longley, Throckmorton, Ranelagh, D'Entrecasteaux, Bruni, Glenorchy, Wellington, New Norfolk, Hobart, Uxbridge, Argyle, and Sutherland. The principal towns are Hobart Town, (the metropolitan city), New Norfolk, Bridgewater, Glenorchy, and Kingston. In all the towns and villages number 42, of which 23 are postal, 3 money order, and 1 telegraphic stations. Speaking generally it may be said that the whole length of the E. side of the county, namely that part bordering on Storm Bay and the lower part of the Derwent River, is the part where the bulk of the population is located, and where the industries of the county are carried on, although the shores of D'Entrecasteaux Channel, and of the estuary of the Huon River support a numerous body of sawyers, timber splitters, shipwrights, and farmers. The country along the lines indicated, and shut out from the interior by the lofty Mount Wellington and other ranges, supports a busy and thriving population of farmers, fruit growers and hop gardeners, and in the city of Hobart Town and its suburbs various trades and manufactures are carried on. Thus, out of the 3,300 places of business in the colony, 991 are in this county, being nearly a third of the whole, or, if both sides the Huon be counted, 100 more, or 1,091. Except the coal mining at New Town, and the coal found at New Norfolk, Three Hut Point, Adventure Bay, etc. mining and minerals may be said to be unknown in the county, even although there are many geological curiosities in various parts, but the fertility of the soil amply pays for this drawback, fruit, and all kinds of farm and dairy produce, being plentiful. The Derwent is the principal river, and, with its numerous tributaries it waters the fertile valley of New Norfolk with its extensive hop-gardens, and the undulating plains of Glenorchy and Kingborough. Other important rivers are the Huon, North-West Bay, Brown's, Russell's, Russell's Falls, Florentine, Styx, Plenty, and Broad Rivers, and numerous creeks. The mountains of this county are Mount Wellington, 4,166ft., Colins' Bonnet, 4,131ft., Mount Weld, 4,000ft., Mount Field, W. 4,721ft., Mount Field, E. 4,165ft., Grey Mountain, 2,713ft., and many others of less altitude.

BUCKINGHAM is a S. electoral council district, comprising the Assembly district of Queenborough and Glenorchy. The polling places are at Kingston, Sandy Bay, near the second mile stone, Cascade-road, near the Reservoir; Glenorchy, near the seventh mile-stone; the Racecourse at New Town, and Colville-street, near the New Town Road. The district is represented by the Hon. Thos. D. Chapman, and has 236 electors.

BUCKLAND (*Co. Pembroke*) is a postal and telegraphic township in the electoral district of Sorell, and rural municipality of Spring Bay. It is situated at the junction of Brushy Plains and Prossers Creek. The largest creek takes its rise at Brushy Plains and about 12 miles to the westward of Buckland, Prossers Plains; its course is about 30 miles in length, it is called Brushy Plains Creek, and runs into Prossers Bay, 10 miles east of Prossers Plains; it is joined on the northern bank by four creeks, the Prossers, Bluff, Sand, and Back creeks, on the southern by the Curryjong, Ringarooma, and Tea Tree creeks. There is one flour mill in the district. Buckland, or Prossers Plains, is partly agricultural, but for the most part pastoral. There are no mines. Coal has been found on the Back River about three miles from the Plains; a shaft was sunk a short time ago upon it; the thickest seam was about 2 feet 6 inches. Richmond, a large township, is about 25 miles to the south-west of Prossers Plains. Sorell about 20 miles to the south. Orford 12 miles from Buckland, is to the east at Prossers Bay, and Triabunna is situated at the head of Spring Bay, 15 miles from Buckland. The communication with these places is by post, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and by telegraph. The telegraph line is carried round the road from Buckland, about 24 miles to Sorell, thence to Richmond, 8 miles, and thence to Brighton, 12 miles. Brighton is situated on the main road between Hobart Town and Launceston; Hobart Town is about 20 miles to the south, and Launceston about 100 miles to the north of it. There is one Hotel, the Buckland Inn. The surrounding country is mountainous, of ironstone and sandstone formation, with limestone, and traces of iron ore and coal. The population of Buckland and Spring Bay is between 50 and 60 each. Prossers Plains has one Church of England.

BUCKLAND MARSH (*Co. Pembroke*) is a tract of swampy country on the Brushy Plains, which see.

BUFFALO BROOK (*Co. Cornwall*) is a stream rising in the Lagoons on the S. slope of Ben Lomond and flowing S. about 10 miles into the South Esk River, 3 miles E. of Llewellyn township. It is fed by the Gipps Creek, near Black Rock.

BUFFERS' LOOK OUT (*Co. Cumberland*) is the original name for James' Look Out, which see.

BUFFALO MOUNT (*Co. Dorset*) is a small hill standing on the E. bank of the Tamar River, about 3 miles S.E. of the entrance at Low Head, and being a prominent object from the W. side of the entrance.

BUFFALO PLAINS (*Co. Cornwall*) is a plateau at the S. foot of the Ben Lomond range, on the South Esk River.

BULGER MOUNT (*Co. Dorset*) is a peak in the White Horse Tier, lying to the N. of Scott's New Country. Lower palæozoic.

BULL BAY (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small inlet on the N.E. coast of North Bruni Island.

BULL ISLAND (*Co. Cumberland*) is a small islet in the N. end of Echo Lake.

BULLOCK HILLS (*Co. Pembroke*) is the name given to a broken range lying to the N. of Lewisham.

BULLOCK POINT (*Co. Buckingham*) is a headland on the E. side of the Huon River, at the township of Brabazon.

BURFORD (*Co. Cumberland*) is a small village on the W. bank of the Clyde River, about 5 miles N. of Bothwell township.

BURGESS (*Co. Devon*) is a township in the district of Port Sorell, and electoral district of E. Devon. It lies on the W. shore of Port Sorell, 12 miles from Torquay, of which place it is a kind of suburb. It is watered by the Marshy Creek. See TORQUAY.

BURGESS RIVER (*Co. Montague*). See HENTY RIVER.

BURNETT POINT (*Co. Kent*) is a prominent headland on the W. side of D'Entrecasteaux Channel, forming the N. head of Southport.

BURNETT'S LAGOON (*Co. Dorset*). See FLINDERS ISLAND.

BURNIE, 41° 5' S. lat., 146° E. long. (*Co. Wellington*) is a small postal, money order, and telegraphic township in the electoral district of Wellington, and police district of Emu Bay on Emu Bay, 60 miles N.W. of Launceston, and 130 N.W. of Hobart Town, as the crow flies, on the main line of road between Deloraine and Circular Head. The mouth of Emu River is $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E. of Burnie, and is crossed by a sand bar, which prevents all but small boats from entering. The River Blythe empties itself 5 miles E. of the Emu. The Rivers Cam and Inglis are respectively 4 and 12 miles to the W., both being available as harbours for small vessels. No hills are near, except Round Hill, under 700ft. in height, but 20 miles inland are the Hampshire Hills. The nearest mill is that of Mr. Elliott, at Somerset, 4 miles W., and is a steam saw mill. A similar mill, the property of the Van Diemen's Land Company, is at work 7 miles from here on the Emu Bay and Mount Bischoff Tramway. The most important undertaking in the neighbourhood is the construction (now going on) of this tramway. Burnie lies in an agricultural and timber district, but for the last two years the inhabitants have neglected agriculture almost entirely, and engaged either in tin-mining, prospecting, or in carting the tin from the mines to this port. Much tin which is mined at Mount Bischoff has been exported from here since its discovery by Mr. Smith about two years ago. Since Mr. Smith's discovery others of the same metal have been made at House Top, Surrey, and Hampshire Hills, and silver and copper at the latter place. An alluvial gold-field, worked by Chinese at the River Hellyer, 30 miles S. of Table Cape, yields the precious metal in payable quantities. Somerset, on the River Cam, 4 miles W., a small township, inhabitants engaged in timber trade; Wynyard, on the Inglis, 8 miles further W., trade in timber and

a little farming, are the nearest townships. To these places there are no public conveyances. With Launceston the communication is per steamer *Devon*, which calls weekly, leaving Launceston every Tuesday, and returning on Saturday. Horses and vehicles can be hired, but there is no public conveyance. The distance by water is about 80 miles; by land, about 100 miles from Launceston. In *Burnie Jones' Hotel*, *Ship Inn*, and *Burnie Inn*. The neighbouring country is hilly, but the hills are of no great height. The geological formation is igneous, granitic rocks frequently traversed by veins of quartz being in abundance. The population is small and scattered. There is one Anglican Church, one Roman Catholic, one Methodist Chapel, a Gospel Hall, and a public school in *Burnie*.

BURNS PLAINS (*Co. Lincoln*) is a tract of low-lying country between the *Franklin* and *Navarre Rivers*, and under the N. slope of *Mount Arrowsmith*.

BURST-YOUR-GALL HILL (*Co. Pembroke*) is a hill in the parish of *Buckland*.

BUSHY ISLAND (*Co. Montgomery*) is a small islet on the W. side of the entrance to *Macquarie Harbour* on the W. coast.

BUTLER ISLAND (*Co. Montgomery*). See *GORDON RIVER*.

BUTLER'S HILL (*Co. Monmouth*) is a lofty peak in the *Green Ponds hills*, attaining an altitude of 2,197 ft. above sea level. It lies about 5 miles N. of *Brighton*. Carbonaceous sandstone and shales.

BUTTS (*Co. Cornwall*) is the name given to a rocky eminence on the S. slope of *Ben Lomond*.

BUXTON'S POINT (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a promontory from the main land into *Oyster Bay*, having from 9 to 13 fathoms water. It is rocky and rather dangerous, and lies nearly opposite *Geographe Strait*.

BUXTON'S RIVER (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a small stream rising in *Mount Tooms*, and flowing E. about 7 miles into *Oyster Bay* at *Buxton's point*, 4 miles N. of *Little Swanport*.

BYRON MOUNT (*Co. Lincoln*) is a peak in the S. end of the *DuCane range*, about 2 miles W. of the N. end of *Lake St. Clair*.

CABBAGE TREE HILL (*Co. Devon*) is a chain of hills lying to the W. of *Ilfracombe*. See *BLUE TIER*.

CALDER PASS (*Co. Franklin*) is a pass in the *Deception range* on *Franklin's* route from *Macquarie Harbour* to *Hobart Town*.

CALDER RIVER (*Co. Wellington*) is a fine stream rising near the *Henrietta Plains*, and, after a course of about 10 miles N.W., falling into the *Inglis river* near *Welcome Hill*.

CALF (*Co. Kent*) is a point of *Adamson's peak* lying a little to the W. of the main peak, *The Cow*.

CALIFORNIA BAY (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small inlet in the E. side of the *Huon River* at the township of *Cradoc*.

CALM BAY (*Co. Wellington*) is a small inlet in the *West Coast* 11 miles N. of *West Point*, and within the *Woolnorth block*.

CALTON HILL (*Co. Cumberland*). See *HOLLOW TREE*.

CAMBRIDGE, 42° 50' S. lat., 147° 30' E. long. (*Co. Monmouth*), is a postal station in the municipality and electoral district of *Clarence* and parish of *Cambridge*. The parish is bounded on the N.E. by a saltwater river called *Pittwater*; on the N.W. by *Belbin's Rivulet*, dividing it from the municipality of *Richmond*; on the S.E. by *Frederick Henry Bay*; and on the S.W. by a tier of hills, dividing it from the parish of *Clarence*, and part of the municipality of *Richmond*; and comprises an area of 16,500 acres. The road district of *Cambridge* extends to the township of *Bellerive*. The *Barilla Rivulet* runs through the centre of *Clarence*, which is an agricultural and pastoral district, and has a bay salt manufactory on the bank of the *River Pittwater*. To the N. is the township of *Rich-*

mond, distant about 8 miles ; to the S. the township of Rokeby, distant about 7 miles ; to the S.W. is the township of Bellerive, distant about 8 miles ; to the E. is the township of Sorell, distant about 8 miles from the centre of Cambridge. Two passenger conveyances run from Richmond to Hobart Town *via* Bellerive daily, and return same day, through Cambridge ; and three passenger conveyances pass and re-pass from Sorell to Bellerive through Cambridge daily ; several carriers' carts from both places, Hobart Town being 10 miles distant S.W. There is one hotel in Cambridge, The Horse Shoe. The surrounding country is generally flat and undulating, except the boundary hills. The geological formation is tertiary and post-tertiary. Freestone and marls abound. The population numbers from 300 to 400 persons. There is one chapel under the Independent denomination. There is also a schoolhouse, and Local School Board under the Board of Education, Hobart Town ; a daily post delivery and post office ; a local road trust, road rates collected by assessment on the rental. The Sorell Causeway, about 3 miles long, crosses the Pittwater from the N.E. boundary of Cambridge to Sorell.

CAMBRIDGE is a S. electoral council district, comprising the assembly districts of Richmond and Clarence. The polling places are at Richmond, Jerusalem, Bellerive, and Rokeby. The district is represented by the Hon. John Lord, and has 120 electors.

CAMDEN BROOK (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small stream rising in the ranges to the W. of Dunally township, and flowing S. into Norfolk Bay at Breaknock Bay.

CAMDEN (*Co. Kent*) is a small township in the rural municipality and electoral district of Franklin. It lies near Huon Point, N. of Esperance on the Huon River, and has a small scattered farming and timber-splitting population.

CAMDEN RIVULET (*Co. Dorset*) is a small S. tributary of the St. Patrick's River flowing through George's Plain.

CAMERON MOUNT (*Co. Dorset*) is a lofty peak 1,808 ft. high, standing on the W. bank of the Ringarooma River, about 6 miles S. of Ringarooma township. This mountain lies in the centre of the sections taken up under the Mineral Leases Act, and tin-mining is extensively carried on in the neighbourhood. There are also auriferous indications here. Granite.

CAMERON LAGOON (*Co. Dorset*). See FLINDERS ISLAND.

CAMERON MOUNT (*Co. Wellington*) is a lofty hill and prominent headland on the West Coast, 7 miles N.N.E. of West Point. It is within the Woolnorth block.

CAMPANIA (*Co. Monmouth*) is a postal, telegraphic, and money order township and railway station on the main line in the rural municipality and electoral district of Richmond. It is situated on the Native Corners' Creek, 27½ miles from Hobart Town, and on the main line railway. The White Kangaroo and Coal rivers join each other about 2 miles distant ; they run from north to south. The fertile valley that takes its name from the latter mentioned river, on either side is a dense rich mass of foliage. The Brown Mountain rises to a very considerable height, N.E. about 5 miles distant. Gunning's Sugar Loaf about 1,200 ft. high, N., 2 miles distant, commands a magnificent view. Campania is situated in an agricultural and pastoral district. The next townships are—Richmond, 5 miles south ; Jerusalem, 11 miles north ; and Lower Jerusalem, 4 miles north. There is communication with Richmond by road ; with Jerusalem by railway or road ; and with Lower Jerusalem by road. By rail is certainly the best means of communication between Hobart Town and Launceston, Campania being 27½ miles from the former, and 105½ miles from the latter ; by road 29 miles from Hobart Town, and 100 miles from Launceston. Campania has large premises in course of erection, together with shops, etc. ; it is only lately that Campania, as a township, was started, viz., since the railway was opened. The railway offices for the southern portion of the Richmond district are in the township. The surrounding country is undulating in the valley, north and south ; to the west of the valley it is mountainous. The valley is about 4 miles in extent. The population is small and scattered.

CAMPBELL RANGE (*Co. Wellington*) is the name given to a chain of hills

running along the N. bank of the Arthur River. Gold has been found in these ranges, which are in places composed of "pudding stone," the large boulders of which lie strewn over the ground. The slopes of these hills are covered with heath, open scrub, and button grass.

CAMPBELL TOWN (*Co. Somerset*) is a postal, telegraphic, and money order township in the electoral district and rural municipality of Campbell Town, and is a railway station on the main line of railway from Hobart Town to Launceston. It is situated on the Elizabeth River, about 3 miles above its junction with the Macquarie River at Abercrombie. There is one flour mill, driven by water and steam in the district, which is mostly pastoral, very little agriculture being carried on. The township of Ross is seven miles south, and Cleveland, 10 miles north, the communication being by coach twice a day, or by main line railway. With Hobart Town, 80 miles S., the communication is by main line railway; with Launceston, 43 miles N., by the same means. There is in Campbell Town a hospital, supported by contributions from the public, and grant-in-aid from Government. There is also a Mechanics' Institute, Assembly Room, and Public Library. The hotels are the Caledonian, Englebert's, and Kean's. Campbell Town has a coach office for Page's line of coaches from Hobart Town to Launceston. The surrounding district is undulating, with lofty hills to the E., where are also patches of marshy country. The population numbers about 1,000 persons. The Church of England, Rome, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan denominations, have places of worship in the township, and there is a branch of the Bank of Australasia, and agencies of the Liverpool, London, and Globe, and Mutual Assurance companies. There is a reserve for race course, and a post office which is also a money order office and telegraphic office.

CAMPBELL TOWN DISTRICT (*Co. Somerset*) is a rural municipality, proclaimed August 6th, 1866. It has an area of 449,280 acres, and a population of 1,600; the net annual value of rateable property being £25,390; and the extent of roads and streets 97 miles. The towns are—Campbell Town, 81 miles from Hobart Town, 40 miles from Launceston; and Cleveland, 10 miles nearer Launceston. It is in the Council district of S. Esk, and the Assembly district of Campbell Town. Public schools are at Campbell Town and Cleveland. There is an Agricultural Association (the Midland), and a Poultry and Dog Show, both held the 2nd Wednesday in October. Coach from Hobart Town at 6:30 p.m.; from Launceston at 6 p.m. Page's coach leaves the Corners railway station for Fingal daily at 4:30 a.m., and leaves Fingal for Corners at 3 p.m. The agricultural statistics for the year ending March 31st, 1876, show—wheat, 286 acres, 5,377 bushels; barley, 30 acres, 623 bushels; oats, 181 acres, 5,305 bushels; peas, 13 acres, 253 bushels; potatoes, 17 acres, 60 tons; mangel wurzel, 33 acres, 551 tons; artificial grasses seed, 32 acres, 428 bushels; gardens and orchards, 78; apples, 407 bushels; pears, 57 bushels; total land in crop, 1,463 acres; fallow, 136 acres; in permanent artificial grasses, 1,174 acres; total land under cultivation, 2,773 acres; horses, 617; horned cattle, 5,083; sheep, 135,200; goats, 74; pigs, 450; number of manufactories, 73.

CAMPBELL TOWN is one of the northern electoral Assembly districts; it is bounded on the S. side by the electoral district of Oatlands from the mouth of a rivulet forming the W. boundary of a location to John Dickenson extending W. to the electoral district of Cumberland, thence by the electoral district of Cumberland to the Lake River, thence on the W. side by that river to the S. boundary of the parish of Ramsbury, thence on the N. and on the W. side by that parish to the Macquarie River, thence by that river to the S.E. angle of the parish of Bramber, thence on the N.W. and S.W. by the parish of Bramber to the parish of Chichester, thence by that parish to the S.W. boundary of a location to D. W. Stalker, thence by the S.W. and N.W. boundaries of that location to the South Esk River, thence on the N.E. side by that river upwards to the Salisbury Rivulet, and thence by that rivulet, by the W. boundary of the parish of Eastbourne, and by the electoral district of Glamorgan, to the point of commencement, and is represented by Geo. Wm. Keach. The polling-places are at Campbell Town, Ross, Cleveland, and the public buildings, Launceston and Hobart Town. The population by the last census numbers 2,464 persons, and the number of electors is 247.

CAMPBELL TOWN MOUNT (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a peak in the Eastern Tiers rising to a height of 2,358ft. above sea level, at a distance of about 8 miles N.E. of Campbell Town.

CAMP CREEK (*Co. Wellington*) is a stream falling into Bass' Strait, at the estuary of the Inglis River, on the E. side of the township of Wynyard.

CAMP HILL (*Co. Flinders*) is a hill at the head of the Collingwood River, on Gould's route of 1862.

CAM RIVER (*Co. Wellington*) is a fine stream rising in the Surrey Hills block near Longwood, on the Emu Bay and Mount Bischoff road, and flowing about 30 miles in a generally N. direction into Bass' Strait at the township of Somerset. This river is fed by the Guide, St. Mary's, and Temperance rivers, and forms, during part of its course, the W. boundary of the Emu Bay block.

CANAL BAY (*Co. Wellington*) is a small indentation in the W. coast, 10 miles N. of W. point, and within the Woolnorth block.

CANNING RIVER (*Cos. Montagu and Lincoln*). See MURCHISON RIVER.

CANNON ROCK TIER (*Co. Devon*) is a range of hills on the E. bank of the Blythe River to the N.E. of the Surrey Hills block.

CAPE BARREN ISLAND (*Co. Dorset*) is one of the larger of the Furneaux Group, being 25 miles long from E. to W. by from 7 to 12 miles wide from N. to S. It is separated from Flinders' Island on the N. by Franklin Inlet, and from Clarke Island on the S. by Armstrong's Inlet. Mount Munro in the N.W. part is 2,300ft. high, and there are several other peaks of bare granite. The coast is deeply indented with caves and inlets, the principal ones being Deep Bay on the N., and Thunder and Lightning, Half Moon, and Kent Bays on the S. The extreme W. point is Cape Sir John, and on the E. Cape Barren. On the S. side are Wombat and Sloping Points. The soil is sterile, and covered with worthless scrub, but the island is frequented with vast flocks of birds, and, amongst others, by a peculiar breed of geese known as the Cape Barren geese. Crystals of rare beauty are also found here.

CAPE PORTLAND (*Co. Dorset*) is a postal township in the electoral district and police district of George Town, situated at Cape Portland on the N. coast. The Great Muscle Roe River is 9 miles E., Ringarooma River 12 miles S.S.W. of this place, and Little Muscle 4 miles E. The district is an agricultural and pastoral one. The Mount Cameron tin mines are about 30 miles distant. Ringarooma township is the nearest, it is not very advanced as yet, having four stores and one hotel, 12 miles S.S.W. of this place, the communication being by the Launceston mail, but there being no accommodation for passengers. There are no regular means of communication with Hobart Town except through Launceston, which must be reached on foot or horseback. Smith's Hotel is the only hotel in the district, it is situated in the Ringarooma township. The surrounding district is low, with alternate rises here and there. The geological formation to the E. is granite, and to the S. ironstone. The population of Cape Portland numbers 25, and of Ringarooma about 30.

CARBUNCLE ISLAND (*Co. Devon*) is a small islet in the entrance of Port Sorell.

CARELESS MOUNT (*Co. Devon*) is a peak at the bend of the Supply River, 6 miles S.W. of the township of Exeter.

CARLTON BLUFF (*Co. Pembroke*) is a bold hilly headland in Frederick Henry Bay, lying on the S. side of the entrance to the Carlton River, and opposite the township of Carlton.

CARLTON (*Co. Pembroke*) is a postal township in the electoral district and rural municipality of Sorell. It is situated on the Carlton River, which is 3 miles salt, and about 12 miles fresh, running in a S.W. direction. There are several small creeks, branches of the above; the chief ones: Tanner's Creek, runs from Carlton River W. about 5 miles; Brock's Creek, running E. about 3 miles; and Ravenscroft Creek, also running E. about 4 miles; these are the only ones of any importance. The district is an agricultural and pastoral one. Sorell is the only

important township near, where Messrs. Roberts and Co. hold fortnightly sales of stock. Its distance from Carlton is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. by N., and there is postal communication twice a week. The distance from Hobart Town over the Sorell Causeway is about $24\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the communication being by coach from that township. The district is hilly; the geological formation is ironstone. The population numbers about 200, including children. Carlton has an Independent Chapel; the Rev. R. E. Dear officiates once a month, and Mr. H. McGuinnis on intermediate Sabbaths. There is also a Good Templars' Lodge at Carlton numbering about 30 members; and a public school.

CARLTON RIVER (*Co. Pembroke*) is a fine stream rising in the Gordon's Sugar Loaf range, and flowing S.W. into Frederick Henry Bay at Carlton Bluff, after a course of about 12 miles. It is fed by the Nelson's, Ravenscroft, and Tanner's Rivulets, and Chasey's Creek, and flows through a tract of country mostly taken up for pastoral purposes, although the lower portion waters some of the finest agricultural land in the colony.

CAROLINE CREEK (*Co. Devon*) is a W. tributary of the Mersey River, on which the Dawson's coal pits are situated. A portion of the bed of this creek is reserved for Dysodile, which abounds there. See **MERSEY RIVER**.

CARRICK (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a township on the River Liffey, near its junction with the River Meander. It is in the electoral district of Norfolk Plains, and in the Westbury municipal district. The River Meander is about one mile distant, flowing E., and joining the S. Esk near Hadspen. The River Liffey flows N.E., and joins the River Meander about one mile from the township. There is a water flour and oatmeal mill (Mond's) doing a considerable trade. There is also a steam flour mill, but it is not in operation. The district is chiefly a pastoral one, but agricultural operations are carried on to a limited extent. Launceston is E. of Carrick, distant 11 miles. Hadspen is a township on the main road between Carrick and Launceston; Hagley, a township W. 6 miles, on the main road; Westbury, W. 9 miles from Carrick; Bishopsbourne, S.W. 7 miles distant. A mail cart, carrying passengers, runs twice a day between Hadspen and Bishopsbourne railway station, passing through Carrick. By this means all the above places, except Hadspen, are reached by rail from Bishopsbourne station, which is about five miles distant. There is also Blair's conveyance between Carrick and Launceston three times a week. The mail cart runs to Bishopsbourne, thence the route is by the Western Railway to Launceston. For Hobart Town the traveller stops at Evandale road station, and goes thence by Main Line Railway. Hobart Town is 139 miles, and Launceston 30 miles distant. There are two hotels, Blair's Carrick Hotel, and the Prince of Wales Inn, C. Clayton, jun. The surrounding country is undulating, and suited to grazing purposes. The population of Carrick numbers about 300 persons. There are two places of worship, viz., the English church and the Wesleyan chapel, and a public school. Bell's stock sale takes place here once a fortnight. There is a good racecourse in the neighbourhood.

CARRICKFERGUS BAY (*Co. Pembroke*) is a wide opening in the mainland at the N. end of Maria Strait.

CARTER'S LAKE (*Co. Westmoreland*). See **NINETEEN LAGOONS**.

CASCADE RIVER (*Co. Dorset*) is a postal tin-mining township in the electoral and police district of Selby, situated on the Cascade River, a small stream rising in Gould's New Country, and flowing N.W. into the Ringarooma River. The township is the centre of a tin-mining district lying about 6 miles N. of Mount Victoria, and 35 miles W. of George's Bay, the road being a bad pack track over hilly country, and the communication only on foot or horseback. With Hobart Town 193 miles distant S.S.W., and Launceston 137 miles W., the means of communication is on horseback *via* George's Bay and Falmouth to Fingal, thence by coach to the Corners Railway Station, and thence by train. The surrounding country is mountainous, and difficult to travel on account of the thick scrub and the swampy nature of the low-lying lands. The geological formation is granitic. The population of the district, consisting entirely of persons engaged in, or in connection with mining, numbers about 200 persons.

CASCADES (*Co. Buckingham*). See **WELLINGTON**.

CASCADES (*Co. Pembroke*) is the name given to one of the old penal establishments on Tasman's Peninsula. It has an open roadstead with a long sandy beach, in the S. part of Norfolk Bay. There are several buildings here, consisting of cottages with gardens, two large prisons, workshops, hospital, slaughter and bake-houses, and church, but they are all gone to decay. A large building here was some time since destroyed by fire. About 40 acres of land were formerly under cultivation, and a paddock of 8 acres has been cleared, but the fencing is down. The surrounding country, except about 200 acres, is worthless, except for rough pasture, being covered with dense scrub, and all the good timber having been cut down.

CASTLE FORBES BAY (*Co. Kent*) is a small inlet on the W. side of the Huon River, about 3 miles S. of the township of Franklin. It receives the waters of the stream of the same name.

CASTLE FORBES (*Co. Kent*) is a small village in the electoral district and police district of Franklin, lying at Castle Forbes Bay on the Castle Forbes Creek, and on the W. bank of the Huon River. The Kermadec River runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. from Castle Forbes Bay. The district is agricultural and pastoral, but to a very limited extent. The nearest places are Franklin township, N., about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; Shipwrights' Point, S., $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; Geeves Town, S.W., about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and Hillsborough, S., 2 miles, the means of communication being a one-horse conveyance carrying the daily mail from Shipwrights' Point and Geeves Town; passes on to Victoria to meet Jeffery and Co's. mail coach. This leaves Geeves Town at about 7:30 a.m., arrives at Victoria at about 10:30 a.m., leaves on return journey at about 2 p.m., passing through Castle Forbes Bay, at about 4 p.m., and arrives at Geeves Town at about 5:30 p.m. Jeffery and Co's. mail coach runs 24 miles to Hobart Town. The nearest hotel is at Shipwrights' Point, the Alabama Inn. The district is mountainous and of volcanic formation. The population numbers, Castle Forbes, 150; Shipwrights' Point, 48; total, 198. The nearest place of public worship is at Geeves Town, where there is a Wesleyan chapel. Coal and lead (plumbago), are said to exist in the neighbourhood, and have been traced. They are not, however, worked.

CASTLE FORBES RIVULET (*Co. Kent*) is a small stream flowing into the Huon River at Castle Forbes Bay, 2 miles S. of Franklin.

CASTLE HILL (*Co. Arthur*) is a peak near the head of the DeWitt River, and about 5 miles from the head of Port Davey in a N.W. direction.

CASTLE MOUNT (*Co. Montagu*) is a S. peak of the Eldon range, which see.

CASTLE ROCKS (*Co. Pembroke*) is the name given to a reef or group of rocks lying to the S. of Wedge Island.

CASTRA (*Co. Devon*) is a block of 50,000 acres of land reserved by the Government for Indian officers. It is between the Leven and Wilmot Rivers, about 10 miles S. of Ulverstone township, a plank road having been made to that township with other branch roads, at a cost of £18,000. Copper has been found on this territory.

CASTRA ROAD (*Co. Devon*) is a postal station in the police district of Port Sorell, and electoral district of W. Devon. It lies between the rivers Forth and Gawler, the latter being about a mile distant, W. Castra Road is the name of the road from the township of Ulverstone to the Castra Reserve for Indian officers. (See CASTRA). There is a saw mill and a flour mill on the road, and the surrounding district is agricultural and pastoral, timber cutting and splitting being also extensively carried on. The nearest township is Ulverstone, on the Leven, a shipping place with good shelter. It lies 9 miles N., the communication being by private conveyance only, and thence by sea to Launceston, 65 miles, and to Hobart Town thence by rail or coach. The nearest hotels are at Ulverstone, the Leven Inn, and Commercial Hotel. The surrounding country is basaltic, consisting of undulating elevations, about 1,500 feet high. The population of Castra Road is about 200. The Church of England, Independent, and Wesleyan bodies have places of worship in the district. Castra Road is a plank or slab road made by

Government about 7 years since, and is remarkable for the great quantity of palings carted along it to Ulverstone (River Leven), a distance of 9 miles, chiefly for export to the neighbouring colonies. There are two Government schools along the road, one at Abbotsham, and one 9 miles from Ulverstone. Each have about 50 scholars.

CATAMARAN RIVER (*Co. Kent*) is a stream rising in Mount La Perouse, and flowing E. into Recherche Bay at the whaling station N. of Ramsgate.

CATARACT GORGE (*Cos. Devon and Cornwall*) is a colossal rift between opposing cliffs of black volcanic rock, and is the channel through which the South Esk finds its way to join the North Esk, and forms the Tamar River. The gorge is shut in by basaltic rocks rising on each side to a height of about 500ft. The pool is about 150 yards wide, half a mile long, and very deep. It is spanned near the mouth by an iron bridge of a single arch constructed by Mr. W. T. Doyne. Half a mile up the gorge is a transverse barrier of basaltic rocks which form the cataract. Above this is a nearly circular pool, called the first basin, and still further up are second and third basins, all of volcanic origin. This place is looked on as one of the lions of Launceston, and is always visited by tourists.

CATARACT HILL (*Co. Cornwall*) is a lofty hill on the S. bank of the S. Esk River, overlooking the City of Launceston, and the celebrated Cataract Gorge. Volcanic rock.

CATTLEY, MOUNT (*Co. Devon*). See BLACK BLUFF.

CATTLEY PLAINS (*Co. Devon*) is a tract of elevated flat country lying in the midst of the Black Bluff Range. See BLACK BLUFF.

CAVERN CLIFF (*Co. Wellington*) is a precipitous part of the coast line on the E. side of Rocky Cape, in which a natural cave exists.

CAVE'S ISLAND (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small rocky islet of Carlton Bluff in Frederick Henry Bay.

CELERY TOP ISLANDS (*Co. Kent*) is the name given to a group of rocky islets in the S. part of Big Bay, Port Davey.

CELLARS (*Co. Lincoln*) is the name given to some rocky cliffs near the head of the Pine River.

CENTRAL HOBART is one of the S. electoral Assembly districts, bounded by East Hobart to the north-east boundary of the City of Hobart Town commencing in the middle of Harrington and Davey streets, thence by the north-east boundary of that city to its junction with a continuation of a line from the middle of Bathurst-street to the middle of Argyle-street, thence by the middle of that street to the middle of Melville-street, by the middle of that street to the middle of Harrington-street aforesaid, and by the middle of that street to the point of commencement. It is represented by the Hon. Wm. R. Giblin, the polling place being at the Town Hall, Hobart Town, and the number of electors 904.

CENTRAL LAKE DISTRICT (*Cos. Lincoln, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Somerset*) is a vast tract of country generally marshy, lying in the central part of the island at an elevation of from 3,000 to 3,800ft. above sea level. It contains a large number of lakes and lagoons, the principal of which are the Great Lake 50,000 acres, and very deep; Arthur Lakes 15,000 acres, and shallow; St. Clair 1,000 acres, and very deep; Sorell 15,000 acres and deep; Echo 5,000 acres, and deep; Crescent, 6,000 acres, and shallow; Woods, 2,500 acres, and deep; and a number of smaller ones, amongst which is a group called the Nineteen Lagoons. The rivers draining this district are the Shannon, Ouse, Clyde, Lake, Dee, Little Pine, Jordan, and other smaller rivers. This part of the island looks as if an area of 1200 square miles had been bodily raised by volcanic action.

CENTRAL LAUNCESTON is a N. electoral Assembly district, commencing at its junction with York-street, thence south-easterly along the north-eastern side of Hill-street to Canning-street, thence north-easterly along the north-western side of that street to Welman-street, thence crossing that street to Anne-street, thence easterly along the northern side of Anne-street to High-street, thence south-easterly along the eastern and north-eastern sides of High-street to Saint

David-street, thence north-easterly along the south-eastern side of that street to Patterson's Plains Road, thence north-westerly and westerly by the south-western and southern side of that road to Brisbane-street, thence south-westerly along the south-eastern side of that street to Hill-street, and thence south-easterly along the north-eastern side of that street to the point of commencement. It is represented by the Hon. Charles H. Bromby, Attorney-General, and has 768 electors. The polling place is St. John's Square, Launceston.

CHAMOUNI VALLEY (*Co. Montagu*) is a narrow gorge on the E. side of the West Coast range, between Mounts Lyell and Owen. It was so named by Gould on his journey of 1862, between Hobart Town and Macquarie Harbour.

CHAMP CLIFF (*Co. Montgomery*) is the name given to a range of precipitous rocks which overhang the Gordon River, about 10 miles above the head of Macquarie Harbour.

CHAMPION HEATH (*Co. Russell*) is a tract of swampy country lying to the S. of Wombat Hill. This was crossed by Gordon Burgess in 1864.

CHALE BAY (*Co. Kent*) is the name given to the estuary of Creekton River, where it falls into Port Esperance at the S.W. end.

CHAPPEL ISLANDS (*Co. Dorset*) is a group of 3 rocky islands, lying opposite the W. entrance of Franklin inlet, about 5 miles S.W. of the S.W. point of Flinders' Island. They are called Badger, Chappel, and Goose Islands. Chappel Island is the principal seat of the mutton bird catching operations, and has a boat harbour. The mutton birds arrive about the 20th September of every year, depositing their eggs in burrows. A good season will produce 3,000 gallons of mutton bird oil, and 20 birds will produce a pound of feathers. They fly in immense flocks, one having been seen by Flinders 40 miles long. These islands each rise to a rocky peak of bare rock, the highest being 570ft. above the sea, and are infested with snakes.

CHARITY ISLAND (*Co. Kent*) is the name given to a small islet in Port Esperance, D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

CHARLES MOUNT (*Co. Lincoln*) is a lofty peak on the E. side of the Derwent River, about a mile S. of its egress from Lake St. Clair.

CHARLOTTE'S COVE (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small indentation in the E. bank of the Lower Huon River, nearly opposite the township of Camden.

CHARMOUTH (*Co. Dorset*) is a small township in the parish of Dodbrook and district of George Town, lying to the N. of a fresh water lagoon, on the N.E. side of Ringarooma Bay, 5 miles N. of Ringarooma township.

CHARTER MOUNT (*Co. Russell*) is a peak in the broken unexplored country lying S. of the Surrey Hills block, to the N.W. of the upper end of the Mackintosh River.

CHASEY'S CREEK (*Co. Pembroke*) is a W. tributary of Carlton River, into which it flows past Dixon's Hill, at the Carlton Cemetery reserve.

CHASM CREEK (*Co. Devon*) is a W. tributary of the Blythe River, into which it falls above the township of Heybridge.

CHATFIELD ISLANDS (*Co. Kent*). See EAST PYRAMIDS.

CHICKEN HILL (*Co. Franklin*) is the name of a hill in the S.E. corner of the county, near the great bend of the Gordon River, and the township of Huntley. Limestone.

CHILTON (*Co. Cumberland*) is a small settlement on the High Plains near Hamilton. Bituminous coal is found here 35ft. from the surface.

CHIMNEYS (*Co. Buckingham*) is the name given to some singular rocks at the head of North West Bay, D'Entrecasteaux Channel, and near the township of Margate.

CHIMNEYS (*Co. Dorset*) is the name given to some remarkable rocks on the Muscle Roe River, S. of Poole township. Tertiary.

CHINA CREEK (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small drainage creek flowing through some swampy land into Frederick-Henry Bay to the E. of Lewisham.

CHINGAREE REEF (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a reef running off the N. head of Long Point on the E. coast.

CHIPMAN'S LAKE (*Co. Westmoreland*). See NINETEEN LAGOONS.

CHRISTIAN MARSHES (*Co. Cumberland*) is a tract of Swampy country on the Shannon River, about 10 miles W. of Lake Echo, and 5 miles N. of the township of Rochford.

CHRISTMAS HILL (*Co. Devon*) is a lofty peak lying N.E. of Elizabeth Town.

CHRISTY'S RIVULET (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a small drainage creek flowing into Lake Ada.

CHUDLEIGH (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a postal township in the electoral district and rural municipality of Deloraine. Chudleigh is bounded on the N. by the Lobster Rivulet, which takes its rise at the base of the Western Tiers, and empties itself into the River Mersey about 5 miles from Chudleigh. There is also the Mole Creek and the Sassafra, which both take their rise at the Tiers and run through the village or settlement called the Mole Creek. The River Mersey runs about 2 miles from Chudleigh on the N., near which are two mountains, Gog and Magog. The Western Tiers half surround Chudleigh on the S.W. at a distance of about 8 miles or more. One flour and sawmill at the Mole Creek, and a sawmill near the Lobster about 5 miles from Chudleigh, represent the manufactories of the neighbourhood, which is essentially an agricultural and pastoral one. The nearest township to Chudleigh is Deloraine, distant 10 miles; the village or settlement at the Mole Creek is distant 5 miles, and is called Mole Creek. There is also a settlement near the Lobster Rivulet, about 4 or 5 miles from Chudleigh, from which rivulet it takes its name. Between Chudleigh and Deloraine there is communication by means of the mail conveyance, and frequently by waggons, drays, and carts. The mail-break travels three times weekly; to the Mole Creek and Lobster frequently, but at no stated times, by carts, drays, etc. With Hobart Town and Launceston the communication is by mail-break to Deloraine, and thence by rail. The only hotel in Chudleigh or its neighbourhood is the Chudleigh Inn, and thence the mail conveyance (D. Pickett's) starts for Deloraine. On the N. and S. of Chudleigh there is little flat land; on the S.W. and W., to the extent of all cultivated ground, there is a flat country of several miles, running on the former to the base of the Tiers, and on the latter for 10 or 11 miles across the Mole Creek to the Mersey. The whole population of Chudleigh and the district numbers about or nearly 1000 persons. In Chudleigh there is one Episcopalian and one Presbyterian church, and one Wesleyan chapel at the Lobster settlement; another Wesleyan one is in course of erection between Chudleigh and the Mole Creek. There are no places of amusement in Chudleigh. There is a racecourse called the Mayfield Course at Mayfield, the property of James Ritchie, Esq., and distant about a mile from the township. Limestone of good quality abounds in this district, and a few miles W. are some remarkable caves. See CHUDLEIGH CAVES.

CHUDLEIGH CAVES (*Co. Westmoreland*) is the name applied to a wonderful natural phenomenon in the limestone formation of the W. end of the great western range of mountains. It consists of a series of caves situated about 5 miles W. of the township of Chudleigh. The mouth of these caves is in a face of variegated marble in the side of a hill, and they extend for a distance of about 2½ miles into the heart of the mountain. The curiosities to be seen in these caves are numerous, and attract large numbers of visitors. They consist of stalactites and stalagmites varying in thickness from the size of a straw to that of the human body. Half-a-mile of the stalactite cave brings the visitor to a place called the Lighthouse, where an orifice in the wall admits the light from the outer world. Here is a stream that must be forded, and beyond this is a magnificent dome, and, still further, a huge rock called the Registry Office, on which visitors usually inscribe their names. The caves are explored by means of candle-light. The walls and roof are dotted with glow-worms, whose phosphorescent lights are seen in thousands when the candles are extinguished. It is said that some of these caves extend five

miles, but these visitors do not usually visit. There are also other caves about 5 miles further on, in the neighbourhood of Circular Ponds, but these are rarely visited.

CHURCH ROCKS (*Co. Wellington*) is a group of rocky islets lying at the mouth of a small inlet on the West Coast about 5 miles S. of West Point, and the same distance N. of the entrance of the Arthur River.

CIDER MARSH (*Co. Cumberland*) is a tract of marshy country on the Shannon River, 5 miles W. of Wood's Lake.

CIMITIERE POINT (*Co. Devon*). See GILDAS POINT.

CIRCULAR HEAD (*Co. Wellington*) is a remarkable peninsula on the N. Coast, standing out from the main land to a distance of about 6 miles. It consists of a narrow isthmus, formed by two inlets of the sea, known as E. and W. Bay respectively, expanding into a lofty plateau of trap rock whose sides rise perpendicularly to an altitude of 490ft., which may be seen nearly 20 miles off at sea. The township of Stanley lies in a valley on the E. side the peninsula; and N. of it, on the same side, is a curious abutment, whence the district derives its name. At a distance this looks like a huge detached rock, but on a nearer approach it is seen to be a promontory with a high bluff border facing the sea, and almost perpendicular. On the summit of this are several acres of good land covered with timber. The Circular Head block, granted by Lord Bathurst to the V.D.L. Co. in 1825, has an area of 20,000 acres.

CIRCULAR HEAD POLICE DISTRICT. See RUSSELL DISTRICT.

CIRCULAR HEAD TOWNSHIP (*Co. Wellington*). See STANLEY.

CIRCULAR PONDS (*Co. Westmoreland*) is the name given to a swampy lagoon about 10 miles N.W. of Chudleigh township. Here are some limestone caves well worthy a visit. See CHUDLEIGH CAVES.

CLARENCE DISTRICT (*Co. Monmouth*) is a rural municipality, proclaimed Oct. 5th, 1860. It has an area of 56,000 acres, and a population of 1,552. The net value of rateable property is £8,231, and the extent of roads and streets 46 miles. The towns are Bellerive (Kangaroo Point), Rokeby, and Cambridge. It is in the Council district of Cambridge, and Assembly district of Clarence. A court of £30 jurisdiction sits at Bellerive on the last Saturday of each month. Public schools at Bellerive, Rokeby, South Arm, Cambridge, and Muddy Plains. The agricultural statistics for the year ending March 31st, 1876, show: Wheat, 1,608 acres, 30,361 bushels; barley, 321 acres, 8,861 bushels; oats, 375 acres, 9,809 bushels; peas, 137 acres, 2,889 bushels; beans, 25 acres, 415 bushels; potatoes, 62 acres, 204 tons; carrots, 22 acres, 143 tons; mangel wurzel, 23 acres, 306 tons; hay, 1,831 acres, 2,166 tons; gardens and orchards, 87; apples, 1,748 bushels; pears, 300 bushels. In permanent artificial grass, 864 acres; fallow, 800 acres. Total land in cultivation, 7,121 acres; horses, 428; horned cattle, 826; sheep, 15,188; goats, 19; pigs, 810. Number of manufactories, 52.

CLARENCE is a S. electoral Assembly district, bounded on the northern side by the electoral districts of Brighton and Richmond from the River Derwent to Pittwater, on the eastern side by Pittwater and Frederick Henry Bay, on the southern side by Storm Bay, and on the western side by the River Derwent to the point of commencement. Betsey's Island, the Iron Pot, and all the islands in Frederick Henry Bay, and Pittwater, are also to form part of this district. The polling places are at Bellerive and Rokeby. The district is represented by David Lewis, and has 162 electors, and a population of 883.

CLARENCE LAAGOON (*Co. Lincoln*) is a small lagoon in the lake district to the E. of Lake St. Clair. It forms the head of Power's River, one of the head waters of the Nive River.

CLARENCE LAKE (*Co. Westmoreland*). See GREAT LAKE.

CLARENCE PLAINS (*Co. Monmouth*) is the name given to a tract of farming country at the N. of Ralph's Bay, between the Derwent River and Frederick Henry Bay. The township of Rokeby, which see.

CLARENCE POINT (*Co. Devon*) is a small headland on the W. side of Port Dalrymple, opposite George Town. Sandstone.

CLARENCE RIVER (*Co. Lincoln*) is a W. tributary of the Nive River, rising in the Clarence Lagoon, and flowing S.W. about 10 miles into the main stream, about 2 miles S. of the township of Marlborough. It is fed by Power's Rivulet.

CLARKE ISLAND (*Co. Dorset*) is one of the larger and the most S. of the Furneaux Group, separated from Cape Barren Island by Armstrong's Channel, and from the mainland by Banks' Strait, which is about 13 miles wide. Although the smallest of the three large islands of the group it is by far the most important, as out of its area of 20,000 acres it contains some fair agricultural land, on which fruit and other produce is grown, and also a considerable tract of grazing country, whence, indeed, mutton is supplied to the George's Bay district. The remainder of the island consists of broken country, with a few peaks of 690ft. in height, composed of porphyritic granite and syenite. On the W. coast is an anchorage called Snug Cove, and on the S.E. a sandbank, Moriarty Bank, and a reef of rocks. This island forms the N. side of the passage (Banks' Strait) through which vessels trading between Port Phillip and New Zealand and Hobart Town pass.

CLARKE MOUNT (*Co. Monmouth*) is a lofty peak and trig. station in the Hamilton Hills, lying 4 miles N. of Hamilton township. Sandstone.

CLAUDE MOUNT (*Co. Devon*) is a peak on the E. bank of the River Forth, about 7 miles N.E. of the Middlesex Plains block.

CLAYTON'S RIVULET (*Co. Devon*) is a stream rising in the mountainous country between the Leven and Forth Rivers, and flowing N. through good but heavily timbered country, much of which is leased or purchased, into Bass' Strait a little to the W. of the town of Leith. It rises near the hamlet of Eden, and waters the parishes of Bradworthy and Abbotsham. Near the mouth of this stream are mica and clay slate twisted and curved in a curious manner, and intersected by veins of quartz, which form a kind of net-work, the quartz containing iron pyrites. There are also serpentine gneiss and mica slate, in which are imbedded nodules of iron pyrites, and in which quartz crystals of Titanium are found, also a mineral lode of brown hæmatite, of which some parts are iridescent.

CLEAR Hill (*Co. Arthur*) is a mountain on the S. side of the Gordon River, about 6 miles W. of the township of Huntley. It is surrounded by flat country known as the Clear Hill Plains.

CLEVELAND (*Co. Somerset*) is a postal, telegraphic, and railway township in the electoral district and rural municipality of Campbell Town, situated in Epping Forest, 85 miles from Hobart Town and 31 miles from Launceston. The main road from those places runs through the township. The South Esk River runs about 5 miles on the eastern side of the township, and the Macquarie River about 5 miles on the western side. On the eastern side stands the lofty Ben Lomond and its ranges, the Western Ranges run about 10 miles on the western side. There is one flour-mill on the S. Esk River about 7 miles from Cleveland, which is in a pastoral district, famous for its sheep and the birthplace of the famous rams King Billy and Sir Thomas, that were sold for six hundred and eighty guineas in Melbourne. Campbell Town is ten miles to the S. of Cleveland and Perth, 20 miles to the N., the communication being by coach and railway; the mail coach leaves Launceston every evening (except Saturday) and arrives at Cleveland about 9-20 the same evening; the mail coach leaves Hobart Town every evening (except Saturday) and arrives at Cleveland about half-past 5 the next morning. Trains also pass through Cleveland to and from Hobart Town and Launceston twice a day. The hotels are the Bald Faced Stag and the St. Andrew's Inn; horses and drays can be had any time, but there are no booking offices. The surrounding country is mountainous; there is plenty of coal and indications of gold, but no mining operations are going on at present. There are only 18 houses and huts on the township, and about 95 inhabitants. There is one small church, open to all denominations, and a public school.

CLEVELAND MOUNT (*Co. Russell*) is a lofty mountain in the Magnet

Range in the N.E. part of the county. It lies about 5 miles S.W. of the celebrated Mount Bischoff, and may be comprehended in what is known as the Bischoff country. See MOUNT BISCHOFF.

CLOG TOM'S CREEK (*Co. Devon*) is a W. tributary of the Tamar River, into which it falls at the S.E. extremity of Middle Arm. Upper Palæozoic.

CLOUDY BAY (*Co. Buckingham*) is a deep opening in the S. coast of S. Bruni Island, about 5 miles long. It is situated between two heads known as E. and W. head respectively, and separates the outstanding headlands of Bruni head on the W., and Tasman Head on the E. A heavy surf breaks at the head of this bay, and there is an extensive lagoon there entered by a narrow passage.

CLUAN CREEK (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a postal station in the electoral district and rural municipality of Westbury. It lies on the Cluan Creek, the Cluan Mountains, and Black Jack Mountain, being distant from 8 to 9 miles, and bearing S. They are very thickly wooded with timber of various kinds. The district is an agricultural and pastoral one. The next townships are Westbury 7 miles, Hagley 10 miles, Carrick 17 miles, Deloraine 17 miles, and Marsh Paddock 12 miles. Westbury and Deloraine are the largest and most important towns in the district. The communication with these places is on foot or horseback only; with Hobart Town, 150 miles S., and Launceston, 27 miles N., the communication is by rail from Westbury, Deloraine, or Hagley. The nearest hotels are at Westbury, viz., Berridale Inn, Hope Inn, Westbury Inn, Railway Inn, and Western Hotel. The population of Cluan is 190; the number of dwellings 22. The district has 3 churches, an Episcopalian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic; also a public school. There is a racecourse to the W. of Westbury, half a mile from the township.

CLUMNER'S WESTERN BLUFF (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a lofty bluff overlooking the Fish River and the Emu Plains.

CLYDE or **FAT DOE RIVER** (*Cos. Monmouth, Somerset, and Cumberland*) is a noble stream about 50 miles in length, and one of the principal tributaries of the Derwent River, into which it falls near Hamilton. It issues from Lake Crescent, and flowing S. forms the E. and W. dividing line between Cumberland and Monmouth respectively. It waters the townships of Burford, Bothwell, and Hamilton, and receives the Grass Hut and Dew rivulets, and a few other important streams. English brown trout have been acclimatised in this river, and many fine catches have been made from time to time. A little to the S. of the township of Bothwell there is a beautiful waterfall (the Falls of the Clyde.) This fall is 48ft. high, and its base seems to be the crater of an extinct volcano. The fame of the beauty of this waterfall attracts numerous visitors. Basalt and sandstone.

CLYDE'S ISLANDS (*Co. Pembroke*) is the name given to a group of small rocky islets lying off the N. head of Pirate's Bay. Sandstone with outcropping porphyry and quartz.

COAL CREEK (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a small S. tributary of the head of St. Paul's River. Coal (Seymour or Long Point) crops out all over the neighbourhood.

COAL HEAD (*Co. Franklin*) is a promontory on the E. side of Macquarie Harbour, about 15 miles S.E. of the entrance. Good coal was found here in 1850, but it has not been worked since.

COAL HILL (*Co. Lincoln*) is a hill on Gould's track to Macquarie Harbour. It lies about 5 miles W. of the N. end of Lake St. Clair.

COAL MINE RIVER (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small tributary of the Wallaby River, rising in Flat-topped Hill and flowing S. Carbonaceous sandstone.

COAL RIVER (*Co. Monmouth*) is an important stream rising in Mount Ponsonby in the N.E. part of the county. For about 8 miles it flows N.W. until, nearing Lake Tiberias, it takes a sudden bend to the S. and passing the townships of Tunnack, Colebrook Dale, Jerusalem, Campania, Enfield, and Richmond, it falls into the E. head of Pittwater. This river flows through a district abounding in coal. For many miles of its course it runs through a deep narrow gorge, which

its waters and successive floods have worn in the soft sandstone. In places this glen or gorge is over 200 feet in height. The geological formation is carbonaceous, and fossil wood of great size and beauty are found in its neighbourhood, also fresh water limestone, with shells, etc. The Coal River is fed by the Wallaby, Native Hut, and White Kangaroo rivers. There is a small village on this river near Colebrook Dale, known as Coal River township.

COAL RIVER RANGE (*Co. Monmouth*) is the name applied to the two chains of not very lofty hills, skirting the Coal River on both sides, from about Enfield to Lake Tiberias on the N. It consists of carboniferous sandstone, clay slates, shales and grit, and encloses the rich Jerusalem coal district. Its principal peaks are the Coal River, Nairns, and Tolmey's Sugar loaves, and Mounts Bains, Mercer, and Flat-top.

COAL RIVER SUGAR LOAF (*Co. Monmouth*) is a peak in the Coal River Range, lying between the Coal River and the Native Hut River, about 7 miles N. of the township of Richmond, and on the W. side of the main road. Carboniferous sandstone, shales, and grit.

COBBLER'S ROCKS (*Co. Dorset*) is the name given to a reef of rocks lying off the N.E. coast, 8 miles N.W. of Eddystone Point, and 5 miles S.E. of the township of Poole.

COCKATOO CREEK (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small stream flowing along Cockatoo Valley into the Dew Rivulet, near Hamilton.

COCKATOO ISLAND (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a small island at the head of Moulting Lagoon.

COCKLE BAY (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small opening on the landward side of Maria Strait. It lies a little distance S. of the police reserve on Cotton's purchase of 386½ acres.

COCKLE CREEK (*Co. Kent*) is a small stream rising in Bare Hill and flowing N.E. into a Rocky Bay at Ramsgate, Recherche Bay.

COFFIN CREEK (*Co. Kent*) is a small streamlet rising in Mount Berry, and W. into Port Davey at Bluff Point.

COILERS CREEK (*Co. Devon*) is a small E. tributary of the Mersey river flowing through land granted to the Mersey and Deloraine Tramway Company in the parish of Ashgrove.

COLDSTREAM RIVER (*Co. Russell*) is a N. tributary of the upper part of the Huskisson River, rising by 2 heads in Knole plain and Wombat Hill, and flowing S.W. about 8 miles from basalt through granite and slate hills covered with horizontal scrub. It is fed by the Lyne River, which, rising in Mount Pearce, flows through the basaltic formation of Netherby plains, about 6 miles S.W.

COLEBROOK DALE (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small township in the electoral district and rural municipality of Richmond, lying on the Coal River, about 10 miles E. of Kempton. See COAL RIVER.

COLINS' BONNET (*Co. Buckingham*) is a peak in the Mount Wellington range. It is distant about 2 miles from the summit of Mount Wellington, and is 4131 ft. high. From the shoulder between these two peaks, a landslip took place in 1872, which was very destructive to the hill side farms of Glenorchy below. Basalt.

COLLINGWOOD RIVER (*Co. Franklin*) is a fine stream rising in the rocky hills N. of Collingwood Valley, and flowing S. and S.E. into the Franklin River at Painters' Plain. It waters the expanse of Collingwood Valley, which for 10 miles seems like a park studded with clumps of timber, bounded by steep precipices of quartz rock. There is a considerable tract of available country on this river. It is fed by the Alma and other unnamed Rivers.

COMMUNICATION MOUNT (*Co. Pembroke*) is a lofty peak in the broken ranges of the N.W. part of Tasman's Peninsula. It is 1,131 ft. high, and is a prominent point from both land and water in every direction. At the summit of this peak is a signal station.

COMPANION HILL (*Co. Wellington*) is a lofty hill in the N. part of the Surrey Hills block, about 3 miles N.W. of Valentine's peak.

CONACLE CAPE (*Co. Buckingham*) is a neck of rock running out from the N. of Fluted Cape, which see.

CONDEMNED ISLAND (*Co. Montgomery*). See GRUNNET ISLAND.

CONEY CREEK (*Co. Wellington*). See COOEY CREEK.

CONNECTION MOUNT (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a peak of the Eastern Tiers rising 2,630ft. above the level of the sea. It lies about 15 miles inland of Swansea, and is a prominent object from Oyster Bay.

CONNELLA CAPE (*Co. Buckingham*) is a headland on the E. Coast of S. Bruni Island, near the township of Cookville, and forming the S. part of Fluted Cape.

CONNELLY'S CREEK (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small stream rising in the ranges to the W. of Dunally township, and falling into Norfolk bay near Point Renard.

CONSTABLE'S CREEK (*Co. Cornwall*) is a S. tributary of Fern Tree Creek, flowing through the tin country of George's Bay.

CONSTANCE RIVULET (*Co. Buckingham*) is one of the head waters of the Agnes Rivulet, which see.

CONSTITUTION HILL (*Co. Monmouth*) is a peak in the Green Ponds hills, lying to the E. of the main road between Shepton Montacute, and Kempton. There is a public School at this place. Carboniferous sandstone and shales.

CONTRARIETY CAPE (*Co. Monmouth*) is a prominent bluff headland at the S.W. entrance of Frederick Henry Bay. Sandstone.

COOEY CREEK or RIVER (*Co. Wellington*) is a small stream flowing N. about 5 miles into Parish's Boat Harbour, W. of Emu Bay.

COOKE'S RIVULET (*Co. Buckingham*). See NORTH WEST BAY RIVER.

COOKVILLE (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small village at Fluted Cape, Adventure Bay, South Bruni Island. It is named after Captain Cook, who landed at this place in 1773. Coal, but of inferior quality, is found in the neighbourhood. See FLUTED CAPE.

COPPER ALLEY (*Co. Buckingham*) is a wide opening on the W. side of Port Cygnet, Huon River. The township of Lymington is on this bay, and there is a jetty at the N. end.

COPPER CREEK (*Co. Devon*) is a small tributary of the Leven River, on which copper is found in considerable quantities.

COPPIES POINT (*Co. Dorset*) is a promontory, standing out to sea on the N. coast from the low sandy country to the S.W. of Ringarooma Bay. S. of this point is a line of dangerous reefs running S.W. from the land. Greenstone.

COPPING (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small township in the electoral district and rural municipality of Sorell. See BREAM CREEK.

COQUET RIVULET (*Co. Dorset*) is a small S. tributary of the St. Patrick's River, which see.

CORA LINN (*Cos. Dorset and Cornwall*) is a beautiful gorge and cataract, or series of cataracts on the North Esk River, about 7 miles from Launceston. This place, which is one of the lions of the district, and attracts numerous visitors, is a chasm in the volcanic rocks through which the river forces its way. The gorge is about 200ft. high, the rocks being perpendicular, and a quarter of a mile in length, and from a bridge on the Launceston and Paterson Plains road, by which it is crossed, a fine view of the foaming waters below is obtained.

CORFE CASTLE (*Co. Dorset*) is a small township at Waterhouse Point on the N. coast, 10 miles N.W. of the township of Ringarooma, and in the parish of Harrietsham. It lies in low sandy country, with rough heath overgrowth.

CORMISTON (*Co. Devon*) is the site of a public school, which is situated on the west bank of the Tamar River, in $41^{\circ} 20' S.$ lat., 147° E. long., and is about 5 miles N.W. from the City of Launceston. It is so named from being situated on part of the estate of John Thomson, Esq., and is attended by about 30 children. A good road leads from Launceston across the picturesque Cataract, or South Esk bridge, directly past the school. The population is very sparse, and mostly consists of a pastoral and agricultural people. The only means of communication between it and Launceston is by private conveyance. The surrounding country is very hilly (about 5 miles W. is the big Tamar Hill). It is well watered, and rather heavily timbered. The scenery is delightful, a large expanse of country being spread out before the view. In the distance are the mountains Ben Lomond, Mount Arthur, Row Tor, etc. Cormiston adjoins Langley, the residence of Robert Beauchamp Proctor, Esq., an artist in water colours of great repute, and whose works are well known throughout the colony. The geological formation is basaltic, and is available as road metal. The nearest places of worship are in Launceston.

CORNERS (*Co. Somerset*) is a postal and telegraphic station on the Main Line of Railway, situated at the junction of the Hobart Town and Launceston main road, and the road to Avoca, Fingal, Falmouth, and the stanniferous district of George's River and Upper Ringarooma. It does not lie on any river, but the South Esk runs about 5 miles to the eastward. St. Paul's Dome, a mountain about 16 miles eastward, is a prominent object from the township. There is a flour mill worked by water 5 miles distant. The district is essentially an agricultural and pastoral one, no mining being carried on nearer than Fingal. Cleveland, a small town, lies three miles north. Campbell Town, a place of importance, seven miles S., is the principal inland town in what is called the Midland District. Mr. Page's day and night coaches, together with the Main Line Railway, run four times a day to these places, and coaches leave daily at 4.30 a.m. for Fingal. Trains run twice a day. 35 miles to Launceston, and 85 miles to Hobart Town on the Main Line. There is one hotel, the Epping; the proprietor, Mr. James Smith. The surrounding country is flat, but surrounded by mountains at a distance.

CORNWALL is a county on the E. coast, bounded on the N. by Dorset, from which it is separated by the North Esk and George's rivers, and by an imaginary line between the two on the W. by the South Esk River, which separates it from Westmoreland and Somerset on the S. by Glamorgan, from which it is separated by the South Esk and St. Paul's rivers, and on the E. by the sea. The county is divided into the following parishes:—Evercreech, Woodford, Fonthill, Haselmere, Egremont, Break-o'-Day, Fingal, Chesterfield, Avoca, St. Paul's, Castlear, Malvern, St. Aubyn, Trefusus, Beverley, Deggington, Lymington, Evandale, Brentwood, and Ashford. In the N.E. part of the county is the township of St. Helen's, on George's Bay, the outlet of the great stanniferous country of George's Bay, which has recently become so famous, and whose rapid development is doing so much towards the material advancement of the colony. In the S. part is the township of Mangana, the centre of the Fingal goldfield, a place abounding in auriferous quartz reefs, and sustaining a large mining population. In the same district are also extensive beds of coal. At a point on the W. side is the town and port of Launceston, the metropolis of the N. of the island, situated at the formation of the Tamar River by the confluence of the North and South Esk rivers. Other important towns are—Fingal, Evandale, Avoca, and Falmouth. In all Cornwall has 25 towns and villages, of which 16 are postal, 5 telegraphic, and 4 money-order stations. The county is generally mountainous, being traversed by the great Ben Lomond range, although there are extensive flats on which agriculture, dairy farming, and fruit growing are carried out on large scale, those round Fingal being specially noticeable for the quantity and quality of their butter, bacon, and cheese. The rivers, of which the principal are the two Esks, the Nile, the Break-o'-Day, with their numerous tributaries, abound in fish, English brown trout having been acclimatised. The pastoral lands of the county comprise about 5000 acres of first, 55,000 acres of second, and 220,000 acres of third class lands.

CORNWALLIS (*Co. Somerset*) is a small township on the York Rivulet, about 5 miles S. of Tunbridge and the same distance N.E. of Oatlands.

COTTON'S RIVULET (*Co. Kent*) is a small S. tributary of the Huon River, 2 miles W. of Victoria.

COUNCIL CREEK (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small E. tributary of Iron Creek.

COURT'S ISLAND (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small rocky islet to the S.W. of Bruni Head, at the entrance to D'Entrecasteaux Channel from the S.W. passage. There are reefs to the S. of the island.

COW (*Co. Kent*) is the principal point of Adamson's Peak, which see.

COX'S BIGHT (*Co. Kent*) is the name of a wide indentation in the S. coast lying between S.W. Cape and De Witt's Islands.

COX'S RIVULET (*Co. Dorset*) is a feeder of Muddy Creek, flowing from the basalt and granite formation of Scottsdale.

CRACROFT HILLS (*Co. Franklin*) is a range of low hills lying inland of the head of Macquarie Harbour, and about 6 miles distant E.

CRACROFT RIVER (*Co. Arthur*) is a fine stream rising in the Arthur Range, and flowing through the E. end of the Arthur Plains into the Huon River on its S. bank, at a place where the latter flows through a deep gorge. The surveyed township of Cracroft is on this river, and there are some good pine forests in the neighbourhood.

CRADLE HILL (*Co. Somerset*) is a peak in the marshy country at the N. of Lake Sorell.

CRADLE MOUNTAIN (*Co. Lincoln*) is a huge mountain in the DuCane Range, and is the highest peak in the colony. It reaches an altitude of 5,069ft. above sea level, and is situated in open forest and marshy country about 25 miles N. of Lake St. Clair. The base of this mountain is composed of quartzose schists, overlaid by thin deposits of conglomerate, and surmounted by columnar greenstone.

CRADLE VALLEY (*Co. Lincoln*) is a tract of comparatively low lying country at the N. base of the Cradle Mountain. It consists of open forest country with swamps, and plains rich in herbage. Quartzose schists.

CRADOC (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small township in the electoral district of Kingborough, and rural municipality of Franklin. It is on California Bay on the E. side of the Huon River, in the parish of Pedder, and opposite the township of Franklin.

CRAGGY ISLAND (*Co. Dorset*) is a small rocky islet lying about 10 miles N.W. of the N.W. point of Flinders' Island, and between that and the Kent Group. A dangerous reef, the Beagle Reef, stretches for about 7 miles N.W. from the islet to Wright Rock (200ft. high) with foul ground.

CRAIGTON (*Co. Westmoreland.*) See CRESSY.

CRANBOURNE CHASE (*Co. Lincoln*) is a tract of open forest country on the Brougham River, about 10 miles W. of Cradle Mountain.

CRANBROOK (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a postal township in the municipality of Glamorgan, and in the electoral district of Pembroke, and is situated on the River Swan. The rivers in the neighbourhood of Cranbrook are the Swan and the Cygnet. There are two flour mills in the neighbourhood driven by water. The district is an agricultural and pastoral one, the nearest townships being Swansea, 10 miles S. distant; Avoca, N.W. 36 miles; and Bicheno, N. 18 miles; the communication being by a mail cart running between Swansea and Avoca, *via* Cranbrook, and with Hobart Town 100 miles S.W., and Launceston 60 miles N.W. to Avoca by mail cart, and from there by coach to either Hobart Town or Launceston. The nearest hotels are at Swansea, where there are two, viz., the Pier Hotel and the Swansea Inn. The surrounding country is very hilly and elevated. The population numbers about 100 persons. Gala Kirk, a Presbyterian Church, is the only place of worship in Cranbrook.

CRAWFORD (*Co. Devon*) is a small township in the electoral district of West Devon, and police district of Port Sorell, lying at the head of the Gawler River.

GRAYFISH POINT (*Co. Buckingham*) is a promontory on the W. side of the Derwent River lying 5 miles S. of Hobart Town and 3 miles N. of the township of Kingston, opposite Point Jane, the S. head of Ralph's Bay.

GRAYFISH POINT (*Co. Pembroke*) is the S.E. point of Maria Island.

GRAYFISH RIVER (*Co. Wellington*) is a small stream rising in the broken country S.E. of Circular Head, and flowing N. into Bass' Straits near Sawyer's Bay. Copper ore is found near the banks of this stream.

CREEKTON RIVULET (*Co. Kent*) is a stream rising in Adamson's peak and flowing N.E. into Port Esperance at Chale Bay.

CRESCENT LAKE (*Co. Cumberland*) is a large sheet of shallow water lying to the S. of Lake Sorell, with which it is connected by a canal. It covers 6000 acres, and is 3000ft. above sea level. The Clyde river issues from this lake, and the waters of this, and the larger, Lake Sorell are under the control of trustees, so as to secure a supply of water for the Bothwell and Hamilton districts in dry seasons. The English brown trout has been acclimatised in this lake. See also LAKE SORELL.

CRESCENT SHORE (*Co. Dorset*) is a semi-circular beach on the E. bank of the Tamar River about 6 miles below Launceston.

CRESSY, 41° 42' S. lat., 147° 5' E. long. (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a postal village in the parish of the same name, and in the electoral district of Ringwood, and rural municipality of Longford. It stands on the main line of road from Longford to Ross through the Lake River and Macquarie River road districts. Lake River, a tributary of the South Esk, having its source in Wood's Lake, which flows in a northerly direction, makes a considerable deviation westward, coming within three-quarters of a mile of the village, where it is joined by Brumby's Creek, a stream which drains a portion of the Western Mountains and the extensive plains lying between them and Cressy. One small tannery employing three men is at work in the village. The district is an agricultural and pastoral one. The system of farming is generally good. There is an extensive deposit of graphite on Craigton, 7 miles S.W., which was worked some years ago, but which was abandoned as being unprofitable. Traces of iron are seen among some of the low hills in the vicinity. Longford is 6 miles N., next to Launceston in importance. Trains on the Launceston and Western Railway pass each other at the station here. The line crosses the South Esk by means of a handsome iron bridge, just below the confluence of the river with the Lake River. Bishopsbourne is 10 miles N.W., also on the Launceston and Western Railway. A break runs twice a day to the railway station at Longford from Cressy. There is no regular communication with Bishopsbourne. A mail cart runs three times a week to Ross, 50 miles S.E., with cross country mails. With Hobart Town and Launceston the communication is to Longford per break, thence per rail to Evandale Junction, thence per Main Line Railway to Hobart Town, distant from Cressy 135 miles S. Trains run from Longford to Launceston, 17½ miles, three times per day. Cressy has a Good Templars' Lodge and a juvenile lodge. Both meet in the Good Templars' Hall, built and furnished by local effort. There are three hotels in the township, the Cressy, Ringwood, and Westmoreland hotels. The office of the Longford, Cressy, and Ross mail contractor is at the Cressy Hotel. The surrounding district is a continuation of Norfolk Plains, undulating, with extensive plains at intervals, and occasional swamps. Clay, gravel or drift, and sand. Large tracts are under water after heavy rains. There are 154 persons, occupying 28 dwellings, in the village, where is a Church of England, and one at Lake River, 10 miles S. There is also a Wesleyan Methodist chapel in Cressy, and a public school under Board of Education. A ploughing association and a cricket club exist in the village, and occasional public entertainments are permitted in the Templars' Hall.

CRIPPS MOUNT (*Co. Russell*) is a peak lying to the S. of the Surrey Hills Block, and at the head of the Leven River, near Southwell and Vale rivers.

'CROOKED TREE POINT (*Co. Buckingham*) is a sharp headland near the upper end of Port Cygnet, Huon River.

CROOK'S CREEK (*Co. Kent*). See KERMANDEE RIVER.

CROSSE'S RIVULET (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small stream rising in Breakneck Hill, and flowing N.E. into Pittwater.

CROSSING RIVER (*Co. Arthur*) is an E. tributary of the Davey, rising in the Arthur range, and flowing about 20 miles through rough and heavily-timbered pine country into the Davey River above Hell's Gates. It is crossed by the overland track to Port Davey.

CROSS MARSH (*Co. Monmouth*) is a large tract of good and well-cultivated agricultural country, at the junction of the Quoin and Jordan rivers near Picton.

CROWN LAGOON (*Co. Somerset*) is a small swampy waterhole on the road from Andover to East Grinstead, about 6 miles N. of the former place.

CUBE ROCK (*Co. Dorset*) is one of the peaks of Mount Cameron, which see.

CUBIT CREEK (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a small drainage creek falling into the Lobster Rivulet near Chudleigh. Limestone.

CULLENSWOOD (*Co. Cornwall*) is a small township in the electoral district and rural municipality of Fingal. It lies about 10 miles from Fingal, and has a scattered population.

CUMBERLAND is a S. electoral Assembly district commencing at Platform Bluff, and bounded on the S. by the electoral district of New Norfolk to the source of the Russell's Falls, thence by the electoral district of Kingborough to the electoral district of Franklin, thence by the last-mentioned district to the entrance of Macquarie Harbour, by a north-easterly line across the mouth of that harbour to the opposite shore, thence by the sea to a point distant twenty-three miles or thereabouts in a northerly direction from the mouth of King's River, thence by a due E. line to Lake Ada, thence by Lake Ada to the Little Pine River, by that river to the S. boundary of lot 100 leased to George Armytage, by that boundary and the S. boundary of lot 675 purchased from the crown by P. T. Smith to Armytage's Rivulet, by Armytage's Rivulet to the River Ouse, and by that river north-easterly to the N. boundary of lot 636 purchased from the crown by P. T. Smith, by that boundary and the N. boundary of lot 156 leased to the said P. T. Smith to the Great Lake, by that lake easterly to the River Shannon, by that river to lot 885, by the southern boundaries of that lot, of a Public Reserve, and of lot 131 to the Lagoon of Islands, by the eastern shore of that lagoon to lot 131 aforesaid, by the eastern boundaries of that lot and of lot 203 to the Upper Lake River, by that river and the northern bank of Wood's Lake to the Lake River, thence by an easterly line to Lake Sorell at the N. boundary of lot 504, thence southerly by Lake Sorell and Lake Crescent to the River Clyde, by a straight southerly line from thence to the top of the Table Mountain, from thence by a straight line to the source of the Exe Rivulet, by that rivulet to the Jordan River, by the last-mentioned river to the N.E. angle of the parish of Wallace, and by that parish to the point of commencement. The polling places are at Bothwell, Hamilton, Ouse Bridge, and the Woolpack Inn, Macquarie Plains. The district is represented by N. John Brown, and has 354 electors, and a population of 2915 persons.

CUMBERLAND is a midland county, bounded on the N. by Westmoreland; on the S. by Buckingham, from which it is separated by the Derwent River, on the W. by Lincoln, from which it is separated by the Nive River; and on the E. by Somerset and Monmouth, from which it is separated by Lake Sorell and the River Clyde. The N. part of this county is what is known as the Central Lake district, comprising the Great Lake, Arthur's Lake, Lake Sorell, and numerous others, and being elevated about 3000ft. above sea level. This portion of the country, and indeed the major portion of the county, abounds in tracks of marshy land, which are intersected in all directions by a network of small drainage creeks. The principal rivers are the Derwent, Ouse, Shannon, Clyde, Dee, Pine, and Nive, and innumerable smaller streams. Cumberland has but three townships, of which one, that of Ouse, is a postal, telegraphic, and money-order station. The parishes are Lawrenny, Guildford, Florentine, Kenmere, Abergavenny, Amherst, Fortesque,

St. Albans, Malmsbury, and Rochford. Cumberland is essentially a pastoral county, the sheep lands in the Lake District being level and of great extent, but swampy and cold. Sheep are usually sent up to these high lands in December, and brought down again about October for shearing purposes. The pastoral lands belonging to the Crown consist of about 15,000 acres of first-class, 23,000 acres second-class, and 25,000 acres third-class land. The climate is too keen and suffers too much from summer frosts for cereals, but root crops can be produced in fair order. In the lake district aquatic birds are found in immense numbers, and kangaroo abound in the scrubs. The rivers produce all kinds of freshwater fish, and cockatoos and parrots are numerous in the trees. Bituminous coal exists in the S.E., and jasper, obsidian, opalized wood, and scorix evidently show that the district has at one time been subjected to a change, in all probability volcanic.

CUMMING'S CREEK (*Co. Dorset*) is a small E. tributary of the Tamar River, flowing into the E. arm from the Tippingong Hills. Greenstone.

CURLEW ISLAND (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small islet in the N. part of Great Taylor Bay.

CURLEW REEF (*Co. Cornwall*) is a reef running off the land N. of Long Point on the E. Coast.

CURRIE'S RIVER (*Co. Dorset*) is a stream rising in the Fourteen Mile Bluff Tier and flowing N.W. into Bass' Strait at the township of Beechford. It is fed by the Nine Mile Creek, and through soil suitable for wheat or peas, lightly timbered and flat. Sand and quartz gravel, with an outcrop of limestone on the beach.

CURRYJONG CREEK (*Co. Pembroke*) a small tributary of the Curryjong Creek, which see.

CURRYJONG RIVULET (*Co. Somerset*) is a W. tributary of the York Rivulet, rising in Hook's Marsh, and flowing through Antill Ponds into the main stream a mile S. of Tunbridge.

CURTIS POINT (*Co. Arthur*) is a promontory on the W. side of Payne's Bay, Port Davey, about 10 miles N. of South East Head.

CUVIER MOUNT (*Co. Lincoln*) is a peak in the S. end of the DuCane Range, about 3 miles W. of the N. end of Lake St. Clair.

CUVIER RIVER (*Co. Lincoln*) is a small stream rising by three heads in Mounts Byron and Cuvier, and Coal Hill, and flowing S.E. about 10 miles through a chain of water holes, and Lake Petrarch, along the Vale of Cuvier into the S.W. end of Lake St. Clair. It is fed at its lower end by Hugel Creek.

CUVIER, VALE OF, (*Co. Lincoln*) is a tract of depressed country traversed by the Cuvier River, and by Gould's track to Macquarie Harbour. It lies between Mount Hugel on the W., and Lake St. Clair on the E. Auriferous quartz has been found here.

CYGNET MOUNT (*Co. Buckingham*) is a peak lying about half-way between Port Cygnet and D'Entrecasteaux Channel, and a prominent landmark from both.

CYGNET PORT (*Co. Buckingham*) is a fine wide opening in the E. side of the Huon River about 6 miles from the entrance of that river into D'Entrecasteaux Channel. Port Cygnet lies nearly opposite the township of Adelaide, between two prominent headlands, Point Poverty and Port Cygnet Head. It runs N.E. into the land about 5 miles, and the townships of Lymington, Welsh, and Lovett are situated upon it. The principal trade of the place is sawing and splitting, although there are numerous patches of cultivation. The scenery is very pretty, a fine range of hills inland of the head of the bay greatly enhancing its beauty. There is excellent fishing here, and tourists up the Huon River ought never omit paying the place a visit.

CYGNET, PORT, TOWNSHIP (*Co. Buckingham*). See PORT CYGNET.

CYGNET RIVER (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a small W. tributary of the Swan River. It is fed by Brushy River. Clay, slate.

CYNTHIA BAY (*Co. Lincoln*) is an indentation in the S.W. corner of Lake St. Clair, where the waters of Hugel Creek join the lake.

DABOOL CREEK (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a small stream rising in Brady's Look-Out, and flowing E. into the Lake River.

D'AGUILAR RANGE (*Co. Montgomery*) is a chain of mountains in the E. part of the country, running along the W. bank of the Gordon River and situated in the midst of unexplored country. The range is about 6 miles long from N.W. to S.E., and terminates at either end in the peaks known as Mount Discovery and Mount Direction.

DAIRY or **WESTERN RIVULET** (*Co. Westmoreland*). See **DALE BROOK**.

DALRYMPLE PORT (*Co. Dorset*) is the name given to the entrance of the Tamar River, and was formerly the old name of George Town. It lies between the West Head or Point Flinders on the W. and Low Head, where is a lighthouse, on the E., the entrance being about 4 miles wide. Near the W. head is a reef, the Hebe reef, where a brig was lost in 1807.

DALE BROOK (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a small tributary near the head of the Meander River. It is fed by the Dairy or Western Rivulet.

DARLING'S MARSH (*Co. Dorset*) is a tract of marshy country S. of Poole township. Tertiary.

DARLINGTON (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small agricultural settlement at the N. of Maria Island. A wind-mill on the face of the hill is a prominent landmark from the sea.

DASHER RIVER (*Co. Devon*) is a W. tributary of the Mersey River, rising in Gad's Hill, and flowing past Mount Roland, into the main stream about 15 miles from its mouth, and near Sunridge. It is fed by the Minnow River, and waters a tract of country granted to the Mersey and Deloraine Tramway Company, consisting of 15,549 acres in the parish of Stoodley.

DAVEY HEAD (*Co. Arthur*) is a large and lofty peninsula formed by an inlet from Port Davey called Kelly's Basin. It has an altitude of 1,122ft. and forms the N. head of the entrance to the port.

DAVEY PORT (*Cos. Kent and Arthur*) is a fine large inlet in the S.W. coast running into the land in a N. direction for about 12 miles, and having an opening between Hilliard Head on the S.E. and Point St. Vincent on the N.W. of about 5 miles in width. It consists of four parts, viz. :—Port Davey proper, being the lower or seaward part of the harbour; Payne's Bay, the upper part of the main harbour; Kelly's Basin, a sheltered inlet on the W. and Bathurst harbour; a secure harbour running about 15 miles inland E. and opening at its head into a wide lagoon of about 30 square miles in area. At the mouth of this inlet or arm is the township of Bathurst. Port Davey is a place well-known to the whalers of former days as being a port of shelter, and one where wood and water might be readily obtained. At present it is better known as the place whence Hobart Town is supplied with timber, for on the banks of the rivers which flow into it grows "Huon Pine" of the best quality, and in inexhaustible quantity. The rivers which feed this port are the Davey, DeWitt, Spring, and North, with their numerous tributaries. The Hon. J. R. Scott has given an admirable account of this comparatively unknown place in a paper read before the Royal Society of Tasmania, September 11th, 1875. See the various places named above. Coal was discovered at this place in 1816 by M'Cartley and others. It is in 43° 21' S. lat.; 145° 56' E. long.

DAVEY RIVER (*Cos. Arthur and Kent*) is a fine important stream rising between the Junction and Wilmot ranges and flowing in a general S. direction about 30 miles into the N. part of Port Davey at Settlement Point. This river flows through broken ground or large flat plains, between steep and lofty ranges covered with button grass and intersected with belts of timber. The timber usually grows along the banks of streams, or in gullies on the mountain sides, although some of the hills are entirely wooded. Most of them, however, show peaks of white quartzite rock, which gives them the appearance of being snow-clad. The pine forests mostly grow on the margins of the small tributaries, or in

the alluvial flats along the river, and only on the W. or S.W. sides of the ranges. Thus one head of the river is called the Hardwood river because it flows E. from the W., and there are no pines along its course. The other head comes S. from the S.W. slope of the Frankland range to the N.E., and from it the great bulk of the timber is obtained. At its lower end, the Davey passes through a deep rocky glen known as Hell's Gates, and along its course is a road to the various pine belts, known as the Piner's Track. The river is fed by the Jack Turner, Hardwood, Bark Hut, Pine, Kettle, and numerous other small creeks, and by the Crossing and DeWitt rivers.

DAVEY'S SUGAR-LOAF (*Co. Arthur*) is a peak on the Piner's Track, about 6 miles N. of the head of Port Davey.

DAZZLER (*Co. Devon*) is a peak in the Asbestos Range, which see.

DEAD ISLAND (*Co. Kent*) is a small islet in Port Esperance.

DEAD ISLAND (*Co. Montgomery*). See HALLIDAY ISLAND.

DEAD ISLAND (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small islet in Port Arthur at the entrance of Opossum Bay. It was formerly used as a cemetery for the prisoners at the Port Arthur penal settlement; hence its name of Dead Island or *Ile de Morie*. About 1,500 bodies lie buried here.

DEAL ISLAND (*Co. Dorset*) is the largest of the Kent Group, and has a lighthouse with a revolving light 950ft. above high water mark. It is about 4 miles long by 3 miles wide, and consists of lofty conical granite hills, covered with impenetrable scrub. The coast of Victoria and the Flinder's Islands can be seen from the lighthouse. To the N. is Garden Cove and Point, with a rocky islet (Hat Rock); to the N.W. on the W. side is Pegwell Bluff and Winter Cove; on the S. Squally Cove and Romney Bluff, and on the E. Flag Hill, overlooking Murray's Pass, a narrow channel which runs between it and Frith Island. It is in 39° 27' S. lat.; 147° 20' E. long.

DEAN BROOK (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small drainage creek falling into the E. side of the Derwent above Bridgewater.

DECEITFUL COVE (*Co. Dorset*) is an inlet on the E. bank of the Tamar River, 6 miles from the entrance, and 2 miles above George Town.

DECEPTION RANGE (*Co. Franklin*) is a chain of mountains on the E. side of the Franklin River, and on Sir John Franklin's overland route to Macquarie Harbour from Hobart Town. There is a lofty peak at the N. end of this range called Frenchman's Cap, 4,756ft. high. Quartz and syenite.

DEDDINGTON (*Co. Cornwall*) is a postal township in the electoral district of Morven and rural municipality of Evandale. It is situated on the River Nile, about 15 miles W. of Ben Lomond. Deddington is in an essentially agricultural and pastoral district. Lymington is the nearest township lying about 7 miles W. of Deddington, there being a mail three times a week each way. The best means of communication between Deddington and Launceston are by mail three times a week each way and by the Launceston and Western Railway, which is about 15 miles to Evandale Station from Deddington. With Hobart Town 146 miles S.W. the communication is by horse or dray to Evandale or Snake Banks station on the main line, and thence by rail. There is one hotel, the Deddington Hotel in Deddington township, the next being the Nile Hotel, Lymington. The neighbourhood of the town is rather mountainous, as also is the surrounding country. The population of Deddington is about 50; there is one church, the Presbyterian Church of Scotland.

DEE MARSHES (*Co. Cumberland*) See DEE RIVER.

DEE RIVER (*Co. Cumberland*) is a stream rising in the S. end of Lake Echo, and flowing S. about 18 miles through the Dee Marshes into the Derwent River near the village of Bethune. This stream flows very slowly and frequently submerges the surrounding low lying lands. The higher ground is good agricultural land more or less covered with dogwood and sassafras. This river is fed by Duck Creek.

DEEP BAY (*Co. Buckingham*) is an indentation on the E. side of Port Cygnet,

Huon River. It lies between Deep Bay Point on the N. and Elizabeth Point on the S., and has a mud bank at its head.

DEEP BAY (*Co. Dorset*). See CAPE BARREN ISLAND.

DEEP BAY CREEK (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small stream flowing W. into Deep Bay, Port Cygnet.

DEEP CREEK (*Co. Devon*) is a small stream rising in Dry's New Country and flowing W. into the E. Arm of Port Sorell at the township of Kermode. Also a small E. tributary of the Mersey River flowing through the township of Parramatta. Dysodile is found here.

DEEP BAY (*Co. Kent*) is an indentation on the E. side of Payne's Bay, Port Davey, opposite Curtis Point.

DEEP CREEK (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small drainage creek falling into the upper end of Coal River.

DEEP CREEK (*Co. Wellington*) is a stream rising in the broken country S. of Circular Head, and flowing N. into the E. end of Duck Bay. Limestone.

DEEP GULLY RIVULET (*Co. Cumberland*) is a small E. tributary of the Ouse River rising in Blue Hill and flowing W. about 4 miles.

DEEP GULLY RIVULET (*Co. Wellington*). See MURRAY'S RIVULET.

DELORAINÉ 41° 32' S. lat., 146° 40' E. long. (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a postal, telegraphic, money order, and railway station township, situated on the Meander River; 30 miles (by main road) W. of Launceston. It forms the present terminus of the Launceston and Western Railway, passenger trains running between the two places three times a day. It is 755 ft. above the level of the sea. The Meander River flows through Delorainé in an E. direction. The current is somewhat sluggish. The English brown trout has been deposited in this river, and will apparently succeed well. The Mersey is a river running a few miles to the W. of Delorainé, pursuing a devious course northward. Its rapidity is very considerable, and the bed consists of innumerable pebbles, very beautiful in their variety of shape, size, and colour. This river also contains an abundance of native fish, black fish, etc. Its banks are adorned with native shrubbery, in the richest variety and profusion. In addition to the rivers named are the Rubicon and Lobster, small streams, as well as many other smaller creeks. There are a few isolated mountains lying within easy access of Delorainé; Quamby's Bluff to the S.; Gog and Magog, and Rolands' Repulse to the W.; Gog and Magog are twin mountains, being separated by a tremendous gorge through which the Mersey River flows. Though not of very considerable elevation Gog presents an aspect of rugged grandeur on its northern side. The Great Western Tiers sweep round to the S. and S.W. of Delorainé. There are two steam flour mills in Delorainé, one (Shorey's) being in active operation, while the other is closed; also a brewery (Rooke's), which appears to do an extensive business. Another mill is to be erected shortly on the Meander. The land in the vicinity of Delorainé, as well as in the outlying places, being admirably adapted to either agricultural or pastoral purposes, these, especially the former, constitute the principal pursuits of the inhabitants. Most of the land, however, is heavily timbered, but notwithstanding this disadvantage there are few parts of the island where grain-growing is so extensively or profitably followed. A few miles to the W. of Delorainé, on the right hand bank of the Mersey, there exists an extensive bed of slate. It was tested some years ago, but while turning out excellent slabs was found to be insufficiently foliate in its structure to produce slates suitable for roofing, etc. The nearest townships are Chudleigh, 12 miles to the W. of Delorainé; and Elizabeth Town, 7 miles to the N.W. These places have but small populations, which are considerably scattered. Chudleigh is noted for its caves, situated a few miles farther on. They form a subterranean wonder of the most magnificent description, and elicit the highest admiration from all who have penetrated them. Picket's mail car leaves Chudleigh on alternate days (Monday, Wednesday, and Friday), arriving in Delorainé between 10 and 11 a.m., and makes a short stay to receive passengers. There is a good metalled road to Chudleigh from Delorainé, as also to Elizabeth Town, but no public conveyance communicates with this last place. The principal and best means of communi-

cation between Deloraine and Launceston is by the Launceston and Western Railway, and Hobart Town is most conveniently reached by taking the same line as far as Evandale, where it is joined by the Main Line Railway, the distance being 150 miles. A Public Library exists in Deloraine, but it is in a dilapidated condition, though there is a certain prospect of its being resuscitated when the new Town Hall is prepared for its reception. There are also Courts of General Sessions and Requests, a Post and Money Order office, and a Telegraph office at the Railway Station. The hotels are the Deloraine Inn, Temperance Hotel, Oddfellows' Hotel, Bush Inn, Plough Inn, Criterion Hotel, Family and Commercial Hotel, Shamrock Inn. In Elizabeth Town there are the Saddler's Arms and Harbournne Inn; and one in Chudleigh called Chudleigh Inn. The outlying country of Deloraine is beautifully undulating, and though somewhat disfigured by a predominance of dry timber, is covered with verdure, consisting in most parts of artificial grasses, and in some of native plants and trees growing thickly together in wild profusion. There are certain points from which magnificent views of mountain scenery are obtainable, especially of the Great Western Tiers. The geological formation of Deloraine is exclusively basaltic, calcareous deposits are to be seen in the country and mountains beyond Chudleigh. To the S. Quamby Bluff is of limestone, with sandstone and volcanic green-stones superimposed. The population of the township is 805. St. Mark's Church, belonging to the Church of England, stands on an eminence by which it is rendered most pleasantly conspicuous. The other churches are the Roman Catholic Church, the Wesleyan Church, and a small building connected with the Church of Scotland. The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company is represented in Deloraine by a sub-agent, J. Fitzgerald, and John Hart is agent for the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Limited. The Australian Widows' Fund Life Assurance Company is also represented. The game of cricket is thoroughly appreciated in Deloraine and the adjacent townships. There are four clubs in the whole district, and very successful teams have been selected from these to contend with the clubs of neighbouring districts. Juvenile cricket matches, too, are carried on with all the formality of the older ones, the various schools, public and private, meeting in friendly encounter. A recreation ground of 12 acres adjoins the S.W. boundary of the town, and has a pavilion erected thereon.

DELORAINÉ DISTRICT (*Cos. Devon and Westmoreland*) is a rural municipality proclaimed November 2nd, 1863. It has an area of 376,000 acres and a population of 5,000. The annual value of rateable property is £28,558. The townships are Deloraine, Elizabeth Town, and Chudleigh. It is in the Council electoral district of Meander, and Assembly district of Deloraine. The Sessions Court sits on the first Thursday in March, June, September, and December, and the Court of Requests (under £50) on the first Thursday in every month. Public schools are at Deloraine, Brookhead, Dunorlan, Red Hills, and Golden Valley. Picket's mail car plies between Deloraine (the terminus of the Launceston and Western Railway), and Chudleigh, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The agricultural statistics for the year ending March 31st, 1876, show—wheat, 2,810 acres, 26,477 bushels; barley, 95 acres, 1,327 bushels; oats, 4,566 acres, 103,348 bushels; peas, 590 acres, 13,703 bushels; potatoes, 425 acres, 1,674 tons; turnips, 236 acres, 2,506 tons; artificial grasses, seed, 128 acres, 1,765 bushels; gardens and orchards, 135; apples, 2,466 bushels; pears, 191 bushels; in permanent artificial grass, 12,518 acres; fallow, 673 acres; total land in cultivation, 33,830 acres; new land broken up during the year 602 acres; horses, 1,609; horned cattle, 13,036; sheep, 31,788; goats, 75; pigs, 3,259. Number of manufactories, 116.

DELORAINÉ is a N. electoral Assembly district, bounded on south east by the electoral district of Ringwood, commencing at the north-east angle of 640 acres forming part of Lot 265 selected for future purchase by William and Charles Hortle, and extending to Lake Ada at its junction with Christy's Rivulet, thence by that rivulet to its source, and by a westerly line from thence to the Pine River, by that river in a north-westerly direction passing the north-east shore of Lake Fanny to the Fish River, by that river to the Mersey, by the Mersey to the Van Diemen's Land Company's Road, thence (westerly) by that road to the Dasher River, by that river to the Mersey and by the Mersey northerly to the north-west boundary

of the Parish of Ashgrove, by the north-west boundary of that parish to the electoral district of Westbury, and by that district southerly to the point of commencement. It is represented by Samuel Henry; the polling place being Deloraine. The population is 3,670, and the number of electors 465.

DEL SARTE CAPE (*Co. Buckingham*) is the name given to the extreme N. point of Bruni Island, being the S. head of the passage from the Derwent River into D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

DEN HILL (*Co. Monmouth*) is a lofty mountain in the N.W. part of the county, near Bothwell. It is 2,544ft. high, and was formerly a favourite camping place for the aboriginals. A good road has been made over this hill at great expense. Sandstone and fossiliferous limestone.

DENISON MOUNT (*Co. Dorset*) is a hill lying to the N.E. of the Ringarooma stanniferous country. Gold has been found here, and is being energetically worked.

DENISON PLAINS (*Co. Arthur*) is the name given to a vast tract of elevated flat country on the Gordon River, N. of Mount Wedge and Lake Pedder. These plains are covered with light bush and button grass.

DENISON RANGE (*Co. Franklin*) is a lofty range of mountains in the great bend of the Gordon River, from which it is separated by the Valley of Rasselas.

DENISON or **LAGOON RIVER** (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a small stream flowing into the sea about 5 miles S. of Seymour, and 3 miles N. of Bicheno. S. of this river are the Douglas River Coal Co.'s lands, and here are two workings, the inner and the outer mines. At a depth of about 35ft. several seams of fair quality coal have been found, and in places coal is found under masses of fallen greenstone.

DENISON RIVER (*Co. Franklin*) is a N. tributary of the Gordon River, rising in the Prince of Wales range, and flowing S. through unexplored country.

DEN PLAIN (*Co. Devon*) is a tract of scrubby and marshy land on the Mersey River, lying N. of the township of Chudleigh.

DEN RANGES (*Co. Dorset*) is the name given to a chain of hills which, running N. and S., separate the Valley of the Tamar on the W. from that of the Piper's River on the E. On the low hills to the W. side of these ranges gold is found, and men are at work on the claims. The best workings are at the Nine Mile Springs, and at the head of the Fourteen Mile Creek. The country consists of rough bush land, the geological formation being clay, slate, and sandstone ranges, with marshy flats, and occasional beds of quartz, especially in the gullies, most of which are likely to prove auriferous. (See NINE MILE SPRINGS).

D'ENTRECASTEAUX CHANNEL (*Cos. Kent and Buckingham*) is the name given to a narrow channel or strait passing between the main land on the W. and the long island known as Bruni, or Bruné, on the E. It is named after Admiral Bruné D'Entrecasteaux, of the French ship Recherche, who discovered it April, 1792. This channel, inclusive of the S.W. passage leading to it from the S., is about 50 miles long, and although it is narrow, and somewhat tortuous, besides having its navigation impeded by reefs and rocky islets, the navigation, in the hands of a pilot, or a skilful mariner who knows the fairway, is considered safe. The S. entrance requires the most care in navigation, and the following instructions are impressed by the Pilot Board on all mariners frequenting or using this passage:—N.B. The Wallace does not always break. A vessel coming in with Sterile Island bearing anywhere between N. 35 W. and N. 5 E., must not approach six fathoms, immediately she has done such she will be on the reefs before she gets another cast of the lead. These reefs have from two to three fathoms of water on them, and in heavy weather break in eight fathoms. It shoals suddenly from eight, seven, and six fathoms, to three. There is a passage (marked on the chart "Passage") but which no stranger ought to attempt. In very moderate weather the Blind or Sunken Reef breaks but little; this reef, like the Actæon, suddenly shoals from deep water to three fathoms. The Black Reef is elevated a few feet above the water, and appears like a number of detached rocks whose summits only show themselves above the surface; these little eminences are very rugged and uncouth; there is deep water all round, suddenly shoaling into three fathoms. The George III. Rock seldom

breaks except in heavy weather, and in moderate weather only at very long intervals, amounting to hours, its existence occasionally indicated by a heavy swell darkening as it passes over the rock without breaking. The boats employed in the survey of the reefs anchored on this rock in 8ft. water. The geological formation both sides D'Entrecasteaux Channel, and the south-eastern part of Tasmania generally from Hobart Town to the South Cape, including Bruni Islands, belongs to the lower carboniferous, or speaking broadly, Devonian series, abounding in sandstones of various qualities, mudstones, coal seams, of more or less value, and greenstones with occasional traces of basalt. The scenery is highly romantic and picturesque, being a changing panorama of wood, water, and mountain; the soil is for the most part poor, being a clayey, or gritty alluvium, except in the creek bottoms, and on the slopes of basaltic hills. There is one exception to this general description of geological formation which lies between D'Entrecasteaux Channel and Port Cygnet, with a breadth of about four miles; this abounds with metamorphosed shales and eruptive masses of felspathic porphyry, and it is more than probable that minerals might here be found; excellent building sandstone can be procured in many places, and several seams of coal are known to exist, although the faults are numerous, and the quality generally inferior, which is probably owing in some cases to earthy mixture of the coal itself, or alteration by contact with igneous rocks subsequent to its deposition. The characteristic fossils of the mudstones and limestones are *Spirifera Productus Pecten*, etc., with vast quantities of *Bryozoa*, *Fenestella*, etc. This part of the colony is admirably adapted to the settlement of small capitalists, although quite unsuited to sheep-farmers and agriculturists on an extended scale. Land can be had for a trifle; water-carriage is everywhere available; many good patches of soil can be secured in any fairly-sized block; and no place can rival the capabilities of this district for the growth of small fruit, apples, potatoes, etc. There is also a supply of excellent timber, practically inexhaustible, which finds employment for fifteen or sixteen sawmills; and the waters abound with abundant supplies of fish. Good bush accommodation can be had at any of the inns, and there is a good staff of schoolmasters under the Board of Education. In connection with the natural phenomena of the neighbourhood may be mentioned a hot spring near Southport, which is not generally known, and the waters have not been analysed. The temperature is above 90°. Any bushman at Southport would conduct a traveller to the spot, which is up the River Lune, about three miles west of the Southport narrows.

D'ENTRECASTEAUX RIVER (Co. Kent) is a stream rising in a N. spur of Mount La Perouse, and flowing S.E. into the Pigsties, the N.W. corner of Recherche Bay.

DERBYSHIRE ROCKS (Co. Monmouth) is the name given to some precipitous sandstone rocks on the Derwent River, near New Norfolk.

DERWENT is a S. Electoral Council district, comprising the Assembly districts of New Norfolk and Cumberland. The polling places are at the Court House (New Norfolk), Styx Bridge, Bothwell, Hamilton, Ouse Bridge, and the Woolpack Inn (Macquarie Plains). The district is represented by the Hon. W. A. B. Gellibrand, and has 179 electors.

DERWENT RIVER (Cos. Lincoln, Franklin, Cumberland, Buckingham, and Monmouth). This, the most important, if not the largest river in the colony, rises in Lake St. Clair, in the County Lincoln, and after a course of about 120 miles, in which it forms the N. and S. boundaries of these counties respectively, enters the sea, or rather the arm of the sea known as Storm Bay, by a magnificent estuary which forms one of the finest and safest harbours in the world. The scenery on this river may fairly be said to be unequalled, whether for the tranquil repose of its waters, which lie like a belt of sapphire cincturing a garment of emerald and olive sheen, for the quiet loveliness of its numerous bays and nooks, or for the rude magnificence of its rocky landscapes. Of the latter those wonderful cliffs known by the singular appellation of "Hell's Gates," near New Norfolk, precipices of red and purple rocks, looking more like the ruins of old fortresses, built by giant hands in buried ages to guard the loveliness beyond, that aught thrown there by nature, are, in themselves, unique; then the distant mountains, purple and green and

gold, seem to shut this placid valley in on every hand, as if it were indeed the valley of Rasselas. Much has been written, more will be written, about the wondrous beauty of this river, but nothing ever will, or can, on paper, come up to the grand reality. The Derwent is navigable for tolerably large steamers for 21 miles, and beyond that, a few miles further, for boats. It is bridged at Dunrobin and at New Norfolk, and again by two swing bridges, one for the road and another for the railway, at Bridgewater, where a long causeway has been built from the S. bank, leaving the passage very narrow. In its course it passes through a vast tract of highly cultivated country, and farms, fruit gardens, and hop gardens are passed on every hand. On, or near its banks are the townships of Bethune, Rugby, or Dunrobin, Dornoch, Hamilton, New Norfolk, Altamont, Bridgewater, Glenorchy, New Town, Risdon, Hobart Town, Bellerive, and Kingston, and in its tortuous course it is fed by the waters of the following rivers and rivulets:—Travellers', Navarre, Guelph, Nive, Florentine, Jungle, Dismal, Islet, Repulse, Broad, Dee, Ouse, Jones', Clyde, Russell Falls, Allenvale, Belmont, Styx, Dry, Plenty, Johnny's, Back, Lachlan, Mount, Black Snake, Jordan, Gage, Roseneath, Faulkner, Humphreys, Meander, New Town, Wellington, Kangaroo Bay, Sandy Bay, and Brown's, a goodly number, and nearly the whole of them draining country taken up by an industrious and well to-do agricultural population. The Derwent abounds in fish of all kinds, mullet, trout, eels, trumpeter, gar-fish, rock-cod, flat-head, perch, salmon-trout, barracouta, mackerel, and other kinds. A steamer plies from Hobart Town four or five days a week to New Norfolk, calling at Risdon and Bridgewater; three ferry steamers ply during the day to Kangaroo Point; watermen's boats are always in readiness for other places, and during the summer season there is no lack of opportunities to take excursions by water to the various places of interest.

DERWENT VALLEY RANGE (*Co. Monmouth*) is the name applied to the range of mountains closing in the valley of the Derwent River on the N. side from near Bridgewater on the E. to the Hamilton Hills on the W. The principal peak of this range is Mount Dromedary. The hills are usually composed of sandstone and shales, with occasional outcropping limestones, and are sparsely timbered and covered with scrub and thin grass.

DERWENTWATER (*Co. Buckingham*) is a name applied to Sandy Bay, which see.

DESLACO CAPE (*Co. Monmouth*) is a headland on the W. passage into Frederick Henry Bay, nearly opposite Slopen Island. Sandstone.

DESOLATION BAY (*Co. Kent*) is a small indentation in the W. bank of the Huon River lying between White Bluff and Police Point.

DES TOMBEAUX (*Co. Pembroke*) so-called from some French sailors being buried there, is a headland on the E. coast of Maria Island.

DETENTION RIVER (*Co. Wellington*). See HELLYER.

DETENTION RIVER (*Co. Wellington*) is a fine stream rising by two heads near Dipwood Marsh, and flowing N. about 20 miles into Bass' Straits at Pebbly Bay, near Rocky Cape. The township of Hellyer is on the mouth of this river, which is fed by the Wilson's and Hook Creeks, and the Alarm River. A bridge 234ft. long, and 12ft. wide spans this river at its lower end.

DEVIL'S DEN (*Co. Dorset*) is a rocky hill in the George Town district. Auriferous quartz has been found here, and was at one time worked, but is now abandoned.

DEVIL'S DEN (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a group of rocky hills lying S.E. of Lake Julian at the head of the Ouse River, and N.W. of the Wild Dog Plains.

DEVIL'S ELBOW (*Co. Devon*) is the W. point of a bend in the Tamar River at Whirlpool Reach, near Sidmouth.

DEVIL'S GULLET (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a narrow pass in the ranges near the head of Fisher's River.

DEVIL'S ROYALS (*Co. Buckingham*) is a chain of hills lying on the S. side of Port Cygnet. The W. peak is known as the Sugar Loaf.

DEVON is a N. county, bounded on the N. by Bass Strait, on the S. by Westmoreland and Lincoln, on the W. by Wellington, and on the E. by the Tamar River which separates it from Dorset. It comprises the parishes of Eccleston, Bridgenorth, Stanley, Elborne, Wycombe, St. Michael's, Marland, Winkleigh, Wells, Philipsnorton, Maling, Parkham, Bradford, Budehaven, Stockport, Midhurst, Ashgrove, Goodleigh, Virginstow, Farrabury, Harford, Templeton, Spreyton, Dulverton, Stoodley, Roland, Loxbere, Belstone, Alphington, Kentisbury, Barrington, Northam, Bradworthy, Abbotsham, North Motton, Ashwater, and Stowport. In the N.E. portion of this county is the W. side of Port Dalrymple, the entrance to the Tamar River, the townships of York and Ilfracombe, where the late discovery of extensive deposits of rich iron ore has done so much for the development of the mineral wealth of the colony. At this place the iron ore is found in what is known as the Ironstone Hills, cropping out of a formation of serpentine and lower silurian of sandstone and clay slate with veins of quartz. The deposit is supposed to contain 705,800 tons of ore above water level, the assay of which has produced from 55 to 89 per cent. of metal. Beside this, limestone of fine quality has been worked for years; coal is obtained at the mines at Frogmore, near the mouth of the Mersey River; and copper ore has been found near the Castra settlement. Devon is, as well as a mineral, an agricultural county, possessing large tracts of fine land suitable for farming purposes, no inconsiderable quantity of which is already settled on, and the farm produce from the Northern ports form a material source of the wealth of that part of the island. The forests contain much excellent timber extending over lofty table land. The principal rivers are the Emu, Blyth, Leven, Gawler, Forth, Don, Mersey, Dasher, Rubicon, Flowerdale, Supply, and Meander, and many other smaller creeks. The principal townships are—Deloraine, York, Ulverstone, Burgess, and Torquay, and the ports Dalrymple, Sorell, Frederick, Fenton, Leven, and Emu Bay, where vessels enter and carry produce to the ports of Victoria and the other colonies. The towns and villages in this county number 38, of which 22 are postal, 4 are telegraphic, and 4 money order stations.

DE WITT or **MAATSUYKER'S ISLANDS** (*Co. Kent*) is the name given to a group of rocky islands, about 12 in number, lying off the S. coast about 14 miles E. of the S.W. Cape. These islands are named after Admiral DeWitt, Commodore of the Dutch East-Indian Squadron in 1642, and Maatsuyker who signed Tasman's dispatch of instructions in Batavia. The largest of these islands is about 4 miles in circumference. The sides are steep, but there is a fair boat harbour to the N.E., and a stream of fresh water upon it. The S. island is known as the Needle Rock.

DE WITT RANGE (*Co. Arthur*) is a chain of lofty hills running along the S.W. coast to the N.W. of Port Davey. The highest peak of this range is 2,445ft. above the level of the sea.

DE WITT RIVER or **BADGER CREEK** (*Co. Arthur*) is a W. tributary of the Davey River, rising in the DeWitt Range, and flowing S.E. about 8 miles into the main stream, nearly opposite the settlement.

DEW RIVULET (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small stream rising in Blackman's Hill, and flowing W. into the Clyde River at Hamilton. It is fed by the Cockatoo Creek.

DIAL RANGE (*Co. Devon*) is a chain of lofty hills on the N. coast, about 5 miles W. of the township of Ulverstone. It is a prominent landmark from the sea, from which it lies 2½ miles inland. The geological formation is breccia overlying quartz, with specular iron ore and pyrites in their veins.

DIAMOND ISLAND (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a rocky islet lying off the land at the township of Bicheno, and opposite Waub's Harbour. Granite.

DIANA'S BASIN (*Co. Cornwall*) is a beautiful inlet in the E. coast. It lies about 7 miles from St. Helen's Point, the entrance to George's Bay, or 3 miles by road from St. Helen's township, and is much resorted to by visitors on account of the loveliness of the scene, which seems like a nook in fairy land, the trees and wild flowers growing round this miniature lake to the water's edge.

DIANA'S BATH (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small natural phenomenon of wonderful beauty. It consists of a small natural excavation of funnel shape, about two yards deep, and lined with soft bright green moss. It is always filled with pellucid water. It lies on the S.E. coast, about 11 miles N. of Cape Pillar, 2 miles S. of Eagle Hawk Neck, and within a few yards of the celebrated "Blow Hole" of Tasman's Peninsula.

DICKENSON'S CREEK (*Co. Kent*) is a small stream falling into the Huon River, opposite the township of Hull.

DILSTON, or **EAST TAMAR** (*Co. Dorset*) is a postal village in the electoral and police district of Selby, situated on the E. bank of the Tamar River, and near Cold Water Creek, which empties itself into the Tamar. The district is purely an agricultural and pastoral one. The nearest places are Windermere, a village at a distance of about 5 miles from Dilston on the E. bank of the Tamar; Newnham, a village about 7 miles from Dilston within about 2 miles of the town of Launceston; Invermay, a small township on the E. Tamar, about 8 miles from Dilston, and 1 from Launceston; and Launceston, situated on the Tamar, about 9 miles from Dilston. The communication is by horse-mail four times a week to and from Launceston and George Town. With Hobart Town the means of communication are by rail twice a day, or by Page's night coach from Launceston, the distance being 142 miles from Dilston. The nearest hotels are the Racecourse Hotel, Newnham; the Royal Arch, Invermay. The district is elevated slightly. The population numbers about 100 in the villages of Dilston and Windermere. The nearest place of worship is the Church of England at Windermere.

DIP RANGE (*Co. Wellington*) is a chain of hills lying on the E. side of the Detention River. These hills are not very lofty, and are covered with heath and scrub.

DIPROSE'S LAGOON (*Co. Somerset*) is a small waterhole near Cleveland, in Epping Forest.

DIPWOOD MARSH (*Co. Wellington*) is a large tract of swampy country lying under the Dip Range near the head of the Inglis River.

DIRECTION MOUNT (*Co. Dorset*) is a peak and prominent landmark 1,212ft. high for the navigation of the Tamar River, near the E. bank of which it is situated about 12 miles S. of George Town.

DIRECTION MOUNT (*Co. Monmouth*) is a lofty peak and trig. station, 1,468ft. high, rising almost abruptly from the E. bank of the Derwent River, nearly opposite the township of O'Brien's Bridge. This hill is a prominent object from Hobart Town. Sandstone and clay slate.

DIRECTION MOUNT (*Co. Montgomery*) is a lofty peak at the S. End of the D'Aguilar range, attaining an elevation of 2,409ft. above the level of the sea.

DIRECTION, or **SUGAR LOAF ISLAND** (*Co. Kent*) is a small rocky islet off the S.E. head of Port Davey.

DIRECTION, or **WELLINGTON HEAD** (*Co. Montgomery*) is a headland at the N. end of Mosquito Bay in the entrance to Macquarie Harbour.

DISCOVERY MOUNT (*Co. Montgomery*) is a lofty peak at the N. end of the D'Aguilar range. This mountain overhangs Birch's inlet at the distance of about 4 miles, and is a prominent object from Macquarie Harbour.

DISMAL CREEK (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small S. tributary of the Derwent River into which it falls above the village of Bethune.

DISMAL MOUNT (*Co. Dorset*) is a hill on the W. bank of the Piper River, about 15 miles S.S.E. of George Town.

DISTILLERY CREEK (*Co. Dorset*) is an ana branch of the N. side of the St. Patrick's River. The township of Fraser is on this creek.

DIXON LAKE (*Co. Lincoln*) is an expansion of the Franklin River lying about 5 miles S.W. of Mount Hugel, and 3 miles E. of Mount Gell.

DIXON'S HILL (*Co. Pembroke*) is a hill lying N. of Carlton on Dodge's 786 acre purchase.

DOCK ISLANDS (*Co. Arthur*) is a group of three small rocky islets lying off Point St. Vincent on the S.W. Coast.

DOCTOR'S CREEK (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a small stream flowing E. into the sea at the township of Seymour on the E. Coast. Bituminous coal is found on this creek in considerable seams. Greenstone and carboniferous sandstone.

DOCTOR'S PEAK (*Co. Dorset*) is a lofty hill on the E. Coast, 2 miles E. of Seaton township. Granite.

DOG'S HEAD (*Co. Somerset*) is a lofty bluff projecting into Lake Sorell on its E. side.

DOHERTY'S GROUND (*Co. Arthur*) is a tract of country lying between two head branches of the Davey River, to the S.W. of the Frankland Range.

DOLOMIEU BAY (*Co. Pembroke*). See FORTESCUE BAY.

DONALDSON RIVER (*Co. Russell*) is a N. tributary of the Pieman River, into which it falls about 10 miles from the sea. It was crossed by Burgess in 1864, but its position and source are uncertain. It is supposed to be fed by the White River, but this is doubtful.

DON (*Co. Devon*) is a postal and telegraphic township in the electoral district of West Devon, and police district of Port Sorell. It lies on the left bank of the River Don, 1 mile from the Don Heads, where the river discharges itself into Bass' Strait. The River Mersey is 3 miles E., and River Forth 4 miles W. of the Don, both flowing N. into Bass' Strait. Don Bluff, at the W. entrance of the Don, is about 70 feet high, and the Mersey Bluff, half-way between the Don and the Mersey, 40 feet high, both of basaltic formation. There is an extensive steam saw mill, having one vertical and 2 circular saws, with two engines of about 40 h.-p. for driving the machinery; connected with this is the engineer's shop with the usual machinery. A steam cooorage with American patent machinery is also connected with the works, but is not at present worked, the proprietors (Messrs. Cummings, Henry, and Co.) finding the demand for manufactured staves, together with the tariff of the adjacent colonies, was not sufficiently remunerative to induce them to continue. In the immediate vicinity of the Don the country is agricultural; the land—rich, chocolate-coloured soil—between the Don and the Forth being amongst the finest in the colony. Towards the S. mining is carried on, coal being found two miles from the settlement, cropping out of the surface. The seam is from 21 inches to 2 feet thick, and contains much sulphur. The Launceston market is chiefly supplied from it. Continuing up the tramway and 5 miles from the settlement, a most extensive deposit of limestone occurs, the analysis of which gives the high per centage of 93 of carbonate of lime. A kiln has been recently built and large quantities of lime are exported to Melbourne, Launceston, and N.W. Coast ports. Port Lempriere receives all its lime stone for smelting the iron ore from this district. The nearest townships are: Formby, between the Don and the Mersey; Hamilton-on-Forth, 4 miles W.; Barrington, 12 miles S.; and Latrobe, 8 miles S.E. A road from the Mersey passes through Formby, crosses the Don over a small bridge and saw-dust causeway, coming out through the settlement by this saw-mill, thence S., skirting the bank of the river for half-a-mile, when it joins the main line of coast road from Latrobe to Circular Head. This latter road passes direct through Hamilton-on-Forth. Barrington is most easily reached by using the Don tramway. The communication to the Don, which lies about 70 miles from Launceston, is by train to Deloraine, thence 40 miles on horseback over an indifferent road. The s.s. Devon leaves Launceston every Tuesday morning for the Mersey (3 miles from the Don). Hobart Town is only reached from Launceston by coach or rail. There is a Mechanics' Institute; connected with this is a circulating library and reading room for members (subscription 10s. per annum); here also the Good Templars' Lodge, Oddfellows' Lodge, and Working Men's Club (a club providing for its members, residents or former residents of the Don, in cases of sickness and death) hold their meetings; a public school and post and telegraph office. The hotel is Laphorne's Don Hotel. The following vessels belong to Messrs. Cummings, Henry, and Co., and trade regularly with the port: s.s. Argyle, 240 tons burden, makes weekly trips between Melbourne and Don, calling in at Circular Head, Emu Bay, and River Mersey;

s.s. Napier, 160 tons burden, the Don, N.W. Coast ports, Port Lempriere, and Launceston; schooner Charles and Arthur, 230 tons burden, between Don and Wallaroo; schooner Helena, 180 tons burden, between the Don and Intercolonial ports; and schooner Penguin, 35 ton burden, between Don and Tasmanian ports. The surrounding country is undulating and hilly, but of no very great elevations. The geological formation is of basalt, limestone, and sandstone. The population of the settlement may be fairly estimated at 500. There is a Congregational chapel at Don Bridge, half-a-mile from the settlement at junction of Coast road with Don branch road; pastor, Rev. T. E. O. Mell; weekly services. The Episcopalians hold fortnightly services at the Mechanics' Institute; tenders have just been invited by them for the erection of a church building. Incumbent, Don, Forth, Leven, and Penguin, Rev. C. B. Brome. The port, though somewhat shallow, is without a bar; a dredging machine is used for deepening it. The breakwater just finished, with recent wharf improvements, makes this port one of the safest on the coast. A tramway, 4ft. 6in. gauge, and belonging to Messrs. Cummings, Henry, and Co., runs from the Heads 10 miles S. into the heavily timbered Barrington district, passing the settlement, coal mines, and lime kiln; on it a locomotive with a carrying capacity of 30 tons is used, and brings down from the bush gum, stringy bark, sassafras, blackwood, and myrtle logs for the mill, and grain, coal, lime, and limestone for direct shipment to the Heads. The appearance of the river at the settlement from the mud-banks, shallow water, sluggish current, and sawdust causeway is anything but pleasing to the passer-by at low water; yet in a measure to compensate for this, owing to the hilly nature of the surrounding country, and its proximity to the sea, from the background many pleasing views may be obtained; whilst up the tramway the river, winding through the luxuriant vegetation that surrounds it on each side, presents many scenes to charm the eye, amongst others a picturesque cascade. Extensive limestone caves are found at Limestone Hill, the entrance to which is about 4 feet high. Several passages branch off, leading to other caves; the longest is said to extend some six or seven hundred yards under the hill. 41° 11' S. lat., 146° 37' E. long.

DONNYBROOK RIVULET (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small stream rising in Abyssinia Plain, and flowing W. into the Jordan River.

DON RIVER (*Co. Devon*) is the name of a stream rising in Mount Roland, and flowing N. about 20 miles into Bass' Strait at the township of Formby, and about a mile from the village of Don. About three miles S. of the mouth of this river is the Don coal mine, where the seams cover about 30 acres, some of them over 26 inches thick. The coal is of good quality, producing 9,400ft. of gas to the ton, and giving a pressure of 11lbs. to the ton. The coke however, gives off sulphur, although the refuse is only 14 per cwt. Yellow coal or dysodile, and limestone, are found on the river. The latter exists in a sub-angular area of a mile in length, and is hard, compact, blue streaked with white and mottled with dull red. From the Don coal mine, and the Mersey Coal Company's Works on this river is a tramway with a gauge of 4ft. 6in. to Port Frederick near Swan Bay.

DON RIVER (*Co. Russell*) is a S. tributary of the lower part of the Arthur River, rising in Mount Cleveland, and flowing N.W. about 25 miles through unknown mountainous country. It is fed by the Frankland River, of which nothing positive is known.

DON'S RIVULET (*Co. Cornwall*) a small N. tributary of the head of the S. Esk River.

DOOLEY PLAINS (*Co. Devon*) is a tract of land on the Castra Reserve, which see.

DORCHESTER (*Co. Dorset*) is a small township in the electoral district and police district of George Town, lying on the E. bank of the Tamar River, 20 miles N. of Launceston. It has deep water alongside the shore, and some, not much, good agricultural land, the greater portion being hilly, stoney, and thickly timbered.

DORNOCK (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small village on the S. side the Derwent River, about 3 miles W. of Hamilton, and near the junction of Jones' Rivulet.

DORSET is a county on the N.E. coast, bounded on the N. by Banks' and

Bass' Straits, on the S. by the county of Cornwall, on the W. by the Tamar River, which separates it from Devon, and on the E. by the sea. The county comprises the following parishes:—Northallerton, Selby, Seaford, Wareham, Sherborne, Tankerville, Fordington, Folkstone, Sandgate, Ely, Frankland, Downham, Dodbrook, Truganini, Woureddy, Fennington, Harrietsham, Tunbridge, Hadlow, Seabrook, Scottsdale, and Seaham. Until very recently very little was known of this part of the island, the rugged character of the country with its dense forests, its wide swamps, and impassable morasses, and its vast stretches of sterile land, precluding many attempts at settlement. The discovery of the rich stanniferous country on the Ringarooma River, however, and the consequent advance of the tin-mining industry there, of the auriferous country at Nine Mile Springs, and the Den gold-fields, of the slate bearing district of Piper's River, and of large tracts of country known as Scott's, Hurst's, and Gould's New Country, where are thousands of acres of first class agricultural land, and vast stretches of open grassy plains, suitable for grazing purposes, have given an impulse in this direction, and the county is rapidly being settled in every direction. It is estimated that, of Crown lands, there are 30,000 acres of the best quality, and 38,000 acres of second class land in the Ringarooma district. The county contains 84,000 acres of agricultural, and 263,000 acres of pastoral land. The former lies at Ringarooma, 60,000 acres; Brid, 13,000 acres; and St. Patrick's River, 9,000 acres. The forests abound in musk, blackwood, myrtle, dogwood, laurel, and other valuable hardwood and veneer timbers. The best land consists of chocolate and red soil, varying to black, and generally very deep. The principal rivers are the Tamar, Forester, Ringarooma, George's, Anson, Brid, Piper, St. Patrick's, Mussel Roe, and Tomahawk, and the Nine Mile, Currie's, Muddy, Camden, and other creeks. The mountain peaks are Mount Barrow, 4,644ft.; Mount Victoria, 3,964ft.; Row Tor, 3,395ft., and many others of less altitude. The principal townships are George Town, Ellesmere, Lyndhurst, and Ringarooma. In all Dorset has 31 towns and villages, of which 20 are postal, three money order, and one telegraph station. The Flinders Islands belong to this county.

DORSET RIVER (*Co. Dorset*) is a stream flowing W. into the Ringarooma River N. of the township of Maurice.

DOUBLE BAY (*Co. Monmouth*). See RALPH'S BAY.

DOUBLE COVE (*Co. Montgomery*). See TWAIN COVE.

DOUBLE LAGOON (*Co. Westmoreland*) is the name given to two small lakes on a N. tributary of the Fish River, near Lake Antimoni.

DOUBLE SANDY POINT, E. and W. (*Co. Dorset*) is the name applied to two capes projecting into Bass' Strait, between the townships of Bridport and St. Alban's; W. of the latter are some rocks off the land.

DOUGHBOY ISLAND (*Co. Dorset*). See FURNEAUX GROUP.

DOUGHBOY ISLAND (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small rocky islet in the N.E. part of Frederick Henry Bay.

DOUGHBOYS (*Co. Wellington*) is the name given to two rocky islets on the West Coast, lying off Cape Grim.

DOUGLAS RIVER (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a stream rising in the S.E. part of the Fingal tier and flowing about 10 miles S. and E. into the sea on the E. Coast, 2 miles S. of the township of Seymour. This river runs for about 7 miles of its course through lower palæozoic sandstone, coal measures overlying granite at its lower end. Higher up the stream the formation is greenstone. In the sandstone formation are numerous outcrops of fine coal, one of which is a 20in. seam, and about 4 miles from the mouth of the stream is a seam 8ft. thick. It is calculated that these beds will supply at the rate of six million tons of coal per square mile. Mr. Selwyn, the well known geologist, is of opinion that this district possesses advantages unequalled in the colony for the production of coal. The quantity raised during the year 1875 was 1,019 tons, a considerable decrease from that of the previous year. The Seymour coal mines lie near the coast to the N. of this river, and a tramway is constructed thence to the two jetties which lie N. and S. of the township.

DOVENBY MARSHES (*Co. Cumberland*) is the name given to a large tract of marshy country lying S. of Wood's Lake and W. of Lake Sorrell, in the parish of Dovenby. There are a number of swamps in this tract, known as Black George's, Black Snake, Scrummey's, Leading, Soldiers, and some other unnamed marshes. The country is flat and scrubby, and snakes abound all over it.

DOVER (*Co. Kent*). See ESPERANCE.

DOVE RIVER (*C. Lincoln*) is a W. tributary of the upper end of the Forth River rising in Cradle Mountain, and flowing N. and E. It is fed by the Pencil-pine Creek.

DOVER RIVER (*Co. Kent*) is a small stream in the parish of Thanet, flowing through the township of Walpole into the N. of Port Esperance.

DOWSETT'S MARSH (*Co. Dorset*) is a tract of swampy ground on the road from Poole to Ringarooma townships, about equidistant (5 miles) from each. Tertiary formation.

DRAGON'S REEF (*Co. Dorset*) is a reef of rocks in the fairway of the Tamar River near East Arm.

DROMEDARY CREEK (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small drainage Creek falling into the E. side of the Derwent above Bridgewater.

DROMEDARY (*Co. Monmouth*) is a name given to a lofty peak of the Derwent ranges lying 5 miles N.E. of the township of New Norfolk, and the same distance W. of Pontville. Being 3,245ft. high it is a prominent landmark all over the district. It is covered with splendid timber, which has been largely availed of for bridge piles and other heavy work. From a cavern in this hill sulphate of magnesia may be obtained. There is a public school at the foot of this mountain.

DRUMMOND (*Co. Cornwall*) is a rapidly rising township on the George's Bay tin mines.

DRUMSTICK ISLAND (*Co. Dorset*) is the name of a rocky islet in Whirlpool reach.

DRY CREEK (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small S. feeder of the Derwent River about 10 miles above New Norfolk. Hop gardens abound here.

DRY CREEK (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small E. tributary of Iron Creek.

DRY'S BLUFF (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a lofty peak in the Great Western Range, and in the elevated table land which forms the Central Lake district of the colony. It attains an altitude of 4,257ft. above the level of the sea, and of 435ft. above that of the Great Lake, which lies about 9 miles S. The N. side of the mountain is known as Projection Bluff, and thence flows the River Liffey. This mountain is a prominent object from the surrounding country, and commands a view of the Valley of the Tamar, with the Ben Nevis Range in the background, also of the Meander Valley, and the whole of the Lake district.

DRY'S NEW COUNTRY (*Co. Devon*) is a tract of good agricultural country lying N.E. of the head of Port Sorrell, near the township of Kermode. A track has been cut from Gravelly Beach on the Tamar River to this place.

DUCANE (*Co. Dorset*) is a small township on the N. Coast, and on the Tomahawk River in Ringarooma Bay. It consists of open healthy land, with swampy country at the back, and is open to N.W. winds. It is in the electoral and police district of George Town.

DUCANE RANGE (*Co. Lincoln*) is a range of lofty hills extending from N. to S. across the W. side of the county from the Middlesex Plains to Lake St. Clair. The principal peaks are Cradle Mountain, the highest in the colony, Barn Bluff, Mount Pelion, Mount Ossa, and Mounts Manfred, Cuvier, and Byron. The geological formation of the range consists of quartzose schists, overlaid by conglomerate and columnar greenstone.

DUCK BAY (*Co. Wellington*) is a large inlet in the N. Coast, having two narrow entrances from the E. end of Robbin's Passage. Good limestone is found hereabouts in abundance.

DUCK CREEK (*Co. Cumberland*) is a stream rising at Victoria Valley, and flowing S. about 5 miles through marshy country into the Dee River.

DUCK HOLE CREEK (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small stream rising in the Gunner's Quoin Mountain, and flowing S.E. into the W. head of Pittwater.

DUCK RIVER, or **SMITHTON** (*Co. Wellington*) is a small postal settlement on the creek of the same name at the point where it falls into Duck Bay. The surrounding country consists of fair agricultural land, much of which is occupied. Duck River lies about 12 miles S.W. of Stanley, and 8 miles in a straight line, or 15 miles by road W. of Black River. There is a chalybeate spring in the neighbourhood, the water being strongly impregnated with lime and magnesia. Limestone. The Duck River itself rises in the Campbell Range, and flows N. about 18 miles through broken forest and marshy country.

DUKE'S MARSH (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a tract of swampy country lying about 6 miles W. of Seymour, on the road to Leipsic and Campbell Town.

DULCOT (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small township in the electoral district of Clarence and rural municipality of Richmond. It is situated on the Belbin's rivulet which runs through part of the township of Dulcot, which township is on the side of a hill, and entirely surrounded by hills. Agricultural and pastoral pursuits are the only ones carried on in the district. The nearest township is Richmond, 5 miles distant. The mail coach passes daily from Richmond, passing by Dulcot to Hobart Town, 10 miles distant, and returns the same evening. The surrounding country is mountainous. The population of Dulcot numbers 39. The only public building in the township is a public school.

DULVERTON or **FREDERICK LAKE** (*Co. Monmouth*) is a large body of fresh water at the town of Oatlands, and receiving the drainage of a tract of elevated country all round. It lies 1,337ft. above the sea level, and supplies Oatlands with water. English trout are acclimatised in this lake, whose only outlet is the Dulverton River. Sandstone and trap rock.

DULVERTON RIVULET (*Cos. Somerset and Monmouth*). This stream, a tributary of the upper part of the Jordan river, issues from the N.W. end of Lake Dulverton at Oatlands, through which town it flows in a W. direction, forming a portion of the dividing line between the two counties, and falling into the main stream near Mount Anstey.

DUNALLY (*Co. Pembroke*) is a postal township in the electoral district and rural municipality of Sorell, and the parish of Morgelly, situated at East Bay Neck at the head of Blackman's Bay on the E. coast. The road from Hobart Town to Eagle Hawk Neck, Port Arthur, and other places on Tasman's peninsula, passes through this township, which lies 32 miles E. from Hobart Town and 30 miles N. from Port Arthur. Break Creek, a fine agricultural district, lies 6 miles distant, Dunally being the outlet port for the produce of the surrounding neighbourhood, which is sufficient to keep 2 small vessels continually plying to and from Hobart Town weekly. There is a semaphore about half a mile from the township. The surrounding country is mountainous, lightly grassed, and heavily wooded, and well adapted to agricultural and pastoral pursuits, which are extensively carried on. The township itself has an area of 500 acres, with 10 houses, 1 hotel, the Dunally, a fine building, and a sparse and scattered population. Sorell is the nearest township 20 miles distant, the communication being by horse or dray, or by the weekly mail to and from Hobart Town. The geological formation is lower silurian.

DUNDAS MOUNT (*Co. Montagu*) is a peak of the West Coast range lying near the N. end of the range. See WEST COAST RANGE.

DUNROBIN (*Co. Buckingham*). See RUGBY.

DU RESSAC POINT (*Co. Pembroke*) is a bold headland in the N. part of Marion bay.

EAGLE CREEK (*Co. Franklin*) is a small tributary of the lower end of the Gordon River rising in the Elliott Range, and flowing W. into the main stream opposite an old brickkiln, and near one of the blockhouses erected for the prevention of the escape of prisoners from Macquarie Harbour. Limestone.

EAGLE HAWK BAY (*Co. Pembroke*) is a long narrow inlet running eastward from Norfolk Bay, between lofty and well wooded shores, and separating Forestier's and Tasman's peninsulas. Although there is deep water all the way up, the head of this bay runs off into a long shallow sandbank, bare except at flood tide. The head of the bay is separated from the main ocean only by a ridge of sand dunes, a few hundred yards across. This place was celebrated in the early days of the colony as the only point where persons could pass from Tasman's Peninsula to the main land, and in order to prevent the escape of prisoners, a number of ferocious dogs were kept, and sentries stationed here, the guard-house, and the stages on which the dogs were kept, being still to be seen, although in a dilapidated condition. There is a signal station and a police station at the head of the bay, and Mr. Risby, a settler at the "Neck," has constructed a substantial wharf for the accommodation of vessels trading there for timber or otherwise. A tramway also runs from the wharf into the back country. Occasional trips are made by steamer from Hobart Town to this spot, which is one highly favoured by nature for lovely scenery, and celebrated for the natural curiosities which lie within an easy distance. Of these are the Tessellated Pavement, the Island of Fossils, the Blow Hole, and Tasman's Arch, which see.

EAGLE HAWK NECK OR LUFRA (*Co. Pembroke*) is the narrow isthmus connecting Forestier's and Tasman's peninsulas. The native name was Terra Linna. See EAGLE HAWK BAY.

EAGLE HAWK TIER (*Co. Dorset*) is a chain of hills running S. from Row Tor between the head of Piper's and St. Patrick's rivers.

EARLES POINT (*Co. Arthur*) is the name of the N. land of Davey Head, inside Port Davey. This point forms the W. head of Payne's Bay.

EARLY RISES (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a small settlement in the electoral district and rural municipality of Westbury. It is situated on the Eden Rivulet, a tributary of the Meander, in a heavily timbered, agricultural, and pastoral district. Westbury township is 8 miles N.E., Exton 6 miles N., and Deloraine 7 miles N.W., all stations on the Launceston and Western Railway. The country is elevated with a sandstone formation. The population of the neighbourhood is about 200.

EAST AND WEST LAGOONS (*Co. Westmoreland*) is the name given to a group of large waterholes about 3 miles N.W. of the township of Longford.

EAST ARM (*Co. Devon*). See PORT SORELL.

EAST ARM (*Co. Dorset*) is an indentation into the land of the E. bank of the Tamar river, about 12 miles from the entrance.

EAST BAY (*Co. Wellington*). See CIRCULAR HEAD.

EAST BAY NECK (*Co. Pembroke*) is the name given to a narrow isthmus, 920 yards wide, connecting the district of Sorell with Forestier's Peninsula, and separating the waters of Norfolk Bay from those of Blackman's Bay. It has been contemplated to cut an opening or ship canal through this neck so as to enable vessels to save the long passage round Cape Pillar. This undertaking has been estimated to cost £10,244, and practically the scheme has been abandoned. The small township of Dunally is situated on the E. side of this neck. The aboriginal name of this place was Luena Langta. There is one hotel, Scrimger's, at this place.

EAST BRANCH (*Co. Dorset*). See LITTLE BOOBYALLA RIVER. See also MUSSEL ROE RIVER.

EAST DEVON is one of the Northern Electoral Assembly districts. It is bounded by the sea from the River Don to Badger Head, and thence by the electoral districts of George Town, Westbury, Deloraine, Cumberland, and the district of West Devon to the point of commencement, and is represented in the House of Assembly by Jas. Monaghan Dooley. The polling places are Torquay, Burgess, Latrobe, the Public Buildings, Launceston, the Public Buildings, Hobart Town. The population by the last census was 5,956, and the number of electors 485.

EASTERN MARSHES (*Cos. Monmouth and Somerset*) is a tract of swampy country at the head of the Little Swanport River, and lying between the townships of Swanston and Andover. There are a number of lagoons scattered over this tract.

EASTERN MARSHES (*Co. Somerset*) is a railway station on the main line 57½ miles from Hobart Town, and 75½ from Launceston.

EASTERN TIERS (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a lofty range of mountains occupying the greater part of the back country of the county, and overlooking the Campbell Town district to the W. These tiers seem to run in all directions, and have many lofty peaks, Snow Hill, Mount Connection and others.

EAST GRIMSTEAD (*Co. Somerset*) is a small township at the confluence of the N. and S. branches of the Macquarie River, on the road from the Little Swanport River to Campbell Town. It lies about 4 miles N.W. of Tooms Lake.

EAST HEAD (*Co. Pembroke*) is a lofty headland forming the E. entrance of Port Arthur. To the E. of this head is a singular lofty yellow bluff running for some distance along the coast, and forming a landmark for mariners.

EAST HOBART is one of the S. electoral Assembly districts bounded by the River Derwent from the slaughter-house allotment to the Sandy Bay Rivulet, by that Rivulet to the middle of Grant-street, by the middle of that street and a continued line to the middle of Fitzroy-place, by the middle of that place to a point opposite the middle of Antill-street, thence crossing Fitzroy-place and extending along the middle of Antill-street aforesaid to the middle of Davey-street, thence by the middle of Davey-street and by a line extending to the middle of Dunn-street, thence by the middle of Dunn-street, and a continued line to the middle of Macquarie-street, by the middle of Macquarie-street to the north-east boundary of the City of Hobart Town, and thence by that boundary to the point of commencement. It is represented by the Hon. P. O. Fysh, the polling place being at St. George's Hill, Hobart Town. The number of electors is 564.

EAST PYRAMIDS or **CHATFIELD ISLANDS** (*Co. Kent*) is a group of rocky islets off S.E. head of Port Davey, and outside the entrance.

EAST RIVULET (*Co. Dorset*) is an E. tributary of Anson's River rising in Doctor's Peak and flowing N. through swampy country. Granite.

EAST TAMAR (*Co. Dorset*). See DILSTON.

EASTWOOD (*Co. Cornwall*) is a parish on the E. coast, where alluvial tin, covering a large extent of country, has been found.

EBRINGTON (*Co. Cumberland*) is the name of a small township on the Shannon River, about 10 miles N. of Bothwell.

EBRINGTON (*Co. Dorset*) is a small township on the E. coast about 4 miles N. of Seaton township. Granite and lower palæozoic formation.

ECHO ISLAND (*Co. Kent*) is a small islet at the head of Southport, in the entrance of the Lime River.

ECHO LAKE (*Co. Cumberland*) is a magnificent sheet of water 6 miles long by 3 miles wide, forming one of the series of lakes that lie in the elevated country of the centre of the colony. It has an area of 5,000 acres, and is 3,000 feet above level of the sea. The Echo Lake is about 10 miles S. of the Great Lake, and 5 miles E. of the township of Marlborough. Its shores are gently undulating, and its numerous small islets and banks are covered with grass and flowering shrubs. There is one tolerably large island in the N. end known as Bull Island. The surrounding country is flat and swampy.

EDDYSTONE (*Co. Dorset*) is a township in the parish of Sandgate, on the N.E. coast, and at Point Eddystone, which see.

EDDYSTONE POINT, 41° S. lat., 148° 25' E. long. (*Co. Dorset*) is the N. head of the Bay of Fires, and is a prominent headland projecting boldly out into the sea on N. point of the E. coast. The town of Eddystone is situated here, and close under the point on the S. side is a reef of rocks. The tide makes high water here at 9 h. 39 min., and springs rise 7ft. It has been decided to erect a lighthouse having a fixed light on this point, as it is dangerous in thick weather or on dark nights. The ship Wynaud was wrecked here in Feb. 1874, during a fog. Low swampy grass-tree plains at the back of this point. Tertiary formation.

EDEN (*Co. Devon*) is a small hamlet in the parish of Bradworthy, lying at

the head of Clayton's rivulet, and near the Gawler River. It is little more than the centre of a scattered population of small farmers, timber-getters, and splitters.

EDGAR LAKE (*Co. Buckingham*) is a lake in the W. part of the county, and lying to the N. of the Huon Plains. The lake covers 1,120 acres, and is deep. It is 1,800ft. above sea level.

EFFINGHAM POINT (*Co. Dorset*) is a projecting headland from the E. shore of the Tamar River, opposite York Town Bay.

EGGS AND BACON BAY (*Co. Buckingham*). See ABEL'S BAY.

EGG ISLAND CREEK (*Co. Dorset*) is an east tributary of the Tamar River, into which it falls at the township of Dorchester.

EGG ISLAND (*Co. Dorset*) is a small islet in the S. part of Spring Bay in the Tamar River.

EGG ISLANDS (*Cos. Kent and Buckingham*) are two long and narrow islands in the upper navigation of the Huon River, opposite the township of Franklin, on the W., and that of Cradoc on the E. They are low-lying, and are taken up by settlers and cultivated as orchards, producing large quantities of fruit.

ELDERSLIE (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small postal village in the electoral district and rural municipality of Brighton, containing about 6 or 7 houses. It lies on the bank of the river Jordan, and is planned and surveyed for a township. It lies in an agricultural district with a few dairy farms in the neighbourhood. The nearest township is Pontville distant 14 miles in a S.S.E. direction, and Hamilton 14 miles W., there being no regular conveyance to either place. Communication is by private conveyance to the main road or railway at Pontville, and then by coach or railway to Hobart Town, 27 miles, or Launceston 120 miles. The nearest hotel is at Lower Broadmarsh, 5 miles distant. See PRINCE OF WALES. A carrier's cart goes to Hobart Town twice a week. The population numbers about 50 persons.

ELDON RANGE (*Cos. Montagu and Lincoln*) is a lofty chain of granite mountains running E. and W. about 12 miles in the partially explored country to the W. of Lake St. Clair. The principal peaks are Eldon Peak, Eldon Bluff, and Mount Castle.

ELEPHANT ROCK (*Co. Dorset*) is a small rock in the N. side of the entrance to George's River. Granite and limestone.

ELIZABETH LAKE (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a small inlet off the E. side of the Great Lake.

ELIZABETH MOUNT (*Co. Pembroke*) is the name of a hill on the Forcett estate, near Lewisham.

ELIZABETH POINT (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small headland on the S. of Deep Bay, Port Cygnet.

ELIZABETH RIVER (*Cos. Glamorgan and Somerset*) is an E. tributary of the Macquarie River, rising in Snow Hill, and flowing S. and W. through marshy country into the Macquarie River, at Campbell Town, after a tortuous course of about 30 miles. It is fed by the Kearney Creek.

ELIZABETH TOWN (*Co. Buckingham*), the original name for New Norfolk, which see.

ELIZABETH TOWN, 41° 22' S. lat., 146° 37' E. long., (*Co. Devon*) is a postal township in the parish of Malling and electoral district and rural municipality of Deloraine. It lies 5½ miles N.W. from Deloraine on the main line of road between Deloraine and the N.W. coast. It is bounded on the W. by the River Rubicon, and on the E. by Christmas Hill. It has a post-office and a roadside inn, the Saddler's Arms. Three-quarters of a mile S. of the village there is a saw mill, and an extensive forest of timber on the E. and S.E. The S.W. portion of Elizabeth Town is separated by a branch of the Rubicon from the Dunorlan Estate. On this estate there is a Wesleyan Church, and Public School, both adjacent to the township, being only ½ mile distant. Five and a half miles S.W. of the township are the twin mountains, Gog and Magog. They present a bold, rugged, and

precipitous appearance. The scenery in that neighbourhood is grand, romantic, and picturesque, affording a most charming view to the eye of the beholder. At the foot of Gog flows the fine River Mersey, from which is obtained in the fishing season a plentiful supply of blackfish and herring. The S.E. side of Gog appears to have been rent asunder by volcanic agency, forming an immense gorge through which the Mersey rushes, when flooded, with terrific grandeur, and with a roar that can be heard some miles distant. The aspect of the country is diversified by hill and dale; hills heavily, and flats lightly timbered, both well adapted for pastoral and agricultural purposes. Geological formation, basaltic. The hotels are the Saddler's Arms (Spicer's), and the Shamrock Inn (Johnstone's). The communication with Launceston is by railway, 45 miles; and by the main road 36 miles; to Hobart Town by railway and coach.

ELIZA POINT AND ROCKS (*Co. Kent*) is the outer N. head of Recherche Bay, on the W. coast of S.W. passage to D'Entrecasteaux Channel. It consists of precipitous rocky bluffs, and there is a group of small islets off the point known as the Eliza Rocks. Opposite this point is a reef known as the Black Reef, also the Actæon and Sterile islands, where the ships Actæon and Wallace were wrecked.

ELIZA MOUNT (*Co. Dorset*). See FLINDERS ISLAND.

ELLERSLIE (*Co. Cornwall*) is a small township in the rural municipality and electoral district of Fingal. It is situated near the junction of the South Esk River and the Ben Lomond Rivulet. Ben Lomond is the only mountain of any magnitude, and is distant about 15 miles nearly due E.; there are numerous creeks in the neighbourhood, but with the exception of the South Esk and Ben Lomond rivulet they only flow in winter; the two latter are constantly flowing streams, and during the winter months discharge large volumes of water. There are no manufacturing, with the exception of a large flour mill situated at Milford, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant. Ellerslie is principally a pastoral district, though agricultural and dairy pursuits are carried on with much success. The quality of the pastures and agricultural lands is of superior excellence. No minerals have been hitherto discovered, but an extensive seam of coal (said to be of fine quality) is known to exist near the base of the mountain about 14 miles distant. The nearest township is Cleveland, 8 miles W. The village of Lymington lies N. about 14 miles. The means of communication is by ordinary cross country roads, generally difficult to traverse during the winter season, but which are being gradually improved by the several road trusts in whose districts they lie. With Hobart Town and Launceston, the communication is by cross roads to Cleveland or Corners railway station, and thence by coach or railway; Corners station is distant about 8 miles S.W. of Hobart Town, 95 miles S. of Launceston, 35 miles N. (by road). There is a public school under the Board of Education here. The nearest hotels are at Cleveland and the Corners. Ellerslie itself consists of a rich alluvial flat. The country to the N. and E. is very hilly, to the S. and W. mostly flat and moderately wooded. The geological formation is trap; beds of quartz drift prevail in the banks of the South Esk River. The population within a radius of about 4 miles somewhat exceeds 200. There has just been completed at a cost of more than £2,000, a most substantial bridge over the South Esk, which is here a sheet of water about 5 chains wide. It is erected on piles, and, with the land abutments, is upwards of 400ft in length.

ELLESMERE (*Co. Dorset*). See SCOTSDALE.

ELLIOT RANGES (*Co. Franklin*) is a chain of mountains running N. and S. in the angle formed by the junction of the Gordon and Franklin rivers, near the debouchure of the former river into Macquarie Harbour. There are some high plains at the N. end of this range.

ELLIOTT'S COVE (*Cos. Arthur and Montgomery*) is a wide open roadstead on the S.W. Coast. It is about 15 miles wide across the bight, and is open to the full force of the S.W. winds, which sometimes blow here with great fury.

ELWICK (*Co. Buckingham*) is the name given to the racecourse at Glenorchy, 3 miles N. of Hobart Town. It is an excellent course, with commodious and handsome brick grand stand, &c.

EMU BAY BLOCK (*Cos. Wellington and Devon*) is a tract of country lying

between the Cam and Emu rivers, and having an area of 50,000 acres. It belongs to the V.D.L. Co.

EMU BAY (*Cos. Wellington and Devon*) is an open roadstead on the N. Coast having 4 fathoms of water at low tide, with good anchorage, and a safe jetty. The bay is about 3 miles wide, and the townships of Wivenhoe and Burnie are situated on it. The soil of good quality and chocolate colour. The country consists of open forest hills and swamps, with tracts of dense bush, timbered with fine blackwood, stringy bark, gum, myrtle, dogwood, sassafras, and gigantic fern trees.

EMU BAY POLICE DISTRICT (*Cos. Wellington, Russell, Devon, and Lincoln*) is a police district extending along the N. Coast line from the Blythe River to the Sisters Creek, and including the Mount Bischoff tin mines. It consist of two divisions, the Table Cape and Emu Bay divisions. The Table Cape division comprises part of the counties of Wellington and Russell, the coast line extending from the Cam River to table Cape. The population numbers 893. The townships are Wynyard, Port Maldon, and Somerset. Court of Requests held at Wynyard on the 1st Thursday in every month. Public schools at Wynyard and Somerset. The Emu Bay division comprises portions of the counties of Wellington, Devon, and Lincoln, the coast line extending from the Blythe to the Cam River. The population is 471. The principal township is Burnie, a port of clearance, there is a public school, and a Court of General Sessions sitting on the 3rd Thursday in February, May, August, and November. The Emu Bay district is in the council district of Mersey, and assembly district of Wellington. The following vessels trade between Emu Bay and other ports: Swordfish, 111 tons; Dove, 50 tons; John Lewis, 54 tons; Inglis, 99 tons, Expert, 68 tons; beside occasional other steam and sailing vessels.

EMU BAY TOWNSHIP (*Co. Wellington*). See BURNIE.

EMU GROUND (*Co. Dorset*) is a tract of country in the N. part of the county situated about 5 miles S.W. of Bridport.

EMU PLAINS (*Co. Lincoln*) is the name given to a tract of flat country lying between the Forth and Mersey Rivers, in the N.E. corner of the county. These plains consist of elevated flat land interspersed with swamps.

EMU RIVER (*Cos. Devon and Wellington*) is a fine stream rising in the Surrey Hills, block near Valentine's Peak, and flowing in a generally N. direction about 25 miles into Bass' Strait at the township of Wivenhoe at Emu Bay. It drains the Hampshire Hills block and forms the E. boundary line of the Emu Bay block. The Emu is fed by the Pet and Loudwater rivers, and the Limestone and old Park creeks, and contains an abundance of excellent fish, eels, trout, and blackfish. The road from Emu Bay to Mount Bischoff runs along the W. side of this river.

ENFIELD (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small township in the electoral district and rural municipality of Richmond. It is situated on the Coal River, about 4 miles N. of the township of Richmond, and on the main road from that place to Oatlands. Enfield lies in an agricultural district, E. of Pontville.

ENTRANCE ISLAND (*Co. Montgomery*) is a small rocky islet in the "Gates" or entrance to Macquarie Harbour on the West Coast.

EPPING FOREST (*Co. Devon*) is a tract of open bush country lying on the E. side of the Middlesex Plains block.

EPPING FOREST (*Co. Somerset*) is a tract of country near Cleveland. The Corners railway station is here.

ERITH ISLAND (*Co. Dorset*) is the W. island of the Kent Group, about 4 miles long, and nearly divided into two parts by an inlet called the Funnel. Wallaby Cove is on the N., and in Murray's Pass; a narrow channel between Erith and Deal islands is W. Cove, where vessels of any size may anchor in safety. Goats and rabbits abound on the island.

ERSKINE MOUNT (*Co. Kent*). See BERRY HILL.

ESK, N. and S., electoral Council districts. See NORTH AND SOUTH ESK districts respectively.

ESK RIVER (*Cos. Dorset, Cornwall, Westmoreland, and Devon*). See NORTH and SOUTH ESK RIVERS respectively.

ESPERANCE MOUNT (*Co. Kent*) a peak and trig. station overlooking the Huon River at the township of Camden.

ESPERANCE POINT (*Co. Kent*). See POINT HOPE.

ESPERANCE PORT (*Co. Kent*) is the name given to a large and beautiful bay situated on D'Entrecasteaux Channel, S. of the mouth of the Huon 43° 20' S. lat. 147° E. long. The bay contains several islands, the chief of which are Goat Island, Hope, Faith and Charity Islands. The chief township situated on its shores is Dover, 43° 18' S. lat. 147° 2' E. long., in the police district of Franklin, and situated on the Dover Rivulet, about 35 miles direct S.W. from Hobart Town. About 2 miles W. of the Dover Rivulet is the Esperance River, and midway between the Dover Rivulet and the Esperance River is Bates' Creek; about 2 miles E. of the Dover Rivulet is Drysdale Creek; and 2½ miles S.E. of the Dover Rivulet, and on the opposite side of the bay, is Stringer's Creek. The chief mountain of any importance in the vicinity of Port Esperance is Adamson's Peak (4,017ft. high) situated about 11 miles W. of Port Esperance. There are four saw mills (in full work) situated at Port Esperance, viz., Mr. Chapman's, at Dover; Mr. Drysdale's, at Drysdale's Creek; Mr. Andrewartha's and Mr. Judd's, on the Esperance River. Port Esperance is in a timber and agricultural district: timber chiefly. The land on Hope Island is cultivated. The nearest townships to Dover is Walpole, almost adjoining it, consisting of two or three houses, situated to the N. of Dover; Folkstone, situated on Stringer's Creek, about 2½ miles to the S.E.; Adelaide, direct N. about 8 miles distant, consisting of a saw mill and a few houses; Hythe, about 15 miles to the S. consisting of a saw mill, a public house, and a few houses, it is situated on Southport; Hastings, 12 miles to the S. of Dover, consisting of a saw mill, and a few houses on Southport Narrows. The communication is by land and water. All goods are transported by water. The best means of communication between Port Esperance and Hobart Town is by water; the distance is about 45 miles. The distance by tracks and roads to Hobart Town is 50 miles. The nearest place from which a coach or any vehicle starts carrying passengers to Hobart Town is Honeywood, 15 miles N. of Port Esperance. There is a Good Templars' Lodge at Port Esperance, a Post Office, Working Men's Club, Library and public school. The only hotel at Port Esperance is the Dover Hotel; and the only one in the neighbouring townships is at Hythe (Southport) viz., the Southport or Kennedy's Hotel. The surrounding country is elevated, consisting of hills and valleys, one of the mountains rising to a height of 4,017ft. The geological formation consists of basaltic rock, with a species of freestone, near the water's edge; iron ore is found on Hope Island, and on parts of the mainland opposite; there are also indications of coal near Port Esperance. The population of Port Esperance is about 500. There are three places of worship, Independent, Roman Catholic, and Baptists. There are five regular trading vessels between Port Esperance and Hobart Town of an average of 30 tons; they each make about four trips in a month, and take timber and produce to Hobart Town, chiefly timber.

ESPERANCE RIVER (*Co. Kent*) is a stream rising in the N. spurs of Adamson's Peak, and flowing E. about 8 miles into the head of Port Esperance through a tolerable extent of fair farming land. There is a nice waterfall near the mouth of this river.

ESPIES' CRAIG (*Co. Monmouth*) is a peak in the Black Tier range. Sandstone.

EVANDALE (*Co. Cornwall*) is a postal, telegraphic, railway station, and money order office township in the electoral district of Morven and rural municipality of Evandale. It lies on the South Esk River; the White Hill Creek being about 3 miles distant N.W. and the Nile Creek about 7 miles S.E. Near Evandale on the South Esk is a mill called New River Mill, belonging to F. J. Houghton, and another 6 miles S.E. of Evandale, belonging to the Clarendon Estate, kept by C. J. C. Lord. The district is purely an agricultural and pastoral one. The nearest townships are Lymington, 7 miles S.E.; Breadalbane, 5 miles N.W.; and White Hills, 6 miles N.W. A coach runs between Lymington and Launceston

three times a week, and the Launceston and Western line brings the mails out to Evandale Station, and thence they are conveyed by car to post office, and on horseback the 7 miles to Lymington, every morning; three times a week from Lymington to Deddington, and return to Lymington three times a week. With Hobart Town, 120 miles S., and Launceston, 13 miles, N., the means of communication are by the Main line railway, trains running to Hobart Town twice, and to Launceston several times a day. The Hotels are the Clarendón (Thomas Fall), Royal Oak (Thomas Trent), Prince of Wales (Abraham Banks), and Macquarie Hotel (Richard Chuzy), and Nile Hotel, Lymington. Two cars run from Evandale to the railway station to meet every train alternately. Evandale is flat to the S.E., to the N. it is very hilly. The population numbers about 410. The places of worship are Protestant, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, and Wesleyan chapel. There is a large building here used for holding the Spring and Autumn Agricultural Shows in, and in the White Hills is a remarkable group of rocks, much visited by tourists, and known as Rose's Rocks.

EVANDALE DISTRICT (*Co. Cornwall*) is a rural municipality, proclaimed October 9th, 1865. It has an area of 255,000 acres, a net value of rateable property of £25,373, and a population of 3,260. The townships are Evandale, Lymington, and Deddington; the Council district that of North Esk, and the Assembly district that of Morven. The Court of Requests (£50 jurisdiction) sits on the second Tuesday of each month, and the General Sessions Court on the second Tuesday in January, April, July, and October. Public schools are at Evandale, Breadalbane, Lymington, Deddington and White Hills; and public pounds at Evandale, Breadalbane, and White Hills. The Morven Agricultural Society has its show in April. Turner's coach leaves Lymington at 7 a.m., and Evandale at 8 a.m. every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday for Launceston. The agricultural statistics for the year ending March 31st, 1876, show:—Wheat, 3,437 acres, 56,419 bushels; barley, 1,207 acres, 36,497 bushels; oats, 1,613 acres, 43,162 bushels; peas, 282 acres, 7,031 bushels; potatoes, 148 acres, 455 tons; mangel wurzel, 58 acres, 549 tons; hay, 3,155 acres, 4,280 tons; gardens and orchards, 128; apples, 1,263 bushels; pears, 135 bushels; green forage, 130 acres; permanent artificial grasses, 6,190 acres; fallow, 2,174 acres; total land in cultivation, 20,391 acres; new land broken up, 41 acres; horses, 1,290; horned cattle, 5,321; sheep, 111,427; goats, 67; pigs, 2,219; manufactories, 47.

EVANDALE JUNCTION (*Co. Cornwall*) is a railway station on the Main line 11 miles from Launceston and 122 from Hobart Town. Here the Launceston and Western line branches from the Main line.

EVANDALE ROAD (*Co. Cornwall*) is a railway station on the Western line $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Launceston.

EVERETT MOUNT (*Co. Devon*) is a peak lying between the Leven and Blythe rivers, near the N.E. corner of the Surrey Hills block.

EVERCREECH (*Co. Cornwall*) is a small gold-mining township in the municipality and electoral district of Fingal. It lies at the junction of the Evercreech and S. Esk Rivers, to the E. of Mathinna, or the Black Boy diggings, of which it may be said to form a part. The population is small and scattered.

EVERCREECH RIVULET (*Co. Cornwall*) is a N. tributary of the S. Esk River, into which it falls at the township of Evercreech.

EXE RIVULET (*Cos. Somerset and Monmouth*). This stream has its rise in Table Mountain, and flows thence S.E., forming part of the dividing line between the two counties. It is a W. tributary of the upper part of the Jordan River.

EXETER (*Co. Devon*) is a small postal station in the police and electoral district of George Town. It consists of a section of 100 acres occupied; situated on the West Tamar River, about 20 miles N. of Launceston. The Supply River flows into the Tamar at the township. The Stoney Creek, which is navigable for small craft for about half a mile, lies to the S. There is one flour mill in the settlement. The lands are pastoral, with the exception of the iron mines (see Leonardsburgh), and a little alluvial gold about ten miles distant. The communication with Launceston, 20 miles, is by private conveyance along the West Tamar road, or by boat on the river, and with Hobart Town, 150 miles S., by the Main

Line Railway or Page's night coach from Launceston. The Bush Inn is the only hotel in the neighbourhood. The surrounding country is undulating, covered with sheoak and peppermint, and sparsely grassed. Iron and freestone are obtained here. The population numbers about 20, within 2 miles. On the W. Tamar are 2 Wesleyan chapels.

EXPECTATION REACH (*Co. Montgomery and Franklin*) is a wide open expanse of water at the lower end of the Gordon River, about 8 miles from its debouchure into Macquarie Harbour.

EXTON (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a postal and telegraphic township in the electoral district and rural municipality of Westbury. It is also a railway station on the Western line $41\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Launceston, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Deloraine. The Meander River runs about 1 mile N. of Exton, and the Quamby Brook about 1 mile S. of Exton, flowing into the Meander near Westbury. The Great Lake is about 15 miles, and Quamby Bluff mountain 10 miles S. The district is wholly agricultural, having some of the best land in the colony. Westbury lies about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles E., and Deloraine about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W., the communication being by the main road and the Launceston and Western Railway. From Exton to Launceston by road, $25\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the communication is by private conveyance, and by the Launceston and Western Railway 41 miles, by train thrice a day. With Hobart Town, 140 miles S., the communication is by the Western Railway to Evandale junction, and thence by the Main Line. The hotels are the "Marsh Inn" and "Exton Hotel." The population of the township is 110, and there is one place of worship, a Wesleyan Chapel, and a public school. The surrounding country is undulating, with fair sized hills.

FADDEN'S LAGOON (*Co. Somerset*) is a small waterhole on the road from Andover to East Grinstead, about 5 miles S. of the latter place.

FADDEN'S TIER (*Co. Somerset*) is a range of lofty hills lying in the mountainous country E. of Otland's. It has an elevation of 2,144 ft. above the level of the sea, and is surrounded by swampy country with numerous lagoons.

FALL RIVER (*Co. Devon*) is a tributary of the River Lea, rising in Bond Peak, and flowing N.E. through the N.W. part of the Middlesex Plains block.

FALLS (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small settlement on the N. bank of the Derwent River. It is an agricultural and hop-growing district, and possesses good soil. The nearest townships are New Norfolk, distant 2 miles S.E., and Hamilton 18 miles N.W. A coach passes through Falls from Ouse and Hamilton to New Norfolk on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 2 o'clock p.m., returning from New Norfolk on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at quarter to 12 o'clock a.m. With Hobart Town the communication is by a daily coach from New Norfolk and the steamer Monarch, distance 25 miles S.E. The hotels in the district are the Derwent (Falls) and Gretna Green hotels, (Macquarie Plains) 8 miles distant. Carriers' waggons pass through from Hamilton to New Norfolk, weekly; Booth's from Hamilton every Friday, returning on Saturday morning (no fixed hour), calling at the Derwent Hotel. There is a Wesleyan Chapel and a public school in the settlement.

FALMOUTH (*Co. Cornwall*) is a postal and telegraphic township in the electoral district and rural municipality of Fingal. It is partly situated on the sea coast and partly on Henderson's Lagoon, an arm of the sea. Four Mile Creek is situated about 4 miles south of Falmouth. Henderson's Lagoon near the township is a fine sheet of water in winter. Two other small creeks run through the district. The mountains near are St. Patrick's Head and The Sisters. The river Scamander is distant 4 miles to the north, it is 7 miles long, rising behind the Scamander Tier, and has 3 feet of water on the bar. The district is almost wholly pastoral. It is very probable that both tin and gold exist in small quantities, specimens of both having been found. George's Bay lies about 16 miles distant N., and is the seat of the tin-mining industry on the East Coast; St. Mary's about 8 miles S.W., a small but thriving district; Fingal about 22 miles W.S.W., is a large township. Page's coach runs three times a week between the Corners Railway Station and George's Bay, passing through Falmouth. With Hobart Town, 140 miles S.W., and Launceston 80 miles N.W., the communication is by

Page's coach to the Corners, and thence by mail. The hotel is called the Falmouth Inn (Lade's). The country along the coast consists of heathy sand dunes, but further inland it is very hilly and scrubby. On the south side of the district, the country is mountainous. The population of Falmouth is estimated at 100. A Wesleyan service is held about once a month in a room on a farm in the district. Rev. Mr. Philp is minister for the Wesleyan circuit of Fingal. Falmouth has a public school. There is a splendid beach about 6 miles long. The view from St. Mary's Pass is not to be surpassed by any in the island. Very fine fishing may be had in the Scamander River. There are also plenty of black swans and wild ducks in the proper season.

FANNY LAKE (*Co. Lincoln*) is an expansion of the Fish River, near Lake Adelaide, and under the walls of Jerusalem.

FARM COVE (*Co. Franklin*) is a small opening on the E. side of Macquarie Harbour, about 18 miles from the entrance. There is an island (Soldier's) in this cove, and a farm was established here in the days of the penal settlement.

FAT DOE RIVER (*Cos. Monmouth, Somerset, and Cumberland*). See CLYDE RIVER.

FATIGUE HILL (*Co. Franklin*) is one of the peaks of Mount Arrowsmith, which see.

FAULKNER MOUNT (*Co. Buckingham*) is a peak about 2000ft. high, situated in the wooded ranges about 5 miles N.W. of O'Brien's Bridge, and the same distance S.W. of Bridgewater.

FAULKNER'S RIVULET (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small stream rising in Mount Faulkner, and flowing N.E. through the farming district of Glenorchy into the Derwent River, 6 miles N.W. of Hobart Town.

FAWCETT RIVULET (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small S. tributary of Brown's River, rising near the Huon Road, and flowing into the main stream at Summerleas.

FENTON FOREST (*Co. Buckingham*). See GLENORA.

FENTON LAKE (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small lake in the heavily wooded country W. of Mount Field East, and about 12 miles S.W. of Hamilton township.

FENTON PORT (*Co. Devon*) is the name given to the estuary of the Forth River on the N. coast, about 5 miles E. of Ulverstone. The township of Leith is on this bay.

FERGUS LAKE (*Co. Cumberland*) is a sheet of water about 2 miles in circumference, on the Little Pine River, W. of Skittle Ball Plains.

FERN RIDGE (*Co. Devon*) is a group of hills at the head of the Rubicon River, S.E. of Elizabeth Town.

FERN TREE (*Co. Buckingham*) is a postal station on the direct road to the Huon River from Hobart Town. Mount Wellington, 4,166ft. high, is close by, N.W. The Brown's River passes near Fern Tree; it takes its rise above from Mount Wellington. The settlers obtain their living by splitting timber. The country is very wooded, and little settled as yet. Longley is the next township, 7 miles S.W., and is a similar place to Fern Tree. A 4-horse mail coach passes through the place to Hobart Town 5 miles N.E. There is one hotel—the Fern Tree Inn. The population, which is a scattered one yet, numbers about 100 persons. Fern Tree is 5 miles from Hobart Town; a delightful drive or walk for visitors; every comfort can be obtained at the hotel here, and visitors can easily walk to Cook's Monument or Fern Tree Gully; places of general resort for picnic parties from Hobart Town at all times of the year.

FERN TREE CREEK (*Co. Buckingham*). See LONG CREEK.

FERN TREE CREEK (*Co. Cornwall*) is a stream flowing through the tin country at George's Bay, into the Golden Fleece Rivulet. It is fed by Constable's Creek.

FERN TREE GULLY RIVULET (*Co. Cornwall*). See TOWER RIVULET.

FERON CAPE (*Co. Pembroke*) is the name given to the S.W. point of Maria Island, at the S. opening of Maria Strait.

FIELD, EAST and WEST (*Co. Buckingham*) is the name given to two lofty peaks 4,165ft. and 4,721ft. high respectively. They are about 5 miles apart E. and W., and are situated in densely timbered country, the former being about 10 miles S.W. of the township of Hamilton. Lakes Barker, Fenton, and some other small ponds are in the neighbourhood.

FILUMENA (*Co. Dorset*) is the name of a township on the Ringarooma River, situated near the junction of Hardens' Creek, and in the country taken up by the Mount Cameron Tin-Mining Company. The entire district is rich in stanniferous deposits.

FINGAL (*Co. Cornwall*) is a postal, telegraphic, and money order office, the centre of the Fingal gold and coal country, in the electoral district and rural municipality of Fingal. It is situated on the South Esk River, being 117 miles from Hobart Town, and 66 from Launceston. The South Esk, on which Fingal is situated, flows circuitously through the county of Cornwall. The Fingal Rivulet and Break of Day Creek are small tributaries to the E. of Fingal. Ben Lomond 5,002ft. high, lies N.W. 12 miles distant. Tower Hill is 7 miles N. from Fingal and is being worked in various parts for gold. There are two unworked breweries in the place. One steam oat-crusher is in constant work. The usual local works, as wheelwrights, builders, etc. Fingal (district) combines the agricultural, pastoral, and mining industries. At Mangana alluvial diggings on a small scale. At Mathinna quartz-reef mining. At George's Bay tin-mining on a large scale. An unworked coal seam has been opened within 2 miles of Fingal. Small but rich specimens of gold have been discovered in several places close to Fingal. Sheep-farming throughout the district, dairy farming more particularly at Cullenswood. Agricultural pursuits are followed in all parts of the district. Avoca is 18 miles W.; Cullenswood, or St. Mary's, 12 miles, E.; Falmouth, 21 miles, E.; George's Bay, 37 miles, N.E.; Mangana, 6 miles N.W. of Fingal; and Mathinna 17 miles N. A coach arrives from Avoca daily at 10.30 a.m., returning at 3 p.m. Telegraphic communication to Avoca; Cullenswood, by coach daily, leaving Fingal at 11 a.m., also telegraphic communication; Falmouth by coach on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leaving Fingal at 11 a.m., returning at 3 p.m., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. George's Bay, same as Falmouth. With Mangana the communication is by horse-mail on Wednesdays and Saturdays, leaving Fingal at 11 a.m., returning at 2 p.m. With Mathinna by horse-mail twice a week, leaving at 11 a.m., Tuesdays and Fridays, and returning on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2 p.m. Between Fingal and Hobart Town by Page's coach to the Corners (leaving Hobart by the mail coach), changing conveyances at Corners and reaching Fingal at 10.30 a.m.; or by rail to Corners, and thence per conveyance at 5 a.m. (this necessitates sleeping at the Corners). From Launceston by Page's mail coach, sleep at Corners, and on by conveyance at 5 a.m.; or by rail to Corners and thence per conveyance in morning. At present no conveyance meets the trains; the mail from Corners being carried by conveyances owned by Mr. S. Page. There is a local Working Men's Benefit Society in Fingal, which meets on the first Monday in every month. The hotels are the Tasmanian and Talbot Arms. The country is undulating. In the vicinity of Fingal the upper palaeozoic rocks rest unconformably upon granite, or upon the edges of highly inclined slaty deposits, and project in fringe-like expansions from beneath the coal measures and the greenstones associated with them. The lowermost beds are principally arenaceous, and the upper calcareous; the former consisting of sandstone and conglomerates, and the latter of limestones, shales, and marls. The base of the series is generally a conglomerate, among the materials composing which are quartz, sandstone, grit, clay-slate, mica-slate, and granite. Fingal has a population of about 450 persons. The Church of England has a handsome stone church; the Wesleyans a wooden chapel; the Roman Catholics at present worship at the public school. The Bank of Australasia has a branch under the management of Mr. C. Stanton. Mr. W. K. Morris, storekeeper, is agent for the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. A room near the Tasmanian Hotel can be hired for theatrical performances; it will hold about 150 persons. There is a small public recreation ground, but it is uncared for. There is also a small racecourse.

FINGAL DISTRICT (*Cos. Cornwall and Glamorgan*) is a rural municipality

proclaimed Jan. 5th, 1863. It has an area of 1,152,000 acres; a population of 2,610, and an annual value of rateable property of £26,439. The townships are: Fingal, Avoca, Falmouth, George's Bay or St. Helen's, Goshen, Gould's Country, Mangana, Mathinna, and St. Mary's. It is in the Council district of South Esk, and Assembly district of Fingal. The Court of General Sessions sits on the first Wednesday in every month. Public schools are at Avoca, Ellerslie, Falmouth, Fingal, George's Bay, Gould's Country, Mangana, Mathinna, and St. Mary's; and public pounds at Fingal, St. Mary's, Avoca, George's Bay, and Falmouth. The district has a gold-field, mining surveyor and registrar at Fingal, and a Customs tide-waiter at George's Bay. Page's mail coach runs from the Corners Railway Station to Avoca, Fingal, St. Mary's, Falmouth, and George's Bay, and back daily to suit the trains. The agricultural statistics for the year ending 31st March, 1876, show:—Wheat, 688 acres, 15,413 bushels; barley, 79 acres, 2,759 bushels; oats, 259 acres, 14,628 bushels; peas, 51 acres, 1,429 bushels; potatoes, 153 acres, 645 tons; turnips, 34 acres, 288 tons; mangel wurzel, 19 acres, 283 tons; hay, 957 acres, 1,713 tons; grass seed, 37 acres, 655 bushels. Gardens and orchards: 79; apples, 762 bushels; pears, 68 bushels. Permanent artificial grass, 3,572 acres; fallow, 123 acres. Total land in cultivation, 6,430 acres. New land broken up, 136 acres. Horses, 1,078; horned cattle, 11,660; sheep, 113,374; goats, 136; pigs, 2,200. The mining statistics for the Mathinna and Fingal gold-fields for the year 1875 show 20 persons engaged in alluvial and 50 in quartz mining, the plant being valued at £12,000. The alluvial gold produced was 200oz., valued at £800; the quartz crushed was 1,644 tons, producing 1,164oz. 8dwts., valued at £4,598; being a total of 1,364oz. 8dwts., valued at £5,398. These figures show a gradual falling off since 1872, although the industry seems to have taken a fresh spurt, and to have gone ahead materially during 1876. There are, however, no official records available. Manufactories and trades carried on, 111.

FINGAL is one of the Northern electoral Assembly districts, bounded on the western side by the electoral district of Campbell Town, commencing at the south angle of the Parish of Eastbourne and extending to the Ben Lomond Rivulet, by that rivulet to its source, by a line from thence to the lake on the top of Ben Lomond, thence by a line to the source of the North Esk River, thence by a line to the source of the Great Mussel Roe River, by that river to the sea, on the northern and eastern sides by the sea to Doctor's Creek, and thence westerly by the electoral district of Glamorgan to the point of commencement. It is represented by Adye Douglas. The polling places are Fingal, Avoca, Cullenswood, and Falmouth. The population, as shown by the last census, was 2,261, and the number of electors 335.

FINGER-POST HILL (*Co. Dorset*) is a peak in the ranges to the N. of the township of Melcombe Regis, about 2 miles from that township.

FINGAL RIVULET (*Co. Cornwall*) is a small S. tributary of the S. Esk River, into which it falls at the township of Fingal. Coal abounds in the neighbourhood, a 12ft. seam being found on the E. bank of the stream, and other seams higher up.

FIRE HILL (*Co. Kent*) a name given to an elevation on the S.E. Cape of Port Davey.

FIRST LOOK OUT (*Co. Kent*) is a rocky bluff on the W. side of the S.W. Passage, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile S. of Point Arthur, the S. head of Recherche Bay.

FIRST RIVER (*Co. Dorset*) is one of the heads of Piper's River. See PIPER'S RIVER.

FIRST SUGAR LOAF (*Co. Dorset*) is one of the peaks of Mount Cameron, which see.

FISHER'S RIVER (*Co. Westmoreland*) is an E. tributary of the upper part of the Mersey River, rising in Lake Lucy Long, and on the N. Bastion Bluff of the Great Western Range, and falling into the main stream at the extreme W. bluff of that range.

FISHER'S SUGAR LOAF (*Co. Cumberland*) is a peak on the E. side of the River Ouse, about 10 miles S. of the Great Lake.

FISHER'S TIER (*Co. Cornwall*) is a W. spur of the Ben Lomond Range.

FISHERY COVE (*Co. Buckingham*). See BARNES' BAY.

FISHERY POINT (*Co. Kent*) is a tongue of land with steep cliffs in the S. part of Recherche Bay, and forming the W. head of Rocky Bay.

FISH RIVER (*Cos. Westmoreland and Lincoln*) is the name given to the E. head of the Mersey River, which rises in the Nineteen Lagoons district, and flows N.W. through Lakes Antimoni and Fanny, and past Jerusalem Walls, dividing the counties mentioned.

FITZMAURICE BAY (*Co. Wellington*). See KING'S ISLAND.

FITZROY POINT (*Co. Kent*) is a projection on the E. side of the head of Payne's Bay, Port Davey, nearly opposite Observatory Point.

FIVE-MILE BEACH (*Co. Monmouth*) is the long sandy beach on the N. or inner side of the Sandspit which separates Pittwater from Frederick Henry Bay. It is crossed at its W. end by a causeway.

FIVE-MILE BLUFF (*Co. Dorset*) is a headland in Bass' Strait, situated 5 miles N.E. of Port Dalrymple. The village of Beechford is at this bluff.

FIVE-MILE MARSH (*Co. Cumberland*) is a swamp on the S. side of Victoria Valley township.

FLAG HILL (*Co. Dorset*). See DEAL ISLAND.

FLAGSTAFF MARSH (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a small swamp lying to the E. of Toom's Lake, and under Toom's Hill.

FLAT POINT (*Co. Devon*) is a point on the W. side the Tamar River about 8 miles from the entrance.

FLAT TOP (*Co. Monmouth*) is a railway station on the Main line $46\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Hobart Town, and 94 miles from Launceston.

FLAT TOPPED BLUFF (*Co. Wellington*) is the S. extremity of a range of low hills forming a bluff headland on the W. coast between Studland Bay and Cape Grim. It is within the Woolnorth block.

FLAT TOPPED HILL (*Co. Monmouth*) is a high elevation near Lake Tiberias; through the summit of this hill the main line railway runs, by means of a tunnel 49 chains long, with a gradient of one in 40. Coal, which is found on both sides this hill, disappears under the surface, but is found again in the rich carboniferous district at the S. base of the hill and through the Jerusalem basin down the Coal River. Flat Topped Hill forms the N. end of the Coal River range, and is composed of carboniferous sandstone and clay slate.

FLEURTY'S POINT (*Co. Kent*) is a headland on the W. bank of the Huon River, below the township of Franklin, and at the Old Pensioner's Allotments.

FLEURTY'S RIVULET (*Co. Kent*) is a small drainage on the W. side the Huon below Franklin.

FLIGHT'S BAY (*Co. Buckingham*) is an indentation in the W. side of D'Entrecasteaux Channel, about 24 miles S. of Hobart Town. There is a small settlement at the head of this bay.

FLIGHT'S BAY (*Co. Kent*) is a small inlet on the W. side of the Huon River near the township of Adelaide. At the head of this bay is a small township known by the same name, and principally occupied by timber-getters. There is a saw mill here.

FLINDERS BAY (*Co. Pembroke*) is a wide roadstead in the W. side of Forestier's peninsula, opening by a rocky entrance from Norfolk Bay. The upper end of the bay is shallow and sandy, and the S. head is surrounded by a dangerous reef. This bay is named after Lieut. Flinders of H.M.S. Reliance, 1797. Flinders is a N.E. county, more properly considered as being a portion of the county Dorset, comprising the Furneaux and Kent's groups of islands, which see.

FLINDERS or **GREAT ISLAND** (*Co. Dorset*) is the largest of the Furneaux group of islands at the S.E. end of Bass' Strait. It is 42 miles from N. to S. and

25 from E. to W., having an area of 513,000 acres. The W. side of the island is hilly, several lofty peaks rising from a range running N. and S. called the Darling range. These are Broughton's Sugar Loaf 1410ft. high, Strzelecki Peaks, a double mountain 3,550ft. high and often capped with clouds, and the peaks of Flinders on the S.W. point of the island. To the N. are Mount Killiecrankie 1,000ft., and the Quoin 730ft. high. On the E. coast is a group of hills called the Three Patriarchs, rising precipitously from the plains to an altitude of 830, 800 and 690ft. respectively, and in the S.E. corner Mount Eliza. On the S. part of the E. coast are three large lagoons, called Burnett's, Cameron's, and Logan's lagoons. A small stream in the N. called Arthur's River flows into a narrow inlet under the Quoin. Except the hilly part of the island, the entire country consists of low-lying sandy marshes covered with grass trees and heath. The soil is sterile and very little of it is fit for cultivation, but mutton birds, plover, kangaroos, and snakes abound, and the numerous bays and inlets are frequented by black swan, wild duck, and other aquatic birds, and the sandy beaches with crayfish and other shell fish. Settlement Point, or Wyballema (the black man's home) was at one time an aboriginal station, where the remnant of the native tribes were sent in charge of G. A. Robinson. In 1835 there were 135 of them, but they were afterwards removed to Oyster Cove in D'Entrecasteaux Channel and are now all dead. The extreme W. point of this island is known as Cape Frankland. Settlement Point is 10 miles further S., and Long Point about 6 miles still S. On the W. side of the island are the Boat Harbour, Lillies Bay, Arthur's Bay and Parry's Bay, and on the S. in Franklin Inlet, Badgers' Corner, and Adelaide Bay, all of which afford anchorage for small craft.

FLINDERS POINT or **WEST HEAD**, 41° 5' S. lat., 146° 44' E. long. (*Co. Devon*) is a bold promontory forming the W. head of Port Dalrymple, the entrance of the Tamar River. Off this point about 2 miles N.E. is the Hebe Reefs, where a vessel of that name was wrecked in 1807. Greenstone.

FLINTY POINT (*Co. Pembroke*) is a point on the W. side of the entrance to Iron Creek bay in Pittwater.

FLORENTINE RIVER (*Cos. Franklin and Buckingham*) is a fine stream rising in the N.E. spurs of Mount Wedge, and flowing N. about 30 miles past the township of Huntley, and along Dawson's Road from Hamilton to the Florentine Valley into the Derwent River, about 20 miles N.W. of Hamilton. It flows through, and with its tributaries, drains a large extent of magnificent country, having deep alluvial soil, suitable, if cleared, for cultivation. This country is, however, thickly timbered with forests of myrtle, sassafras, and musk, and is known as the Florentine Valley. At the head of the river the country is broken into rocky mountain ranges, but lower down these fall away into hills, out of the foot of which crops out shell limestone, with argillaceous schists and ironstone at a greater elevation. Black, and black grained with white, marble of great hardness and fineness, and capable of receiving a beautiful polish, exists in abundance in the valley of this river.

FLORENTINE VALLEY (*Cos. Buckingham and Franklin*). See **FLORENTINE RIVER**.

FLOWER POT BAY (*Co. Kent*) is a small indentation in the W. bank of the Huon river between the township of Adelaide and the White Bluff.

FLUERTY'S CREEK (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small stream flowing into the D'Entrecasteaux Channel at Fluerty's point.

FLUERTY'S POINT (*Co. Buckingham*) is a bold headland running out from the W. shore of D'Entrecasteaux Channel, about 4 miles N. of the township of Long Bay, between which and the point is a rocky shoal. A mudbank extends from here to Three Hut Point to the S.

FLUTED CAPE (*Co. Buckingham*) is the S. head of Adventure Bay on the E. coast of S. Bruni Island. The township of Cookville is here, and to the N. of this cape Captain Cook anchored and landed in 1777. It has its name from the pillars of columnar basalt of which it consists.

FOLKSTONE (*Co. Kent*) is the name of a small township on Port Esperance, Huon River.

FONTHILL (*Co. Cornwall*) is a small village in the electoral district and rural municipality of Fingal. It lies on the South Esk River, near the Tyne Rivulet, and lies W. of the Black Boy Gold-field, of which it forms part. Some heavy yields of gold were obtained from this part of the diggings during 1871-3.

FORCETT (*Co. Pembroke*) is a postal township in the electoral district and rural municipality of Sorell, situated on the Forcett Rivulet, Pittwater, in the neighbourhood of Ryley's Creek and Tinker's Creek. Mount Elizabeth, or Gunn's Sugarloaf, Bullock Hill, Green Hills, Boat-house Hill, Kenneth's Hill, Green or James' Hill, are all in the district. There are no lakes, but a small lagoon near Lewisham (Lower Forcett). The surrounding district is entirely an agricultural one. An iron mine was opened up in 1874, but is not now in operation. The nearest places are Sorell 5 miles, Wattle Hill 5 miles, and Carlton 5 miles distant, the communication being by water and by road. Some three or four vessels trade regularly once a week from Hobart Town (45 miles by water) to Lewisham (Lower Forcett). The communication with Hobart Town is by conveyance from Sorell, 22 miles distant; and with Launceston, 121 miles distant, by railway from Brighton, distant 12 miles from Forcett, or by rail from Hobart Town. The only public building is the public school under the Board of Education. The hotels are the Victoria and the Albert Inn. The greater part of the cleared land is level. The surrounding country is elevated, chiefly of volcanic and sandstone formation. The population numbers about 270 persons. The public schoolroom is used as a place of worship by the Church of England denomination. Forcett may be divided into upper and lower. The upper is Forcett (proper) and is called after the Forcett Estate, the property of J. A. Gunn, Esq., member for the District. The lower, and near Pittwater (an arm of the sea), is called Lewisham. A township is laid out here, but it has few occupants. Forcett is not a surveyed or laid-out township.

FORCETT RIVULET (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small stream rising in the Bullock Hills, and flowing W. into Iron Creek bay on its E. side.

FORD CREEK (*Co. Wellington*) is a small stream flowing into Bass' Strait at Emu Bay on the N.W. corner of the township of Wivenhoe.

FORDINGTON (*Co. Dorset*) is a small village on the N. coast in the parish of Saltwood, and at the mouth of the Little Piper's River.

FORD RIVER (*Co. Cornwall*) is a S. tributary of the North Esk River rising in Rose's Tier, and flowing W. about 6 miles.

FOREST (*Co. Wellington*) is an agricultural settlement in the electoral district of Wellington and police district of Russell. It lies near Circular Head on the N.W. coast, Black River being 2 miles S.E., and Duck River 7 miles S.W. There is one small steam flour-mill in the district, which is an agricultural one. The township of Stanley is 7 miles N., the communication being by bush roads, undertaken by bullock drays and horses. With Launceston the communication is by steamer twice a week, the distance being 180 miles S.E. The nearest hotels are at Stanley, the Commercial and the Ship inns. The population of the neighbourhood numbers about 800 persons; Stanley, population, 420. In Forest there are four places of worship; 2 Churches of England, 1 Church of Scotland, and 1 Wesleyan Chapel; also a public school.

FORESTERS or **TRENT RIVER** (*Co. Dorset*) is a fine stream rising in the Blue Range, near Row Tor, and flowing N.E. and N.W. into Bass' Strait, at the township of Bridport. This river flows through rough, and occasionally swampy country, and is fed by the Muddy and Surveyor's creeks, the Pebbly Brook, Parr's, Hogarth, and Kenge rivulets, and Arnon River. The head of the river is in the granite country S. of Scottsdale, after which it flows through sandy drift.

FORESTERS' RIVER, LITTLE (*Co. Dorset*). See **LITTLE FORESTER RIVER**.

FORESTERS' RIVER TOWNSHIP (*Co. Dorset*). See **BRIDPORT**.

FORESTIER MOUNT (*Co. Pembroke*) is a prominent peak in the high-land, to the N.W. of Forestier's Peninsula near East Bay Neck.

FORESTIER'S PENINSULA (*Co. Pembroke*) is a large tract of rough hilly forest country lying between the main land on the N., and Tasman's

Peninsula on the S., with each of which places it is connected by a narrow neck of land covered with sand dunes, known as East Bay Neck and Eagle Hawk Neck respectively. There is very little land good for anything but rough grazing country on the peninsula, but there is a reserve of 210 acres, called the Commissariat Reserve, where there is some good land. Mr. Risby has a farm at Eagle Hawk Neck, where there is a good wharf and a tramway for the conveyance of timber, etc.

FORK CREEK (*Co. Buckingham*) is a tributary of the head of Brown's River, which see.

FORMBY (*Co. Devon*) is a postal township in the electoral district of E. Devon, and police district of Port Sorell. It is situated on Port Frederick, by which it is bounded on the E., on the W. by the Don River, on the N. by Bass' Strait, and on the S. by private property. It is about 2 miles square, and of good soil. Port Frederick is formed by the River Mersey, a large estuary capable of navigation by vessels up to 500 tons. The district is agricultural only. Torquay, on the E. bank of the Mersey, opposite Formby, is about 600ft. distant at the ferry point where licensed boats ply constantly with passengers, cattle, and vehicles. Latrobe and Tarleton are about 5 miles distant, to which passenger boats also regularly travel. The best method of communication is by steamer coastwise to Launceston, which is distant about 70 miles. A railway was started, but not completed, to Deloraine, and the road is almost impassable in the winter season. The hotel is Reynold's. The country is of a rolling undulating description, and is of basaltic formation. The population numbers 120 within the township, exclusive of suburbs, which contain more people. There is one church at Formby, Congregational. There are extensive manufactories at the River Don, distant about 2 miles W. of Formby, where a large population is employed cutting timber, making tramways, working coal mines, lime quarries, and a variety of other varied labour. The s.s. Argyle trades regularly between the Don and Melbourne every 10 days.

FORSTER'S RIVULET (*Co. Buckingham*) is a stream rising to the N. of Mount Windsor, and flowing E. into Port Cygnet at the township of Lymington, near the jetty.

FORSTIER CAPE, 42° 10' S. lat., 148° 25' E. long. (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a headland at the N.W. point of Freycinet's Peninsula. Granite.

FORSYTH ISLAND (*Co. Dorset*). See FURNEAUX GROUP.

FORTESCUE BAY, 43° 8' S. lat., 148° 2' E. long. (*Co. Pembroke*) is a fine harbour of shelter for ships stormbound, on the S.E. coast of Tasmania. It is well protected from W. and S. winds, and is frequented by ships for wood and water. There is a large freshwater lagoon, and abundance of stringy bark and lightwood timber, also some excellent chocolate soil, well adapted for cultivation.

FORTH (*Co. Devon*). See HAMILTON-ON-FORTH.

FORTH RIVER (*Cos. Devon and Lincoln*) is a fine stream having its rise in Mount Pelion, a peak of the DuCane Range, and flowing N. through mountainous country into Bass' Strait at Port Fenton. On this river are situated the townships of Alma, Hamilton-on-Forth, and Leith. At Hamilton is a bridge across the river, having a span of 126ft., supported by two arches with piers of coursed masonry. The Forth in its course drains a wide expanse of country, and receives the waters of the Wilnot, Dove, and other smaller rivers. This river is the dividing line between E. and W. Devon. The district through which it flows is one rich in minerals, the following having been found by Mr. Gould:—Oxide of titanium, red and brown hæmatite, iron pyrites in lode and associated with carbonate of iron, manganese, sulphate of barytes, blue and green carbonates of copper, grey copper, copper pyrites, cupriferous pyrites, and zinc-blende. There is a formation of serpentine, with magnetic oxide of iron. The oxide of titanium occurs in crystals, imbedded in hard conglomerate, and also loose in considerable quantities.

FOSSEY RIVER (*Co. Russell*) is a tributary of the head of the Hellyer River, draining Micklethwaites' Marsh in the Surrey Hills block. This river was crossed at its head by Sprent on his road to the Pieman in 1876, having been previously crossed by Burgess in 1864.

FOSSIL BANK (*Co. Devon*). See PARRAMATTA.

FOSSIL ISLAND (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small rocky islet forming the S. head of Pirate's Bay, being separated from the main land by a narrow but deep channel cut through the rock. It is covered with spare vegetation, and is remarkable for the abundance of fossils which exist in the fine grained sandstone rock of which it consists.

FOUR-MILE CREEK (*Co. Cornwall*) is a small stream falling into the sea on the E. Coast, about 6 miles S. of the township of Falmouth.

FOUR-MILE CREEK (*Co. Dorset*) is an E. tributary of the Tamar River, into which it falls S. of George Town. Sandy drift overlying greenstone.

FOUR-MILE MARSH (*Co. Hamilton*) is a swamp on the road from Marlborough to Victoria Valley, on the W. side of Lake Echo.

FOUR SPRING PLAIN (*Co. Devon*) is a tract of elevated flat country lying about 8 miles N. of Westbury, and 10 miles N.W. of Launceston.

FOUR SPRING PLAIN CREEK (*Co. Devon*). See BLACK SUGAR LOAF RIVULET.

FOURTEEN-MILE BLUFF, or STONEY POINT (*Co. Dorset*) is a headland in Bass' Strait, about 5 miles N.W. of Weymouth, and 14 miles N.E. from Port Dalrymple. It has a reef of rocks on the E., and a long sandy beach on the W. side of it.

FOURTEEN-MILE BLUFF TIER (*Co. Dorset*) is a range of hills running from the Fourteen-Mile Bluff on the N. Coast in a S. direction, about 10 miles. The S.W. part of this range is auriferous, the well-known Nine Mile Springs Gold-field being situated there. Clay-slate and sandstone ranges, alternating with marshy plains.

FOURTEEN-MILE CREEK (*Co. Dorset*) is a stream rising in the Den Ranges, and flowing S.W. into the Tamar River, at E. arm. This stream runs through the auriferous deposits of the Den Gold-field. Clay slates and sandstone with quartz veins, and greenstone at the lower end.

FOURTEEN TURN CREEK (*Co. Buckingham*) is an E. feeder of the Mountain River, running along the old Huon track.

FRANKLAND CAPE (*Co. Dorset*). See FLINDERS ISLAND.

FRANKLAND RANGE (*Co. Arthur*) is a chain of hills lying at the head of the Davey River, and to the W. of the Serpentine River and Lake Pedder, in the midst of open country and timbered gullies.

FRANKLAND (*Co. Russell*). See DON RIVER.

FRANKLIN 43° 5' S. lat., 147° E. long. (*Co. Kent*) is a straggling postal and money order township in the electoral and police district of Franklin. It is situated on the W. bank of the River Huon, 26 miles from Hobart Town. The River Huon takes its rise near Mount Wedge, and empties itself in the Southern Ocean; is 130 miles in length and is navigable for craft of 50 tons burden, 35 miles from its mouth. About 30 craft are continually trading up and down, and several are built yearly on its banks. There is one flour-mill in the township, but no manufactures. There are 12 saw mills in the district, and the residents are mostly employed in cutting and splitting timber for the Hobart Town market. Franklin is almost devoid of any pastoral or grazing land and very little agriculture is carried on; the country round about being hilly, stoney and very difficult to clear. No mines have yet been discovered. The townships near Franklin are Victoria, situated 5 miles north-east; Lovett (Port Cygnet) seven miles south-east; Shipwrights' Point 5 miles south; and Honeywood 10 miles south. The usual mode of communication between the different townships is by water, or by the daily coach, which runs to and from Hobart Town, distant 26 miles. There is a Mechanics' Institute at Franklin, which is sometimes used as a concert room, club room, ball room, lecture and preaching room, also a library of 1000 vols. There are three hotels in Franklin, viz., the Kent, Franklin, and Lady Franklin. The royal mail cart passes through Franklin on its way to Honeywood from Hobart Town, and

is the only public conveyance passing through, which necessitates the sending of all produce by water. The country is very uneven, which makes the forming of roads difficult. There are about 1,000 inhabitants in the township of Franklin. There is a Church of England, Roman Catholic, Independent, and Wesleyan churches, a public school, and 3 general stores.

FRANKLIN INLET (*Co. Dorset*) is a passage about 15 miles long, and from 5 to 8 miles wide between Flinders and Cape Barren islands in the Furneaux group. The Anderson's isles, Dog isles, and Vansittart Island lie in this channel, and are much resorted to by sealers. At the E. entrance are heavy breakers, with a narrow shifting channel on the N. side.

FRANKLIN ISLAND (*Co. Monmouth*) is a name given to Betsey Island, which see.

FRANKLIN is a S. electoral Assembly district, commencing at the most western point of South Bruni Island, and bounded on the eastern and northern sides by the electoral district of Kingborough and by the Huon River to its source, thence by a north-westerly line to the River Gordon, by the River Gordon to Macquarie Harbour, by the south-west shore of that harbour to the sea, by the sea to Whale Head, and thence by a line across D'Entrecasteaux Channel to the point of commencement. It is represented by Russell Young. The polling places are at Franklin, Dover, Port Esperance, and Southport. The number of electors is 351, with a population of 2,910 persons. Franklin is one of the W. inland counties, bounded on the N. by Montagu and Lincoln, on the S. by Arthur, on the E. by Lincoln, Cumberland, and Buckingham, and on the W. by Montgomery and Macquarie Harbour. But little is known of the interior of this county, except that it consists of mountain ranges with thick forests, and occasional valleys with patches of good alluvial soil. It is watered by the Gordon and Franklin rivers and their numerous tributaries, and explorers have, from time to time, discovered gold in the river beds, and large tracts of limestone formation.

FRANKLIN MOUNT (*Co. Somerset*) is a lofty mountain in the Great Western range. It is 3,587 ft. above sea level, and is a trig. station. It is situated on the N.E. shore of Lake Sorell.

FRANKLIN POLICE DISTRICT (*Cos. Kent and Buckingham*) is a police district in the Council district of Huon, and electoral district of Franklin. It has an area of 2,507,000 acres, and a population of 5,000. The townships are Franklin, Victoria, Lovett, Liverpool (Honeywood), Adelaide (Surge's Bay), Dover, Hythe, Hastings, and Ramsgate. The Court of General Sessions sits on the first Thursday in January, April, July, and October, and the Court of Requests (£30 jurisdiction) at Franklin on the second Thursday of the same months, and (£10 jurisdiction) at Dover, on the fourth Wednesday of January, March, May, July, September, and November, and at Port Cygnet on the first Tuesday of each month. Public schools are established at Franklin, Victoria, Port Cygnet, Port Esperance, Honeywood, Castle Forbes Bay, Glazier's Bay, and Wattle Grove, and Hastings, and public pounds at Franklin, Lovett, Victoria, and Upper Huon. There are 12 saw-mills in the district in constant work. The net amount of the valuation roll is £9,130. The last agricultural statistics for the year ending March 31st, 1876, show:—Wheat, 365 acres, 8,503 bushels; barley, 39 acres, 1,570 bushels; oats, 388 acres, 10,453 bushels; peas, 243 acres; beans, 43 acres; potatoes, 663 acres, 2,535 tons; turnips, 46 acres; mangolds, 12 acres, 178 tons; artificial grass, 28 acres; hay, 364 acres, 670 tons; hops, 24 acres; gardens and orchards, 1,032; apples, 28,254 bushels; green forage, 56 acres; permanent artificial grasses, 2,048 acres; new land broken up, 170 acres; total land under cultivation, 5,390 acres; horses, 506; horned cattle, 2,544; sheep, 2,489; pigs, 1,566; goats, 45. There are 33 vessels, averaging 43 tons burthen each, trading between the Huon district and Hobart Town. These vessels make two or three trips each per month, carrying large quantities of agricultural produce, fruit, and timber. Jeffrey's mail coach leaves the Albion Hotel, Hobart Town, at 9 a.m. daily for Franklin, and another coach meets it there for Geeves' Town and Honeywood. Trades and manufactories carried on, 100.

FRANKLIN RIVER (*Cos. Franklin and Lincoln*) is an important stream

rising in Mount Hugel, at the foot of which it expands into Lakes Undine and Dixon, and flowing S. and S.E. by a winding course past Mount Arrowsmith, and the Frenchman's Cap on its E., and the Elliott range on its W. bank, into the Gordon River about 15 miles above its debouchure into Macquarie Harbour. It has a total course of about 50 miles, but little of its upper part is much known, except that it drains a vast extent of mountainous and practically unexplored country. S. of the Frenchman's Cap it is better known, the district having been traversed by Franklin and Gould, by whom it is described as being full of rapids. Gold has been found on its banks about four miles from its junction with the Gordon, and three miles further up limestone containing galena, which traverses the limestone as a layer conformable to the stratification, and occurs in veins of calc-spur still higher up. There are also patches of alluvial fit for cultivation. This river is fed by numerous tributaries, the more important of which are the Surprise, Collingwood, Loddon, and Jane rivers. Copper has been traced on this river.

FRANKLIN RIVULET (*Co. Devon*) is a stream rising in Brumby's New Country, and flowing N.W. into the East Arm of Port Sorell at the township of Kermode.

FRANKLIN'S ROAD (*Co. Wellington*). See KING'S ISLAND.

FRANKLIN VILLAGE (*Co. Cornwall*) is a small roadside village in the electoral district of Morven and police district of Selby. It lies 3 miles S. of Launceston on the main S. road.

FRASER (*Co. Dorset*) is a small township on the Launceston and Paterson's Plains road, on the S. bank of the Distillery Creek.

FRASER'S RIVULET (*Co. Dorset*) is a W. tributary of Anson's River into which it falls, near Anson's Bay. Sandy drift.

FREDERICK HENRY CAPE (*Co. Buckingham*) is a prominent headland on the E. coast of Bruny Island. It forms the N. head of Adventure Bay, and the S.W. head of the entrance to Storm Bay.

FREDERICK HENDRICK CAPE, 42° 52' S. lat., 148° 1' E. long. (*Co. Pembroke*) is a long tongue of land running out from the N.E. coast of Forestier's Peninsula, and separating North and Lagoon Bays.

FREDERICK HENRY or **FREDERICK HENDRICK BAY** (*Cos. Monmouth and Pembroke*) is a fine expansion in the N. of Storm Bay. It receives the waters of Coal River by the estuary known as Pittwater, and is nearly circular in form, and about 10 miles in diameter. This bay contains three small islets known as Slopen, Hog, and Doughboy Islands.

FREDERICK LAKE (*Co. Monmouth*). See LAKE DULVERTON.

FREDERICK PORT (*Co. Devon*) is the estuary of the Mersey River on the N. coast. It lies about 10 miles W. of Port Sorell, and has deep water and shelter for vessels for about 6 miles up. On the E. side the shore rises into steep rounded hills of greenstone, overlaid with good red soil. On the W. are mud flats. The entire country is heavily timbered. The townships of Torquay, Latrobe, and Formby are situated on this bay.

FREESTONE COVE (*Co. Wellington*) is an open bay on the E. side of Table Cape on the N. coast, and near the township of Wynyard. Freestone of good quality is obtained here, and a natural fishery is reserved off the coast.

FRENCH FLEET (*Co. Glamorgan*), another name given to the swampy country known as the Hurricane Marshes.

FRENCHMAN'S CAP (*Co. Franklin*) is a lofty peak rising 4,756ft. above the level of the sea. It is the highest point of the Deception range. Quartz and syenite.

FRENCH'S CREEK (*Co. Dorset*) is a W. tributary of the Legerwood Rivulet. Granite and basalt.

FRESHWATER POINT (*Co. Devon*) is a prominent headland on the W. side of the Tamar River, opposite the Crescent Shore, and about 7 miles below Launceston.

FREYCINET MOUNT (*Co. Glamorgan*) is the central peak of a range of mountains running from N. to S. of the peninsula of the same name. This peak, which is also a trig. station, is 2,014ft. high, and is a prominent landmark for vessels out at sea. Granite.

FREYCINET'S PENINSULA (*Co. Glamorgan*) is situated in the S.E. part of the county on the E. coast, and is separated from the main land by a narrow neck of sandy beach, which neck is divided into two by a lagoon in the middle. This peninsula forms Great Swanport, or the head of Oyster Bay. S. of it, and separated by a Strait (*Geographe*), scarcely a mile wide, is an island called Schouten. The peninsula was named after Captain Freycinet of the French ship *L'Uranie*, which visited this port in 1819. The peninsula is about 8 miles long. Granite.

FRIARS (*Co. Buckingham*) is a group of rocks lying off Tasman Head, at the extreme S.E. point of South Brun Island. The largest of these rocks is called the Large Friar, and there are two smaller ones outside.

FROGMORE (*Co. Devon*) is a tract of hilly country lying S. of the township of Tarleton, Port Frederick. The Denison and Alfred Collieries are here, coal cropping out of the surface, and being found in a seam 2ft. thick, and worked at a depth of from 70 to 100ft.

FRYPAN CREEK (*Co. Kent*) is a small drainage creek flowing into the S. side of the Huon River at the Sheoak Hills.

FUNNEL (*Co. Dorset*). See ERITH ISLAND.

FURNEAUX GROUP (*Co. Dorset*) is the name of a numerous cluster of islands lying off the N.E. point of the colony, Cape Portland, and separated from the mainland by that portion of Bass' Strait known as Banks' Strait. These islands consist of Flinders, Cape Barren, Clarke, Vansittart, Great Dog, Chappel, Goose, Tin Kettle, Passage, Forsyth, Preservation, Night, Woody, Long, Hummock, Pascoe, Sisters, Craggy, Pyramid, Babel, and other smaller islets and reefs. The most S., Clarke's Island, is about 13 miles N.E. of Cape Portland. The entire length of this group from N. to S. is about 65 miles, and the greatest width from E. to W. on Cape Barren Island, about 25 miles. The passage between the islands and the mainland (Banks' Strait) is the one used by vessels sailing between Hobart Town and New Zealand, and Port Phillip, and is marked by a lighthouse on Swan Island, on the S. side. Another light on Goose Island marks the W. side of the usual sailing course of ships. These islands lie between 39° 35' and 40° 35' S. lat., and 147° 45' and 148° 29' E. long. They are mostly barren, covered with low scrub, in which kangaroo, wallaby, and snakes abound, although portions of the larger ones are taken up and settled on as pasture land. Wild fowl, mutton birds, ducks, black swans, etc., are found in plenty, and the bays abound in fish, and the shores in cray and other shell fish. There are settlements of sealers and mutton-bird-catchers on these islands.

GAGE BROOK (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small stream flowing into the Derwent at Herdsman's Cove, on the Old Beach.

GALL ROCK (*Co. Kent*) is a small rock on the N.W. end of Recherche Bay, near the entrance to the Pigsties.

GARDEN COVE AND POINT (*Co. Dorset*). See DEAL ISLAND.

GARDENER'S BAY (*Co. Buckingham*) is an opening in the E. shore of Port Cygnet, Huon River, to the N. of the township of Welsh.

GARDENER'S CREEK (*Co. Buckingham*) is a stream rising in Mount Cygnet, and flowing S. W. into Port Cygnet at the township of Welsh, Gardener's Bay. It is about five miles long, and is fed by the Albert Creek on its S. side.

GARDEN ISLAND (*Co. Buckingham*) is an islet on the E. side of the Huon River, S. of Port Cygnet. It has an area of 133 acres, and is rocky and barren.

GARDEN ISLAND (*Co. Dorset*) is a small islet on the Tamar River, 4 miles from the entrance, and opposite George Town.

GARDEN ISLAND (*Co. Pembroke*) is an islet nearly a mile in length lying in the N. part of Norfolk Bay.

GARDEN ISLAND CREEK (*Co. Buckingham*) so-called, is a rising settlement in the electoral and police district of Kingborough, situated on a creek of the same name—there is no other name at present by which it is called. The country inland behind the settlement is at present unexplored; the character of the interior is mountainous, and as far as is known is not designated; it is on the Huon River, that being the nearest. There is one steam saw-mill, called the Garden Island Creek saw-mill, in full operation. The district is agricultural to a very small extent; coal has been discovered in the neighbourhood, and hematite iron ore is on the spot, and is visible on the surface. The nearest places are Port Cygnet, about 10 miles N., and Gordon, or Three Hut Point, about an equal distance S.E., the communication being by a bridge track for the most part, and an exceedingly indifferent roadway for the remainder. With Hobart Town the communication is by sailing craft direct, or up the Huon to Victoria *via* Port Cygnet, and thence by coach to Hobart Town. The nearest hotels are at Port Cygnet and Gordon. The district is mountainous, and of a sandstone and basaltic character. The population of Garden Island Creek in the immediate neighbourhood of the settlement is about 100. There are about 5½ miles of tramway laid down, starting from the coast into the interior, and a jetty now in course of construction; there is also a Post Office receiving house, whence mails are despatched by craft, weekly, to Hobart Town.

GARDEN ISLAND CREEK (*Co. Buckingham*) is a stream flowing S.W. into the mouth of the Huon River, opposite Garden Island.

GARDEN POINT (*Co. Arthur*) is the inner W. head of Port Davey, lying opposite the township of Bathurst.

GARDENS (*Co. Dorset*) is the name given to a group of small rocks in the sea on the East Coast, near the township of Ebrington. Granite and lower palæozoic.

GATES, or **HELL'S GATES** (*Co. Franklin*) is a name applied in the time of the old convict settlement to the entrance to Macquarie Harbour.

GAWLER RIVER (*Co. Devon*) is a stream rising in the mountainous country between the Leven and Forth rivers, and flowing N. about 15 miles into the estuary of the Leven near the town of Ulverstone. This river is crossed at West Castra by a wooden bridge of 61ft. span, which cost £313. The Gawler is fed by a small stream called Osborne's Creek. The surveyed township of Eden is near this river, which separates the parishes of Bradworthy and Abbotsham from that of North Motton. On the Gawler River are found extensive deposits of red and brown hematite, sometimes called grey hematite on account of its peculiar metallic fracture.

GAYLOR'S SUGAR LOAF (*Co. Buckingham*) is a peak inland of the E. side of the Huon River, near the township of Cradoc.

GEEVES TOWN, 43° 9' 30" S. lat., 146° 58' 17" E. long., (*Co. Kent*) is a small hamlet in the electoral district and municipality of Franklin. It is situated on the bank of the Kermadec Rivulet, which forms the boundary between the parishes of Honeywood on the left bank, and Price on the right bank, and is a tributary of the Huon, emptying into that river at Hospital Bay, whence all produce is shipped in barges to Hobart Town. The Huon River is two miles W.; Crookes' Rivulet and Scott's Creek, tributaries of the Kermadec, which last rises in the Hartz Mountains. The district is chiefly a timber-producing one, but as the forests are nearly worked out, agriculture is carried on to a considerable extent; the chief products are timber, fruit, potatoes, hops, and corn, chiefly oats. Coal of excellent quality is known to exist all over the district; but is not worked owing to the timber trade absorbing the attention of the people for the present. Magnetic peroxide of iron is found in considerable quantities in places, but at present is not thought of any importance whatever. The nearest proclaimed township is Liverpool, on the W. shore of Hospital Bay. Franklin, the chief town of the district, is ten miles N. on the main road to Hobart Town, the communication being by mail cart daily, or by water up the Huon in boats; a small steamer (Lewis's) has been up the estuary of the Kermadec to the loading places at the end of the tramroad nearest Hospital Bay. From Geeves' Town to Hobart Town is 40

miles; 16 miles to Victoria *via* Franklin, by mail cart, road inferior; thence to Hobart Town by coach, road good. A small library is kept at the public school, an Odd Fellows' lodge held at the Honeywood Post Office (Mr. P. Hill's), and a Good Templars' lodge held at the Independent Chapel, Geeves' Town. The nearest hotel is the Alabama Inn, at Shipwrights' Point. The surrounding country is hilly, some sandstone hills with flat tops, a sort of table-land, called here Plains, and covered with coarse button grass, some ironstone ditto, having heavy timber and good soil, and some impure lime-stone or mudstone hills abounding in casts of shells, soil only middling; the water of the rivulets flows principally over the limestone formation, consequently goitre is very prevalent. The population numbers between 300 and 400 persons. A Roman Catholic church is situated about mid-way between Geeves' Town and Liverpool, an Independent Chapel at Geeves' Town; one public school at Geeves Town. A reserve of 40 acres for a pleasure or public recreation ground, about a mile from the hamlet, is at present in a state of nature, and a regatta is held annually at Shipwrights' Point on the right bank of the Huon.

GEILSTON, near BEAUTY BAY (*Co. Monmouth*) is a fine indentation in the E. shore of the Derwent, near Risdon. This is a favourite spot for fishing excursionists. Sandstone and travertine limestone, the latter worked.

GELL MOUNT (*Co. Franklin*) is a lofty hill in the unexplored region between the Franklin and Alma rivers. It lies about 35 miles N.E. of Macquarie Harbour.

GELL RIVER (*Co. Franklin*) is a W. tributary of the head of the Gordon River flowing E. by two heads into the main stream near Mount King William III.

GELL'S LOOK OUT (*Co. Franklin*) is the name of a hill in the S.E. corner of the county near the great bend of the Gordon River and the township of Huntley.

GEORGAPHE STRAIT (*Co. Glamorgan*) so called after Capt. Baudins' ship in 1801, is a narrow passage, scarcely a mile wide, running between the S. point of Freycinet's Peninsula and Schouten Island. There is a small rock awash just off the peninsula at the W. end of the strait.

GEORGE MOUNT (*Co. Dorset*) is a lofty hill lying at the back of George Town from the Tamar River. It is a prominent object to vessels navigating to and from Launceston.

GEORGE LAKE (*Co. Franklin*) is a small mountain tarn in the E. slope of the King William range, lying at the foot of Mount King William I.

GEORGE or **KING GEORGE ROCK** (*Co. Dorset*) is a rock lying off the N.E. coast 5 miles N.N.W. of Eddystone point, and being 66 ft. out of the water. To the N.W. and S.W. of this rock run two dangerous reefs.

GEORGE'S BAY (*Co. Cornwall*) is a fine land-locked harbour about 3 miles long in the N. part of the county, and is entered by a narrow channel opening to the N.E. about 3 miles long, of which St. Helen's point is the S. and Grant's point the N. head. The entrance to the bay is only between the North and Middle Shoals, the channel having from 8 to 30 ft. of water on the bar at low tide. This passage, however, is only safe in fair weather. The bay affords safe anchorage to vessels of any draught, the deep water being on the S. side, and going close up to the beach. There are, however, mud flats to be avoided at the South Arm and at Pebbly Point. The township of St. Helen's is at the head of the bay, and that of Steiglitz on the E. side of the channel.

GEORGE'S BAY TOWNSHIP (*Co. Cornwall*). See ST. HELEN'S.

GEORGE'S RIVER (*Cos. Dorset and Cornwall*) is a fine and important stream rising in Mount Albert to the E. of Mount Victoria, and flowing E. about 40 miles into the sea on the E. coast at George's Bay, near the townships of St. Helen's and Steiglitz. There are large mud flats off the entrance to this river, but the bar has from 8 to 11 ft. of water at low tide, and there is commodious and safe anchorage inside the estuary. (See GEORGE'S BAY). This river flows through a tract of country wealthy in alluvial stanniferous deposit, and tin mines are being worked in every direction in the district, rendering it one of the most important places in the island. These mines are undoubtedly productive, and the energy and

enterprise displayed in their development seems to point to a new era of prosperity in Tasmania. The country is granite and clay slate, very heavily timbered. To the N.W. of the river is a fine tract of territory known as Gould's New Country, with the townships of Goshen and Kunnara. George's River is fed by the Ransom River and by Power's Rivulet.

GEORGE THIRD ROCK (*Co. Kent*) a rock on which the ship George III. was wrecked in 1835. See SOUTHPORT LAGOON.

GEORGE TOWN, 41° 30' S. lat., 147° 14' E. long. (*Co. Dorset*) is a postal, telegraphic, and money order office in the electoral and police district of George Town, and Parish of Blandford, situated on the East bank of the River Tamar, 36 miles from Launceston. The Asbestos Tiers lie 5 miles W., Mount George, 1 mile E., Mount Direction, 19 miles S.E., and Mount Cameron 80 miles E. of George Town; the Eastern portion of the district contains the following creeks and rivers: Nine Mile Creek, Currie's Creek, Back Creek, Piper's River, Piper's Brook, Little Forester River, River Brid, Great Forester River, Tomahawk River, Boobyalla River, Ringarooma and Mussel Roe rivers; these rivers, with the exception of the Mussel Roe, empty into Bass' Strait. The Western portion has the following rivers and creeks, which empty into the River Tamar, viz.:—Supply River, Middle Arm Creek, Anderson's Creek, and York Town Creek. There is one flour mill, on the Supply River, worked by water power. Agricultural pursuits are followed on a limited scale, the principal farms being used for pastoral purposes, the greater portion of the district being of a mineral character, containing gold, iron, tin, and slate. The gold-fields are, Nine Mile Springs, 10 miles (S.E.); Back Creek, 16 miles (E.); Denison, 36 miles (E.); Waterhouse, 65 miles (E.); and Brandy Creek, 7 miles from George Town on the W. bank of the Tamar; chiefly quartz mining. The Iron Works at Lempriere, 4 miles S.W. of George Town, on the West Tamar, are carried on under the style of The British and Tasmanian Charcoal Iron Company, where extensive machinery and smelting works have been erected. The Tamar Hematite Iron Company works, at Middle Arm, West Tamar (7 miles S.), are at present at a standstill. Slate: The Australasian Slate Quarry Company works are at Back Creek, 16 miles E., where large quantities of excellent slate for roofing and other purposes can be obtained. The company are making preparations for working the quarry on an extensive scale. Tin: Large quantities of tin ore is obtained from Mount Cameron, 80 miles E. of George Town. The nearest townships are Bridport, 45 miles E. of George Town on the West side of the Great Forester River, a port generally used by small coasting crafts; Ringarooma, 84 miles E., principal port in the locality of the Mount Cameron Tin Mines; Sidmouth, on the W. bank of the Tamar, 13 miles S.E. from George Town; Ilfracombe, 6 miles S.W. on the West Tamar; York Town, 6 miles W. at the head of West Arm; the whole of the townships are thinly populated. The communication is by water to Sidmouth, Ilfracombe, and York Town, on the W. bank of the Tamar; the townships on the N.E. coast can be reached by land or water from George Town. There are no public conveyances running to any of those townships. Communication with Launceston can be had by means of the Melbourne steamers or the N.W. Coast Steam Navigation Company's steamer Devon, which calls in at George Town every Saturday, on her way to Launceston; Launceston is 36 miles from George Town. There are several coasters running from Launceston to Hobart Town, by which means communication could be made with the latter port. Overland communication is from Launceston by rail or coach. George Town has two hotels, The British and The Pier. The W. portion of the district is mountainous; the E. portion much less elevated from the level of the sea; the E. portion granite and sandstone formation. The W. iron, limestone, and serpentine. The middle portion consists of slate, and auriferous quartz. The population numbers 180 persons. There is one Church of England at George Town, and a public school.

GEORGE TOWN is one of the N. electoral Assembly districts, bounded on the S.W. by the S.W. boundaries of the parishes of Stockport, Phillips Norton, and Wells, commencing at Badger Head in Bass' Strait, and extending to the electoral district of Selby, thence on the southern side by that district to the electoral district of Fingal, by the last-mentioned district northerly to the sea, and by the

sea westerly to the point of commencement. All the islands lying to the E. of the 147th degree of longitude in Bass' and Banks' straits form part of this district. It is represented by James Scott. The polling place is at George Town. The population, as shown by the last census, is 1,613, and the number of electors is 158.

GEORGE TOWN POLICE DISTRICT (*Cos. Dorset and Devon*) is a police district in the Council electoral district of Tamar, and Assembly electoral district of George Town. It has an area of 792,320 acres, and a population of 1,371. The towns are George Town, Bridport, DuCane, Exeter, Lyndhurst, Ilfracombe, Sidmouth, York Town, Leonardsburgh. The Court of General Sessions sits on the first Friday of every month. The lighthouses at Low Head, Kent's Group, and Swan and Goose islands are included in this police district. Public schools are at George Town, Low Head, Furneaux Group, and Nine Mile Springs. The s.s. Devon leaves Launceston every Tuesday morning, calling at George Town, and returning from the N.W. Coast every Saturday. A steamer and sailing craft sail at irregular intervals for Bridport and Ringarooma. The agricultural statistics for the year ending March 31st, 1876, show :—Wheat, 250 acres, 3,151 bushels; barley, 40 acres, 543 bushels; oats, 390 acres, 8,025 bushels; peas, 105 acres, 1,653 bushels; potatoes, 79 acres, 215 tons; grass seed, 39 acres, 152 bushels; hay, 224 acres, 313 tons; gardens and orchards, 131; apples, 1,922 bushels; pears, 237 bushels; permanent artificial grasses, 988 acres; total land in cultivation, 3,849 acres; new land broken up, 62 acres; horses, 412; horned cattle, 3,340; sheep, 39,127; goats, 205; pigs, 739. The statistics of the gold mines at Nine Mile Springs for the year ending December 31st, 1875, show that there were 6 persons employed in alluvial and 25 in quartz mining, the value of the plant being £3,660. The alluvial gold produced was 70oz. of the value of £280, quartz crushed 2,245 tons, producing 1,576oz. valued at £6,304. Since then, however, the diggings have made a wonderful upward start, and there are now on the ground the following companies :—The New Native Youth, a very productive mine, City of Launceston, East City of Launceston, New Morning Star, North City of Launceston, East Morning Star. There are also other claims, the Golden Age, Star, Evening Star, Golden Crown, Golden Bar, and others. On all these work is rapidly going on, and the number of miners is steadily increasing, as are also the returns from the field. Trades and manufactories, 45.

GIBSON'S SUGAR LOAF (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a peak in the Great Western range of mountains lying about 4 miles S. of the township of Chudleigh. Limestone.

GILDAS or **CIMITIERE POINT** (*Co. Devon*) is a small promontory on the W. side of the Tamar River, 5 miles above the township of Exeter.

GILLING BROOK (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small stream flowing past the N. of Lewisham, into the Iron Creek Bay near Shellfish Point.

GIPPS CREEK (*Co. Cornwall*). See **BUFFALO BROOK**.

GLAMORGAN DISTRICT (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a rural municipality in the Council district of Pembroke and Assembly district of Glamorgan. It was proclaimed a municipality on January 23rd, 1860, and has a net annual value of rateable property of £6,362. Extent of roads, 81 miles. Area, 439,000 acres; and population, 1,052. The townships are Swansea, Bicheno, Seymour, Llandaff, and Pontypool. The Court of General Sessions sits on the first Tuesday of every month. Public schools are at Swansea and Lisdillon. Four schooners trade regularly between Hobart Town and Swansea, Prosser's Bay, Spring Bay, Little Swanport, and Bicheno, and sometimes as far as Falmouth and George's Bay. The agricultural statistics for the year ending March 31st, 1876, show :—Wheat, 433 acres, 8,875 bushels; barley, 235 acres, 6,842 bushels; oats, 232 acres, 7,706 bushels; peas, 130 acres, 2,535 bushels; potatoes, 83 acres, 410 tons; turnips, 33 acres, 528 tons; mangel wurzel, 106 acres, 2,653 tons; grass seed, 22 acres, 266 bushels; hops, 17 acres, 22,000lbs.; gardens and orchards, 188; apples, 4,425 bushels; pears, 172 bushels; permanent artificial grass, 1,177 acres; fallow, 143 acres; total land in cultivation, 4,266 acres; new land broken up, 4,266 acres; horses, 375; horned cattle, 1,831; sheep, 46,422; goats, 10; pigs, 1,198. The coal raised at the Seymour mines during 1875 amounted to 1,019 tons. Trades and manufactories, 43.

GLAMORGAN is a county on the E. coast, bounded on the N. by the county of Cornwall, from which it is separated by the S. Esk River, the St. Paul's River, and an imaginary line drawn from Duke's Marsh to Long Point at the township of Seymour, on the W. by the county of Somerset, on the S. by the county of Pembroke, from which it is separated by the Little Swanport River, and on the E. by the sea and Oyster Bay. The N.E. part of this county consists of vast beds of carboniferous sandstone, overlaid in some places by thick beds of greenstone rock, and granite near the coast. In this portion of the county are situated the coal seams which are being worked with so much advantage to the colony, and which are known as the Seymour, Douglas River, and Denison Creek coal mines. Although much of the land near the coast is productive, and in spots even highly fertile, and, as such, taken up for agricultural, dairy farming, and fruit growing purposes, the greater part of the back country consists of rocky and sterile ranges, fairly timbered, and with intervening marshes, that afford tolerably good pasturage. The orchards of the county produce large quantities of apples and pears; and the East Coast cider, honey, butter, and cheese are held in high estimation. The waters of the coast produce the finest kinds of fish and oysters, and kangaroo and game birds are plentiful inland. The principal townships are Seymour, Swansea, Bicheno, Little Swanport, Cranbrook, Avoca, and Llandaff, but there are 11 townships, of which 9 are post towns, 2 electric telegraph stations, 1 money order, and 2 Customs stations. Besides the usual communication with the capital by means of small craft, vessels are continually employed in carrying coal from the Seymour mines. The principal rivers of the county are the Douglas, Swan, Apsley, Meredith, Wye, North Elizabeth, and North Macquarie. There is a lake in the S.W. corner, called Toom's Lake, and a large lagoon, Moulting Lagoon, or Great Swanport, near the coast. Oyster Bay, a wide indentation in the land, is on the E. coast, the upper part of it being shut in from the sea by a long tongue of land known as Freycinet's Peninsula, at the S. point of which lies Schouten Island, famed for its coal. Glamorgan is divided into the following parishes:—Douglas, Cookstown, Steiglitz, Victoria, Meredith, Freycinet, Schouten, St. Andrew's, St. Cuthbert's, Glastonbury, and Eastbourne.

GLAMORGAN is a S. electoral Assembly district, bounded on the E. by the sea from Doctor's Creek near Long Point to Little Swanport, and by a line crossing the same at the bar, thence by the electoral district of Sorell to the electoral district of Oatlands, and by the last-named district to a rivulet forming the W. boundary of a location to John Dickenson, thence by that rivulet and by the N. E. boundaries of the parishes of Peel, Glen Morriston, Ross, and Wincanton to the Elizabeth River, by that river to the S. angle of 320 acres granted to Hezekiah Harrison, by that grant and a location to J. H. W. Milbourne to its N. angle, thence by a straight line to the Campbell Town trig. station, thence by a straight line to the N.W. angle of a grant to Hugh Kean, thence by the summit of the range lying to the S. of the St. Paul's River to the S.E. angle of a grant to R. Hepburn, by the E. boundary of that grant and by a N.E. line, from thence to the N.W. angle of the township of Seymour, and thence by the N. boundary of that township and by Doctor's Creek to the point of commencement. Schouten Island and all other islands adjacent to the coast between Doctor's Creek and Little Swanport are to form part of this district. The polling places are at Swansea, Bicheno, and Glen Gala. The district is represented by J. Mitchell, and has 135 electors. Population, 1,061.

GLAZIER'S BAY (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small village in the electoral and police district of Kingborough. It is situated on the E. bank of the Huon River, 10 miles below the township of Victoria, Port Cygnet being 4 miles S.E., and Franklin 4 miles N.W. With Hobart Town, 29 miles N.E., the communication is to Franklin by water, and thence by daily coach. The residents, numbering about 120, are mostly engaged in agricultural pursuits. There is a public school here.

GLEN MORRISON RIVULET (*Co. Somerset*) is a stream rising in the Eastern Tiers, and flowing W. into the Macquarie River at Mona Tower.

GLENORA or **FENTON'S FOREST** (*Co. Buckingham*) is a postal village in the electoral district and rural municipality of New Norfolk. It is situated on

the River Styx, which runs close by the village. The district is pastoral, agricultural, and hop growing. New Norfolk is the next township, 14 miles distant on the road to Hobart Town. The mail conveyance runs daily to New Norfolk, and a coach and steamer from thence to Hobart Town, about 40 miles S.E. The hotel is the Fenton Arms.

GLENORCHY (*Co. Buckingham*) is a postal and money order township in the electoral district and municipality of Glenorchy, situated on the left bank of the River Derwent, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. of Hobart Town, on the main road to Launceston, and on the main line of railway, where there is a station. The surrounding country is mountainous and undulating, and is of lime and clay-stone formation. The hills are heavily timbered. Mount Wellington, 4,166ft. above sea level, rises to the S., and Mount Direction across the Derwent to the N. There are several manufactories, viz., soap, candle, leather, wine, cider, vinegar, etc. There are two flour mills, one is worked by water and the other by either steam or water, the former being called the "Houghton Mills," and the latter the "Kensington Mills." Hops also are cultivated here, altogether about 36 acres, and the grounds are carefully and well kept. A rivulet (Humphrey's) runs through the centre of the township, and supplies the residents with water. Coaches pass through the village of Bridgewater, which is also on the banks of the Derwent, and 11 miles from Hobart Town. A coach also runs daily between Hobart Town and New Norfolk, passing through Glenorchy, and a bus (Cooley's) runs to and from Hobart Town through the day. There are in Glenorchy a Church of England and Church of Scotland, a Wesleyan and Roman Catholic chapel. There is also a public school. In the township are the Dusty Miller Inn, the Hop Pole Inn, and the Club Hotel, and on the road, a mile from here, the Berriedale Inn; and again, a mile from there, the Travellers' Rest Inn. Glenorchy is an agricultural district, although there are several manufactories as before mentioned. There are several very fine orchards, one of which contains 30 acres, and a number of market gardens. The general character of the land is good. Limestone abounds in the neighbourhood. The Elwick Racecourse and Southern Agricultural Show Grounds are situated about a mile from the township, and are the property of the Southern Tasmanian Racing Club, and the scenery from the grand stand is very fine.

GLENORCHY DISTRICT (*Co. Buckingham*) is a rural municipality in the Council district of Buckingham and Assembly district of Glenorchy. It was declared a municipality on April 4th, 1864, has an area of 24,000 acres, a population of 1,300, and a net annual value of rateable property of £8,908. A Court of General Sessions sits on the second Thursday of every month. Public schools are at Glenorchy and S. Bridgewater. Cooley's omnibuses and cars run from Hobart Town several times daily, and there are daily coaches to and from New Norfolk, Kempton, and Oatlands, Page's night coach from Launceston to Hobart Town, and *vice versa*, also passing through the district. The agricultural statistics for the year ending March 31st, 1876, show:—Wheat 267 acres, 5,731 bushels; barley, 77 acres, 2,021 bushels; oats, 71 acres, 1,834 bushels; peas, 42 acres, 779 bushels; beans, 37 acres, 1,126 bushels; potatoes, 92 acres, 370 tons; carrots, 13 acres, 157 tons; mangel wurzel, 45 acres, 605 tons; grass seed, 10 acres, 208 bushels; hay, 1,755 acres, 2,955 tons; hops, 34 acres, 52,260lbs.; gardens and orchards, 209; apples, 9,198 bushels; pears, 974 bushels; permanent artificial grass, 663 acres; green forage, 30 acres; fallow, 60 acres; total land in cultivation, 3,944 acres; new land broken up, 67 acres; horses, 294; horned cattle, 454; sheep, 3,594; goats, 37; pigs, 461. During the year 1875, 1,000 tons of limestone were raised at Bridgewater. Manufactories and trades carried on, 67.

GLENORCHY is a S. electoral Assembly district, commencing at the confluence of the Hobart Town Rivulet with the River Derwent, and bounded by that river to the Black Snake Rivulet, by that rivulet and by the west boundary of Lot 51 purchased from the Crown by Thomas Stubbs Brown, by Lot 19, and by the north-west boundary of Lot 97 (at present leased to Thomas Yardley Lowes) to the Sorell River, thence by a due south line for three miles, thence by a straight line south-easterly to the trig. station on the top of Mount Wellington, thence by the District of Queenborough to the S.W. boundary of the City of Hobart Town, and by the S.W., N.W., and N.E. boundaries of that

city to the River Derwent. The polling places are at Glenorchy, near the 7th mile stone, the Racecourse at New Town, and Colville-street, near the New Town Road. The district is represented by the Hon. Sir Robert Officer, Kt., Speaker, and has 496 electors. Population, 3,521.

GLENORE (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a postal township and railway station on the W. line in the electoral district and rural municipality of Westbury. It is situated within 3 miles of the Liffey Creek, in an agricultural and pastoral district, about 4 miles from the villages of Carrick and Hagley. The communication with Hobart Town and Launceston (28½ miles) is by rail. The nearest hotels are at Hagley and Carrick. The surrounding country is undulating, well grassed, and lightly timbered. The population numbers about 250. Glenore has a Wesleyan Church and a public school.

GLEN QUOIN (*Co. Cumberland*). See HOLLOW TREE.

GLUMP ISLAND (*Co. Wellington*) is a small islet on the N. coast about 4 miles S.E. of Harbour Island Point.

GLUMP RIVULET (*Co. Wellington*) is a small stream rising in Flat-topped Bluff in the N.W. corner of the island, and flowing N. through the Woolnorth block into the sea on the N. coast, near Harbour Island Point.

GOAT ISLAND (*Co. Arthur*) is a small rocky islet in the estuary of the Davey River near the mouth of the DeWitt River, Port Davey.

GOAT'S HILL (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small hill in the Jordan range, lying about 3 miles N.W. of Pontville township.

GODERICH PLAIN (*Co. Wellington*) is a tract of flat country in the N.W. corner of the Surrey Hills block.

GOG MOUNTAIN (*Co. Devon*) is a chain of hills lying on the N. side the Mersey River, about 4 miles N.W. of the township of Chudleigh.

GOLDEN FLEECE or **LITTLE RIVULET** (*Co. Cornwall*) is a stream flowing through the tin selections at George's Bay, the alluvial tin being diffused all over the district, and the land being almost worthless except for mining purposes. It flows into George's Bay at Medea's Cove, and is fed by the Fern Tree Creek.

GOLDEN GATE GULLY CREEK (*Co. Cornwall*). See TOWER RIVULET.

GOLDEN VALLEY (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a small township in the rural municipality and electoral district of Deloraine. It is situated on Quamby Brook, a tributary of the Meander River. There is one steam saw mill in course of erection, and one lime-kiln continually at work in the district, which is an agricultural and pastoral one, heavily timbered. Deloraine lies N.W. 8½ miles, with which there are no regular means of communication; a good bush road however. With Hobart Town 173 miles S., and Launceston 53 miles N.E., the communication is by rail from Deloraine. There is a public school in the township, which has a scattered population of about 300. The surrounding country is elevated. The principal formation is limestone, of which there is an unexhaustible supply, ironstone, cobalt, various kinds of quartz, etc.

GOLDIE'S SUGAR LOAF (*Co. Cumberland*) is a peak in the marshy country lying S. of the Lagoon of Islands and Wood's Lake, to the W. of Lake Sorell.

GOODWIN'S PEAK (*Co. Franklin*) is a wooded hill on the E. bank of the Flinders' River, about 8 miles N. of its junction with the Gordon River. The E. of this hill is a vast tract of unexplored rugged hill country.

GOODWOOD (*Co. Wellington*) is 28 miles S. of Emu Bay, on the road to Mount Bischoff.

GOOSE ISLAND, 40° 17' S. lat., 147° 49' E. long. (*Co. Dorset*) is a small rocky islet, the most W. of the Chappel Islands, marking the W. side of the course of vessels passing the W. side of the Furneaux Group. It rises about 50ft. from the sea, and is covered with pig-face and tussock grass. Mutton birds abound. There is a lighthouse with a fixed light 135ft. above the sea level at the S. end of this island. This was struck by lightning in 1868, but repaired immediately.

GORDON or **THREE HUT POINT** (*Co. Buckingham*) is a postal township in the rural municipality and electoral district of Kingborough. It is situated on the W. shore of D'Entrecasteaux Channel, to the E. of the entrance of the Huon River, and is watered by several small creeks. Mount Royal lies on the W. of Gordon. The principal industry is fruit-growing, which is carried on to a large extent, also timber-splitting and sawing, and cutting firewood. There is a temporary shipyard here, where Mr. Alexander Kerr, of Long Bay, is building a large-sized barge. Middleton (Long Bay) lies 3 miles to the N.; the means of access being only by a bush road or by water. With Hobart Town, 24 miles N., the means of communication are by bush road to Kingston, and by coach on a good macadamized road thence; there is also water communication by boats and barges to Hobart Town and all intermediate places. There is one hotel—the Gordon Inn. The district is elevated, and of sandstone formation, with occasional patches of bluestone. The population of Gordon is about 100, and of Middleton about 200. Gordon has no consecrated church buildings. Service is conducted fortnightly in the public school by the Church of England clergyman in charge of the Channel Mission.

GORDON PLAINS (*Cos. Arthur and Franklin*). See **GORDON RIVER**.

GORDON RIVER (*Cos. Montgomery, Franklin, and Arthur*) is a fine river, having its rise in Lake Richmond on the E. side of the King William ranges, at an elevation of 3,000ft. above sea level. It flows S. about 20 miles, and then round the Great Bend, W. about 60 miles to Macquarie Harbour, into the head of which it falls at Sea Reach, near the Tuan Gabby blockhouse, placed there in the olden days for the prevention of the escape of prisoners from the convict station at Macquarie Harbour. The upper end of this river flows through the flat quartz gravel and sandy country known as the Valley of Rasellas, and is belted by fine myrtle trees, interspersed with swampy tracts; after passing the Great Bend it passes through gorges in rugged and unexplored country for many miles. Its lower end is better known as Franklin. Gould and Goodwin have crossed and skirted it at this point. Here it spreads into a noble stream, navigable for vessels drawing 8 or 9 feet of water for some miles up. It is fed during its course by innumerable creeks, the better known of which are the Gell, Boyes, Wedge, Denison, Serpentine, and Franklin rivers, the Huntley and Spence rivulets, and the Kinghorne, Rocky, Eagle, Waterfall, Guy Fawkes, and Barnes' creeks. About five miles from its mouth the river is known as Long Reach, and from 15 to 20 miles up are several islands, the largest being Butler and Pyramid islands. Gold has been found on its banks. The river bed from its mouth is of massive water-worn quartz overlying blue marble or limestone for about 7 miles, with mud-stones cropping out near the mouth. Higher up for 25 miles traces of galena and copper have been found, with a few patches of alluvial soil heavily timbered. Freshwater lobsters, as much as 14in. long, have been obtained in its waters.

GORDON'S SUGAR LOAF (*Co. Pembroke*) is a prominent peak which forms the principal source of the streams watering the parishes of Forcett, Carlton, and Mozely. It is 1,350ft. high.

GOSHEN (*Co. Cornwall*) is a postal township in the electoral district and rural municipality of Fingal. It lies on George's River, at the junction of Ransom River and Pever's Rivulet, near the tract known as Gould's Country. There are a few small agricultural farms in the district, and tin has lately been found in the locality; gold has also been found hereabouts. There is a village (Kunnara) at Gould's Country, W. of Goshen, about four miles distant. Gould's Country village is the depôt for supplying the tin mines on the Blue Tier and Thomas' Plain. There are about thirty houses in the settlement. St. Helen's, (George's Bay) is nine miles S.E. There is a very bad bush track between Goshen and Gould's Country, and a bush road from Goshen to George's Bay. With Hobart Town 180 miles S.W. the communication is by horse or dray to George Town, and thence by water, or by Page's coach to the Corners, and thence by rail. Launceston, about 160 miles W., is reached by the same means. The nearest hotel is the Miner's Rest Hotel at Gould's Country, and Edginton's Hotel and the Black Swan Hotel at George's Bay. The country is undulating, and principally of decomposed granite formation. There are about fifty people at Goshen, about 200 at Gould's Country, and between 300 and 400 at the neighbouring mines.

GOULD'S COUNTRY (*Co. Dorset*) is a tract of good agricultural land, named after Mr. C. Gould, F.G.S., who explored it, situated in the electoral district and municipality of Fingal. It lies on the George's, Groom, and Ransom Rivers, the nearest mountains being the Blue Tier, and Northern and Southern Sisters. The district consists mainly of what are called agricultural areas, into which it has been divided, but tin-mining is extensively carried on. The following are the principal tin mines in Gould's Country:—Blue Tier Co., Emu Co., Full Moon Co., Marie Louise Co., and Lottah Co. St. Helen's, George's Bay, 14 miles E., is situated on a beautiful bay, with jetty, where vessels trade to and from Hobart Town and Launceston. With this place as with the nearest township, Goshen, 4 miles distant, there are no regular means of communication. From Hobart Town the route is by the Main line railway and Page's coach, to Corners, thence by Page's coach to George's Bay, and thence on foot or horseback. There is one hotel, Trowbridge's Lode, or Miner's Rest Hotel. Gould's Country has a post office, with a mail twice a week. The surrounding district is mountainous, with a few swampy flats. The population numbers about 200 persons, with 300 or 400 in the surrounding tin-mining districts. There is a church for all Protestant denominations, and a "Band of Hope" meets fortnightly.

GOULD'S PYRAMID (*Co. Lincoln*) is a peaked hill near the head of the Alma River, and about 7 miles W. of the N. end of Lake St. Clair. It is crossed by Gould's track to Macquarie Harbour.

GOULD'S SUGAR LOAF (*Co. Lincoln*) is a double-headed hill at the head of the Alma River, and 5 miles W. of the N. end of Lake St. Clair. It lies S. of Gould's track to Macquarie Harbour.

GRAHAM'S CREEK (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small drainage creek falling into the W. side of the Jordan River at Broadmarsh.

GRANITE TOR (*Co. Montagu*) is a rocky peak in the unexplored country near the head of the Brougham River.

GRANT'S CREEK (*Co. Cornwall*) is one of the head waters of the Tower Rivulet, which see.

GRANT'S POINT (*Co. Dorset*) is the north head of George's River: Granite.

GRASS HUT RIVULET (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small stream falling into the Clyde River below Bothwell and near the Cataract.

GRASS ISLAND (*Co. Devon*) is a small islet in the upper end of Port Sorell.

GRASS TREE HILL (*Co. Monmouth*) is a lofty peak and trig. station on the N. side of the road from Risdon Ferry to Richmond. It is 1,778ft. high above sea level, and is a prominent object from all parts of the surrounding country, including Hobart Town, from which place it is distant about 7 miles. Carboniferous sandstone, clay-slate, and crystalline greenstone, with underlying beds of coal.

GRASS TREE HILL RIVULET (*Co. Monmouth*). See MEANDER RIVULET.

GRASSTREE POINT (*Co. Devon*) is a small promontory on the E. shore of Port Sorell, nearly opposite the town of Moriarty.

GRASS TREE RIDGE (*Co. Wellington*) is a chain of low scrubby hills in the Surrey Hills block, about 4 miles S. of Valentine's Peak. The Blythe River rises in this range.

GRASSY HUT TIER (*Co. Devon*) is a range of low grassy hills on the N. bank of the Western River, about 5 miles W. of Launceston.

GREAT BAY (*Co. Buckingham*) is a wide and deep indentation in the W. side of N. Bruni Island, lying about 5 miles S. of the township of Lennon, and forming the N. part of Isthmus Bay.

GREAT BEND (*Co. Devon*) is a tortuous part of the Mersey River, about 7 miles S.W. of the township of Burgess.

GREAT BEND (*Co. Franklin*) is the name given to a tract of country where the Gordon River suddenly turns round the S. end of the Denison Range and the

Valley of Rasselas from running in a southerly to a westerly direction. The township of Huntley is situated near this bend.

GREAT DOG ISLAND (*Co. Dorset*). See FURNEAUX GROUP.

GREAT FORESTER'S RIVER (*Co. Dorset*). See FORESTER'S RIVER.

GREAT ISLAND (*Co. Dorset*). See FLINDERS ISLAND.

GREAT, CLARENCE, or BEAMONT'S LAKE (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a vast sheet of water lying on the top of the elevated tableland that forms the Central Lake Country; a tableland comprising a million and a half acres in area, and lying to the W. of the main road and railway from Hobart to Launceston. The Great Lake lies at an elevation of 3,822ft. above the level of the sea, and is about 50 miles in circumference or 50,000 acres in superficial extent. There are 5 islets in the lake, which are covered with a kind of cedar and other shrubs; the country in the vicinity is open, flat, and marshy, with occasional low hills offering pasture for sheep and cattle, while in the distance are mountains and forest. The Great Lake receives the drainage of a large extent of country, and empties its surplus waters into the lower country by means of the Shannon, which emerges from its S. end a full grown river. Major Cotton, an Indian officer, at one time projected an elaborate plan for irrigating the lower lying country from this and the neighbouring lakes, but from the lack of capital, or the supineness of capitalists, this gigantic and advantageous scheme was permitted to fall through. Great Lake is easily visited, good buggy roads having been constructed from Oatlands, Tunbridge, Ross, or Campbell Town, all from 50 to 60 miles distant. For the convenience of visitors, a few cottages have been erected in the neighbourhood, which may be occupied on application to the owners on the adjoining runs. This lake is used for the acclimatisation of British fish.

GREAT MUSSEL ROE RIVER (*Co. Dorset*). See MUSSEL ROE RIVER.

GREAT OYSTER COVE RIVULET (*Co. Wellington*). See OYSTER COVE RIVULET.

GREAT SWANPORT (*Co. Glamorgan*) is the name applied to the head of Oyster Bay, including Moulting Lagoon, and the entrance thereto with Pelican and King bays.

GREAT WESTERN RANGE (*Cos. Westmoreland and Somerset*) is a range of mountains extending about 70 miles from N.W. to S.E. across the N. part of the table land that forms the Central Lake District. This range terminates at the N.W. end in high bluffs overlooking the Fish River and the Mersey Flats; and at the S.E. end, in the peaks S.E. of Lake Sorell. The principal peaks are Mount Ironstone, Dry's Bluffs, Brady's Lookout, Mount Penny, Miller's Bluff, Mount Franklin, and Table Mountain. The loftiest of these is Ironstone Mountain, 4,736ft. above the level of the sea.

GREEN HILL (*Co. Monmouth*) is a lofty hill lying on the W. side of the River Jordan, near Black Marsh, and about 5 miles E. of the town of Bothwell.

GREEN ISLAND (*Co. Arthur*) is a small rocky islet on the S.W. coast, about 6 miles N.W. of Point St. Vincent.

GREEN ISLAND (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small islet in D'Entrecasteaux Channel, lying in mid-channel, and opposite the N. end of Great Bay. It is used for acclimatisation purposes.

GREEN ISLAND (*Co. Dorset*) is a small islet in the Furneaux Group, lying off the W. side of Flinders Island. It is a mutton bird rookery, with a homestead on it, and two small harbours, and is noted for the vast number of snakes upon it. It has no timber, but is covered with thistles, nettles, and yellow weed. Granite.

GREEN ISLAND (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small islet in the N. part of Norfolk Bay, lying about a mile from the main land at East Bay Neck. It contains 24 acres. See also ILE-DU-NORD.

GREEN LAGOON (*Co. Somerset*) is a small waterhole on the road from Antill Ponds to Auburn township, about 6 miles N. of the former place.

GREEN POINT (*Co. Buckingham*) is a tongue of land projecting into the upper E. end of Port Cygnet at the township of Welsh.

GREEN POINT (*Co. Devon*) is a small promontory on the W. shore of the Tamar River, about 5 miles below Launceston, and nearly opposite Pig Island.

GREEN POINT (*Co. Wellington*) is a prominent headland running boldly out about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the mainland on the W. Coast, about 4 miles N.N.E. of West Point. It has a boat harbour on the N. side, and a sunken reef of rocks to the S.W. Pavement Point is on the S. side of this headland. This headland is at the S.W. corner of the Woolnorth block.

GREEN PONDS (*Co. Monmouth*). See KEMPTON.

GREEN PONDS DISTRICT (*Co. Monmouth*) is a rural municipality, proclaimed March 7th 1862; area, 101,050 acres; population, 1,450; net annual value of rateable property, £11,938. Extent of roads and streets, 39 miles. The townships are Melton Mowbray, Kempton, Picton, and Shepton-Montacute. It is in the Council district of Jordan, and Assembly district of Brighton. A Court of General Sessions sits on the 1st Thursday in March, June, September, and December, and by adjournment to the 1st Saturday of the other months. Public schools are at Kempton and Constitution Hill. The Melton Mowbray Agricultural Association has an annual exhibition of live stock, agricultural and dairy produce, and implements in December, in Blackwell's yards, Melton Mowbray. Reynolds', Page's, and Blackwell's conveyances run regularly to and from Hobart Town, Launceston, Oatlands, Melton Mowbray, and Bothwell. The agricultural statistics for the year ending March 31st, 1876, show:—Wheat, 1,227 acres, 18,818 bushels; barley, 47 acres, 1,095 bushels; oats, 895 acres, 24,635 bushels; rye, 66 acres, 816 bushels; peas, 231 acres, 3,625 bushels; potatoes, 102 acres, 216 tons; turnips, 229 acres, 1,714 tons; mangel wurzel, 30 acres, 363 tons; artificial grass seed, 108 acres, 1,426 bushels; gardens and orchards, 74; apples, 737 bushels; pears, 423 bushels; permanent artificial grass, 3,418 acres; fallow, 556 acres; total land in crop, 13,196 acres; new land broken up, 138 acres; horses, 505; horned cattle, 1,482; sheep, 40,155; goats, 28; pigs, 649. Trades and manufactures, 49.

GREEN PONDS RIVULET (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small stream rising by 2 heads, and flowing past the township of Kempton into the Jordan River, near Picton.

GREEN'S CREEK (*Co. Devon*) is a small stream falling into the head of Port Sorell, W. of the township of Kermode.

GREEN'S CREEK TOWNSHIP (*Co. Devon*). See HEIDELBERG.

GREY MOUNTAIN (*Co. Buckingham*) is a lofty peak 2,173ft. high, about 6 miles W. of the head of Oyster Cove, the former aboriginal settlement.

GRIFFITHS' RIVULET (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small tributary of the Sandspit Rivulet.

GRIM CAPE, $40^{\circ} 42' S.$ lat., $144^{\circ} 42' E.$ long., is a prominent headland on the N.W. Coast, about 4 miles S.W. of Harbour Island Point, the most N. point of the mainland of the colony. It lies within the Woolnorth block.

GRINDELWALD (*Co. Somerset*) is a small township on the E. bank of the Lake River. It lies 7 miles N. of Lake Sorell, and about 25 miles E. of Campbell Town. It lies in the midst of fairly wooded country, with poor stony soil.

GRINDSTONE BAY (*Co. Pembroke*) is a narrow opening in the East Coast, about 8 miles S. of Little Swanport.

GRINSTEAD EAST (*Co. Somerset*). See EAST GRINSTEAD.

GROOM RIVER (*Co. Dorset*) is a fine tributary of the Ransom River, flowing through the S. portion of Gould's New Country, and, with its numerous feeders, watering a tract of first-class level agricultural land. The bed of the stream is sandy, with occasional boulders. Granite. It joins the Ransom near the township of Kunnara.

GRUNNET or CONDEMNED ISLAND (*Co. Montgomery*) is a small rocky islet in Macquarie Harbour, lying to the E. of Settlement Island, which see.

GRUNE'S LAGOON (*Co. Somerset*), a lagoon on the Salt Pan Plains, which see.

GRUNTER (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a hill near Circular Ponds, about 10 miles N.W. of Chudleigh township. It is on the old Circular Head road.

GRUNTHAL CREEK (*Co. Pembroke*) is a N. tributary of the Sandspit River, which see.

GUELPH RIVER (*Cos. Lincoln and Franklin*) is a small W. tributary of the upper part of the Derwent River, rising in Mount King William I., and flowing S.E. through Lake George and King William Plains about 6 miles.

GUIDE RIVER (*Co. Wellington*) is an E. tributary of the Cam River, rising in the Hampshire Hills block, and flowing N.E. into the main stream, about 5 miles above Somerset.

GULLIVER'S LAGOON (*Co. Somerset*) is a small swampy waterhole on the road from Oatlands to Andover, about 3 miles E. of the former place.

GUN CARRIAGE ISLAND or **VANSITTART ISLAND** (*Co. Dorset*) is a small island in Franklin Inlet between Flinders and Clarke islands, Furneaux Group. On this island the aborigines were located prior to their removal to Flinders Island. It is inhabited by sealers, who have a settlement at the S. part. Granite.

GUNNER'S QUOIN (*Co. Monmouth*) is a mountain of curious shape lying about 5 miles N.N.E. of Risdon Ferry on the Derwent River. It forms part of a not very lofty range, which runs from Mount Direction in a N.E. direction to Richmond. Sandstone.

GUNN'S PLAINS (*Co. Devon*) is a tract of country on the N.W. side of the Castra reserve, which see.

GUNN'S SUGAR LOAF (*Co. Monmouth*) is a trig. station on Hammonds' Tier, near Richmond.

GUY FAWKES CREEK (*Co. Montgomery*) is a small S. tributary of the Gordon River, rising in Mount Discovery, and joining the Gordon at Long Reach. Limestone.

GUY FAWKES RIVULET (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small tributary of the upper end of the Hobart Town Rivulet.

HADSPEN (*Co. Cornwall*) is a postal township in the electoral and police district of Selby. It is situated on the river South Esk about a quarter of a mile above its junction with the Meander River. Small portions of the district are cultivated, but the pastoral industry is the main one. Gold has been found about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles in a N.E. direction from Hadspen, but only in thin leafy specks, considered not payable. It is found in deposits of sand on the north bank of the South Esk. The nearest township is Carrick, about 3 miles W. The road from Deloraine, Westbury, and Hagley passes through the centre of the township, and on to Launceston. Longford is about $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. There are two macadamized roads to Longford, one on the E. and the other on the W. of the South Esk. No public conveyance runs direct to Longford, but persons go by the mail conveyance, which runs twice daily from Hadspen to Bishopsbourne railway station. Mail to Carrick twice daily also. Good macadamized road. A conveyance runs through the township to Launceston three times per week. Distance to Launceston $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles. From Launceston to Hobart Town, by rail or coach, a distance of 121 miles. Travellers can go by mail conveyance to Bishopsbourne station, and thence to Launceston or Hobart Town by train. Hadspen has only one hotel, the Cricket Club. The whole district is very hilly. The hills are all rocky, and most of them thickly timbered. The soil is generally sandy or gravelly on the surface, but underneath it is either rock, freestone, or clay. In many parts of the district the beds of the rivers are freestone from bank to bank. The population numbers 97 persons. There is a Church of England and a Wesleyan Church, also a public school. A good freestone quarry lies quarter of a mile N.E. of the township, and on the W. side is a splendid cricket ground, one of the prettiest in Tasmania.

HAGLEY (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a postal township and railway station in the rural municipality and electoral district of Westbury. The Meander River runs about 2 miles to the N.; and the Western Range, with Dry's Bluff, a few

miles S. There is a steam-flour mill (Noake's) in Hagley, also two blacksmiths' shops, in which the manufacture of farming implements is extensively carried on. The district is almost entirely devoted to agricultural pursuits, for which it is admirably adapted; 40 to 50 bushels wheat, and 70 bushels oats, per acre, being no uncommon crop, are sometimes grown in the neighbourhood. Westbury lies 4 miles W., and Carrick, 5 miles E., the communication being by road or rail. The western main line road from Launceston, 16 miles distant, passes through Hagley to Deloraine, 14 miles. Hagley is one of the stations on the Launceston and Western Railway, 31½ miles from Launceston, the trains passing thrice a day each way; the communication with Hobart Town, 142 miles S., is by the Launceston and Western line to Evandale junction, and by the Main line thence. The only hotel is the Hagley Inn. The surrounding country is flat, with a few elevations. The population is about 140. The places of worship are St. Mary's (Church of England), built as a memorial to the late Sir R. Dry; a Presbyterian Church, and Wesleyan Chapel. There is a large brick public school, with master's residence attached, in the township.

HALF MOON BAY (*Co. Devon*). See CAPE BARREN ISLAND.

HALF MOON BAY (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a wide opening in the E. coast, 5 miles S. of Bicheno. Granite.

HALF MOON BAY (*Co. Monmouth*) is an opening with a sandy beach on the S. arm of Ralph's Bay.

HALF MOON BAY (*Co. Pembroke*) is a sandy bight in Tasman's Peninsula, lying N. of West Head at the entrance of Port Arthur.

HALF MOON or **REIDLE BAY** (*Co. Pembroke*) is a fine open indentation in the S.E. part of Maria Island. There is a narrow sandy neck of land here which divides the island into two parts.

HALF MOON BAY (*Co. Wellington*) is an open roadstead on the N.E. part of Circular Head.

HALF-WAY BLUFF (*Co. Pembroke*) is the name of the W. headland of Impression Bay.

HALLIDAY or **DEAD ISLAND** (*Co. Montgomery*) is a small islet near the head of Macquarie Harbour, and S. of the penal station on Settlement Island. It was used as a cemetery for convicts.

HALL'S CREEK (*Co. Devon*) is a small drainage stream falling into the head of the N.E. bay of Port Sorell.

HAMILTON (*Co. Monmouth*) is a postal, telegraphic, and money order office township in the electoral district of Cumberland and rural municipality of Hamilton. It is situated on the River Clyde, other rivers in the locality being the Derwent, which effects a junction with the Clyde about two miles below the township; and the Hollow Tree Creek, used chiefly for irrigation. There are no mountains in immediate vicinity. The western ranges are visible in the distance. There are no manufactories or mills, except a brewery, doing a very small trade, and one flour-mill, worked by the waters of the Clyde. The country is essentially pastoral, the township being surrounded on all sides by extensive sheep runs. There is a splendid coal mine within two miles of the township, at present not being worked. The nearest townships are Ouse, 10 miles, and Macquarie Plains, 12 miles, distant. A conveyance starts from the Bridge Inn, Ouse, at 9 a.m. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, passing through Hamilton at 10 a.m., Macquarie Plains at 12.30, arriving at New Norfolk at 2 p.m. Waggon also ply between Ouse and New Norfolk. Hamilton lies 45 miles N.W. from Hobart Town. The best means of communication is *via* New Norfolk, and thence by daily coach or steamer. Launceston lies 122 miles from Hamilton, the most direct route being *via* Bothwell and Melton Mowbray, to the Main railway line at Otlands. A hospital is at present under discussion, for which the Council has voted a certain sum yearly. A reading-room has been established, and there is a flourishing Good Templars' lodge on the township, and a branch of the same at the Ouse. The hotels are the New Inn, the Hit or Miss, and the Old Hamilton Inn. The office for the conveyance to New Norfolk is at the New Inn. One regular

waggon goes every week to and from New Norfolk. Many other drays go at intervals or regularly during the summer season. The surrounding country is elevated. The township lies in a valley, with hills rising on every side. There is a Church of England, and a Roman Catholic Chapel. Wesleyan meetings are held in the school-house at intervals. A branch of the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Company is established in the township.

HAMILTON DISTRICT (*Cos. Monmouth, Cumberland, and Buckingham*) is a rural municipality, proclaimed August 24th, 1863. It has an area of 2,919,300 acres, a population of 1,497, a net annual value of rateable property of £23,501, and an extent of roads and streets of 310 miles. The townships are Hamilton, Marlborough, and Victoria Valley. It is in the Council electoral district of Derwent, and Assembly electoral district of Cumberland. The Court of General Sessions sits on the first Wednesday of each month. Public schools are at Hamilton, Ouse Bridge, Calton Hill, and Hollow Tree, and Monto's Marsh. The agricultural statistics for the year ending March 31st, 1876, show:—Wheat, 717 acres, 12,671 bushels; barley, 103 acres, 2,592 bushels; oats, 250 acres, 5,909 bushels; peas, 55 acres, 1,232 bushels; potatoes, 83 acres, 249 tons; turnips, 240 acres, 361 tons; mangel wurzel, 37 acres, 225 tons; grass seed, 72 acres, 1,119 bushels; hay, 1,126 acres, 1,753 tons; hops, 55 acres, 59,150 lbs.; gardens and orchards, 85; apples, 996 bushels; pears, 150 bushels; permanent artificial grass, 1,986 acres; fallow, 231 acres; total land in cultivation, 5,058 acres; new land broken up, 35 acres; horses, 1,001; horned cattle, 10,490; sheep, 163,387; goats, 31; pigs, 1,282. Trades and manufactories, 91.

HAMILTON-ON-FORTH (*Co. Devon*) in the electoral district of W. Devon, and police district of Port Sorell, is a postal and telegraphic township situated on the E. margin of the River Forth 2 miles from the sea, on the main line of road from Launceston to Circular Head. It has a post and telegraphic office (private property), a public school, and a police station. A small creek trends through the township to the Forth, and the Clayton rivulet $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the W. by the main road, meanders through about 12 miles of agricultural country and discharges its waters into the sea about a mile from the mouth of the Forth and near the W. end of a fine sandy beach, of more than a mile in length, there is a steam and water flour-mill on the Clayton rivulet near the main road. The locality is agricultural and pastoral in the interior. Ulverstone lies 6 miles W., and Don 4 miles E., the communication being by sea, or by horse or dray. With Launceston 70 miles S.E., the communication is by sea, and with Hobart Town 191 miles S.E. by rail from Launceston. The hotels are the Bridge and the Hamilton. The district is somewhat elevated and for the most part undulating; the geological formation is mica, schist, clay, slate, siliceous slate, serpentine, greenstone, granite, quartz, porphyry, claystone, grits, conglomerates, and basalt. The strata of the schists and slates are more or less vertical. Metalliferous quartz reefs occur in the slates, schists, porphyries, and grits. The basalt by its decomposition forms almost entirely the different tracts of rich soil of the district. The population numbers about 1,200. There is a Church of England a Roman Catholic, a Congregational, and a Wesleyan church; also a Good Templars' Hall partially erected. Races are held on the Ulverstone beach.

HAMMOND'S TIER (*Co. Monmouth*) is a range of hills running S.E. and N.W. to the Green Ponds Hills. It lies 2 miles W. of Richmond. The principal peak is Gunn's Sugar Loaf.

HAMPSHIRE HILLS (*Cos. Wellington and Devon*) is a tract of country on the Emu River, comprising 10,000 acres, and belonging to the V.D.L. Company. This tract lies at an elevation of 1,348ft. above the level of the sea, and is well grassed and timbered with myrtle, sassafras, and pepper tree. At this place tin has been discovered, and is being worked. Silver and copper have also been found. There is one hotel here, the Hampshire Hills Hotel.

HARMAN CAPE (*Co. Russell*) is a W. tributary of the Wilson River, rising in the Meredith range near the Parson's Hood. This stream was crossed near its head by Sprent in 1876. Serpentine.

HANDSOME SUGAR LOAF (*Co. Somerset*) is a peak in the elevated country lying E. of Oatlands, and about 5 miles distant from that township.

HANGING SUGAR LOAF (*Co. Somerset*) is a detached peak of the Great Western range of mountains. It lies on the Native Plains, and has a wide stretch of swamp to the S. and E.

HAMMANT INLET (*Co. Kent*) is a long narrow bay running S. from inside the E. shore of Port Davey, and nearly cutting off S.E. Head from the mainland. This inlet is known locally as Bathurst Harbour.

HARBINGER ROCKS (*Co. Wellington*). See KING'S ISLAND.

HARBOUR ISLAND POINT (*Co. Wellington*) is the most N. and the N.W. point of the colony. It is situated about 4 miles N.E. of Cape Grim, and opposite the S. point of Barren Island, the strait between being about 3 miles wide, but shallow and impeded with reefs of rock and currents, so that there is no passage. There is a small islet, or rather cluster of islets, off this point, the largest one being known as Harbour Island.

HARCUS RIVER (*Co. Wellington*) is a small stream in the Woolnorth block, falling into the sea on the N. Coast, at the W. end of Robbins' Passage.

HARDEN'S CREEK (*Co. Dorset*) is an E. tributary of the Ringarooma River, into which it falls near the township of Filumena, on the ground taken up by the Mount Cameron Mining Co.

HARDWOOD CREEK (*Co. Arthur*). See DAVEY RIVER.

HARRIS' CREEK (*Co. Wellington*) is a small E. tributary of Brickmaker's Creek, which see.

HARRISON'S LOOK OUT (*Co. Somerset*) is a peak in the Western Mountains, standing about a mile from the E. shore of Lake Sorell.

HARRY'S BLUFF (*Co. Kent*) is a prominent peak in the N. part of the Bathurst range about 6 miles N.E. of the head of Bathurst Harbour. It is surrounded by open button grass plains.

HARTZ MOUNTAINS (*Co. Kent*) is the name given to a range of lofty mountains lying in the almost unknown country S. of the Upper Huon River, and about 15 miles inland of the township of Franklin. Some of the peaks in this range are 5,000ft. in height.

HASELMERE (*Co. Cornwall*) is a small township in the district of Fingal, lying on the Break-o'-Day River, about 5 miles N. of the township of Fingal. Coal is found to the N.E. of this township, at the foot of Mount Nicholas.

HASTINGS 43° 25' S. lat., 146° 50' E. long. (*Co. Kent*) is a postal township in the electoral and police district of Franklin, situated on the right hand arm of the sea, of which there are two, called the Narrows in Southport. There are no rivers of importance; small creeks run into the Narrows, and also at Southport. Rising grandly to the N.W., is Adamson's Peak (4,017ft.), distant about 8 miles, and in the S.W., La Perouse (3,800ft.), distant 10 miles. There is one saw-mill in full work here. Besides sawn timber, palings and shingles are produced; this being essentially a timber producing district. Coal and iron exist, and probably to the W. and N.W. other minerals may be discovered. The nearest villages are Hythe, or Southport, 3 miles E., and open to the Southern Ocean; Ramsgate, or Recherche, 10 miles S.W., on Recherche Bay; and Folkstone, or Port Esperance, on the bay of same name, 10 miles N.E., very pleasantly situated. Port Esperance may be reached by a very rough road, or by water; Recherche by water, or, by crossing an arm of the sea, a further track of six or seven miles, will conduct the visitor thither; Southport by a foot-track, or by water. Hobart Town, distant 56 miles N.E., is best reached by water in coasting vessels; in favourable weather the trip takes half-a-day, or a day. There is a well attended public school, under the Board of Education, held in the Good Templars' Hall. The nearest hotel is at Southport. The surrounding country is hilly, and heavily timbered. The geological formation is carboniferous, with indications of coal and iron; a basaltic ridge runs through, however, from N.E. to S.W. Population, Hastings 200. A Congregational Church is formed, which meets in the school-room for worship. Periodical visits are made by ministers of the Congregational and Wesleyan bodies. The scenery in some portions of the district is very fine, though some delightful

spots are difficult of access. Some hot springs, 4 miles W. of the settlement, are well worthy of a visit.

HAT ROCK (*Co. Dorset*). See **DEAL ISLAND**.

HAUY CAPE (*Co. Pembroke*) is a prominent headland on the E. coast of Tasman's Peninsula, forming the S. head of Fortescue Bay. There are several large rocks off this cape.

HAZARD or **REFUGE ISLAND** (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a small islet near the coast in the N.E. part of Oyster Bay.

HEAZLEWOOD RIVER (*Co. Russell*) is a stream rising in the unknown country N. of Mount Cleveland, and flowing S. into the Whyte River, near a point where it was crossed by Burgess in 1864.

HEBE REEF (*Co. Devon*) is a reef of rocks awash at low tide only, lying near the W. head of the entrance to the Tamar River (Port Dalrymple). On this reef a brig was lost in 1807.

HEEMSKIRK MOUNTAIN (*Co. Montagu*) is a lofty mountain about 5 miles inland from the sea in the unexplored region of the West Coast; it is about 15 miles S.E. of the entrance to the Pieman River, and 30 miles N. of the entrance to Macquarie Harbour, and was named by Tasman after one of his vessels of discovery. Granite and slate.

HEIDELBERG or **GREEN'S CREEK** (*Co. Devon*) is a postal township in the electoral district of E. Devon, and police district of port Sorell. Heidelberg is the town proper, although the district and the post office are called Green's Creek. It lies at the head of Port Sorell, W. of the Franklin Rivulet, which waters Dry's New country, and is on the Rubicon River. The district is an agricultural and timber-getting one, having a steam saw mill, and a slate quarry, the Pantamia, about 5 miles distant S.E. The nearest towns are Kermode, close by to the E., Burgess, about 5 miles N. at the entrance to Port Sorell, and Stanford on the Rubicon River. These places can be reached by water, or by a tolerably good road. The communication with Hobart Town is by steamer from Burgess to Launceston, and thence by rail. Launceston can also be reached on foot or horseback in 36 miles by a road through Dry's New Country, or Deloraine can be reached by cross country road in 28 miles. There is one hotel here, the Heidelberg. The surrounding country is elevated, and has a population of about 140 persons. There is a Church of England in the township.

HELBIN RIVULET (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small stream falling into Pittwater at Dulcet.

HELEN ISLAND (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a small islet in the W. part of the Great Lake.

HELEN'S COVE (*Co. Cornwall*) is the name given to the upper end of George's Bay, at St. Helen's township. A narrow passage known as Jason's Gates connects it with the bay. There is a bridge over the passage.

HELL'S GATES (*Co. Arthur*) is the name given to a wild and precipitous rocky glen, through which the Davey River rushes, about five miles above its fall, into Port Davey. The savage grandeur of this place is spoken of in enthusiastic terms by Mr. J. R. Scott, and others who have explored that part of the S.W. coast.

HELL'S GATES (*Cos. Buckingham and Monmouth*) is the name given to a narrow passage on the Derwent River just below New Norfolk, where the river is shut in by vertical columns of dark basalt, occasionally reddened by the ooze of ferruginous springs. These rocks resemble ruined bastions and temples, and are looked upon as singularly picturesque natural phenomena by tourists.

HELL'S GATES (*Co. Franklin*). See **GATES**.

HELLYER or **DETENTION** (*Co. Wellington*) is a postal township in the electoral district of Wellington, and police district of Russell. It lies at the mouth of the Detention River on the N. coast, two miles W. of Rocky Cape, and under The Sisters Mountain. The district is an agricultural one. The nearest

townships are Wynyard, 20 miles E., and Circular Head, 20 miles W., the communication being by bush roads, or water only. The communication with Launceston, 127 miles S.E., is by horse or foot to Stanley, Circular Head, and thence by steamer to Launceston; to Hobart Town by rail or coach from Launceston. The nearest hotels are at Circular Head or Wynyard. • The locality is mountainous, and the population numbers about 60 persons.

HELLYER RIVER (*Co. Wellington*) is a N. tributary of the Arthur River rising in the E. slopes of Mount Pearse in the Surrey Hills block, and flowing N.W. into the main stream after a course of about 50 miles. It runs through auriferous country, scaly and waterworn gold being found in its bed and on its banks. It is, in fact, being worked now, but only on a small scale, the tin-mining in the district having taken away all the labour. Still, nuggets from 1oz. 3dwts. to 5dwts. have been found. Coal is also found here, and tin exists, as indeed it does all over the district. The Mount Bischoff road crosses the upper part of this stream, and a road has been cut from Table Cape at an expense of £700, with a bridge across the river costing £275. The Hellyer is fed by the Fossey and Wey rivers near its head, and by several other unnamed streams.

HENDERSON'S LAGOON (*Co. Cornwall*) is a shallow inlet on the E. coast, sheltered by a long sandspit. It lies about 10 miles S. of S. Helen's township at George's Bay. The township of Falmouth lies to the S. of this lagoon. Drift sand on granite.

HENRIETTA PLAINS (*Co. Wellington*) is a tract of flat country at the head of the Calder River, about 15 miles S.W. of Emu Bay.

HENRY MOUNT (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a peak in the Fingal Tiers, overhanging the township of Leipsic.

HENRY MOUNT (*Co. Somerset*) is a hill in the Western Mountains, lying about a mile S.E. of the township of Tierney.

HENSLOW CREEK (*Co. Franklin*) is a small feeder of the W. head of the Jane River, into which it falls at Lightning Plain, on Sir J. Franklin's overland track to Macquarie Harbour.

HENTY RIVER (*Co. Montagu*) is a stream rising in the West Coast Range by 2 heads in Mounts Lyell and Owen respectively, and flowing about 20 miles in a general W., though tortuous course, into the sea on the W. coast, which it enters by a wide estuary 10 miles N. of the entrance to Macquarie Harbour. The country through which it flows is totally unexplored to the N. and nearly so to the S., although Gould's route of 1862 crossed it twice, and also crossed the Burgess and Tully rivers which, rising in the broken country N.E. of Swan Basin, flow into it near its mouth.

HEPBURN POINT (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a headland on the N.E. side of Oyster Bay near Point Bagot.

HERDSMAN'S COVE (*Co. Monmouth*) is the name given to the estuary of the Jordan River, where it joins the Derwent at the Old Beach near Bridgewater.

HERMIT VALLEY (*Co. Arthur*) is a tract of low-lying land on the E. side of the Serpentine River. It is passed by Gould's post track to the W. coast, and lies about 6 miles N. of Lake Pedder.

HEYBRIDGE (*Co. Devon*) is the name of a surveyed township in the police district of Port Sorell and electoral district of West Devon. It lies at Emu Bay, Bass' Strait, on the N. coast, on the E. bank and at the mouth of the Blythe River, about 28 miles W. of Port Sorell. To the S. of this township are immense deposits of iron ore, and the land in the neighbourhood is being rapidly taken up under the Mineral Leases Act.

HEYBRIDGE CREEK (*Co. Devon*) is a small drainage creek falling into Bass' Strait at the township of Heybridge.

HIBBS POINT 42° 38' S. lat., 145° 16' E. long. (*Co. Montgomery*) is a prominent peninsula running out for about 4 miles from the W. coast, about 30 miles S. of the entrance to Macquarie Harbour, and 15 miles N. of the township of Montgomery. There is from 10 to 14 feet of water to the N. of the isthmus, but a group

of dangerous rocks to the S. Fresh water lagoons are to be found near the coast on the N. side. Auriferous quartz has been obtained here, and limestone abounds in the neighbourhood.

HIBBS RIVER (*Co. Montgomery*) is a stream rising in the S. end of the D'Aguilar range and running across unexplored country, chiefly low and open, into the sea on the W. coast at the S. of Point Hibbs.

HIGHCLERE (*Co. Wellington*) is 12 miles S. of Emu Bay on the road to Mount Bischoff.

HIGH ROCKS (*Co. Dorset*) is the name applied to a group of rocks on the N. coast lying N.W. of Bridport. Greenstone.

HILLGROVE (*Co. Wellington*) is 9 miles S. of Emu Bay on the road to Mount Bischoff.

HILLIARD HEAD (*Co. Kent*) is the name given to the extreme point of South-East Cape at the entrance to Port Davey.

HOBART is a S. electoral Council district. It comprises the city of Hobart Town. The polling places are:—The New Market Place; St. George's Hill, near the Church; Davey-street, near Antill-street; Goulburn-street, near St. John's Church; Harrington-street, near Warwick-street; Argyle-street, near Warwick-street; and Murray-street, near Liverpool-street, Hobart Town. This district is represented by the Hons. Sir James M. Wilson, Kt., President, A. Kennerley, and Wm. L. Crowther, and has 624 electors.

HOBART POLICE DISTRICT (*Co. Buckingham*) is in the Council electoral district of Buckingham, and Assembly electoral districts of Queenborough and Glenorchy. It has an area of 686,690 acres, and a population of 4,627, and is exclusive of the city and municipality of Hobart Town. The townships are New Town, Queenborough and Wellington. Public schools are at Queenborough, New Town, and Queen's Asylum (New Town). The agricultural statistics for the year ending March 31st, 1876, show:—Wheat, 46 acres, 1,020 bushels; barley, 32 acres, 971 bushels; oats, 28 acres, 801 bushels; peas, 62 acres, 1672 bushels; beans, 7 acres, 188 bushels; potatoes, 184 acres, 835 tons; turnips, 19 acres, 109 tons; carrots, 26 acres, 268 tons; mangel wurzel, 96 acres, 1,101 tons; onions, 11 acres, 74 tons; hay 757 acres, 1,485 tons; grass-seed, 4 acres, 9 bushels; hops, 7 acres, 9,408 lbs. Gardens and orchards, 836; apples, 34,078 bushels; pears, 6,457 bushels; permanent artificial grasses, 731 acres; fallow, 19 acres; total land under cultivation, 3,207 acres; new land broken up, 10 acres; horses, 994; horned cattle, 1,262; sheep, 1,078; goats, 276; pigs, 1,267. The coal raised at the New Town Mines in 1875 was 1,754 tons. Manufactories and trades carried on 793.

HOBART TOWN, 42° 53' 32" S. lat., 147° 21' 20" E. long. (*Co. Buckingham*) is the principal and metropolitan city of Tasmania, its name being spelt indifferently, but incorrectly, as Hobarton and Hobartown. It received its name Hobart Town from Governor King, after Lord Hobart, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in 1803. Hobart Town is delightfully situated on a tract of ground sloping E. from the foot of the lofty Mount Wellington which, attaining an altitude of 4,166ft., seems to stand like a gigantic watch-tower over the mass of buildings that nestle at its base. The city is built on an undulating piece of ground on the W. shore of the Derwent River, about 12 miles N. of where that river opens into the sea at Storm Bay. Hobart Town has an area of 1,270 acres; an extent of roads and streets of 35 miles 65 chains; and a population (by the last census, 1870) of 19,092. The annual value of rateable property is £99,500; the rating being—Municipal, 1s. 4d.; police, 9d.; water, domestic, 10d.; public, 2½d.; general suburban, 1s. 0½d. in the £; taps used in gardens or elsewhere, £1 per annum. A special charge is also made for water used in trade or business; and 2s. is charged for every 252gal. of water supplied to the shipping. The affairs of the city are managed by a Mayor (Mr. J. Perkins), and 8 other Aldermen, the municipality having been incorporated on the 22nd December, 1857. There having previously been a municipality since 1853, W. Carter, first Mayor. The whole business of the city (including police, of whom there are, a superintendent, 2 sub-inspectors, 4 sergeants, 28 constables, and 2 detectives), rating, streets, roads, and public works, water

supply and markets, are under the control of this body, which meets every Monday afternoon at the Town Hall. Water of excellent quality, and in practically unlimited quantity, is supplied to the city from the unfailing springs in Mount Wellington, whence it is conveyed in troughs to an extensive storage reservoir on the Sandy Bay Rivulet, about a mile from the town boundary. This reservoir will hold about 50 million gallons of water, and is plentifully stocked with English perch, which are allowed to be fished under certain restrictions. The water is supplied to the city from the reservoir, by means of iron and delf pipes, the quantity of the summer supply being upwards of 650,000 gals. per diem. The police barracks, police office, court house, and gaol are comprised in an extensive and commodious range of buildings enclosed within a high wall at the intersection of Campbell-street, with Bathurst and Brisbane streets in the E. part of the town. This building was formerly known as the prisoners' barracks, or penitentiary, the original gaol, a smaller and more insecure building, in Murray-street, having been long abandoned and pulled down. Another gaol, or what was formerly used as a female House of Correction, known as the Factory, but now used as a prison for females, a hospital for infirm male prisoners, and a Reformatory for boys, is situated at the Cascades, a spot on the Hobart Town Rivulet, about 2 miles W. of the city. There are 3 markets, the New Market, in Macquarie-st., a roomy building enclosed by a high freestone wall, and roofed, and used mainly as a wholesale fruit and produce market; the Old Market, a large enclosure partly fenced and partly walled in, lying between the New and Franklin Wharfs; and the Fish Market, in Dunn-street, where all fish for sale in Hobart Town must be sold. The city is laid out at right angles, the streets running nearly N., and S., and E., and W. The principal streets are 66ft. wide, and are known as Murray, and Elizabeth, and Macquarie, Collins, and Liverpool streets. Of these, Elizabeth and Liverpool streets contain the principal shops, the others, however, having many wholesale stores, and mercantile and professional places of business. The public buildings are mostly in Macquarie-street, at the S. end of the town, on the ridge of a slope rising from the harbour. In, and abutting on, this street, are the post-office, and Supreme Court buildings, comprised in a handsome edifice of freestone, at the corner of Murray-street, the Town Hall, a noble block of freestone buildings of admirable design, which comprehends a spacious hall used for public meetings, concerts, balls, and other public purposes, and which contains a fine organ, a public library and reading room, a municipal council chamber, and other offices; and the Museum, also a roomy freestone building of handsome proportions, in which are placed a vast collection of specimens of the fauna, flora, and mineralogical and geological products of the colony, also a scientific library, and the meeting rooms of the Royal Society of Tasmania. In this street is also the Electric Telegraph Office, the Temperance Alliance Rooms, and the Club House. The Government buildings are in Murray-street, adjoining the Post Office, and the Land and Survey and Government Printing offices in Davey-street. At the bottom of Murray-street, facing the Old Market, and overlooking the harbour, are the Houses of Parliament, comprising the Chambers of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, with the Parliamentary Library and necessary committee rooms, and other offices. All these buildings are handsome constructions of freestone. The Custom House lies at the W. end of this building. The military barracks, now used for private residences, is a large pile of buildings occupying a commanding position in Davey-st., at the S.W. side of the town; and the Hospital, in the E. end of Liverpool-street, is a commodious building of freestone, having a shady garden in front, and capable of accommodating a large number of patients. Government House, the residence of His Excellency the Governor, Frederick Aloysius Weld, Esq., C.M.G., is a handsome castellated mansion delightfully situated on the summit of a sloping eminence about a mile N.E. of the city, near the W. bank of the Derwent, and commanding a magnificent view of Hobart Town and the surrounding country, and of the splendid scenery of the estuary of the river. Immediately in rear of Government House are the public gardens of 21 acres, planted with all kinds of rare and choice trees, and flower shrubs. These gardens are open to the public from daylight to dusk, and are beautifully situated on the W. bank of the Derwent, sloping down to the water's edge. Besides these gardens is another smaller one, called Franklin Square, a reserve planted with trees and flowers, in Macquarie-street,

between the Supreme Court buildings and the Town Hall, and being the site of a part of the first Government House. In the centre of this square is a bronze statue of Sir John Franklin, the eminent Arctic explorer, once Governor of the colony. The Queen's Domain is a large area of open land situated on an undulating elevation to the N.E. of the city, laid out with roads, and forming a fine recreation ground for the public. On the S.E. part of this Domain, and surrounded with a fence is the Cricket Ground, and adjoining that the Regatta Ground, each having grand stands and other conveniences. The former is a well-made and well-kept ground, and the latter affords a splendid view of the wide reach of the Derwent above the city, where boat-races are held. Attached to this Domain are also the Hobart Town Baths on the river side, and the Queen's battery, where the time is marked by gun-fire at 1 p.m. daily. Hobart Town is lighted by gas supplied by a private company, whose works are on the S.E. side of the city. On this side of the city, too, is the station and terminus of the main line railway line between Hobart Town and Launceston. About 2 miles N. of the city on the left-hand side of the main road, and near New Town, is the Queen's Asylum for destitute children, an admirable institution capable of containing 400 children. At New Town is also a charitable institution for indigent females, and at the Brickfields, an invalid dépôt for males. The accommodation for shipping at Hobart Town is not surpassed in the colonies. On the W. side of the Derwent River is a wide, almost semicircular, bay known as Sullivan's Cove, which forms the harbour. It is well sheltered on all sides, and has deep water in nearly every part. On the S. side is a splendid wharf, the New Wharf, fronted by spacious warehouses, and affording accommodation for half-a-dozen ships of the heaviest tonnage. This is where the British, and most of the long-voyage vessels lie. Adjoining that is a long sweep of wharfrage for timber vessels, and the small coasting craft which supply firewood to the city. Next, at the foot of Murray-street, is a small basin for the accommodation of watermen, who keep their boats in it, and who have a small cabin or shelter hut on the wharf adjoining. From a pier on the E. side of this basin Wise's New Norfolk steamer (*Monarch*), and O'May's Kangaroo Point steamers (*Enterprise* and *Success*), run. Still further to the E. are several piers where the intercolonial steamers and trading vessels moor, and besides these are 2 pools opening from the harbour by narrow passages, crossed by swing bridges, one affording wharfrage accommodation for the mosquito fleet of coasting traders, and the other mainly for fishing boats. The total imports and exports during the year 1875, to and from the port of Hobart Town, showed—Inward, £671,967 17s. 10d.; outward, £589,802, of which £582,980 was produce of the colony. These figures do not show the coastal trade, of which no account seems to have been kept. On the S.W. point of the harbour is Fort Mulgrave, on Battery Point, round which is a pleasant walk along the beach, provided with seats, and sloping upward, known as the Castray Esplanade. On the summit of this hill or point is the flagstaff and signal station, a second station and look-out being at the top of Mount Nelson, a lofty hill lying to the S.E. of the city, and overlooking the pleasant suburb of Sandy Bay. The places of worship in Hobart Town are:—Church of England: St. David's Cathedral; St. George's, Battery Point; Holy Trinity, St. John's, and All Saints'. Presbyterian: St. Andrew's, and St. John's. Roman Catholic: St. Mary's Cathedral and St. Joseph's. Free Church of Scotland: Chalmers' Church. Wesleyan: Melville-street, Davey-street, and High-street chapels. Congregationalists: Memorial, Davey-street, and Bathurst-street. Baptists: Harrington-street, United Methodist, Murray-street; Primitive Methodist, Collins-street; Friends, Murray-street; Jewish Synagogue, Argyle-street; Mariners' Church, Franklin Wharf. Christian, Collins-street. The scholastic institutions are:—Private: Hutchins, High, City, Collegiate, Derwent, Harrington, Tasmanian, and a number of ladies' schools; and 7 public schools under the Board of Education. There are many excellent private boarding houses in the city, and a large number of excellent hotels, the principal being:—Webb's, Currie's Club, Ship (Hadley's), Rock (Moore's), Criterion (Harris'), Albion (Eady's), Cullen's, Skinner's, Brunswick, Derwent, and many others. The following banks have establishments in Hobart Town:—Commercial, Van Diemen's Land, Australasia, Union, and Savings; and the following insurance companies have agencies:—Alliance, Australian Alliance, Australian Mutual Provident, Colonial Mutual, Cornwall, Derwent and Tamar, Hobart Town and Launceston, Liverpool and London and Globe, London Guarantee, Mercantile Marine, Mutual Fire, Mutual

Life, Mutual Assurance, National Mutual, New South Wales Marine, Royal, Standard, Tasmanian, Universal, and Victoria. There are 2 fire brigades, the Tasmanian, and the Derwent and Tamar. The newspapers are:—*The Mercury*, daily, office, 59, Macquarie-street; *Tribune*, daily, office, Elizabeth-street; *Christian Witness*, weekly; *Church News*, monthly; *Gazette*, weekly; *People's Friend*, monthly; *Catholic Standard*, monthly; and *Walch's Literary Intelligencer*, monthly. Hobart Town has 4 Masonic, 6 Odd Fellows', 1 Foresters' and a number of Rechabite and Good Templars' lodges, a working men's, and debating clubs, a rifle association, a theatre, Masonic, and Odd Fellows' halls, and a number of social, industrial, benefit, and charitable societies. Hobart Town is divided for electoral purposes into 5 districts. See EAST, SOUTH, CENTRAL, WEST, and NORTH HOBART respectively. The population by the last census was 19,092, and the number of electors, 3,684. Railway trains run between Hobart Town and Launceston twice a day each way; those to Launceston leaving the Hobart Town terminus at 8 a.m. and 9:30 a.m., and calling at the following intermediate stations:—O'Brien's Bridge, New Norfolk Road, North Bridgewater, Brighton, Tea Tree, Campania, Jerusalem, Flat Top, Jericho, Oatlands, York Plains, Antill Ponds, Tunbridge, Ross, Campbell Town, Corners, Cleveland, Epping Forest, Snake Banks, Evandale, Evandale Junction, Breadalbane, and St. Leonards. Passengers for Deloraine change at Evandale Junction, the Deloraine train calling *en route* at Perth, Longford, Wilmore's Lane, Little Hampton, Bishopsbourne, Oaks, Glenore, Hagley, Westbury, and Exton. Page's mail coach leaves the office, Collins-street, daily (Saturdays excepted), at 6:20 p.m. for Launceston, passing through Bridgewater, Pontville, Kempton, Melton Mowbray, Spring Hill, Jericho, Oatlands, Antill Ponds, Tunbridge, Ross, Campbell Town, Cleveland, Corners, Snake Banks, and Perth. Page's coach also runs from the Corners, where it meets the mail coach, and where passengers change for Avoca, Fingal, St. Mary's, Falmouth, and George's Bay (St. Helen's). Fisher's coach leaves Tattersall's Hotel, Murray-street, daily, at 4 p.m. for Brown's River (Kingborough). Jeffrey's coach leaves the Albion Hotel, Elizabeth-street, daily at 9 a.m. for Victoria and Franklin (Huon). Reynold's coach leaves the Brunswick Hotel, Liverpool-street, daily, at 3:30 p.m., for Kempton (Green Ponds), with a branch coach to Broadmarsh, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Allwright's coach leaves the Albion Hotel daily, at 8 a.m. for New Norfolk. Lewis's coach leaves the Black Prince Hotel Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6 p.m., other days at 4 p.m., for Richmond. Cooley's 'buses and cars leave the Albion Hotel at short intervals throughout the day for New Town and O'Brien's Bridge (Glenorchy). Atkins' 'bus leaves the Duchesse of Kent Hotel, Collins-street, for Sandy Bay (Queenborough) every 2 hours; and Lanighan's mail conveyance leaves Bellerive (Kangaroo Point), for Sorell at 4:30 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and at 7 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays. The steamer *Monarch* leaves the Murray-street pier (Franklin Wharf), for Old Beach, Bridgewater, and New Norfolk, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at 3:30 p.m., and Saturdays, 2 p.m. in summer; on Tuesdays and Thursdays, 3 p.m., and Saturdays 2 p.m. in winter. The steam ferry boats *Success* and *Enterprise* leave Franklin Wharf ten times per day for Bellerive, and the twin ferry steamer *Kangaroo* leaves for the same place six times per day. The T.S.N. Co.'s s.s. *Southern Cross* runs to Melbourne every alternate Wednesday, and the s.s. *Tasman* to Sydney every alternate Tuesday, and one of McMeekan and Blackwood's boats runs to Melbourne and to New Zealand once a month.

HOBART TOWN RIVULET (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small stream rising in Mount Wellington, and flowing E. into the Derwent at Sullivan's Cove, Hobart Town, after a course of about 5 miles. It passes through rough sandstone, heavily timbered, country, until it reaches Degraives' brewery, about 2 miles W. of Hobart Town, when it passes by the Cascade Female Prison and Invalid Depot and the Cascade Woollen Mill, two large buildings lying in the valley of the stream, and flows by a winding course through the middle of Hobart Town from W. to E., meeting with another smaller stream or branch near its debouchure into the N. end of Sullivan's Cove. Small as this stream is in its normal state, it is liable to occasional floods, which have, at times, done much damage. From the fact of its receiving the drainage and sewerage of a great part of the city, and

from its being open, except when crossed by the street bridges, this stream is offensive both to the sight and to the smell, and cannot but be detrimental to the health and comfort of the population. It is fed at its upper end by the Guy Fawkes Rivulet.

HOBB'S LAGOONS (*Co. Pembroke*) is a chain of water-holes lying near the Little Swanport River, about 4 miles S. of the township of Swanston.

HOBBS' MOUNT (*Co. Pembroke*) is a lofty hill lying in a tract of wild scrubby country, at the head of the Prosser River. Sandstone.

HOBHOUSE MOUNT (*Co. Franklin*) is a detached mountain peak in the rough and almost unknown country near the head of the Derwent River. It lies on the W. bank of the river, and is 4,031ft. high.

HOGARTH RIVULET (*Co. Dorset*) is an E. tributary of the upper end of Forester's River, E. of Scottsdale.

HOG ISLAND (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small rocky islet lying in Frederick Henry Bay, in the fairway between Slop Island and the S.W. and the N.W. Point of Tasman's Peninsula.

HOLLOW TREE (*Co. Monmouth*) is a postal township in the rural municipality of Hamilton, and police district of Cumberland. It is situated on the Den Rivulet, at Glen Quoin, the postal name of the township, 2 miles S. of Mount Blackman. The district is an agricultural and pastoral one, principally the latter, the surrounding country consisting mostly of sheep farms. The nearest townships are Bothwell, 15 miles N., and Hamilton 6 miles S., both on the Clyde River. There is no regular conveyance to these places. To Hobart Town *via* Broadmarsh and Pontville is 40 miles across country, but the best way is by coach from Hamilton to New Norfolk, and by coach or steamer thence. The nearest road to Launceston, is *via* Bothwell and Melton Mowbray to Oatlands by coach, and thence by rail. The nearest hotels are at Bothwell or Hamilton. The district is mountainous, and heavily timbered in places. Ironstone and freestone are found in the neighbourhood. The population of Hollow Tree is about 120 within a radius of 2 miles. There is a Protestant Church on the Montacute Estate, 7 miles distant.

HONEYSUCKLE HILL (*Co. Montagu*) is an elevation near the head of the Henty River, and to the W. of Mount Lyell in the West Coast range. This hill was crossed by Gould on his journey of 1862 between Hobart Town and Macquarie Harbour. On the opposite or S. side of the track is a small hill which he named Round Hill.

HONEYWOOD (*Co. Kent*) is the postal centre of a tolerably large district in the electoral and police district of Franklin, lying on the W. side of the Huon River and on the Kermadec River. Honeywood is divided into five small villages, namely, Shipwrights' Point, Liverpool, Geeves Town, Crooks Town, and Four Foot Road. The forest in this district is opened up by tramroads running in different directions from 5 to 6 miles back. Three barges load here regularly, and occasionally others with sawn timber and palings, also apples, potatoes, and other produce. The River Arve, 9 miles from Honeywood, runs N. to the Huon River. The Arve takes its rise from the Hartz Mountain, 12 miles S.W. of Honeywood; there is coal of good quality on the banks of this stream. The Picton River, about 15 miles from Honeywood, runs between the Hartz and Picton Mountains, running N.W. to the Huon River, where it is about 120ft. wide. There is a large quantity of pine got in this locality. Mount Picton, W. of Honeywood, has the appearance of gold-bearing quartz slate, and greenstone abounds here. Arthur's Range lies S. of Mount Picton, about 25 miles from Honeywood, bearing W. from E. The summit of the E. point of Arthur Range is beautifully capped with quartz, resembling the teeth of a cross-cut saw. These pyramids, apparently of 30ft. in height, extend for a considerable distance W., forming the mountain's top. Honeywood has three shipyards, and one jam manufactory. The timber trade is the principal industry, although agriculture and pastoral pursuits are carried on to a small extent. Franklin, 7 miles N., is the nearest town; Surges Bay is a village 5 miles S. To these places a mail cart runs daily, and to Franklin a daily

coach, which goes on to Hobart Town, 37 miles N.E. There is one hotel, The Alabama, in the locality. The population of the township and surrounding district is about 900 persons. There is a Roman Catholic and two Independent churches. The Kermadec River flows into Hospital Bay, and is navigable one mile up the river to the tramroad jetty.

HOOK RIVER (*Co. Wellington*) is a W. tributary of the lower end of the Detention River.

HOOK'S MARSH (*Co. Somerset*) is a tract of swampy country at the head of the Curryjong River, about 4 miles N. of Oatlands.

HOPE ISLAND (*Co. Kent*) is a small island situated in Port Esperance. It is 65 acres in area, and is in a high state of cultivation.

HOPE or **ESPERANCE POINT** (*Co. Kent*) is the N. head of Port Esperance on the W. side of D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

HORROR MOUNT (*Co. Dorset*) is a hill on the W. bank of the Ringarooma River, lying about 10 miles S. of the township of Portland. Lower tertiary.

HORSEHEAD CREEK (*Co. Devon*) is a small stream falling into Port Frederick on its W. side.

HORSE MARSHES (*Co. Dorset*) is a tract of swampy country lying to the S. of Poole township. Tertiary.

HORSE SHOE BAY (*Co. Kent*) is a S. indentation in Bathurst Harbour, Port Davey.

HORSE SHOE REEF (*Co. Devon*) is a rocky reef in the bight on the N. coast lying between Port Frederick and Port Sorell.

HORTON RIVER (*Co. Russell*) is a S. tributary of the lower end of the Arthur River, flowing in unexplored country. It is supposed to be fed by the Balfour and Leigh Rivers, of which, however, nothing is definitely known, the course of these rivers being doubtful.

HOSPITAL BAY (*Co. Kent*) is a small opening on the W. side of the Huon River. It receives the waters of the Kirmondell or Kermadec Rivulet, and is about 5 miles S. of the township of Franklin. Lying inland of this bay is a large tract of fine land suitable for agriculture and growing fine timber. There is a saw-mill in this bay, and hops are being grown there.

HOUNSLOW HEATH (*Co. Lincoln*) is a tract of elevated flat country lying about 6 miles N.W. of Cradle Mountain, and 4 miles S.E. of the S.E. corner of the Surrey Hills block. Open forest and swamps.

HOUSETOP (*Co. Devon*) is a peak on the E. side of the Blythe River about 16 miles S. of Emu Bay. Good deposits of tin have lately been found here, and are being developed.

HOWDEN (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small township in the electoral and police district of Kingborough. It lies on the E. side of North West Bay, D'Entrecasteaux Channel, opposite the township of Margate, and near the pilot station.

HUGEL CREEK (*Co. Lincoln*). See CUVIER RIVER.

HUGEL MOUNT (*Co. Lincoln*) is a lofty peak on the Cuvier River, and about 3 miles W. of Lake St. Clair. It lies at the head of the Franklin River, is 4,700ft. high, and is a prominent object from all parts of the surrounding country. Auriferous quartz has been found on this mountain, and in the neighbourhood.

HULL (*Cos. Kent and Buckingham*) is a small township in the rural municipality and electoral district of Franklin, lying on both sides the Huon River, about 5 miles above the township of Victoria. A little agriculture is carried on in this neighbourhood, but the country, for the most part, consists of rugged sheoak hills, suitable for depasturing sheep on. There is, however, a forest of Huon pine in the locality, which affords employment to a number of woodmen.

HULL MOUNT (*Co. Buckingham*) is a lofty mountain lying about 3 miles N. of Mt. Wellington, and attaining an altitude of 2,300ft. above the sea level. This hill is covered with timber, and was named by Strezlecki, after Commissary Hull, of Tolosa.

HUMBOLDT MOUNT (*Co. Buckingham*) a name applied to Field West, which see.

HUMMOCK, or **PRIME SEAL ISLAND** (*Co. Dorset*) is one of the Furneaux Group, lying about 5 miles distant W. from Settlement Point, Flinders Island. It is about 6 miles long, and half-a-mile wide. There is open land with timber on it, but no permanent fresh water. On the E. side is good anchorage, but off North Point is a reef of rocks on which the Koh-i-noor and the Bella Vista were wrecked.

HUMMOCKY EAST HILL (*Co. Somerset*) is a broken group of peaks about 6 miles N.W. of Cleveland in Epping Forest, and about 4 miles W. of the main road. The highest elevation is 1,575ft. above sea level.

HUMMOCKY HILL (*Co. Wellington*) is a prominent hill and landmark at the S. end of Three Hummock Island.

HUMPER BLUFF (*Co. Pembroke*) is a lofty rocky bluff on the E. coast of Forester's Peninsula, to the S. of Lagoon Bay.

HUMPHREY'S RIVULET (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small stream rising between Mounts Wellington and Hull, and flowing N.E. through the farming district of Glenorchy into the Derwent River at O'Brien's Bridge, about 5 miles N.W. of Hobart Town. It has a course of about 5 miles, and on it are several manufactories, flour mills, a hop kiln, jam, and leather works, and others. The stream waters fruit gardens and some extensive hop gardens.

HUNTER'S ISLANDS (*Co. Wellington*) is the name given to a group of islands lying off the N.W. point of the mainland. They consist of two large and several small islands, the largest being known as Barren Island, the next in size as Three Hummock Island, and the smaller ones as Albatross, Stack, Penguin, Steep, and other islands. Owing to the number of reefs and shoals, the navigation hereabouts is intricate and difficult. The original submarine telegraph cable from Victoria to Tasmania (Circular Head) passed between the Hunter and Three Hummock Islands, but since the new line from Victoria to Low Head has been laid down, it has been abandoned.

HUNTER'S SWAMP (*Co. Monmouth*) is a tract of marshy country lying between Flat Topped Hill and Lake Tiberias, a little to the E. of both.

HUNTING GROUND WATERCOURSE (*Cos. Glamorgan and Somerset*) is an E. tributary of the Macquarie River, crossing the main road between Campbell Town and Cleveland.

HUNTLEY (*Co. Franklin*) is a small township on the rivulet of the same name, lying on Gould's track to the W. coast, between the valley of the Florentine River to the E. and the great bend of the Gordon River to the W.

HUNTLEY RIVULET (*Cos. Franklin and Lincoln*) is a small E. tributary of the Gordon River, into which it falls at the Great Bend, flowing through the township of Huntley.

HUNTSMAN'S CAP (*Co. Cornwall*) is a lofty point at the N. extremity of a short spur of the Mount Nicholas range. Greenstone overlying coal measures.

HUON BELLE (*Co. Kent*) is the name given to a singular conformation of the distant ranges as seen from the township of Victoria, which forms the outline of a sleeping female, showing hair, forehead, eyelashes, nose, lips, chin, throat, and bust, with singular fidelity.

HUON DISTRICT (*Cos. Buckingham, Kent, and Arthur*). See HUON RIVER.

HUON is a S. electoral Council district, comprising the Assembly districts of Kingborough and Franklin. The polling places are at Kingston, Oyster Cove, Barnes Bay, near the Episcopal Chapel, North Bruni, Three Hut Point, Lovett, Port Cygnet; Ferry Inn, Ironstone Creek; Franklin; Dover, Port Esperance; and Southport. The district is represented by the Hon. James T. Robertson, and has 108 electors.

HUON ISLAND (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small islet lying at the entrance of the Huon River into D'Entrecasteaux Channel. It contains an area of 105 acres, and is under cultivation.

HUON PLAINS (*Cos. Arthur and Buckingham*) is a tract of elevated flat country, 1,800ft. above sea level, lying at the head of the Huon River, and N. of the Arthur range. It is estimated that these plains contain 15,000 acres fit for agricultural, but mostly for pastoral, pursuits.

HUON POINT (*Co. Kent*) is a prominent headland on the W. bank of the Huon River at the township of Camden. It marks the place where the Huon River falls into D'Entrecasteaux Channel, and is named after Captain Huon Kermadec, commander of the French ship *Esperance* in 1792.

HUON RIVER (*Cos. Buckingham, Kent, and Arthur*) is a large and important river rising by five heads in the E. spurs of Mount Wedge, and flowing S. through the Huon Plains, E. and N.E. through the Arthur's and Arve Plains, and lastly S. into D'Entrecasteaux Channel opposite South Brun Island. Its total length is about 120 miles, and in its course it, with its numerous tributaries, waters a vast tract of country, generally known as the Huon district, comprising splendid agricultural, dairy farming, and hop and fruit-growing country, as well as some of the finest forests of timber trees in the colony. The river is navigable for steamers and sailing vessels of considerable tonnage for about 25 miles from its entrance, or beyond the township of Victoria. The river at the Huon Bridge, between Franklin and Victoria is from 3 to 13ft. deep, and will float a vessel drawing 7ft. at high water. No fewer than 33 vessels averaging 43 tons burthen, are engaged in the trade between the Huon and Hobart Town, carrying timber and farm produce. These make two or three trips per month each. Ship building is also carried on in the various bays where there is suitable timber. The river is subject to floods in winter, when huge logs, and occasionally entire trees, are brought down with the current. The timber in the district is mostly straight swamp gum of great height, and splitting easily. There are also forests of blue gum, and patches of silver wattle reaching 2ft. in diameter, and suitable for staves. The best land mostly lies 3 or 4 miles inland from the river. The Huon is fed by the Cracroft, Picton, Arve, Russell, Mountain, and Kermadec rivers, the Castle Forbes, and Sandfly rivulets, and Judd's, Blackslate, Frypan, and some other small creeks and watercourses. On the E. side of the estuary of the river 5 miles from its mouth, is a fine wide bay running N.E. into the land for a distance of about 5 miles, known as Port Cygnet.

HUON TRACK TOWNSHIP (*Co. Buckingham*). See **LESLIE**.

HURRICANE MARSHES (*Co. Glamorgan*) is the name given to a series of swamps on the S. side of the Elizabeth River, lying about 5 miles E. of Campbell Town.

HURRICANE OPENING (*Co. Somerset*) is a swampy tract of land lying to the N.W. of Lake Sorell. It received this name from a hurricane having levelled a number of trees, cut a road through the bush, in fact, some years since.

HURST POINT (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small promontory on the S. shore of North West Bay in D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

HURST'S NEW COUNTRY (*Co. Dorset*) is a tract of country lying to the S. of Mount Horror. Lower tertiary and basalt.

HUSKISSON RIVER (*Co. Russell*) is one of the heads of the Pieman River, rising in Mount Pearse in the Surrey Hills Block, and flowing S.W. about 20 miles through rough scrubby country to its junction with the Macintosh River. It is fed by the Coldstream, Ramsay, and Wilson rivers, and by numerous other unnamed streams.

HUT (*Co. Dorset*) is one of the peaks of Mount Cameron, which see.

HUXLEY MOUNT (*Co. Montagu*) is a peak in the S. end of the West Coast range, which see.

HYPPOLITE ROCKS, 43° 7' S. lat., 148° 8' E. long., (*Co. Pembroke*) is the name given to a cluster of small rocky islets lying off the E. coast of Tasman's Peninsula, about a mile from Fortescue Bay. Basalt.

HYTHE (*Co. Kent*). See **SOUTHPORT**.

IDA MOUNT (*Co. Lincoln*) is a peak on the E. side of Lake St. Clair.

ILE DU GOLFE (*Co. Kent*) is a rocky islet in New River Gulf, about 6 miles N.N.W. of South Cape.

ILE DE MORTE (*Co. Pembroke*). See DEAD ISLAND.

ILE DU NORD, or GREEN ISLAND (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small rocky islet lying near the N. point (Darlington) of Maria Island.

ILE DES PHOQUES or WHITE ROCK 42° 25' S. lat., 148° 8' E. long. (*Co. Pembroke*) is a solitary rock lying about 8 miles from the East coast opposite Grindstone Bay.

ILFRACOMBE (*Co. Devon*) is a postal township in the electoral and police district of George Town. It is the site of the iron smelting works connected with the York Town mines, and lies on the W. bank of the Tamar River, nearly opposite George Town. See LEONARDSBURGH.

ILLAWARRA (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a small settlement in the electoral district of Norfolk Plains, and rural municipality of Westbury, lying 2 miles W. of the South Esk River, 4 miles N.W. of Longford, 3½ miles S.E. of Carrick, and 3 miles S. of Hadspen. The nearest railway station is at Longford. The country is undulating, and is taken up partly for agricultural, and partly for pastoral purposes. There is a Church of England in the locality, and a public school. The population numbers about 80 persons in and about Illawarra.

IMAGES (*Co. Kent*) is the name given to a group of rocks lying off Sullivan's Point, the inner N. head of Recherche Bay.

IMPRESSION BAY (*Co. Pembroke*) is an open roadstead in the S. part of Norfolk Bay, about 2 miles W. of the penal settlement known as the Cascades or Tasman's Peninsula. It has a long sloping sandy beach, and good agricultural land in the neighbourhood, some of which, known as Valley Farm and Price's Flat is cleared, fenced, and grassed. There are about 60 acres under cultivation, and the place has a number of buildings. A herd of deer has been acclimatised at this place. The district is, however, chiefly noted for its coal.

INA LAKE (*Co. Lincoln*). See LAKE LENONE.

INGLIS (*Co. Wellington*) is a stream falling into Bass' Strait in Freestone Cove to the E. of Table Cape and at the township of Wynyard, where a bridge costing £6000 has been constructed. Gold has been found in the bed of this river, which is fed by the Big and Blackfish Creeks, and the Calder River.

INSPECTION HEAD (*Co. Devon*) is the point of land lying on the W. side of the Tamar River, between W. and Middle Arms, at Ilfracombe.

INTERLACKEN (*Co. Cumberland*) is the neck of swampy country between Lake Sorell and Crescent. It is crossed by a narrow canal leading from one lake to the other.

INTERVIEW RIVER (*Co. Russell*) is a small stream rising in Mount Norfolk and flowing S.W. into the sea on the W. coast, 10 miles S. of Sandy Cape.

INVERMAY (*Co. Dorset*) is a small village in the electoral and police district of Selby, situated on the E. bank of the Tamar River, and on the road from Launceston to George Town.

IRIS RIVER (*Co. Devon*) is the name applied to the upper end of the Wilmot River above the junction of the Lea River. See WILMOT RIVER.

IRON CREEK BAY (*Co. Pembroke*) is the name given to the estuary formed by the outlet of Iron Creek, Forcett Rivulet, and Gilling Brook, into Pittwater. This bay lies about 4 miles equidistant between the townships of Sorell and Lewisham.

IRON CREEK (*Co. Pembroke*) is a good stream rising in the W. side of the Gordon's Sugar Loaf ranges, and flowing S.W. into Pittwater (near Sorell) and Lewisham townships, by a wide estuary called Iron Creek Bay. It is fed by Dry and Council Creeks, and waters a considerable quantity of occupied land.

IRON POT ISLAND (*Co. Monmouth*) is a rocky islet in Storm Bay off the S. point of Cape Direction, on which is erected the lighthouse for the direction of

vessels making the port of Hobart Town. The building is in the form of a square obelisk, and is of freestone; the light, which is a fixed one, being 65ft. above high water mark.

IRONSTONE HILLS (*Co. Devon*) is a range of hills lying to the S. of York Town. Serpentine with iron lodes.

IRONSTONE MOUNTAIN (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a lofty peak in the Great Western Range of mountains. It lies about 10 miles S. of the township of Chudleigh, and terminates toward the N.W. and S.E., in lofty bluffs called the Bastion Bluffs. The summit of this mountain is 4,736ft. above sea level.

IRONSTONE POINT (*Co. Pembroke*) is a long narrow point of land running out into Norfolk Bay on the E. side of the N.W. point of Tasman's Peninsula.

ISAAC'S POINT (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a headland on the E. Coast, 8 miles S. of Bichenor. Granite.

ISIS RIVER (*Co. Somerset*) is a small W. tributary of the Macquarie River, rising in the hills bordering the York Lagoon, and flowing N. about 12 miles past the townships of Auburn and Maitland. There is a lagoon and mill-race at the lower end of this stream, near Maitland.

ISLE OF FOSSILS (*Co. Pembroke*). See FOSSIL ISLAND.

ISLET RIVULET (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small S. tributary of the Derwent River, into which it falls above the village of Bethune.

ISLIP MARSH (*Co. Russell*) is a tract of swampy country at the head of the Hellyer River, in the Surrey Hills block.

ISTHMUS BAY (*Co. Buckingham*) is a large opening in the W. side of Bruni Island. It is about 5 miles long from N. to S., and 4 miles wide from E. to W., and, with Adventure Bay on the E. side, forms the narrow isthmus that connects N. and S. Bruni. This bay lies between Great Bay on the N. and Simpson's Point on the S. and W.

JACKASS POINT (*Co. Dorset*) is the name given to a tongue of land in the Tamar River, which forms the S. head of Deceitful Cove.

JACK'S MARSH (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a tract of swampy country in the Lake district of the centre of the colony. It lies between the Lagoon of Islands and Arthur's Lakes.

JACK TURNER CREEK (*Co. Arthur*). See DAVEY RIVER.

JACKY'S CREEK (*Co. Westmoreland*). See MEANDER RIVER.

JACOB MOUNT (*Co. Devon*) is a peak of the Black Bluff Range, lying about 5 miles N. of the Middlesex Plains block.

JACOB'S BOAT HARBOUR (*Co. Wellington*) is an indentation in the N. Coast, about 5 miles W. of Table Cape.

JACOB'S SUGARLOAF (*Co. Somerset*) is a peak of the Western Mountains lying between Auburn and Abercrombie townships, about 3 miles from each.

JAMES' or BUFFER'S LOOK-OUT (*Co. Cumberland*) is a high hill on the E. bank of the Derwent River, 10 miles N.W. of Bethune, and 8 miles S.W. of Victoria Valley.

JANE POINT (*Co. Monmouth*) is the extreme S.W. head of Ralph's Bay in the Derwent Channel.

JANE RIVER (*Co. Franklin*) is an E. tributary of the Franklin River rising by two heads, that to the W. in the Frenchman's Cap, and that to the E. in the Prince of Wales Range, and flowing S.W. into the main stream near Goodwin's peak. It is fed by the Acheron River and Henslow Creek.

JARVEY'S BAY (*Co. Buckingham*) is a bay in the E. side of the Huon River, about 2 miles above the township of Brabazon.

JASON'S GATES (*Co. Cornwall*) is a narrow passage from George's Bay to Helen's Cove at the township of St. Helen's. There is a bridge on the Fingal and St. Helen's road across this passage.

JERICO (*Co. Monmouth*), a postal township in the electoral district and rural municipality of Oatlands, is situated on the River Jordan, which takes its rise from Lake Tiberias, 6 miles E. of Jericho. The Table Mountain and Old Man Head lie N.N.W. of the township, the former about 20 and the latter about 8 miles; height about 3,596ft. In Jericho are the Ellesmere water and steam flour-mills, the district being an agricultural and pastoral one. There is a main road leading to Oatlands, which is situated N. of Jericho 8 miles, also a cross-road to Jerusalem which lies about 13 miles S., the former place being connected by Page's line of coaches, and both by the Main line of railway; with Hobart Town 57½ miles S., and Launceston 81 miles N. the communication is by rail twice a day. The nearest hotel is the Coach and Horses, about midway between Jericho and Oatlands on the main road. The district is high and hilly, is about 1,337ft. above the level of the sea. The population numbers about 100. There is a Church of England in the township.

JERICO LAGOON (*Co. Monmouth*). See LAKE RIVER.

JEROME'S LOOK-OUT ROCKS (*Co. Cornwall*) in a rocky eminence on the S. side of the upper end of the South Esk, and to the W. of the township of Fonthill.

JERUSALEM (*Co. Monmouth*) is a postal, telegraphic, and money order township in the electoral district and rural municipality of Richmond. It is situated on the Wallaby Creek, 2 miles from the Coal River. The Wallaby Creek, which runs into the Coal River, is about 2 miles from the township. The district is an agricultural and pastoral one, and has two steam flour-mills. The nearest places are Enfield, 12 miles S.; Jericho, 13 miles N.; Tunnack, 8 miles E.; and Green Ponds, 12 miles W. To Enfield and Jericho there are macadamised roads, and to Tunnack and Green Ponds bush tracks, with no regular conveyances running on them. With Hobart Town and Launceston the communication is by the Main line railway. 39 miles to Hobart; 93 to Launceston. There is a reading room and library, a public school, and police office in the township, also two hotels, the Jerusalem Inn and the Lion Inn. The surrounding country is elevated and mountainous. The geological formation is ironstone, freestone and coal. The population numbers about 350; the other townships not known. The Church of England, and Roman Catholic denominations have places of worship here. A coal mine lies about 3 miles from the township, which was opened and worked by the Government some years since. The coal is very good, and the mine close to the Main line railway.

JERUSALEM LOWER (*Co. Monmouth*). See LOWER JERUSALEM.

JERUSALEM WALLS (*Co. Lincoln*). See WALLS OF JERUSALEM.

JOHNNY'S LAGOON (*Co. Somerset*) is a small waterhole on the road from Andover to Swanston, about 3 miles N.E. of the former place.

JOHNNY'S RIVER (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small N. tributary of the Derwent River rising in Platform peak, and flowing S. into the main stream about 3 miles above New Norfolk.

JOHNSTON POINT (*Co. Pembroke*) is a prominent point in the main land in the N. part of Maria Strait.

JONES'S GULLY CREEK (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small N. tributary of the Derwent River, into which it flows near the township of Hamilton.

JONES' LAGOON (*Co. Devon*) is a swamp on the N. bank of the Western River, 5 miles N. of Westbury township.

JONES' LOOK-OUT (*Co. Cornwall*) is a hill lying on the W. side of the township of Fonthill, about 5 miles distant.

JONES' MARSH (*Co. Cornwall*) is a swamp lying at the S. foot of Rose's Tier of hills, 5 miles W. of Fonthill.

JONES' POINT (*Co. Monmouth*) is a prominent peak situated about 4 miles S.W. of Rayford Village.

JONES' RIVULET (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small S. tributary of the Derwent

River into which it falls a mile below Dunrobin Bridge, and 3 miles W. of Hamilton. It is fed by the Angus Rivulet.

JORDAN is a S. electoral Council district, comprising the Assembly districts of Oatlands and Brighton. The polling places are at Oatlands, Jericho, Antill Ponds, Kempton, and Pontville. The district is represented by the hon. James Maclanachan, and has 233 electors.

JORDAN RANGE (*Co. Monmouth*) is a chain of not very lofty sandstone and clay-slate hills, running along the E. bank of the Jordan River from near Pontville to Picton. They are scrubbed and fairly timbered. The principal peaks are Weedon's, and Goat Hills, and Staples' Sugar Loaf.

JORDAN RIVER (*Co. Monmouth*) is a noble stream issuing from the N. W. corner of Lake Tiberias, and after flowing thence in a N. W. direction for about 10 miles, turning sharply round and flowing generally S. very tortuously for about 60 miles further, when it falls into the Derwent River at Herdsman's Cove, about two miles below Bridgewater. This river, with its tributaries, waters a vast extent of territory, some of which, especially at the lower end, comprehends excellent agricultural and dairy farming country. It passes through the townships of Bayford, Apsley, Picton, Elderslie, Pontville (where it is crossed by a fine stone bridge), and Brighton. The Jordan is fed by numerous streams, the principal of which are the Dulverton, Exe, Black Marsh, Donnybrook, Quoin, Green Ponds, and Bagdad rivulets. Coal is found in places in the bed of the river, and English salmon-trout have been placed, and may be caught, in its waters. The aboriginal name of the river was Kuta-Lina. The geological formation is volcanic, with immense beds of fine-grained sandstone.

JUDD'S CREEK (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small N. feeder of the Huon River, into which it flows at the township of Hull.

JUDGMENT ROCKS (*Co. Dorset*) is a reef lying about 6 miles S. W. of the Kent Group in Bass' Strait.

JUKES MOUNT (*Co. Montagu*) is a peak in the S. end of the West Coast Range, which see.

JULIAN LAKE (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a small lake to the N. of the Nineteen Lagoons, and at the head of the Ouse River. It lies N. W. of the Wild Dog Plains and the Devil's Den.

JUNCTION RANGE (*Co. Montgomery*) is a chain of mountains running along the W. coast at a distance varying from 3 to 6 miles; they are bounded on both sides by open country and undulating downs, with occasional wooded gullies, but of the whole of this country very little is known, inasmuch as it remains unexplored. The loftiest peak in this range is 1,210ft. above the level of the sea. This peak lies about 7 miles S. E. of the township of Montgomery.

JUNCTION TIER (*Co. Arthur*) is a range of hills on the S. side of the Gordon River, overlooking Denison Plains.

JUNCTION VALLEY (*Co. Arthur*) is a narrow valley lying in the angle formed by the junction of the Wedge and Boyd rivers, at their confluence with the Gordon River.

JUNGLE CREEK (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small S. tributary of the Derwent River, into which it flows above the village of Bethune.

KANGAROO BAY RIVULET (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small stream rising in Breakneck Hill, and falling into the Derwent River at the head of Kangaroo Bay.

KANGAROO BOTTOM or VALLEY (*Co. Buckingham*) is a familiar name for the village of Augusta, which see.

KANGAROO ISLAND (*Co. Dorset*) is a small islet on the W. side of Flinders' Island, Furneaux Group. There is a mutton bird rookery on this island. Granite.

KANGAROO ISLAND (*Co. Wellington*). See LONG ISLAND.

KANGAROO ISLAND (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a small islet in the S. part of the Great Lake.

KANGAROO POINT and **BAY** (*Co. Monmouth*) is a long funnel-shaped indentation into the land on the E. side of the Derwent River, and opposite Hobart Town. The suburban township of Bellerive is at the head of the bay, and two small ferry steamers, and the twin steamer Kangaroo ply between Hobart Town and that place throughout the day. A large steam punt also plies during the day. There is a quarry of very fine freestone at work at the head of this bay. Sandstone.

KATHLEEN ISLAND (*Co. Kent*) is a small rocky islet in Port Davey above the entrance to Bathurst Harbour.

KAY (*Co. Dorset*) is a small township in the electoral and police district of Selby, situated on the Ringarooma River. The Rivers Dorset, New, Cascade, and Thomas, into which flow numerous creeks, are all within a few miles, and empty their waters into the Ringarooma. Kay is surrounded with grand hills and mountains; prominent are Mounts Victoria, Albert, Maurice, and the now famous Belmont, celebrated for its rich tin lodes, distant about 8 miles E. The valley in which Kay lies is eminently suited for agricultural or pastoral pursuits when cleared of its dense scrub and forest, of which about 1,200 acres have fallen to the axe of the pioneers, and given place to rich pastures of clover and grasses. The country to the E. and N.E. for miles is stanniferous. Scottsdale lies to the W. 15 miles, in a richly wooded country, exceedingly fertile; Weldborough, to the E. 12 miles, a new-born township, owes its rise to the recent discoveries of tin. The main road runs from Kay to Scottsdale, and thence to Bridport. This road is intersected at right angles in the township of Scottsdale by a cart road to the River Brid, distant 6 miles, and thence E. by bridle track through Patersonia to Launceston. A bi-weekly conveyance has just been started from Scottsdale to Bridport. Journeys are usually on horseback. No available means exist for direct wheeled traffic with Launceston or Hobart Town. Horse hire is at the present time far the best, owing to the heavy and unsafe state of the roads. Distant from Launceston, 57 miles; from Hobart Town, 175 miles. Either place can be reached by coach from George Town to the Corners, and rail thence. There is one hotel, the Ringarooma, a backwoods accommodation house, and a farm house, known as "Fry's Temperance Boarding House." The population in Kay is about 100. To this may be added the population of the adjacent tin mines, about 400 or 500. There are no churches at Kay, but an excellent site for a church and school, undenominational, has been granted by a gentleman of New South Wales to a local committee now raising funds for their erection.

KAY LAKE (*Co. Westmoreland*). See NINETEEN LAGOONS.

KEARNEY BOGS (*Co. Glamorgan*) is the name given to a series of swamps lying in the marshy country at the head of the Elizabeth River, and under the W. and S.W. of Snow Hill. These bogs lie on the road from Campbell Town to Swansea, about 15 miles from each.

KEARNEY CREEK (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a small N. tributary of the Elizabeth River, flowing through the marshy country W. of Snow Hill.

KELLY BASIN (*Co. Franklin*) is an inlet in the head of Macquarie Harbour, on the E. side. Auriferous quartz has been found in this neighbourhood.

KELLY BAY, or **PATRICK'S COVE** (*Co. Buckingham*) is an inlet in the N.E. part of North Bruni Island.

KELLY'S BASIN (*Co. Arthur*) is a nearly Circular harbour off Payne's Bay, on the W. side of Port Davey. It is entered by a narrow channel to the N., and forms the peninsula of Davey Head. Gold has been found here.

KELLY'S ISLAND (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small islet off the N. Point of Bruni Island, and in the N. passage to D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

KELLY'S CHANNEL (*Co. Montgomery*) is the fairway for vessels proceeding to anchor in Macquarie Harbour, after having passed through the channel. It has from 2 to 4 fathoms at low water, and has shallow flats on each side.

KELLY'S POINT (*Co. Buckingham*). See LENNON.

KELSO BAY (*Co. Devon*) is a small indentation on W. bank of the Tamar River, below West Arm, and opposite George Town. The country at the back is

flat until shut in by the Asbestos Ranges. The soil consists of beds of fine white calcareous marl of granular structure.

KEMPTON (*Co. Monmouth*) is a postal, telegraphic, and money order office township in the electoral district of Brighton, and rural municipality of Green Ponds. It lies on the Green Ponds Rivulet, and is the principal town of the district. It is situated in a basin, surrounded by hills. Courts of General and Petty Sessions and licensing meetings for the municipality are held there. It also contains a post and money order office and telegraph station. The River Jordan runs N.W. $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and contains tench and perch. Green Ponds Rivulet lies W. Coin Creek, N. and E. $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Bagdad Rivulet, 5 miles S.E. There are two flour mills, one steam and one wind, in the locality, which lies in an agricultural and pastoral district. The next townships are Picton, 2 miles N., and Shepton-Montacute, 4 miles S.E. The communication is by stage coaches, which run along the Main road between Hobart Town and Launceston, and pass through these places. With Hobart Town 29 miles S., and Launceston 92 miles N., the communication is by Page's stage coaches, which pass through Kempton backward and forward. The nearest railway station is Pontville. There is a public library and lecture hall in the township, and the Turf Hotel, Wilmot Arms, Exchange Inn, Victoria Inn. The surrounding country is very hilly, and Kempton has a population of about 550 persons. There are two Churches of England, one Church of Rome; Presbyterians hold service in the Lecture Hall, four Independent chapels, and one Baptist, also a public school and a branch of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Tasmania. There is a race-course to the N.W. of the township.

KENGÉ RIVULET (*Co. Dorset*) is an E. tributary of Forester's River lying E. of Scottsdale.

KENMERE RIVULET (*Co. Cumberland*) is a W. tributary of the lower end of the Onse River, rising in the Native Tier at Victoria Valley, and flowing S.E. into the main stream near Thistle Hill.

KENNETH RIVULET (*Co. Lincoln*) is a small drainage creek flowing S.W. into Clarence Lagoon.

KENT BAY (*Co. Dorset*). See CAPE BARREN ISLAND.

KENT GROUP, $39^{\circ} 24'$ to $39^{\circ} 30'$ S. lat., $147^{\circ} 16'$ to $147^{\circ} 24'$ E. long. (*Co. Dorset*) is a group of rocky islands in Bass' Strait lying about 30 miles N.W. of Flinders' Island. They consist of Deal (the largest), Erith, and North East Islands. On the island of Deal a lighthouse is erected, the light being 950ft. above the level of the sea, and is visible from the Goose Island light to the S., and Wilson's Promontory light (Victoria) on the N.

KENT is a S. county, bounded on the N. by Arthur and Buckingham counties, on the W. by the sea and the Picton River, which separates it from the county of Arthur, on the E. by the Huon River, which separates it from Buckingham, and by D'Entrecasteaux Channel and the sea, and on the S. by the ocean. The county comprises the parishes of Purves, Garrett, Blakeney, Thanet, Price, Honeywood, and Leithbridge. The principal towns are Franklin, Folkstone, Hythe, and Ramsgate. The ports, whence farm produce, fruit, and timber (sawn and split), are shipped, are Port Esperance, Southport, and Recherche Bay on the S.E. coast, and Port Davey on the S.W. This latter is a most important opening into the land, whence is brought a vast quantity of fine Huon pine. The township of Bathurst is on this bay. The towns and villages of this county number 18, of which 10 are postal and 1 a money order office. The principal industries of the county are timber cutting and splitting, the former carried on at Port Davey, and the latter in the Huon district. It is calculated that an acre of fairly timbered land will produce 40,000 palings at 60s., and 100,000 shingles at 8s. per 1000. Farming is also carried on to some extent, and fruit growing is rapidly developing into one of the most important enterprises of the district, the orchards and gardens being very extensive and numerous. Comparatively little is known of the interior of the country beyond that it is mountainous, and covered with dense scrub, and has elevated table lands. The principal peaks are the Hartz Mountains, in the N.W.; Adamsen's Peak, 4,017ft.; and Mount La Perouse, 3,806ft. high. The rivers are the Huon, navigable for 24 miles to the township of Franklin, the Arve,

Spring, Picton, Esperance, Lune, D'Entrecasteaux, and Catamaran rivers, and innumerable creeks. The soil of the better quality of land is red, free from stones, level, and well watered, but thickly timbered with swamp gum, rosewood, pink-wood, sassafras, myrtle, musk, hickory, etc. Behind the coast lines of Port Esperance and Southport lies a large tract of land of the finest description, and suitable for the cultivation of anything that the south can produce. This area is believed to comprise about 50,000 acres of rich forest land within 10 miles of Port Esperance. Game and fish abound in the scrub and the rivers; so plentiful are kangaroo and wallaby that men make livings by snaring or otherwise killing them for their skins, the sale and dressing of which is an established trade in Hobart Town.

KENTISHBURY (*Co. Devon*) is a postal township in the electoral district of E. Devon and police district of Port Sorell. The River Forth is about 2½ miles W., the White Hawk Creek N.W. about 1½ miles. Mount Rowland about 10 miles N.W., and the River Dasher about 3 miles S.E. There is a flour-mill and three saw-mills on the Don River. Kentishbury is an agricultural and pastoral district. The next township is Latrobe, distant 16 miles N.E., a thriving small seaport on the River Mersey, the communication being along a very bad road. Kentishbury is distant about 53 miles from Launceston, and 23 from Deloraine; the best means of communication is by a bush road to Deloraine, and then the railway to Launceston, or by water from Latrobe; with Hobart Town by rail from Launceston, or *via* Deloraine from Evandale junction. There is one hotel, the Sheffield Inn, in the district, which is elevated and mountainous, having a population of about 400, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Gospel Hall, and a public school.

KERMANDEE RIVER (*Co. Kent*) is a stream flowing E. into the Huon River at the head of Hospital Bay, four miles S. of Franklin. It is fed by the Scott's, Crook's, and Riley's creeks.

KERMODE (*Co. Devon*) is a small township in the electoral district of E. Devon, and police district of Port Sorell. It lies at the head of Port Sorell, on the entrance of the Franklin River at the tract of available agricultural land known as Dry's New Country.

KERMODE'S RIVER (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a small stream rising in Ware's Marshes, and flowing S.E. into N. of the Great Lake. It is fed by the Pine Creek.

KETCHUM BAY (*Co. Kent*) is the name given to an indentation with rocky shores on the S. coast in Cox's Bight.

KETTERING or **LITTLE OYSTER COVE** (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small township in the electoral and police district of Kingborough. It is situated on the Little Oyster Cove Creek, near the Great Oyster Cove Creek, and Trial Bay Creek, about ¾ of a mile apart. There are two saw-mills in the locality, Dr. Crowther's and Mr. Watts'. Very little agriculture carried on in the neighbourhood, the industry being mostly splitting and sawing timber. The nearest township is Woodbridge, Peppermint Bay, about five miles distant by road, and generally mostly on horseback, the road not being good at times for vehicles. With Hobart Town 28 miles N. the communication is usually by water or on horseback. There is one hotel, the Myrtle Tree Inn. The surrounding district is elevated and mountainous; the population numbers about 250 persons in the district. There is no regular place of worship, but Church of England. Service is held once a fortnight in the public school house, Kettering.

KETTLE CREEK (*Co. Arthur*). See **DAVEY RIVER**.

KILLALA BAY (*Co. Kent*) is a small inlet at the township of Adelaide, on the W. side of the Huon River.

KILLIECRANKIE MOUNT (*Co. Dorset*). See **FLINDERS ISLAND**.

KING BAY (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a deep bend or bight in the narrow channel leading from Oyster Bay to Moulting Lagoon. It is about five miles W. of the entrance.

KINGBOROUGH is a S. electoral Assembly district, commencing at the junction of Brown's River with the River Derwent, and bounded by the Elec-

toral District of Queenborough to the trig. station on the top of Mount Wellington, thence by the electoral district of Glenorchy to a point on the Tiers distant three miles in a southerly direction from the west angle of Lot 97 leased to T. Y. Lowes on the Sorell River, thence by the summit of the Wellington Range to Russell's Falls at its source, thence by a line to the Huon River immediately opposite its junction with the Picton River, thence by the Huon River (leaving the Egg Islands on the W.) to a rock known as the Butts, thence by a line across D'Entrecasteaux Channel to the most western point of South Bruni Island, thence by the sea and by Storm Bay (including Bruni Island) to Kelly's Point, thence by a line crossing D'Entrecasteaux Channel to the River Derwent, and by the River Derwent to Brown's River aforesaid. The polling places are at Kingston, Oyster Cove, Barnes' Bay, North Bruni, Three Hut Point, Lovett, Port Cygnet, and the Ferry Inn, Ironstone Creek. The district is represented by the Hon. C. O'Reilly, Minister of Lands and Works, and has 558 electors, and a population of 3,668 persons.

KINGBOROUGH POLICE DISTRICT (*Co. Buckingham*) is in the Council electoral district of the Huon, and Assembly electoral district of Kingborough. It has an area of 463,000 acres, and a population of 3,454. The townships are Kingston, Margate, Lennon, Middleton, and Gordon. A Court of Requests (£30 jurisdiction) sits at Kingston on the 2nd Monday in January, April, July, and October, and £10 jurisdiction at Kingston on the 2nd Monday in March, June, September, and December, and at Gordon on the 2nd Friday in January, March, May, July, September, and November, and a Court of Quarter Sessions at Kingston on the first Monday in January, April, July, and October. Public schools are at Kingston, Long Bay, and Three Hut Point, Margate, Peppermint Bay, Oyster Cove, Leslie, and Longley, and public pounds at Kingston and Huon Road. The agricultural statistics for the year ending March 31st, 1876, show:—Wheat, 105 acres, 1,750 bushels; barley, 49 acres, 1,428 bushels; oats, 71 acres, 1,512 bushels; peas, 95 acres, 2,352 bushels; potatoes, 187 acres, 600 tons; turnips, 34 acres, 277 tons; mangel wurzel, 19 acres, 213 tons; hay, 386 acres, 641 tons; hops, 4 acres, 1,000 lbs.; gardens and orchards, 431; apples, 6,320 bushels; pears, 829 bushels; green forage, 18 acres; permanent artificial grass, 822 acres; fallow, 49 acres; total land in cultivation, 3,447 acres; new land broken up, 70 acres; horses, 369; horned cattle, 1,690; sheep, 7,919; goats, 67; pigs, 732. From the quarries at Kingston there was taken during the year 1875, 250 tons of freestone. Manufactories and trades carried on, 46.

KING GEORGE ISLAND (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small rocky islet in Norfolk Bay opposite the opening of King George Sound.

KING GEORGE ROCK (*Co. Dorset*). See **GEORGE ROCK**.

KING GEORGE SOUND (*Co. Pembroke*) is a narrow inlet with a shallow shelving sandy bottom running into Forestier's Peninsula on its W. side.

KING GEORGE'S PASSAGE (*Co. Wellington*). See **KING'S ISLAND**.

KINGSHORN CREEK (*Co. Montgomery*) is a small W. tributary of the lower end of the Gordon River rising in D'Agular Range. Limestone.

KING RIVER (*Cos. Montagu and Franklin*) is a fine stream formed by the confluence of the N. and S. Eldon Rivers, and flowing S. through the Long Marsh on Gould's route of 1862, and thence W. round Mount Jukes, the S. peak of the West Coast Range, into Swan Basin, the N.E. corner of Macquarie Harbour. It has a course of about 30 miles, and flows through wild and unknown but supposed auriferous country.

KING'S ISLAND 39° 35' to 40° 16' S. lat., 143° 50' to 144° 9' E. long. (*Co. Wellington*) is a large island in Bass' Strait lying N.W. about 60 miles from Cape Grim on the N.W. Coast of Tasmania, and 50 miles S.S.E. of Cape Otway, Victoria. It is 36 miles long from N. to S. and 13 miles wide from E. to W., and is one of the most dangerous places on the Australian Coast, lying in the fairway of vessels making from the westward to the Victorian, New South Wales, and Queensland ports, and to Launceston, or from those ports to the eastward. This island has an area of 270,000 acres of which but little is of any use. Kangaroo and wallaby abound however, and a living is made by men who employ themselves in

hunting these animals for their skins. Seals are also found on the rocky headlands, and aquatic birds throng the numerous lagoons and swamps. Fish abound, and shell fish are plentiful. There is a lighthouse with a fixed light 280 ft. above the sea at Cape Wickham, the N. extremity of the island, where there is also a prominent hill and landmark 595 ft. high. The W. shore is low, shelving, and full of treacherous rocks and reefs. Since 1835 no fewer than 21 vessels have been wrecked on this island, principally on the W. Coast, among others being the *Neva*, female convict ship in 1835, when 300 persons were lost, the *Cataraqui* emigrant ship when 414 lives were lost, and of later years, *Whistler* in 1855, *Netherby* 1866, *Loch Leven* 1871, *British Admiral* 1874, and *Blencathra* 1875. All these were large ships, but numerous smaller vessels have also been wrecked here. To the N. of the island are the Harbinger and Navarino rocks, on the N.W. the New Year Islands, on the E. the Sea Elephant rocks, and on the S.E. off Stoke's point (the S. point) lie the Seal and Brig Rocks. Fitzmaurice Bay lies on the S.W., and Bishop's point on the N.W. coast, and Seal Bay on the S.E. near Stoke's point. The passage between King's and New Year's Islands, known as King George's Passage, is filled with rocks and reefs in deep water. The anchorage in the N. part of this channel is called Franklin's Road. *Netherby* point, so called after the *Netherby* wrecked there, is on the W. coast, and it is proposed to erect a second lighthouse there, which lighthouse will, in fact, be constructed within a very brief period.

KINGSTON (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small postal township in the electoral and police district of Kingborough. It is situated on Brown's River, which empties itself into the Derwent about a mile below the township at a favourite place for anglers, who come in parties to catch bream and other fish; the White Water Creek which has its rise in one of the gullies of Mount Wellington, and falls into Brown's River at the township. There is a manufactory for curry powder and sauces, etc., in Kingston, which is in an agricultural and pastoral district that sends a great quantity of butter and other dairy produce to Hobart Town. The nearest places are Howden, about 6 or 7 miles S., Margate (post town), about 5 miles S.W., and Summerleas, about 4 miles N.W., to each of which places there is a tolerably good road. The common road vehicles mostly used between these places are chaise carts. With Hobart Town 10 miles N. the communication is by Fisher's daily coach, starting from Kingston at 9 a.m., and returning at 6 p.m. There are two hotels, the Retreat Inn and the Kingston Hotel, and a coach office. The surrounding country is hilly, mostly of sandstone, which in some places contains veins of schist, rich in alum. There are some fine alluvial bottoms, but the soil is of a light sandy nature generally. The population numbers about 200 persons. There are 4 places of worship in the locality—Episcopalian, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Roman Catholic.

KINGSTONE MOUNT (*Co. Somerset*) is a peak in the Western Range of mountains about 3 miles N.E. of Tierney township.

KING WILLIAM PLAINS (*Co. Franklin*) is a tract of elevated country in the almost unknown territory lying between the head waters of the Derwent River to the E. and the King William Range to the W. Lake Rufus is in these plains.

KING WILLIAM RANGE (*Co. Franklin*) is a chain of lofty mountains running N. and S. about 15 miles and forming the water shed of the Loddon, Surprise, and other branches of the Franklin River on the W., and of the Guelph and Gordon rivers on the E. At the E. foot of this range are a number of small lakes. The principal peaks of this range are Mount King William I., the most N. point 4,360 ft. high, Mount King William II., about 4 miles further S., and Mount King William III., about 5 miles still further S.

KITTY RIVULET (*Co. Somerset*) is a small S. feeder of the upper end of the Macquarie River, into which it falls at Kitty's Corner.

KITTY'S CORNER (*Co. Somerset*) is the name given to the tract of country formed by the junction of Kitty's Rivulet with the Macquarie River. It is situated about 6 miles S.E. of the township of Tunbridge.

KNAPP POINT (*Co. Kent*) is a small promontory on the inside of South East Cape, Port Davey.

KNOCKLOFTY (*Co. Buckingham*) is a prominent hill overhanging the city of Hobart Town on the W. side. There are extensive quarries of freestone on the slopes of this hill, which is used in the construction of houses and other works in the district. Knocklofty is 2,000ft. high.

KNOLE PLAIN (*Co. Russell*) is a tract of flat country, well grassed, watered, and timbered, at the head of the Waratah River, W. of the Surrey Hills block, and S. of Mount Bischoff. It is excellent cattle country. Basalt.

KRUSHKA'S BRIDGE (*Co. Dorset*) is a small postal station in the electoral and police district of Selby, on the road from Ringarooma to Weldborough.

KUNNARA (*Co. Dorset*) is a reserve for a township on the Ransom River at the junction of the Groom River, in the midst of the tract of fine agricultural land known as Gould's New Country. Granite.

LACHLAN (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small village in the electoral district and municipality of New Norfolk. It lies at the head of the Lachlan Rivulet, near the township of New Norfolk, of which it is a suburb, and is a place well known for its hop gardens. The population is small and scattered.

LACHLAN or **MIDDLE ISLAND** (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small rocky islet lying in the fairway in the midst of Maria Strait.

LACHLAN RIVULET (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small stream flowing through the village of Lachlan and the township of New Norfolk into the Derwent River. There are extensive hop gardens on this stream.

LADY'S BAY (*Co. Kent*) is a small indentation in the W. shore of D'Entrecasteaux Channel, about 2 miles N.E. of the township of Hythe.

LAFFER RIVER (*Co. Dorset*) is a fine tributary of the Ransom River flowing through the excellent agricultural land of Gould's New Country.

LAGOON BAY (*Co. Dorset*) is a small inlet just inside Low Head in the Tamar River.

LAGOON BAY (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small inlet in the N.E. of Forestier's Peninsula lying between Cape Frederick Hendrick on the N., and Humber Bluff on the S.

LAGOON OF ISLANDS (*Co. Cumberland*) is a swampy lagoon lying W. of Wood's Lake.

LAGOON RIVER (*Co. Glamorgan*). See **DENISON RIVER**.

LAGOON RIVER (*Co. Russell*) is a small stream rising in Mount Norfolk on the W. coast, and, after spreading into a long shallow lagoon, falling into the sea 5 miles S. of Sandy Cape.

LAKE RIVER (*Co. Somerset*) is a small postal village in the municipality of Longford, and electoral district of Ringwood. It lies on the E. bank of the Lake River, in marshy and sterile country chiefly taken up in pasture. There is a mail thrice a week.

LAKE RIVER (*Cos. Westmoreland and Somerset*) is a fine and important stream rising in the elevated table land known as the Central Lake District. It has its origin in the Little Lake, where it is known as the Little Lake River. Thence it flows S. through the Arthur lakes into Wood's Lake, where it is known as the Upper Lake River. It then bends round to the N., flowing through marshy and rather poor country, past the townships of Grindelwald, Tierney, and Longford, into the South Esk River at the latter township, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. of Perth. Gold has been found in the bed of this stream, and, with its tributaries, it is estimated that it irrigates about 160,000 acres of land suitable for occupation for agricultural or pastoral purposes. It is fed by the following streams:—Brumby's, Dabool, Abraham's, Scrubby, Den, and Macquarie.

LA PEROUSE (*Co. Kent*) is a lofty mountain overlooking the S. coast, and lying in the rugged country about 6 miles W. of Recherche Bay. It is 3,806ft. high, and covered with fine timber. This peak is a well-known landmark for vessels making D'Entrecasteaux Channel from the westward.

LATROBE, 41° 20' S. lat., 146° 39' E. long. (*Co. Devon*) is a postal, telegraphic, and money order township in the parish of Templeton, police district of Port Sorell, and electoral district of East Devon, situated on the Mersey River, at the confluence of the fresh and tidal waters, 63 miles N.W. from Launceston on the main line of road from Launceston to Circular Head, and at the northern terminus of the Mersey and Deloraine Tramway (incomplete). Mount Roland, 4,047ft., is about 18 miles to the S.W. of the township. The nearest townships are Tarleton, 1 mile W., on the main road; Torquay, 7 miles N. on the E. bank of the Mersey Heads; Formby, on the W. bank, opposite Torquay and Railton, 8 miles S. on the Mersey and Deloraine Tramway. The inhabited portion of the town boundary is an alluvial deposit, with a greenstone hill rising abruptly on the N.E., and flat country stretching away S. It has a post and money order office, with which the telegraph office is combined. The mail is carried by pack horses three times a week. The population is about 550, and the number of dwellings and stores 100, including New Town, an appendage growing up on the S. of the town boundary. The hotels are Atkinson's Hotel, Retreat Inn, Club Hotel, and Railway Hotel; Formby Hotel (Formby), and Mersey Inn (Torquay). There is a private racecourse 2 miles S.W. from the township. The surrounding country is hilly and heavily timbered, and when cleared the soil is well adapted for agricultural purposes, and extensive clearings have been effected in the following settlements, viz., Northdown, 6 miles N.E.; Newground, 6 miles E.; Sassafra, 7 miles S.E.; Sunnyside and Native Plains, 9 miles S.; Kentishbury, 14 miles S.; and Barrington, 8 miles W.S.W. Coal-mining is carried on at Tarleton, and limestone quarries are being worked 4 miles W. of the township, and also at Railton. There is a water flour-mill, and a brewery; three places of public worship, belonging to the Church of England, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics respectively; three banks, the Commercial, the Union, and the Australasia, also a Penny Savings Bank. One large room, called the Town Hall, is licensed for public entertainments. The communication between Latrobe and Launceston is principally by water, a steamer running once a week to Torquay, and thence passengers and goods are conveyed by boat to Latrobe. Passengers also go by main line road to Deloraine, and thence by Western train to Launceston. The geological formation of the district is carboniferous, characteristic fossils, spiriferæ, fenestella, stenopora, turbo, etc., with trap rock cutting through the strata in all directions, rendering mining operations in the district somewhat difficult; and a section of the silurian formation has been cut through by the Mersey and Deloraine Tramway Company, 3½ miles S.W. from the terminus, where numerous trilobites and other characteristic fossils have been laid bare. The various limestone beds in the district are, probably, silurian, and a range of barren hills which partially intercept the view of Mount Roland, called the Badgers, consisting of highly crystalline rocks is silurian. Nearly all the other hills in the surrounding neighbourhood are trap of the greenstone and basalt varieties, and the soil formed by the decomposition of these rocks is exceedingly fertile.

LAUGHING JACKASS MARSH (*Co. Lincoln*) is a tract of swampy country lying on Power's Rivulet to the W. of the upper end of the Nive River.

LAUNCESTON, 41° 30' S. lat., 147° 14' E. long. (*Co. Cornwall*) is a postal, telegraphic, and money-order town, the capital of the N. part of the colony, and the second city in the island. It is situated at the junction of North Esk, South Esk, and Tamar rivers, 40 miles from the mouth of the latter. It lies in a semi-circular valley, being backed on 3 sides by hills, and is surrounded by scenery of the most lovely description, the outskirts of the town having a tranquil beauty of their own, and the green hedges and fertile gardens imparting, in summer especially, a resemblance to old English lanes, that is inexpressibly charming to visitors from the hotter climates of Victoria and New South Wales. In the distance are ranges of lofty mountains, the principal of which are—Row Tor, 24 miles S.E.; Mount Arthur, 20 miles N.; Mount Direction, 16 miles N.W.; Ben Lomond Range, 60 miles S.E. The Rivers are the North Esk, South Esk, and Tamar, and the creek, the Distillery Creek, flowing into North Esk. Launceston has a good and commodious landing wharf at the head of the Tamar River, with deep water, where vessels of almost any tonnage can moor, and can enter the port except at low water, when

large vessels have to wait at the bar for full tide. Launceston has five bark-mills, three flour-mills, four tanneries, four breweries, three soap and candle works, four saw-mills, one woollen mill, two iron foundries, three potteries, and drain pipe manufactories, one agricultural implement manufactory, and one tin-smelting works—the Mount Bischoff Co's. The town is surrounded by an agricultural and pastoral district, the nearest gold mines being 35 miles N., and the nearest tin mines about 40 miles N.E. The next places are : Newnham, 3 miles N. ; St. Leonards, 4½ miles, and White Hills, 11 miles, E. ; Franklin Village, 4 miles ; Breadalbane, 7 miles, and Evandale 11 miles, S. ; Longford 11 miles, Hadspen 7 miles, and Carrick 10 miles S.W. St. Leonards, Evandale, and Longford are on the Launceston and Western Railway, and communication by means of the latter may also be had with Breadalbane, Hadspen, and Carrick ; there is a good road between White Hills and Launceston, passing through St. Leonards. Franklin Village and Breadalbane are on the main road to Hobart Town, and Newnham on road to George Town, With Hobart Town the communication is by the Main line railway, which at present joins the Launceston and Western Line at Evandale. Page's coaches also run daily over a good road. The distance by rail is 133 miles ; by road 120 miles. Launceston has a General Hospital and Invalid Dépôt supported by Government ; Workmen's Club for the amusement and recreation of working men, self-supporting ; a Mechanics' Institute and subscription reading-rooms, with library of upwards of 6,000 volumes, and a Benevolent Society for the relief of distressed poor. There is a nice botanical garden of 9 acres. The town is lighted with gas, and well supplied with excellent water. The hotels are numerous and good, the principal ones being the Launceston, Brisbane, Criterion, International, City, Volunteer, Royal Exchange, Elephant and Castle, Enfield, Cornwall, Post Office, Court House, Coach and Horses, and others. There is an office of Page's coaches to Hobart Town and Fingal, and carriers for Perth, Oatlands, Fingal, and intermediate places leave Launceston every few days. The Main line railway station is on the city side, and the Launceston and Deloraine station on the other side the Tamar River, there being a good wooden bridge on the main road between them. Launceston was constituted a municipality in 1858. It is in county Cornwall and electoral districts of Launceston and Tamar, with an area of 3,440 acres, and a population of 10,668 persons, occupying 2,303 houses. The surrounding country hilly, lightly timbered. The geological formation in and about Launceston is lacustrine and belongs to tertiary age ; it reposes in a basin opened within ranges of true augite greenstone, which latter is supposed to belong to the secondary period. Launceston has a Grammar School, 33 private, and 3 public schools under the Board of Education. There is a free library open from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. daily, and the town has some excellent paintings of Her Majesty, the late Prince Consort, and the Prince and Princess of Wales in the Mechanics' Institute, where is also a fine organ. The places of public worship are : St. John's, Trinity, and St. Paul's (Church of England) ; St. Andrew's (Church of Scotland) ; Patterson-street, and Margaret-street (Wesleyan) ; Tamar-street and Frederick-street (Congregational) ; York-street (Baptist) ; Frederick-street (Primitive Methodist) ; Frederick-street (Free Church of Scotland) ; St. Joseph's (Roman Catholic). The banks : Bank of Tasmania, Commercial Bank, Bank of Van Diemen's Land, Union Bank, Bank of Australasia, and Savings' Bank ; and the insurance companies—Cornwall Insurance Co., Mutual Insurance Co., and agencies of Australian Alliance, Australian Mutual Provident, Colonial Mutual, Derwent and Tamar, Legal and General, Liverpool and London and Globe, Mutual Life Association of Australia, Mutual Life Association of Victoria, Norwich Union, Northern, Pioneer, Queen, Royal, Standard, Victoria Insurance Co. There is a theatre capable of seating 700 ; and a racecourse about 2½ miles N. of town. The places near Launceston most frequently visited by tourists are the Cataract Falls and basins on the South Esk, the Cataract Hill, Cora Linn on the North Esk, and the Devil's Punch Bowl.

LAUNCESTON is divided into three districts for electoral purposes. See Central, North, and South Launceston respectively. The entire population, as shown by the last census, was 10,668, and the number of electors 1,803.

LAUNCESTON POLICE DISTRICT. See SELBY DISTRICT.

LAURA LAKE (*Co. Lincoln*) is a small sheet of water lying to the N.E. of Lake St. Clair, and connected with that lake by a narrow channel.

LAWRENCE PLAIN (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a tract of flat land lying to the N.E. of Arthur's Lakes. The surrounding country is stony and scrubby, with occasional swamp.

LAYCOCK'S LAKE (*Co. Cumberland*). See **WOOD'S LAKE**.

LEADING MARSH (*Co. Cumberland*). See **DOVENBY MARSHES**.

LEA LAKE (*Co. Devon*) is a small lagoon on the Vale of Belvoir, at the head of the River Lea.

LEA RIVER (*Co. Devon*) is a W. tributary of the upper end of the Wilnot River, rising in Mount Prospect and flowing N.E. It is fed by the Fall River.

LEGERWOOD RIVULET (*Co. Dorset*) is a W. tributary of the Upper Ringarooma River. Basalt.

LEIPSIC 41° 50' S. lat., 148° 3' E. long. (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a small postal township in the municipality and electoral district of Fingal, lying on the St. Paul's River, and on the main road between Avoca and Swansea, at Mount Henry. Avoca is N.W. 15 miles, and Swansea S. 25 miles. A mail cart runs twice a week both ways. With Hobart Town and Launceston the communication is by mail cart to the Corners railway station, and thence by train. The nearest hotels are the Union Inn (Avoca), and Swansea Hotel (Swansea). The surrounding district is mountainous, and the population small and scattered. There is a Church of England in the neighbourhood.

LEITH 41° 10' S. lat., 146° 16' E. long. (*Co. Devon*) is a Customs township at the mouth of Port Fenton, the estuary of the Forth River. See **HAMILTON-ON-FORTH**.

LEMON MOUNT (*Co. Monmouth*) is a lofty hill lying to the S. of Oatlands. It is 1,511 ft. high.

LEMON'S LAGOON (*Co. Monmouth*) is the old name for Lake Tiberias, which see.

LEMPRIERE (*Co. Devon*). See **PORT LEMPRIERE**.

LENNON 43° 7' S. lat., 147° 22' E. long. (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small postal township in the electoral and police district of Kingborough. It lies at the head of Barnes' Bay on N. Bruni Island, and to the E. of the N. part of D'Entrecasteaux Channel. The district is agricultural and pastoral. The nearest township is Kingston, 10 miles N. from Lennon, the communication being by water. With Hobart Town 20 miles N., the communication is by water, or by land from Tinder Box Bay *vid* Kingston, where there is a coach. The nearest hotel is the Retreat Inn, Kingston. The district is hilly, and the population small and scattered. There is a Church of England in the neighbourhood.

LENONE LAKE (*Co. Lincoln*) is a small sheet of water lying about 6 miles E. of Lake St. Clair. It receives the drainage of some surrounding hills, and, with a number of smaller lagoons in the neighbourhood, of which the principal one is Lake Ina lying about 2 miles S. W., forms the head water of the Nive River, which issues from it.

LEONARDSBURGH 41° 13' S. lat., 146° 47' E. long. (*Co. Devon*) is a township in the parish of Phillips Norton and police and electoral district of George Town, and is situated on the E. bank of Anderson's Creek, 30 miles N.W. from Launceston, and 1 mile S. of the old main line of road from Launceston to York Town. Leonardsburgh is a post town; the mail arrives by horse twice each week, on Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m., and is despatched the following mornings at 9 a.m. The principal buildings are a store and bakery—Nichols and Son—and a butcher's shop. There are several creeks. To the E. 2½ miles, Brandy Creek, so called from its dark water, where gold has been found in payable quantities; it has now been abandoned for some years, but occasionally some one goes fossicking; at present two Chinese are prospecting for a reef. It is generally believed that gold will again be found in payable quantities. Middle Arm Creek,

5 miles E., is a never-failing running stream. On the banks, or near, there are four lime-kilns; these are constantly at work. The lime rock plentiful; it is white, mottled and blue marble, and some was exhibited in Melbourne, and was the only marble commended. It can be got in blocks of any size. Massy's and York Town Creeks, 2 miles N.W., both run on a slate bottom. The water of all the creeks mentioned are not to be surpassed for their clearness, and purity. Trout and blackfish are plentiful in each. The district round Leonardsburgh is a mining one, it being the centre of a vast deposit of iron ore, several blocks of which have been taken up under the Mineral Leases Act. Of those worked are the British and Tasmanian Charcoal and Iron Company, Limited, capital £250,000, in £5 shares, who have land to the S. of Leonardsburgh; this property is the best of those leased. The furnace for smelting, which is the largest in the district, is built at Lempriere, a private township of the company, and also a port of entry. The iron ore is conveyed to the furnace from the mines by a railway having a gauge of 4ft. 8½in., and worked by steam power. The ore is smelted by hot blast, and the fuel is coke made on the place, from coal imported. The plant was imported from Scotland, and is as complete as any iron works in the old country. The foundation stone was laid by Sir Charles Du Cane, and the present works were opened by His Excellency Governor Weld. The next important leased block is the Tamar Hematite Iron Company—E. from Leonardsburgh; the furnace is built at Scotchman Point, Middle Arm, West Tamar, 3½ miles E.N.E. The stone used in the construction of the lower part was quarried on the spot, and is of a really good quality, and suits well; the upper part is of Launceston bricks, and the whole is lined with English firebricks. This company was the first that successfully smelted the iron ore of the district. The first tapping was on the 2nd January, 1875, and 600 tons of superior (to any) iron was run, up to the suspension of operations. Some 20 tons of this iron was shipped to England, and was bought by a Scotch firm at £6 7s. 6d. per ton; at the same time Scotch iron was quoted at £3 10s., which speaks volumes for its quality. This company (T.H.I. Co.) used charcoal and cold blast. The ore is conveyed from the mine to the furnace by a tramway (under 2 miles), and over a level country. The next iron company is the Ilfracombe Iron Company, also cold blast and charcoal, 4 miles S.S.E., parish of Wells; is on private property. This company erected a small furnace, but did not smelt on account of having no practical smelter; having spent £10,000, operations ceased, and the plant has since changed hands, but is lying dormant. This property (Ilfracombe Iron Co.) is alongside of Thomas' Lime Quarry, 1½ miles S. parish of Wells, at which are some very extensive and beautiful caves; water drips from the roof through the lime rock and forms some beautiful hangings of all sizes and patterns; some are tapering, while others are in a sheet, or, as they are called, "shawls"; they vary in colour from white to dark brown. On account of the water the caves can only be entered in the summer, and then with a guide. There is cave after cave, above and below. There are other large quantities of limerock, and also good freestone near. Round the Ilfracombe Iron Co. there are several small settlers (parish of Wells) who grow oats, beans, and potatoes; the soil is a deep black alluvial deposit. Splitting is also done round there, and some of the best palings that find their way to Launceston come from there, the principal splitting timber being stringy gum. Barnes' paddock, 2 miles S.S.E., is the best iron deposit in the district, and has been secured by the Swedish Iron Co.; the iron ore is one solid bed, and of the best quality—not working. York Town is the nearest township, 2½ miles N.W., and is the oldest settlement on the Tamar; it was formed under Governor Blyth. There are only four families there now, one is the descendant of the first settler who lived there from the first days of the place till 7 years ago, when he paid the debt of Nature, aged 101. The place can still be seen where the Governor's house stood, and some of the mud chimneys are standing, and is all that remains of a row of 45 houses. The Government Garden is still to be seen, but the trees show that time has flown since they were planted; they still bear fruit, but small. Two blackwood trees are shown as allowed to grow at the request of Sir John Franklin. The first child born there was a soldier's child (name forgotten), and the second a child of Captain Kemp. The soil around York Town is poor and sandy. Lempriere, 4 miles N.N.E., is a private township on the mouth of West Arm, and is a port of entry, and is where the British and Tasmanian Charcoal Iron Co.'s works are erected. Ilfracombe, 5

miles N.E., near Inspection Head, and at the mouth of Middle Arm, contains some 7 dwellings of which one is the Retreat Inn (H. King), and one a store. The ground is hilly, and one succession of land slopes, caused by the numerous underground springs; there is no creek at Ilfracombe. The view from the top of the hill behind the Retreat Inn is one not easily matched. Soil sandy. The means of communication between the places named is by bush tracks in a state of Nature, save to Lempriere, whence runs the British and Tasmanian Charcoal Iron Co.'s railway to convey the iron ore from the mine to the furnaces; the mines are $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. from Leonardsburgh. The means of communication between Launceston is by land or water; if by water, you board the steamer in the river, or go to George Town, 5 miles from Ilfracombe, and await the return of the N.W. coast steamer—the fare is 5s. to 7s. 6d., exclusive of boat-hire; by road, 30 miles: the road is a passable one right through, and can be travelled in the summer time with a good horse and light cart in from 4 to 5 hours; 12 miles of the road runs along the bank of the river, and the view is varied and in some places fine. There are two hotels, one at Ilfracombe and one on the Ilfracombe estate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. Leonardsburgh, York Town, and Ilfracombe are in the George Town police district and the electoral district of Devon. The country to the N.W., N., and N.E. is undulating with wet marshes; S.E., hilly; S.W. and S.S.E., a chain of tiers. Timber—stringy bark, white gum, and peppermint; in the gullies, wattle, blackwood, sassaparilla, and old-men ferns, some very large. Soil, in the bottoms, sandy; growth, ferns, cutting or tussock grass, and heath. Rises—quartz, gravel, and sand; growth, ferns, tussock grass, and grass tress. The tussock grass contains 60 per cent. of paper-making material, and from the grass trees can be manufactured varnish. The principal rock is the serpentine or asbestos, commonly called cotton stone, and a bastard granite with numerous quartz veins.

LESEUER POINT (*Co. Pembroke*). See LONG POINT.

LESLIE or **HUON TRACK** (*Co. Buckingham*) is situated on the North West Bay River, and on the main road leading from Hobart Town to the various settlements and townships on the S.E. coast, at a point 12 miles distant from Hobart Town, and on the river at about 7 miles from its mouth in N. W. Bay. The district is agricultural, and timber and coal producing. The nearest townships are Victoria, S.W. 12 miles; Kingston, N.E. 7 miles; Margate, S.E. 6 miles; Franklin, S.W. 17 miles. Between Leslie and Victoria and Franklin a daily coach runs. Between Leslie and the rest there is none but what is afforded by very bad bush roads. A daily coach runs to Hobart Town, about 12 miles N.W. The hotels are, in Leslie, the Longley Inn; in Victoria, the Pic Nic Hotel; and in Kingston, the Kingston Hotel and the Retreat Inn. Leslie is under the control of the police district of Kingborough, and in the electoral district of Kingborough. The country is very broken and mountainous, and of basaltic formation. The population of Leslie is 12 persons. There is a post office and a public school in the village.

LEURA (*Co. Dorset*) is a gold-mining settlement near the township of Patersonia. There is a quartz crushing battery and plant on the ground. The company's works are near the head of the Piper River.

LEVEN (*Co. Devon*). See ULVERSTONE.

LEVEN GATES (*Co. Devon*) is a rocky gorge on the Leven River near the Three Brothers range.

LEVEN RIVER (*Co. Devon*) is a fine stream which rises in Mount Cripps, in a table land on the May Day Plains at an elevation of 2,404ft. above sea level, and flows nearly due N. into Bass' Strait at Ulverstone or Leven township. The lower end of the river forms a wide estuary, at the head of which is the small township of Allison. A considerable portion of the land, on both sides the lower end of the river, is taken up as leased or purchased property. The Leven is fed by the Medway and Gawler rivers, and the Myrtle, Skeleton, Lobster, Copper and other small creeks. It is a moderately large river, affording safe anchorage in its estuary to vessels when once inside, but the mouth being crossed by a bar affords only an inferior entrance, the greatest depth at high Spring tides being 9ft. and but 2ft. water on the bar at low tide. The entrance might be greatly improved by artificial means if there were sufficient trade to warrant the expenditure of a large sum of

money, but the business is not extensive enough to pay for it at present. The river is crossed at Ulverstone by a pile and timber bridge 1,000ft long, and built of gum and stringy bark timbers, which was constructed at a cost of £3,715. The country through which the Leven flows is undulating and heavily timbered. The geological formation of the lower end is trap rock, ironstone and basalt, and of the upper, limestone, of which there are immense quantities. Along the course of the river for about 10 or 12 miles from the mouth have been found fragments of iron ore, schorle, a rock (fragmentary) composed of tourmaline or hornblende with quartz, the former being predominant; very hard, and taking a singularly beautiful polish. This appears to be a vein in some other rock, as the specimens found are of an uniform thickness of a few inches, with different lengths and breadths, and the larger or outside surfaces are frequently covered with beautiful black crystals. Earthy hæmatite, hepatic iron ore in cubes, surface crystals of micaceous iron, stalactitic lime, containing sulphurets of copper and iron, and limestone, containing galena in its crevices, have all been found, pointing to the fact of vast mineral wealth on this river. The Leven is about 40 miles in length.

LEWISHAM (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small farming village in the electoral district and municipality of Sorell, from which place it lies five miles distant, at the mouth of Pittwater, and 15 miles E. of Hobart Town. The population is small and scattered.

LIBERTY POINT (*Co. Montgomery*) is a point running boldly out into Macquarie Harbour from the W. shore, about eight miles S. of the entrance.

LIGHTNING PLAIN (*Co. Franklin*) is a tract of flat land at the foot of the Deception range.

LIFFEY RIVER (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a fine stream rising in Dry's Bluff, and flowing through good agricultural country in a N. direction for about 20 miles into the Meander River, near the township of Carrick. It passes by the township of Bracknell, and crosses the Western railway line between the Bishopsbourne and Oaks stations.

LIGHTWOOD CREEK (*Co. Cornwall*) is a small stream draining the Break-o-Day Plain, and falling into the head of the Break-o-Day River near St. Mary's township.

LILLIE'S BAY (*Co. Dorset*). See FLINDERS ISLAND.

LIMESTONE CREEK (*Cos. Wellington and Devon*) is a small E. tributary of the Emu River, rising in Highwood Hill, and flowing N. about 4 miles.

LINCOLN is a W. midland county bounded on the N. by Devon and Russell, on the S. by Franklin, on the E. by Westmoreland and Cumberland, and on the W. by Russell, Montagu, and Franklin. It lies very high and forms the source of a large number of streams. The Cradle Mountain, the loftiest in the island, is in the N. part of this county, and there are elevated plateaux to the N.E., and a range of lofty rugged mountains, the DuCane range, running across it from N.E. to S.W. In the S.E. portion of the county are numerous lakes and lagoons, out of the S. end of the principal of which, Lake St. Clair, the River Derwent flows. Other rivers are the Nive, Forth, Cuvier, Macintosh, Mersey, Navarre, Little, Murchison, and innumerable smaller streams. Practically speaking, this county is unknown, having been but very little explored, and having no towns or villages settled within its borders. Although auriferous indications have been found in its S.E., still the impracticable nature of the country, and the fact of their being no roads, at present precludes its being worked. The land is sterile and marshy, and the vegetation coarse and sparse. Sandstone with occasional quartz rock.

LINCOLN LAGOONS (*Co. Somerset*) is a series of marshy waterholes on the E. bank of the Macquarie River, about 5 miles W. of the township of Cleveland.

LINDISPERNE BAY (*Co. Monmouth*) is a favourite place for picnic parties on the E. side of the Derwent, and opposite Government House. The remains of a large copper smelting works are in this bay. Sandstone.

LISDILLON, 42° 17' S. lat., 148° 4' E. long. (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a private

postal township in the electoral district and rural municipality of Glamorgan. It is situated on the Lisdillon Rivulet, near Oyster Bay, Mount Buxton being eight miles distant N.E. There is a flour-mill two miles distant. The district is an agricultural and pastoral one. Swansea is 13 miles, and Pontypool 3 miles distant, the communication being by means of indifferent roads. With Hobart Town 68 miles S.W. ; and Launceston 10 miles N.W. the communication is by sea, or by coach from Swansea to the Corners, and thence by rail. The nearest hotels are the Pier Hotel and Traveller's Rest, at Swansea. The surrounding country is mountainous, except a strip three miles wide and seven miles long, near the coast. Ironstone and iron predominate, also freestone occasionally, with a strong indication of coal. The population numbers about 120 persons. There is a Church of England, and a public school under the Board of Education.

LISDILLON RIVULET (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a small stream falling into Oyster Bay N. of Little Swanport.

LITTLE BOOBYALLA RIVER (*Co. Dorset*) is a stream rising in Mount Horror, and flowing N. into Bass Strait at Ringarooma Bay. It is fed near its mouth by a stream called the East Branch.

LITTLE DOG ISLAND (*Co. Dorset*). See FURNEAUX GROUP.

LITTLE FORESTER RIVER (*Co. Dorset*) is a stream rising by two branches, separated at what is called the Forks, on the W. and E. sides of the Blue Range, and flowing N. into Bass Strait to the W. of Bridport, after a course of about 15 miles through flat grazing country. Clay-slate.

LITTLE GARRETT'S BIGHT (*Co. Kent*) is a small indentation in the N. bank of D'Entrecasteaux Strait, S. of Port Esperance.

LITTLE HAMPTON (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a railway station on the Western line 22½ miles from Launceston.

LITTLE LAKE (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a small inlet off the N. end of the Great Lake.

LITTLE LAKE RIVER (*Co. Westmoreland*). See LAKE RIVER.

LITTLE MOUNT HORROR (*Co. Dorset*) is a peak in the White Horse Tier lying to the N. of Scott's New Country, near the head of the Tomahawk River. Lower palæozoic.

LITTLE MUSSEL ROE RIVER (*Co. Dorset*) is a stream flowing from Dowsett's Marsh and the Rosny Lagoon, which receive the drainage of the Ringarooma Tier, into Banks' Strait at the township of Lyme Regis.

LITTLE NECK (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a narrow part of the Great Lake, near the middle.

LITTLE NIVE RIVER (*Co. Lincoln*) is a small tributary of the head of the Nive River rising in Lake Ina.

LITTLE NORFOLK BAY (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small indentation on the E. side of Norfolk Bay, opposite Woody Island. It runs into Tasman's Peninsula about a mile S. of the entrance to Eagle Hawk Bay, and has precipitous shores of sandstone rock.

LITTLE OYSTER COVE (*Co. Buckingham*). See KETTERING.

LITTLE OYSTER COVE RIVULET (*Co. Wellington*). See OYSTER COVE RIVULET.

LITTLE PIPER'S RIVER (*Co. Dorset*) is a stream rising in the hilly country known as the Emu Ground near the forks of the Little Forester River, and flowing N. about 12 miles into Bass Strait at the township of Fordington. Clay-slate and sandstone, with drift sandy plains at the lower end.

LITTLE RIVER (*Co. Lincoln*) is a small tributary of the head of the Nive River.

LITTLE SUPPLY RIVER (*Co. Devon*) is a stream rising near the silver mines, about 8 miles W. of the township of Exeter, and near the village of Wymondham, where it joins the Supply River.

LITTLE SWANPORT or RAVENSDALE, 42° 20' S. lat., 148° 4' E. long.

(*Co. Glamorgan*) is a postal district in the rural municipality and electoral district of Glamorgan. It is situated near Spring Bay on the Little Swanport River and Ravensdale Creek. It lies in an agricultural and pastoral district. There is no mining, although there is coal and iron ore, some of which has been analysed and produced 76 per cent. of metal. Triabunna lies 12 miles S., and Swansea 20 miles N. Hobart Town lies 68 miles S.W., and Launceston 111 miles N.W., the communication being by sea, or by coach from Swansea to the Corners, and thence by rail. Spring Bay has two hotels, Retreat Inn, and Pembroke Hotel. The district is flat, with rocky mountains at the back. The population numbers 103 persons in and about the settlement.

LITTLE SWANPORT (*Cos. Pembroke and Glamorgan*) is the name given to the estuary of Little Swanport River. It is navigable for boats only, the entrance being narrow. The township of Pontypool is situated on this estuary.

LITTLE SWANPORT MOUNTAIN (*Co. Pembroke*) is a lofty peak 1,757 ft. high, lying about 8 miles S.E. of Swanston, and the same distance S.W. of Pontypool, and being a prominent feature seen from both places.

LITTLE SWANPORT RIVER (*Cos. Pembroke, Glamorgan, Somerset, and Monmouth*) is a fine stream rising near Mount Seymour, and flowing generally W. into the Little Swanport at Pontypool, where it is crossed by a bridge. This river forms the N. and S. boundaries respectively of Pembroke and Glamorgan, and partly those of Somerset and Monmouth counties. It flows past the townships of Swanston and Pontypool, and is fed by the Pine River, which falls into it at Swanston.

LIVERPOOL (*Co. Kent*) is a small village in the electoral district and rural municipality of Franklin. It lies about 10 miles S. of the township of Franklin, in a timber-getting and fruit-growing locality on Surges Bay.

LIVINGSTONE MOUNT (*Co. Russell*) is a prominent peak in the S. end of the Meredith Ranges. It was crossed by Sprent in 1876.

LLANDAFF (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a village lying on the Apsley River about 20 miles N. of Swansea, and 4 miles S. of Bichen. The land is low, poor, and thickly timbered, but good combustible coal is found in the locality.

LLEWELLYN (*Co. Somerset*) is a small village lying on the South Esk River, 9 miles S.W. of Avoca, the nearest post town, with which there is communication by means of a daily coach from Fingal. There is one hotel, Englebert's, in the village, and the population is small and scattered.

LOBSTER CREEK (*Co. Devon*) is a small tributary of the Leven River.

LOBSTER RIVULET (*Cos. Westmoreland and Devon*) is a tributary of the Mersey river, issuing from the Western Caves and flowing through the township of Chudleigh, and falling into the Mersey about 4 miles N. of that township and the same distance W. of Elizabeth Town. It is fed by the Cubit and Richie's creeks. Limestone.

LOCKWOOD (*Co. Wellington*) is 27 miles S. of Emu Bay, on the road to Mount Bischoff.

LODDON HILLS (*Co. Franklin*) is a range of hills on the Loddon River, crossed by Franklin's route between Macquarie Harbour and Hobart Town.

LODDON or **ADELAIDE RIVER** (*Co. Franklin*) is a stream rising by 2 heads in the W. slopes of the King William Range, and flowing W. along the S. foot of the Loddon Range into Franklin River N. of the Frenchman's Cap.

LODDON PLAINS (*Co. Franklin*) is a large tract of elevated flat country lying between Frenchman's Cap and the Loddon Hills. It was crossed by Franklin on his journey between Macquarie Harbour and Hobart Town.

LODI CAPE (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a bold headland rising 864 ft. from the water, and standing about 4 miles S. of Bichen, and 12 miles S. of Long Point (Seymour). Granite.

LOGAN'S LAGOON (*Co. Dorset*). See FLINDERS ISLAND.

LOGIE MOUNT (*Co. Cornwall*) is a mountain peak near the E. coast about 8 miles N. of Seymour. Limestone.

LONG BAY 43° 17' S. lat., 147° 18' E. long. (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small postal township in the police and electoral district of Kingborough. It lies on the W. side of D'Entrecasteaux Channel, in an agricultural (chiefly fruit-growing) district. The next towns are Gordon or Three Hut Point 4 miles S., and Woodbridge, Peppermint Bay, 6 miles N., there being a road to these places, but no regular means of conveyance. The communication with Hobart Town 36 miles N. is by water. The nearest hotels are—The Royal Hotel (Peppermint Bay), and The Gordon Hotel (Gordon). The district is elevated, and of sandstone formation. The population numbers about 200 persons. Church of England service is held on Sundays in the public schoolroom. Large quantities of raspberries, black currants, apples, and other fruits are sent to the Hobart Town market every year, and firewood is shipped to the same market in considerable quantities.

LONG BAY (*Co. Buckingham*) is the name of an indentation in the W. side of D'Entrecasteaux Channel. There is a township at this place. There is a mud-bank opposite this place extending from Fleurty's Point to Three Hut Point.

LONG BAY (*Co. Kent*) is a N. indentation into the land from Bathurst Harbour, Port Davey. It contains numerous islands.

LONG BAY (*Co. Pembroke*) is a narrow inlet about a mile and a half deep at the head of Port Arthur. There are a few buildings here, and a small quantity of land has been cleared and cultivated. At this place the wooden tramway from Port Arthur to Norfolk Bay had a station. This tramway was of hardwood, the trucks being pushed or dragged by prisoners. It is now in disuse.

LONG CREEK (*Co. Buckingham*) is a tributary of the head of Brown's River, running along the N. of Summerleas, and fed by the Fern Tree Creek.

LONGFORD 41° 37' S. lat., 147° 10' E. long. (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a postal and telegraphic township in the electoral district of Norfolk Plains and municipality of Longford. It is a station on the Launceston and Western Railway, and is situated on the Lake River at its confluence with the South Esk, the latter of which rivers is crossed by two wooden bridges about a mile apart. The Launceston and Western railway trains also cross on an iron girder bridge, 400ft. in length, which was constructed at a cost of about £28,000, and is considered one of the finest in the Australias; there is a fine viaduct of brick in connection with the bridge. Beside the rivers above mentioned, there are numerous streams flowing through the municipality, the largest of which are the Macquarie and Brumby's, emptying into the Lake and Liffey into South Esk. Longford is one of the most picturesque townships in Tasmania, situated on a slight elevation, commanding an extensive run of considerable undulating plains, which is only broken by the celebrated Western Tiers, which present a bold appearance from S. to W., while eastward Ben Lomond and its chain terminate the view. The first object that meets the eye of the traveller is the Episcopalian Church, centrally situated in its grounds of ten acres. The church is of freestone, built in 1842, at a cost of £12,000; it consists simply of tower and nave, the latter having an elegant stained glass window, the gift of the late Charles Reid, Esq. There is a fine clock in the tower, the gift of King William IV. In the church, and at the rear, a simple stone records the last resting-place of the mother of the first child of European parents born in Tasmania. The municipal buildings are very extensive, having been built in the early days; they consist of gaol, court house, and officers' quarters. The principal public buildings are Assembly Room, Commercial Bank, school under Board of Education, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist churches. Business establishments are represented by a brewery, Emerald steam-flour mills, Newry water-mill, tannery, etc. The hotels are the Blenheim, Prince of Wales, The Royal, Tattersall's, Queen's Arms, Plough, Railway, and Commercial. Public institutions, such as Odd Fellows, Foresters, Good Templars, and Rechabites, exist; there is also a branch of the Launceston Savings Investment and Building Society, a penny bank, and Agency of the Mutual and Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance companies. Communication is with Launceston *via* Muddy Plains road, 12 miles; *via* Perth road, 14 miles, and Launceston and Western railway, thrice daily. The district (Norfolk Plains) is extensive as an agricultural one, the land being specially

adapted for the growth of wheat, the average yield being about the highest in Tasmania. The geological formation consist of alluvial deposit resting on a base of trapstone, which crops out in various places, while sandstone of a soft character, suitable for buildings, is quarried about Hadspen; a much harder sandstone, used for gravestones and steps, etc., is in abundance along foot of Western Tiers. Limestone exists there also, at Creekton, about 15 miles distant. The other townships in the district are—Perth, eastward, 3 miles distant, on the main road from Launceston to Hobart Town; Cressy, south, 7 miles, on the main road to Ross, *vid* Macquarie; Bishopsbourne, west, 8 miles distant, situate about 2 miles from the Launceston and Western Railway station of that name. To each of the above townships there are excellent roads, perhaps second to none in Tasmania.

LONGFORD DISTRICT (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a rural municipality, proclaimed January 27th, 1862. It has an area of 212,000 acres, and a population of 5,050. The net annual value of rateable property is £36,112, and the extent of roads and streets 115 miles. It is in the Council district of Longford and Assembly districts of Norfolk Plains and Ringwood. There are public pounds at Longwood, Perth, and Cressy, and public schools at Longford, Bishopsbourne, Cressy, Illawarra, Mountain Vale, Perth and Saundridge. The Northern Agricultural Society has a spring exhibition of live stock, implements, and machinery in October, and an autumn exhibition of seeds, roots, and dairy and horticultural produce in March or April. There is also a Horticultural Society and a Poultry and Dog Society in the district. The agricultural statistics for the year ending 31st March, 1876, show:—Wheat, 7,347 acres, 130,745 bushels; barley, 655 acres, 16,017 bushels; oats, 2,431 acres, 70,590 bushels; peas, 255 acres, 6,376 bushels; tares, 31 acres, 577 bushels; potatoes, 162 acres, 499 tons; turnips, 44 acres, 238 tons; mangel wurzel, 74 acres, 561 tons; artificial grass seed, 229 acres, 3,044 bushels; hay, 3,615 acres, 4,196 tons; tobacco, 2 acres, 580 lbs.; gardens and orchards, 256; apples, 2,290 bushels; pears, 355 bushels; green forage, 22 acres; permanent artificial grass, 8,626 acres; fallow, 5,794 acres. Total land in cultivation, 32,128 acres. New land broken up, 134 acres. Under rotation of crop, 1,166 acres. Horses, 1,855; horned cattle, 5,425; sheep, 130,573; goats, 231; pigs, 2,807. Number of manufactories and trades in operation, 137.

LONGFORD is a N. electoral Council district, comprising the Assembly districts of Norfolk Plains and Ringwood. The polling places are at Longford, Cressy, near the Bridge over Brumby's Rivulet, and Campbell Town. The district is represented by the Hon. Wm. Dodery, and has 144 electors.

LONGLEY (*Co. Buckingham*) is a village in the electoral and police district of Kingborough, situated on the main line of road from Hobart Town to Victoria. The Mountain River is about 2 miles distant, flowing W. into the Huon River. Colin's Bonnet is a mountain about 7 miles distant N. Longley lies in an agricultural (fruit-producing) district. The nearest townships are Victoria, 7 miles W.; and Leslie, 5 miles E. The communication, as with Hobart Town, 17 miles N.E., being by daily coach. The nearest hotel is in Victoria, the Picnic Hotel. The surrounding country is mountainous, and of greenstone formation. The population numbers about 80 persons. There is a Wesleyan Chapel and a public school.

LONG MARSH (*Co. Cumberland*) is a tract of swampy land lying S. of the Great Lake and N. of Brady's Sugar Loaf.

LONG MARSH (*Co. Flinders*) is a tract of swampy country on the E. bank of the King River, crossed by Gould on his route of 1862.

LONG MARSH (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a tract of swampy land on the Swamp Gum Creek, about four miles S. of the township of Westbury. There is a range of hills on the W. side of this swamp called the Long Marsh Tier.

LONG or **KANGAROO ISLAND** (*Co. Wellington*) is a nearly circular islet on the N. coast, about six miles S.E. of Harbour Island Point.

LONG POINT (*Co. Dorset*). See **FLINDERS ISLAND**.

LONG POINT 40° 5' S. lat., 148° 20' E. long. (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a prominent headland projecting out on the E. coast at the township of Seymour. It forms the N. head of Maclean's Bay. Granite.

LONG POINT (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small peninsula jutting out on the W. or inner side of Maria Island, and forming the N. head of Oyster Bay.

LONG TOM POINT (*Co. Dorset*) is a projection of land into the Tamar River on the E. bank $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the entrance.

LONGWOOD (*Co. Wellington*) is 29 miles S. of Emu Bay on the road to Mount Bischoff.

LOOK-OUT ROCK (*Co. Dorset*) is a small rocky islet off the S.W. corner of Clarke Island, S. of Snug Cove.

LORD MOUNT (*Co. Pembroke*) is a hill and trig. station lying about four miles S.E. of the township of Richmond, near the N. shore of Pittwater.

LOUDON MARSHES (*Co. Cumberland*) is a swamp lying between Lake Echo and the township of Marlborough.

LOUDWATER RIVER (*Co. Wellington*) is a W. tributary of the Emu River rising in the Surrey Hills block, and flowing N.E. about five miles.

LOUISA BAY (*Co. Kent*) is a boat harbour in Cox's Bight on the S. coast.

LOUIS MOUNT (*Co. Buckingham*) is the N. head of the N. passage from the Derwent River into D'Entrecasteaux Channel. The pilot station for the navigation of the channel is here.

LOVELY BANKS (*Co. Monmouth*) is a tract of fine agricultural country lying on the main road about 10 miles S. of Oatlands. The Serpentine Rivulet drains it.

LOVETT $43^{\circ} 10' S.$ lat., $147^{\circ} 8' E.$ long. (*Co. Buckingham*) is a postal and money order office in the police district of Franklin and electoral district of Kingborough. Port Cygnet is the name of the district; the township is Lovett, situated at the lower end of the picturesque Agnes Vale, where the Agnes Rivulet flows into Port Cygnet Bay, an arm of the Huon River. The Agnes Vale is between 3 and 4 miles long, lying within an amphitheatre of undulating hills of considerable elevation. The Agnes Rivulet flows through the entire length of the valley, giving fertility to a continued succession of gardens on each side, principally the locations of military pensioners. The Nichols' Rivulet falls into Port Cygnet Bay on the side opposite to the township of Lovett. In the township are the Perseverance saw-mill, the property of Mr. James Garth; an extensive jam manufacturing establishment is in operation, carried on by Mr. Pride. There is also another carried on by Cane Brothers. Gardening and the timber trade are the principal pursuits of the inhabitants. The nearest townships are Franklin, on the opposite side of the river Huon, about 10 miles N., and Victoria, about 12 miles N., the communication being by water or by a rugged bush road. With Hobart Town, 50 miles by water and 34 by land, the communication is either by small craft from the port or by coach from Victoria. The hotels in Port Cygnet are two, the Port Cygnet Hotel, and the Harvest Home. The population of the district is estimated to be 1,500. The places of worship are St. Mark's, Church of England; and St. James', Roman Catholic. Some five or six craft belonging to the port are pretty constantly employed in conveying timber, fruit, potatoes, grain, etc., etc., hence to Hobart Town.

LOWER BAGDAD (*Co. Monmouth*). See BAGDAD.

LOWER FERRY (*Co. Pembroke*) is a ferry across Pittwater, on the main road from Hobart Town *via* Bellerive to Lewisham and Carlton.

LOW HEAD $41^{\circ} 4' S.$ lat. $146^{\circ} 47' E.$ long. (*Co. Dorset*) is the E. head at the entrance from Bass' Strait to Port Dalrymple and the Tamar River. It is situated about 4 miles N.N.W. of George Town. There is a lighthouse erected on the point, the light revolving in one minute, and being 142ft. above high water mark. This place is the receiving station of the submarine telegraph to Victoria, and thence to the other colonies and Great Britain, and is connected by wire with all parts of Tasmania.

LOWER HUT PLAINS (*Co. Arthur*) is a tract of flat country running along the S.W. coast near Elliott Cove, and about 12 miles N.W. of Port Davey.

LOWER JERUSALEM (*Co. Monmouth*) is a postal village in the electoral district of Cambridge, and rural municipality of Richmond. It lies on the Coal River, Gunning's Sugar Loaf being to the S.W., and the Brown Mountain S.E. There is one flour steam mill on the Coal River, the district being both agricultural and pastoral. Jerusalem is 8 miles, Richmond 8 miles, Enfield 5 miles, and Native Corners 4 miles distant. To the three first-named places there is a good macadamised road, and to the latter a bush track. With Hobart Town the communication is by rail from the first-named three places. There is one hotel, the Half-Way House, in Lower Jerusalem. The district is mountainous, and the population numbers about 50 persons.

LUCAS SPIT (*Co. Montgomery*) is the name of a sandbank stretching almost across the entrance to Macquarie Harbour.

LUCK'S POINT (*Co. Pembroke*) is the name given to the S. head of the entrance from Norfolk Bay to Eagle Hawk Bay. Sandstone.

LUCY LONG LAKE (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a small narrow sheet of water lying under the N.W. bluffs of Ironstone Mountain.

LUFRA (*Co. Pembroke*). See EAGLE HAWK NECK.

LUNE RIVER (*Co. Kent*) is a stream rising in the S. spurs of Adamson's peak and flowing E. about 7 miles into the head of Southport, D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

LYELL MOUNT (*Co. Montagu*) is a peak of the W. coast range, near Gould's crossing-place on his route between Macquarie Harbour and Hobart Town in 1862.

LYME REGIS (*Co. Dorset*) is a township in the parish of Dodbrook, on the N. coast at Banks' Strait, lying at the mouth of the Little Mussel Roe River, 4 miles E. of Cape Portland, and 5 miles W. of Poole. Greenstone.

LYMINGTON (*Co. Buckingham*) is a village on the Huon River at Port Cygnet, 45 miles S.W. of Hobart Town. See PORT CYGNET and LOVERT.

LYMINGTON 41° 39' S. lat., 147° 22' E. long. (*Co. Cornwall*) is a postal village situated on the banks of the River Nile, in the rural municipality of Evandale, and the electoral district of Morven. There is one flour-mill, about 2 miles W. of the village, which is in an agricultural and pastoral district. Evandale is the nearest township, about 7 miles N., there being a stage coach three times a week, and a daily mail. With Launceston, 20 miles W., and Hobart Town, 120 miles S.W., the communication is by Main Line Railway from Evandale station. There is one hotel, the Nile, in Lymington. Two licensed carriers, with four-horse waggons ply from Lymington to Launceston. The district is flat and low, the hills surrounding it being bare, and rocky eminences. The population of Lymington numbers about 80. The places of worship are the Episcopalian Church and the Primitive Methodist Chapel. There is one public school.

LYNDHURST (*Co. Dorset*) is a postal station in the police and electoral district of George Town. It is the centre of the Waterhouse gold-fields, now abandoned, but reported to be again about to be tried. It lies on Sheepwash Creek, 14½ miles E. of Bridport, 70 miles from Launceston, and 178 miles from Hobart Town, and has a mail once a week, there being no regular means of communication. There are substantial Government buildings there, and a number of huts, but no residents at present, except one constable. The surrounding country is flat, and of sandstone formation with outcropping quartz known to be auriferous.

LYNE RIVER (*Co. Russell*). See COLDSTREAM RIVER.

LYNE'S SUGAR LOAF (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a peak of the ranges lying about 4 miles N.W. of Llandaff, and 6 miles S.W. of Bichene, between the Swan and Apsley rivers. It is 1,777 ft. high, and coal is found at its E. foot.

MAATSUYKER ISLANDS (*Co. Kent*). See DE WITT ISLANDS.

MACDONALD'S RIVULET (*Co. Wellington*) is a small stream flowing E. into Long Bay at the township.

MACGREGOR PEAK (*Co. Pembroke*) is a lofty peak in the rugged S.E.

point of Forester's Peninsula near Cape Surville. This mountain attains an altitude of 1,948ft. above sea level.

MACINTOSH RIVER (*Cos. Russell, Montagu, and Lincoln*) is a fine large stream rising in Cradle Mountain, and flowing W. about 35 miles, through rugged mountainous country to its confluence with the Huskisson River, the two forming the Pieman River. It is fed by the Vale, Brougham, and Murchison rivers, and many other unnamed streams, and flows through country comparatively unknown and unexplored.

MACKENZIE LAKE (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a small lagoon lying under the N. Bastion, on Fisher's River.

MACLEAN'S BAY (*Co. Glamorgan*) is the name given to the open roadstead on the E. coast, extending for about eight miles from Bicheno on the S. to Seymour on the N. Bituminous coal is found along the coast of this bay, the coal measures extending the entire distance, and especially back up the Douglas River, on which there are several outcrops, one of an 8ft. seam.

MACRAE'S HILLS (*Co. Westmoreland*) is the name given to a range of low hills running nearly N. and S. on the W. side of the Lake River, and about 6 miles S.W. of the township of Longford.

MACROBIE'S GULLY (*Co. Buckingham*) is a place lying on the W. side of Hobart Town, where are some extensive quarries of brown sandstone.

MACQUARIE HARBOUR, 42° 14' S. lat., 145° 10' E. long. (*Cos. Montagu, Franklin, and Montgomery*) is a magnificent sheet of water about 22 miles long in a S.E. direction from the entrance, and 5 miles wide. It is an inlet of the sea on the W. coast, almost shut in by heads, between which the passage is not a mile wide, and even at that is sheltered by rocks which break the swell of the sea. The outer head is known as Cape Sorell, and from it across the opening is a bar with 9ft. of water on it at low tide. After passing through the heads, flats are found inside, and the navigation of the channel is somewhat difficult; but, once inside, vessels can anchor in 4 fathoms in mid-channel, or in almost any depth of water they like, further up. The inlet, or estuary, terminates by receiving the waters of the Gordon River at a place called Long Reach at the S.E. end, although it branches off to the S. into an arm called Birch's Inlet, and to the N.E. into Kelly's Basin and Farm Cove. Besides these, there is a fine open roadstead at the N. or lower end of the estuary called Swan Basin, with 9 fathoms water at the entrance, but shoaling further in. The scenery of the harbour, backed by the lofty hills of the interior, is magnificent in the extreme; and the entire district produces splendid timber, principally pine. The celery pine, which grows in abundance, makes fine spars for ships; and, until lately, a number of persons were engaged in felling timber for shipment. The settlement is now, however, practically deserted. Macquarie Harbour was discovered in 1816, and in 1822 was formed into a penal settlement, and continued as such, being a double, or most severe, convict station until 1834, when it was given up in favour of Port Arthur, which was more convenient of access. The penal settlement was established on a small island called Sarah or Settlement Island, near the head of the harbour. Formerly there was a signal station at the entrance (now dismantled), and a pilot station. Coal of fine quality has been found in the district, and on the E. coast shells and fossils. A very hard quality of lignite has also been found.

MACQUARIE PLAINS (*Co. Monmouth*) is a postal and telegraphic township in the rural municipality and electoral district of New Norfolk. It lies on the N. bank of the River Derwent. There is one mill, Walker's steam flour mill, in the district, which is an agricultural and pastoral one; hops being extensively grown. Macquarie Plains is situated between New Norfolk township and Hamilton township, each of which is 12 miles distant, and with which there is a daily post, and a coach three times a week. With Hobart Town the communication is by coach or Monarch steamer, *via* New Norfolk. There is one hotel in Macquarie Plains, the Gretna Green. The coach stops at the Gretna Green Hotel for a quarter of an hour, but it is not a regular coach office. There is one licensed carrier (Gittin's), four-wheeled waggon, travelling from Macquarie Plains to New Norfolk occasionally. The surrounding

country is very hilly, although the immediate neighbourhood is flat. The population numbers about 1,200, and there is one church in the township, St. Mary's, Church of England. There is a stock sale held at the Gretna Green sale yards once a month all the year round.

MACQUARIE or **RELIEF RIVER** (*Co. Somerset*) is a fine stream rising by two heads known as the North and South Branch Macquarie rivers respectively. The former rises in Mount Connection, Co. Glamorgan, and after a S.W. course of about 12 miles joins the S. branch at E. Grinstead. The S. branch issues from Toom's Lake, about 4 miles S.E. of East Grinstead. The Macquarie has a course of about 50 miles N.E., and falls into the Lake River about 6 miles S. of the township of Longford. It passes by the townships of Newstead, Ross (where it is crossed by the main road and the Main line railway), and Abercrombie, and Arthur 3 miles W. of Campbell Town, and 4 miles W. of Cleveland. This river is fed by the following streams:—Kitty, Glen Morrison, Blackman's, Elizabeth, Hunting Ground, Isis, and other small and unimportant drainage creeks. There is a postal station of the same name on this river, 86 miles N. of Hobart Town.

MACQUARIE RIVULET (*Co. Dorset*) is a small E. tributary of the Tamar River into which it falls N. of Swan Bay. It rises at the township of Upway on Mount Direction. Greenstone.

MAGOG RANGE (*Co. Devon*) is a chain of hills on the Den Plain, N.E. of the township of Chudleigh.

MAINGON BAY (*Co. Pembroke*) is a wide open bay lying between Cape Raoul to the W. and West Head, which mark the entrance to Port Arthur to the E. There is a dangerous reef of rocks called Black Rocks in the N.E. part of this bay, and lying almost in the fairway of vessels making Port Arthur from the westward.

MAINWARING'S COVE (*Co. Montgomery*) is an inlet into the W. coast, situated at the S. part of the township of Montgomery.

MAINWARING'S INLET (*Co. Montgomery*) is a narrow estuary running about 2 miles inland on the W. coast about 5 miles S. of the township of Montgomery. There are a number of reefs at the entrance to this inlet, and others at about 3 miles distant from the land in the direction of Rocky Point.

MAITLAND (*Co. Somerset*) is a small hamlet in the Campbell Town district, situated on the Isis River, about 12 miles W. of the township of Campbell Town and E. of Miller's Bluff.

MAJOR'S GULLY CREEK (*Co. Cornwall*). See TOWN RIVULET.

MALCOLM MOUNT (*Co. Cornwall*) is a lofty hill near the Break o' Day Plains.

MALDON (*Co. Wellington*) is a small hamlet in the district of Emu Bay.

MANFRED MOUNT (*Co. Lincoln*) is a peak in the S. end of the DuCane Range, about 4 miles N.W. of Lake St. Clair.

MANGALORE MOUNT (*Co. Monmouth*) is a hill 2,044ft. high, lying a short distance from the township of Brighton.

MANGANA, 42° 38' S. lat., 147° 54' E. long. (*Co. Cornwall*) is a postal township in the rural municipality and electoral district of Fingal, situated on Richardson's Creek. The South Esk River is distant 6 miles S., Ben Lomond Creek distant 2 miles E.; the nearest mountains being Ben Lomond and Tower Hill. Mangana is strictly a mining township, being the centre of the Fingal gold-fields, the entire district being auriferous. The diggings are alluvial and quartz, and are known as the Tower Hill Quartz Reef, distant $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.; Fingal Quartz Reef, distant 1 mile E.; Union Q. Reef, distant $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the township. Fingal is a very pretty little township, situated on the South Esk River, and Black Boy (Mathinna) is distant 18 miles from Fingal; an alluvial and quartz-mining district. Gatty's mail and Page's coach visit each place twice weekly. With Hobart Town 131 miles S.W., the communication is by Page's coach to the Corners railway station, and rail thence. With Launceston 75 miles N.W., the means of communication are similar. The hotels are the Mangana and Tower Hill Hotels. A

carrier's waggon goes occasionally to Launceston. The population of Mangana is about 200, and of Fingal about 500. There is a Roman Catholic church and a Wesleyan church in the township; also a public school. A racecourse lies $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, the property of J. Stanfield, Esq. Mangana is a quiet, healthy, pretty little spot, surrounded by hills. At one time it was one of the largest populated places in the district. It is a famous place for hunting kangaroo, etc., when in season. About Fingal is good shooting, wild duck, quail, etc.

MARGATE, $43^{\circ} 4' \text{ S. lat.}, 147^{\circ} 19' \text{ E. long.}$ (*Co. Buckingham*) is a postal township in the parish of Kingston, and in the police and electoral district of Kingborough, situated on Back Creek near North West Bay, 15 miles S. from Hobart Town, on the main road between Hobart Town and Oyster Cove. It has a public school, post office, and police station. North West Bay River drains the western part of the district, receives Allen's Rivulet, which flows N., and after a course of 8 miles falls into North West Bay. Back Creek flows E. for 3 miles into N.W. Bay; Snug River flows E. for 2 miles into N.W. Bay. These streams take their rise in the South Western Mountains; the mountains belong to the S.W. group, and keep that course. Margate lies in an agricultural and fruit-growing district. A seam of bituminous coal will shortly be worked, 5 miles W. of the township. It is the intention of the promoters to construct a tramway, and so convey the coal to North West Bay for shipment to Hobart Town. The nearest towns are Kingston, 5 miles N. on the Hobart Town road; and Oyster Cove, 10 miles S.E., on Little Oyster Cove, an inlet of D'Entrecasteaux Channel. There is a good road between Kingston and Margate, a tolerably good road from Margate to Oyster Cove, and water carriage, if required, to Oyster Cove by North West Bay and D'Entrecasteaux Channel. There is also a good road from Hobart Town to Margate (15 miles), the passage being, however, usually made by water. The hotels are: In Margate, the Morning Star; in Kingston, the Retreat Inn and Kingston Hotel. Two drays are regularly employed—one for the conveyance of timber to the bay, and the other for that of produce to Hobart Town. The surrounding country is mountainous and thickly-timbered. The geological formation is chiefly occupied by various members of the carboniferous system. The population of Margate is 30. There is one church, where the Church of England service is held three times a month. The Primitive Methodists have service every Sunday.

MARIA ISLAND (*Co. Pembroke*) is a large well-watered island, about 11 miles in length from N. to S. by 8 at its greatest width. It has an area of 24,000 acres, and is occupied by Mr. J. Dunbabin, the Crown lessee, as a sheep run and farm. The island was named by Tasman, after Maria, daughter of the Governor of the Dutch settlement of Batavia. The aboriginal name was Toarra Marra Mona. This island is noted for the excellent quality of limestone found there, and also for its veined marble. It contains numerous small streams and lagoons, the water being excellent. There is a good boat harbour at the N. end of the island, where there is a township surveyed, and called Darlington. This island presents on its E. side a range of precipitous basaltic rocks, except in Half-Moon or Reidle Bay, but the W. or inner shore slopes to a sandy beach. The island is nearly divided by a narrow low sandy isthmus or neck separating Half-Moon from Oyster Bay.

MARIA LAKE (*Co. Arthur*). See LAKE PEDDER.

MARIA MOUNT (*Co. Pembroke*) is a lofty mountain and prominent landmark from the sea, lying nearly in the middle of the N. half of Maria Island. The summit of this mountain is elevated 2,329ft. above sea level. Basalt.

MARIA POINT (*Co. Monmouth*) is the N. point of Mortimer's Bay, in Ralph's Bay.

MARIA STRAIT (*Co. Pembroke*) is the name given to the passage between the main land and Maria Island. It varies in width from 4 to 8 miles, and is navigable for large vessels, though its soundings are somewhat uncertain. There is an island in mid-channel called Lachlan or Middle Island, and the water shoals to the N. of that island. Basalt.

MARION BAY (*Co. Pembroke*) is an open roadstead lying between Cape Paul Lamanon on the S. and Cape Bernier on the N. This bay was named after

Captain Marion Dufresne, of the French ship *Castries*, who landed here on March 4th, 1772, and who was wounded in a fight with the natives.

MARLBOROUGH (*Co. Cumberland*) is a township in the electoral district of Cumberland and rural municipality of Hamilton. It lies on the Nive River 47 miles N.W. of Hamilton. The surrounding country is elevated, reaching 2,858 ft. above the level of the sea, and the winters are cold and long, although as the land is becoming cleared and occupied the weather is becoming milder. Oats and turnips grow well, and there is splendid pasture country, with fine myrtle forests. Granite and ironstone, with greenstone boulders. There are tracks from this township to the Great Lake and to Lake St. Clair, also a horse road to Hamilton.

MARSDEN'S HILL (*Co. Devon*) is an eminence on the N. coast, near Penguin Point. Here hematite crops out in massive blocks, occurring abundantly, and of the very purest quality.

MARSH ISLAND (*Co. Devon*) is a small islet at the head of Port Sorell.

MARTIN CASH'S MARSH (*Co. Cumberland*) is a swamp on the E. side of Lake Echo, near the W. bank of the River Ouse. It is so named after a notorious bushranger who once infested these parts.

MARTIN'S POINT (*Co. Buckingham*) is a headland at the upper end of Port Cygnet, Huon River.

MASON'S CREEK (*Co. Wellington*) is a small stream flowing into Peppermint Bay, D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

MASSEY'S CREEK (*Co. Devon*) is a small drainage creek falling into the W. arm of the Tamar River at York Town. White sand-drift with quartz pebbles.

MATHER MOUNT (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small hill overlooking the N. end of Ralph's Bay. Sandstone.

MATHINNA 41° 46' S. lat., 147° 55' E. long. (*Co. Cornwall*) is a mining township in the electoral district and rural municipality of Fingal. It is the centre of the Black Boy diggings, and is not situated on any creek or river, but is about half a mile distant from the S. Esk River. The South Esk, mentioned above, is the nearest river to Mathinna; it is also the largest, for the others, viz., the Tyne and the Dan, are merely its tributaries, flowing into it from half a mile to a mile above it. The creeks are small, Long Gully Creek, Sling Pot, Stony, Cox's, and Brooke's creeks. There are neither mills nor manufactories in Mathinna. There is the City of Hobart Gold Mining Company's battery, consisting of ten heads of stampers in full operation, crushing the quartz obtained from that company's reef, in close proximity to the township. Their battery is driven by an engine of 20 h.p., while another engine of 8 h.p. is employed in winding at the main shaft, and another of 12 h.p. in keeping the mine clear of water. Mathinna is exclusively a gold-mining district, both alluvial and quartz, although the former has been temporarily abandoned, and the latter is only represented by the claim referred to, viz., the City of Hobart Company. The quartz crushed during 1875 was 16,044 tons, producing 1,164 oz. 4 dwts., valued at £4,598. The value of the alluvial gold produced the same year was £800. The nearest townships are Mangana and Fingal, the former being nine miles distant N.E., and the latter eighteen miles S.W. Mangana is a small hamlet with one hotel, and a meagre population; the diggings are almost abandoned. Fingal is a moderately sized township with two hotels, and a much larger population. The only means of communication is by roads, the state of which, in winter, is extremely wretched, and in summer is but moderately good. With Hobart Town 160 miles S.W., and Launceston 84 miles N.W., the communication is by coach to Willis's Corners, which is ten miles from Campbell Town, and thence by either coach or train. There is no hospital or similar institution at Mathinna; the only means for helping injured miners is that of an Accident Fund, existing in connection with the City of Hobart Company, but subscribed to exclusively by the men engaged on the works. In Mathinna are the Talbot, Caledonian, and Black Boy hotels. The surrounding country is very mountainous, with long intervening valleys. The geological formation is quartz and slate. The present population of Mathinna is about 200 souls, about 100 of whom are children. There

are two regular places of worship, the one is used by the Wesleyan body, and the other by the Roman Catholic, but the Church of England service is read every Sunday evening in the Assembly Room to a very fair congregation.

MAUGE POINT (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small headland on the W. or inner side of Maria Island, between Cape Peron and Oyster Bay.

MAURICE (*Co. Dorset*) is a mining township situated at the junction of the Ringarooma and Maurice rivers, about 6 miles N.E. of Mount Maurice, and 10 miles E. of Scottsdale. There is an extensive auriferous formation in this neighbourhood.

MAURICE MOUNT (*Co. Dorset*) is a peak lying about 5 miles S.W. of the township of Maurice, and surrounded with swampy country. Granite. Copper is found here, and mines of this metal are being worked.

MAURICE RIVER (*Co. Dorset*) is a stream rising in Mount Maurice, and flowing N.E. into the Ringarooma River, at the township of Maurice. Granite.

MAUROUARD ISLAND (*Co. Cornwall*) is a rocky island standing about a mile from the land on the E. coast, 5 miles S. of St. Helen's Point. On this rock the Swan River Packet was wrecked in September, 1853.

MAY DAY MOUNT (*Co. Russell*) is a S.W. peak in the Black Range, lying at the S.E. corner of the Surrey Hills block and the head of the Vale River.

MEADE LAKE (*Co. Westmoreland*). See NINETEEN LAGOONS.

MEAD'S CREEK (*Co. Kent*) is a small stream flowing N. into the S. part of Port Esperance at Folkstone township.

MEANDER CREEK (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small stream rising in Grass Tree Hill, flowing through the village of Shelstone, and into the Derwent at Risdon Cove.

MEANDER is a N. electoral council district, comprising the Assembly districts of Westbury and Deloraine. The polling places are at Westbury and Deloraine. The district is represented by the Hon. T. W. Field, and has 173 electors.

MEANDER LAKE (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a small sheet of water lying under the S.E. Bastion Bluff of the Ironstone Mountain.

MEANDER, or **WESTERN RIVER** (*Cos. Westmoreland and Devon*) is a fine stream rising in the S. end of the Bastion Bluff near Ironstone Mountain in the Great Western range, and about 15 miles S.W. of the township of Deloraine, and 7 miles N.W. of the Great Lake. This river flows N.E. and E. past Deloraine into the South Esk River near the village of Hadsden, watering a large tract of good agricultural country during its course of about 45 miles. It is fed by the following streams:—Four Spring Plain, Brumby's, Black Sugar Loaf, Brushy, Dale, Jacky's, Quamby, and Liffey. Gold has been found in small quantities in this river. See also **DELORAINÉ**.

MEDWAY RIVER (*Cos. Devon, Russell, and Wellington*) is a W. tributary of the upper end of the Leven River, flowing in a N.E. direction into that river near the Surrey Hills block of the V.D.L. Co. Limestone.

MELCOMBE REGIS (*Co. Dorset*) is a small agricultural township in the Selby district, lying about 5 miles N.E. of Launceston. It is on Barnard's Creek and on the tramway from Brown Mountain to the Tamar River. There is excellent grazing land in the locality.

MELTON MOWBRAY, 42° 28' S. lat., 147° 15' E. long. (*Co. Monmouth*) is a postal and money order office township in the electoral district of Oatlands, and municipality of Green Ponds. The Jordan River runs half-a-mile, and the Quorn Creek one mile from Melton Mowbray. The district is an agricultural one, the nearest places being Bothwell, 12 miles W.; Oatlands, 18 miles N.E., Green Ponds, 4½ miles distant S.E. Hobart Town is 33 miles S., and Launceston 93 miles N. from Melton Mowbray. The hotel is the Melton. A two-horse coach leaves Melton daily at half-past 9 a.m. for Bothwell; the down mail coach arrives here at half-past 10 p.m.; and from Launceston the mail coach arrives at

half-past 4 a.m. The district is slightly elevated, and the population of Melton Mowbray is about sixty. There is an Independent Chapel in the township. There is very good trout fishing in the district, a racecourse where annual races are held, and an annual agricultural show is held at Melton.

MERCER MOUNT (*Co. Monmouth*) is a hill in the Coal River Range lying about 2 miles to the S.W. of Flat Topped Hill, and the same distance N.W. of the Coal Reserve of Colebrook Dale. Carboniferous sandstone under trap rock.

MEREDITH RANGE (*Co. Russell*) is a chain of mountains running N. and S. in the unexplored rugged country of the S. part of Russell, between the Donaldson and Whyte Rivers on the W., and the Wilson River on the E. The principal peak in this range is Mount Livingstone, which is situated near the S. end. This range was crossed by Sprent in 1876. Bare granite peaks.

MEREDITH RIVER (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a stream rising in the rocky hills to the S. of Swansea, and flowing N.E. into the sea at Oyster Bay, on the N. side of that township. It waters a tract of fairly grassed hilly, grazing, country. Clay-slate.

MERMAID ROCK (*Co. Wellington*) is a small rocky reef lying off the N.E. point of Three Hummock Island.

MERRY CREEK (*Co. Cornwall*) is a small N. tributary of the head of the S. Esk River, into which it falls at Jerome's Look Out, near Fonthill.

MERSEY FLATS (*Co. Devon*) is a tract of flat country, with occasional swamps, on the Mersey River, about 10 miles N.W. of the township of Chudleigh. Limestone.

MERSEY is a N. electoral Council district, comprising the Assembly districts of E. Devon, W. Devon, and Wellington. It is represented by the Hon. W. K. Hawkes, and has 212 electors. The polling places are at Torquay, Burgess, Latrobe, Heybridge, Ulverstone, Hamilton-on-Forth, Stanley, Wynyard, Burnie, Emu Bay, The Public Buildings, Launceston, and the Public Buildings, Hobart Town.

MERSEY RIVER (*Cos. Devon, Lincoln, and Westmoreland*) is an important stream rising in the rugged ranges near Jerusalem Walls, and N. of Lake St. Clair, and flowing N. between the counties of Lincoln and Westmoreland, then E. and N. through the middle of the county of Devon into Bass' Strait at Port Frederick, between the townships of Formby and Torquay, after a course of over 40 miles. The estuary at the mouth of this river is navigable for vessels of 300 tons for 6 miles from the heads. (See PORT FREDERICK.) In the lower end of the valley of this river near its fall into the head of Port Frederick, and S. and W. of the townships of Tarleton and Latrobe, beds of good coal have been found, producing 9,000ft. of gas to the ton. The coke, however, is impure. Higher up the river resinous shale or yellow coal has been found in considerable quantities. On sinking at one point, a seam of 6ft. 6in. was found, containing dysodile, sandy clay with resinous particles, and hard blue claystone. The dysodile or resinous shale was in three layers, making altogether a thickness of 4ft. 9in., and the seam was overlaid by whitish rock, 5ft. thick, and bluish white clay. The Mersey coal beds lie in a nearly horizontal strata between Caroline Creek and the township of Tarleton, and extend over an area of over 100 acres. There are 3 collieries, the Denison, the Alfred, and Dawson's, besides the Mersey Coal Company's Works on the River Don. The seam, as found at six different borings, varied from 23 to 26 inches thick. The Mersey is fed by the Dasher, Fisher's, and Fish rivers, the Lobster Rivulet, and the Caroline, Deep, Collier's, and Mole creeks. The Mersey and Deloraine railway runs along the N. part of the course of this river from the township of Latrobe.

MEWSTONE (*Co. Kent*) is the name given to a large conical rock lying off the S. coast at a distance of about 12 miles S., and about 6 miles S.E. of the Needle Rock, the most southerly of the De Witt Islands.

MICHAEL HOWE'S MARSH (*Co. Somerset*) is a tract of swampy country in the S. part of the county, about 6 miles E. of Table Mountain and 5 miles W. of Oatlands. It was so named after a notorious bushranger who was killed in 1818.

MIDDLE ARM (*Co. Devon*) is an inlet on the W. side of the Tamar River about 7 miles from the entrance. It runs in a S. direction, the township of Ilfracombe being at the N. head.

MIDDLE ARM CREEK (*Co. Devon*) is a small W. tributary of the Tamar River, into which it falls at Middle Arm after passing between the Cabbage Tree Hills and the Blue Tier. Clay-slate, with iron and limestone.

MIDDLE BARWAY (*Co. Cornwall*) is a small inlet in the E. coast about 7 miles N. of the township of Seymour. Granite.

MIDDLE HEAD (*Co. Devon*) is the S. head of Middle Arm in the Tamar River.

MIDDLE HEAD (*Co. Montgomery*). See BACKAGAIN HEAD.

MIDDLE ISLAND (*Co. Dorset*) is an islet in the Tamar River, standing opposite the township of Ilfracombe.

MIDDLE ISLAND (*Co. Pembroke*). See LACHLAN ISLAND.

MIDDLE POINT (*Co. Devon*) is a promontory on the E. side of Port Sorell, forming the N. head of the E. arm of that port.

MIDDLESEX PLAINS (*Cos. Devon and Lincoln*) is a block of land comprising 10,000 acres, and belonging to the V.D.L. Co. It lies at the head of the Isis River, about 25 miles S. of Ulverstone. These plains are 2,709ft. above sea level, and are nearly devoid of timber.

MIDDLETON 43° 14' S. lat., 147° 18' E. long. (*Co. Buckingham*) is a postal township in the electoral and police district of Kingborough, lying on the W. side of D'Entrecasteaux Channel. The chief industries are timber-cutting, firewood-getting, and fruit growing, which are carried on to a large extent. The next towns are Woodbridge, situated on Peppermint Bay, five miles N., and Gordon (Three Hut Point) three miles S., the communication being by a bush road, and by water. There is a bush road to Kingston, Brown's River (20 miles N.) and a capital macadamised road with a daily coach, thence to Hobart Town (10 miles); also water communication to Hobart Town, and all intermediate places. The nearest hotel is the Royal Hotel, in Woodbridge, Peppermint Bay. All the surrounding country is elevated. The formation is sedimentary rocks, chiefly a fine-grained sandstone, disrupted by amorphous greenstone, rising into low mountains. There is considerable alluvium of a poor clayey nature, but good land is found by the creeks and on the slopes of the hills. The population of Middleton is about 200. There are no consecrated places of worship, but service is conducted fortnightly by Church of England clergymen in the public school-room.

MILBROOK (*Co. Somerset*) is a small stream rising in Harrison's Look-out on the E. side of Lake Sorell, and flowing about five miles E. into Blackman's River, three miles W. of Tunbridge.

MILFORD (*Co. Cornwall*) is a small village $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Ellesmere. There is a flour-mill here.

MILLER'S BLUFF (*Co. Somerset*) is a lofty peak in the Great Western Range, attaining an elevation of 3,977ft. above the level of the sea. It is situated about three miles E. of the township of Tierney.

MINNOW RIVER (*Co. Devon*) is a S. tributary of the Dasher River, rising in Gog Mountains. See DASHER RIVER.

MISERY FLAT (*Co. Montagu*) is a lofty plateau on Gould's route of 1862, about 15 miles N.E. of Macquarie Harbour.

MISERY MOUNT (*Co. Buckingham*) is a hill in the N. point of the county, about 16 miles N.W. of Hamilton, and on Dawson's road from the W. coast.

MISERY MOUNT (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a peak in the Fingal Tiers at the head of St. Paul's River.

MISSIONARY BAY (*Co. Buckingham*) is an indentation in the W. side of North Bruni Island, D'Entrecasteaux Channel, situated to the N. of Great Bay.

MISTAKEN CAPE (*Co. Pembroke*) is the name given to the N. head of Half-Moon or Reidle Bay on the E. coast of Maria Island. Basalt.

MOLE CREEK (*Cos. Devon and Westmoreland*) is a small tributary of the Mersey River, rising in Little Gad's Hill and flowing N.W. It receives the waters of the Sassafras Creek. Near this creek at Circular Pond is a remarkable limestone cave.

MOLLY YORK'S NIGHT CAP (*Co. Somerset*) is a peak in the Western range of mountains, lying about 5 miles distant from the N. shore of Lake Sorell.

MONA TOWER (*Co. Somerset*) is a rocky peak standing 1,050ft. above sea level about five miles N.E. of Ross, at the junction of the York Rivulet with the Macquarie River. An observatory tower was erected on this hill by the late Hon. R. Q. Kermode, of Mona Vale.

MONA VALE (*Co. Somerset*) is a settlement on the estate of W. Kermode, Esq., near Ross, in the district of Campbell Town. There is a fine sheet of water here, formerly called the Big Swamp, covering an area of 470 acres. There is a public school at this place.

MONBAISON PORT (*Co. Pembroke*). See SPRING BAY.

MONGE BAY (*Co. Pembroke*). See PIRATE'S BAY.

MONMOUTH COUNTY is one of the most important counties in the island, both on account of its mineral wealth, abounding as it does in coal, which is found more or less in nearly every part, and especially in the eastern part, where are the well-known workings at Colebrook Dale, Jerusalem, and other places on the Coal River; and also on account of the extensive manner in which agricultural operations are carried on upon its undoubtedly rich and naturally fertile soil. It is probably the richest agricultural county in the S. part of Tasmania, and from the facilities offered by road and railway, both of which pass directly through its centre from S. to N., there can be no reasonable doubt that it will go on prospering and improving. In form Monmouth has been not inaptly compared to a shoulder of mutton, the shank end being represented by that part known as the parish of Ralph's Bay. The scenery of the S. part of the county is very beautiful, and that of the Derwent River difficult to be surpassed in any part of the world. Monmouth is divided into the following parishes:—Largo, Rutland, Spring Hill, Grantham, Apsley, Vincent, Winterton, Beaufort, Stradbroke, Dysart, Pelham, Huntingdon, Henry, Strangford, Wallace, Grafton, Melville, Arundel, Lansdowne, Bath, York, Newick, Eastern Marshes, Somerton, Whiteford, Hartington, Bisdee, Ormaig, Yarlington, Staffa, Jervis, Drummond, Ulva, Forbes, Cambridge, Clarence, and Ralph's Bay. Monmouth contains 32 towns and villages, of which 25 are post towns, 9 electric telegraph stations, and 6 money order offices. It also comprehends the rural municipalities of Bothwell, Brighton, Clarence, Green Ponds, and Richmond. The principal towns are Bothwell, 45 miles; Pontville, 16 miles; Kempton, 29 miles; Richmond, 15; and Hamilton, 42 miles distant. The principal rivers are the Derwent, which bounds it on the S.; the Clyde, which bounds it on the W.; and the Jordan and Coal rivers, and the Bagdad and other smaller rivulets, which run through it from N. to S. Lake Tiberias in the N. covers 3,000 acres, and is 1,460ft. above the level of the sea, and Lake Dulverton, adjoining the township of Oatlands; are the only sheets of water of importance, although there are a few swampy lagoons in other parts of the county. There are several lofty mountains, the principal of which are Mount Dromedary, 3,245ft.; Den Hill, 2,544ft.; Wood's Quoin, 3,033ft.; Black Tier, 2,544ft.; Pike's Hill, 2,289ft.; Butler's Hill, 2,197ft.; Mount Mangalore, 2,040ft.; Grass Tree Hill, 1,778ft.; and Mount Direction, 1,468ft. At Flat-topped Hill, near Lake Tiberias, there is a tunnel on the Main railway line 49 chains in length. There is daily communication by coach and rail, with all the principal towns, and good dray roads in every direction. Orchards are numerous, and apples, pears, filberts, walnuts, almonds, peaches, and other fruits grow abundantly, and are exported in large quantities to Victoria and the other colonies. The bush abounds in kangaroo, snipe, quail, bronzewing pigeons, ducks, and teal, and fish is plentiful in the rivers.

MONTACUTE (*Co. Monmouth*) is a postal village in the electoral district of Cumberland and rural municipality of Hamilton. It lies 50 miles from Hobart Town, and has a small church built and endowed by Captain Langdon, R.N.

MONTAGU BAY (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small inlet in the E. shore of the Derwent River, near Rosny Point. Sandstone.

MONTAGU (*Co. Wellington*) is a postal settlement in the police district of Russell, and electoral district of Wellington. It is situated on the Montagu River, and is the furthest postal station N.W. The Duck River runs 15 miles E. of Montagu. The Hareus River 5 miles W., and the Welcome 10 miles W. Both are on the Woolnorth Estate, which belongs to the Van Diemen's Land Company; on the same estate is Mount Cameron, 14 miles W.S.W. from here. The district is an agricultural and pastoral one. The nearest township is Smithton, on Duck River, 15 miles due E., the means of communication being only on foot or by horse. The best way to reach Launceston is to walk or ride to Circular Head, then take the steamer. The surrounding country is low and flat, consisting of heathy plains. The population of Montagu is about 100. There is a public school here.

MONTAGU is a W. county, bounded on the N. by Russell, on the S. by Franklin, on the E. by Lincoln, and on the W. by the ocean. Little, next to nothing, is known of this county further than that it consists of large heathy plains traversed by mountain ranges. The principal peak is called Mount Heemskirk, which has lately been visited by C. P. Sprent during his exploration of the W. coast district last year.

MONTAGU ISLAND (*Co. Wellington*). See ROBBIN'S PASSAGE.

MONTAGU RIVER (*Co. Wellington*) is a stream rising in the swampy forest to the N.W. of the Campbell ranges, and flowing N. about 20 miles into the sea in Robbin's Passage. The township of Montagu is on the lower end of this river.

MONTGOMERY (*Co. Montgomery*) is a proclaimed township on the West coast, situated on a bold headland that runs prominently forward, about 10 miles S. of Point Hibbs, and 13 miles N. of Rocky point. An opening under the S. of this headland is called Mainwaring's Cove, and a narrow inlet about 2 miles deep in the middle of the township affords anchorage for small vessels. The surrounding country is almost unknown.

MONTGOMERY is a W. county bounded on the N. by Montagu (whence it is separated by Macquarie Harbour) and Franklin, on the S. by Arthur, on the E. by Arthur and Franklin, and on the W. by the sea. There is one township surveyed on the coast, that of Montgomery, but not settled on. The Gordon River, in which gold has been found, flows on the E. of this county. Montgomery is the smallest county in Tasmania, and has been very little explored. It consists, so far as is known, of heathy plains between ranges of rugged and timbered mountains.

MONTGOMERY'S MARSH (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small agricultural settlement in the New Norfolk district. It lies near Fenton Forest, on Jones' River, S. bank of the Derwent, and has a public school for the district.

MOORINA (*Co. Dorset*) is a small village in the electoral and police district of Selby.

MOORY MOUNT (*Co. Russell*). See PEARSE RANGE.

MORIARTY BANK (*Co. Dorset*). See CLARKE ISLAND.

MORIARTY (*Co. Devon*) is a postal hamlet in the electorate of E. Devon, and police district of Port Sorell. It is situated in the New Ground in the N. of the county on the main line of road between Latrobe and Port Sorell, and is about equidistant from these places. It is in an agricultural district, the chief objects of culture being potatoes, oats, peas, barley, and wheat. The nearest township is Latrobe, about 6 miles W., situated on the River Mersey. The nearest villages are Heidelberg, about 6 miles E. on Green's Creek, and Sassafras, about 3 miles S.W. There is no regular means of communication between Moriarty and any of those places. The best means of communication between Moriarty and Launceston is by horse to Latrobe, 6 miles, thence to Torquay by boat, 6 miles, and from Torquay to Launceston by steamboat, 70 miles; total distance, 82 miles. The

nearest hotels are in Latrobe, the Union Inn, Purdy's Temperance Hotel, Retreat Inn, and Railway Inn. The surrounding country is undulating. The population of Moriarty, including the district of New Ground, is about 250. There is one chapel belonging to the Primitive Methodists, and a public school.

MORIARTY REACH (*Co. Dorset*) is the name given to that part of the Tamar River between East Arm and Redwood Bay, about 7 miles above George Town.

MORNING HILL (*Co. Kent*) is a small peak on the E. side of Port Davey, near the entrance to, and on the S. side of, Bathurst Harbour.

MORRISON MOUNT (*Co. Buckingham*) is a peak lying N. of the head of Port Cygnet, about 2 miles from the township of Lovett.

MORRISON MOUNT (*Co. Pembroke*) is a lofty hill and trig. station at the head of Sorell Rivulet, about 10 miles N. of Sorell.

MORTIMER'S BAY (*Co. Monmouth*) is an inner Bay forming the S.E. part of Ralph's Bay.

MORVEN is one of the Northern electoral assembly districts bounded on the south-eastern side by the electoral district of Fingal, from the junction of the Ben Lomond Rivulet with the South Esk River to the source of the North Esk River, on the northern side by that river to the Parish of Launceston, on the north west by that parish to the South Esk River aforesaid, by that river to the Parish of Perth, by the northern boundary of that parish to the South Esk River, and by that river to the point of commencement. It is represented by John Whitehead. The polling places are Evandale, Upper Nile bridge, Lower Nile bridge. The population numbers 2,870, and the number of electors is 309.

MOSQUITO BAY (*Co. Montgomery*) is a small inlet on the W. side of the entrance to Macquarie Harbour.

MOSQUITO PLAINS (*Co. Pembroke*) is a tract of broken flat country lying to the N. of Brown Mountain, and S.E. of Colebrook Dale,

MOSQUITO POINT (*Co. Kent*) is the name given to a bend in the Huon River opposite the township of Victoria.

MOTHER LORD'S PLAINS (*Co. Westmoreland*). See MRS. LORD'S PLAINS.

MOULTER'S BAY (*Co. Kent*) is an indentation in the S.E. end of Big Bay, Port Davey.

MOULTING BAY (*Co. Cornwall*) is a N. branch of George's Bay, which see.

MOULTING BAY (*Co. Glamorgan*). See MOULTING LAGOON.

MOULTING LAGOON (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a large landlocked bay or enclosed harbour, perfectly sheltered, and having a deep but intricate entrance (caused so by the shifting of the sand banks). It lies at the head, or rather away from the head, of Oyster Bay, the channel being about 5 miles long. A bight in the N. part of the entrance is known as Pelican Bay, and a deep corner or bend, as King Bay.

MOUNTAIN CREEK (*Co. Wellington*) is a small stream flowing S. into D'Entrecasteaux Channel to the W. of the township of Gordon.

MOUNTAIN RIVER (*Co. Buckingham*) is a stream rising on the W. side of Mount Wellington, and flowing S.W. about 8 miles into the Huon River at the township of Victoria. It is fed by the Blackfish, Fourteen Turn, and Baker's rivulets. At the head of this stream are the celebrated Wellington Falls. These falls are 203ft. high, the river rushing through a narrow gorge. They are frequently visited by excursionists.

MOUNTAIN VALE (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a small agricultural and pastoral settlement in the district of Longford. It lies on the Liffey River, 7 miles W. of Bracknell by road, and has a public school, a Primitive Methodist Chapel, and (within a radius of 3 miles) a population of 220 persons.

MOUNT RIVULET (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small tributary of the Sorell Creek into which it falls E. of New Norfolk.

MRS. LORD'S PLAINS (*Co. Westmoreland*) is the name given to a large tract of flat swampy country lying N. of the Great Lake.

MRS. LORD'S SPRING (*Co. Cumberland*) is a marshy tract containing a spring on the E. side the Ouse River, about 2 miles S. of the Great Lake.

MUDDY CREEK (*Co. Cornwall*) is a small tributary of Power's Rivulet, flowing through the W. part of the tin country at George's Bay.

MUDDY CREEK (*Co. Devon*) is a postal village in the electoral and police district of Selby. It is situated on the S. side of Muddy Creek, on the W. Tamar main road and river. The district is agricultural and pastoral. The nearest places are the township of Exeter, 7 miles N. on the W. Tamar road, township of Bridgenorth, 7 miles W. on the Bridgenorth bye-road, and Launceston 8 miles S. on the main road. The nearest hotel is the Bush Inn, near Exeter. The geological formation is basalt; a freestone quarry has been opened on the Pleasant Hills, but has not been worked for some time; lignite has been found in small quantities. The district is generally hilly, but no hills of much elevation; fairly grassed and timbered; the portion fronting upon the River Tamar is well adapted for agricultural pursuits. The population within a radius of 5 miles of Muddy Creek, numbers 285. There is one Church of England, and one Wesleyan Church, and a public school. Excellent fishing is to be had here during a great part of the year.

MUDDY CREEK (*Co. Devon*) is a W. tributary of the Tamar River rising in Tamar Hill and flowing N.E.; also a stream falling into the W. side of Port Sorell, S. of the township of Burgess.

MUDDY CREEK (*Co. Dorset*) is a stream rising in Scottsdale and flowing N. into the mouth of Forester's River. It is fed by Cox's Rivulet. Basalt, granite, and sandy drift.

MUDDY PLAINS CREEK (*Co. Dorset*). See BARNARD'S CREEK.

MUDDY PLAINS (*Co. Monmouth*) is a postal settlement in the electoral and rural municipality of Clarence, lying on the N.W. of Pipeclay Bay in Frederick Henry Bay, under Mount Augustus, on which a signal station has been erected. Muddy Plains is an agricultural and pastoral district, Rokeby being the nearest township, distant 6 miles N.W. There is a direct road from one place to the other, and communication by water, or by land *via* Kangaroo Point, distant 10 miles N.W. to Hobart Town, 14 miles distant W.N.W. The nearest hotel is in Rokeby, The Horse and Jockey. Some of the surrounding country is very flat, and some very mountainous. The land is clayey and sandy, with occasional blue basalt. Muddy Plains contains about 150 inhabitants. Divine service is occasionally held in the public school by the Church of England clergyman. There is also a chapel belonging to the Dissenters. There is a very fine race-course half-way between Muddy Plains and Rokeby, on which the annual races are held.

MUDDY PLAINS (*Co. Monmouth*) is a name applied to the N. part of Ralph's Bay.

MUNDAY ISLAND (*Co. Kent*). See WOODY ISLAND.

MUNRO MOUNT (*Co. Dorset*). See CAPE BARREN ISLAND.

MURCHISON MOUNT (*Co. Montagu*) is a peak in an E. spur from the N. end of the West Coast Range. See WEST COAST RANGE.

MURCHISON or **CANNING RIVER** (*Cos. Montagu and Lincoln*) is a fine stream rising by two heads in the Eldon Range, and flowing N.W. through unknown mountainous country into the Macintosh River, about a course of about 35 miles. It flows through the gorge between Mounts Murchison and Victoria Peak, and is fed by numerous tributaries, of which little is known. Gould tracked *via* Eldon Bluff and Lake Augusta to a point on this river in 1862.

MURDERER'S HILL (*Co. Cumberland*) is a not very lofty range lying on the S.W. of the Great Lake.

MURDERER'S TIER (*Co. Somerset*) is a range of hills lying in the S.E. part of the country, near Andover township.

MURDOCH'S HILL (*Co. Buckingham*) is a peak in the wooded ranges to the S.E. of New Norfolk, from which township it is distant about 4 miles.

MURKY ISLAND (*Co. Wellington*) is a small islet about a mile S.E. of Harbour Island Point, and half-a-mile distant from the mainland.

MURPHY'S LAGOON (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a small sheet of water lying under the N.E. side of McRae's Hills, and about 5 miles S.W. of the township of Longford.

MURRAY MOUNT (*Co. Pembroke*) is a prominent peak and landmark from the sea on the E. coast, lying close to the shore, and passed by the road from Triabunna to Little Swanport. It is about 4 miles N. from the former place.

MURRAY'S or **DEEP GULLY RIVULET** (*Co. Wellington*) is a small stream flowing into D'Entrecasteaux Channel at Long Bay.

MURRAY'S PASS (*Co. Dorset*). See **DEAL ISLAND**.

MUSSELBURGH CREEK (*Co. Dorset*) is a small N. tributary of the North Esk River, about 5 miles E. of the township of St. Maur.

MUSSEL ROE BAY (*Co. Dorset*) is a long narrow inlet sheltered from the sea by a sandspit at Poole township. Tertiary.

MUSSEL ROE MARSH (*Co. Dorset*) is a tract of swampy country on the Mussel Roe River. Tertiary, with grass-tree plains.

MUSSEL ROE RIVER (*Co. Dorset*) is a fine stream rising in the Blue Tier, and flowing through wide button-grass plains and swampy flats into Banks' Strait in Mussel Roe Bay, at the township of Poole. Granite.

MUTTON BIRD ISLANDS (*Co. Kent*) is the name given to two rocky islets lying outside the S.E. Cape of Port Davey.

MUTTON ROCK (*Co. Kent*) is a small rocky islet in the S. part of Recherche Bay, opposite Rocky Bay.

MYRTLE BANK (*Co. Dorset*) is a postal village in the police and electoral district of Selby, on the road to Scottsdale and Gould's Country, and is known as the Half-Way House to the former place. It is situated on a hill, 22 miles from Launceston, and 141 from Hobart Town, and has good but stony soil. There is no regular conveyance. In the district is a population of 405 persons, mostly engaged in tin-mining. Myrtle Bank has a roadside hotel, the Mount Arthur. Basalt.

MYRTLE CREEK (*Co. Cornwall*). See **TYNE RIVULET**.

MYRTLE CREEK (*Co. Devon*) is a small streamlet rising near the head of the famed Penguin Creek, and flowing N.E. and E. into the Leven River near Ulverstone. Much of the land along this creek is taken up. Galena in veins of from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 6 or 7 inches in thickness, and containing about 13oz. of silver to the ton of ore is found in the neighbourhood. The matrix seems to be a dark blue kind of slate. Plumbago of inferior quality, and fragments of iron ore are also found in and near the creek, especially at its lower end.

NARE'S ROCK (*Co. Kent*) is a small rocky islet inside Port Davey, near the S.E. side of the entrance.

NARROWS (*Co. Kent*) is a passage at the upper end of Bathurst Harbour, Port Davey, leading from the lower harbour to another expanse of water called Big Bay. See also **SOUTHPORT**.

NATIVE HUT RIVER (*Co. Monmouth*) is a W. tributary of the Coal River, rising at Native Corners, and flowing S.E. into the main stream near Enfield. In the bed of this stream two seams of coal crop up from the variegated sandstone and coal measures of which it is formed.

NATIVE PLAINS (*Co. Devon*). See **LATROBE**.

NATIVE PLAINS (*Co. Pembroke*) is a tract of flat broken country near the head of the Bluff River.

NATIVE PLAINS (*Co. Somerset*) is a tract of flat country about 5 miles N. of Lake Sorell. These plains are shut in on the E. by a long swamp known as the York Lagoon.

NATIVE TIER (*Co. Cumberland*) is a range of hills running N. and S., about 5 miles S. of Victoria Valley township, and the same distance N.W. of Osterley.

NATIVE TRACK TIER (*Cos. Wellington and Devon*) is a range of hills on the N.E. side of the Surrey Hills block. Valentine's Peak, 3,637ft. high, is the loftiest point of this range.

NATIVE WELL BAY (*Co. Russell*) is an indentation in the West Coast between Sandy Bay on the S. and the mouth of the Pedder River on the N. Water may be obtained by digging in the sand.

NATURALISTE CAPE (*Co. Dorset*) is a prominent headland on the N.E. coast, near the townships of Poole; a reef known as the Black Reef lies off this point. Grass-tree plains. Tertiary formation.

NAVARINO ROCKS (*Co. Wellington*). See KING'S ISLAND.

NAVARRE PLAINS (*Co. Lincoln*) is the name given to a tract of flat but elevated country on the Navarre River at the head of the Derwent River. These plains have a large area, and contain some fine pastoral country. They are overlooked on the W. side by the N. part of the King William Range, and Mount Arrowsmith. Auriferous quartz has been found here.

NAVARRE RIVER (*Co. Lincoln*) is a small W. tributary of the head of the Derwent River, rising by two branches in Mounts Rufus and Arrowsmith respectively, and flowing S.E. through the Navarre Plains.

NEEDLE ROCK (*Co. Kent*). See DE WITT ISLANDS.

NEEDLES (*Co. Kent*) is the name applied to some rocks in Port Davey lying above the entrance to Bathurst Harbour, and near Kathleen Island.

NELSON MOUNT (*Co. Buckingham*) is a lofty hill lying to the S. of the city of Hobart Town, from which it is a prominent object; and a place much visited by excursionists and strangers, as affording an excellent view of the Derwent and the country surrounding Hobart Town and down the river. It overhangs the suburb of Sandy Bay, and is distant from Hobart Town about 3 miles. The summit is 1,191ft. above the level of the sea. There is a signal station on the top of this hill.

NELSON RIVULET (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small E. tributary of the Carlton River, into which it flows to the S. of Gordon's Sugar Loaf.

NELSON'S CREEK (*Co. Dorset*) is a small stream rising in Finger Post Hill, and flowing N.W. into the Tamar River near Nelson's Point. It is crossed at the mouth by the Launceston and George Town road, there being an inn there.

NELSON'S POINT (*Co. Dorset*) is a promontory on the E. side of the Tamar River, N. of Crescent Shore. The Nelson Shoals are near this point.

NETHERBY PLAIN (*Co. Russell*) is a tract of flat country lying under the Mount Pearce Range, and at the S.W. of the Surrey Hills block. It is about 4 miles from N. to S., and 3 miles from E. to W., and is well grassed and timbered. This is excellent cattle country. Basalt.

NETHERBY POINT (*Co. Wellington*). See KING'S ISLAND.

NETTLEY BAY (*Co. Wellington*) is a small inlet on the N. of West Point, on W. Coast of the colony.

NEW ENGLAND (*Co. Dorset*) is a name given to the large tract of country lately surveyed into agricultural blocks, lying to the N.W. of George's Bay, and now called Gould's New Country, which see.

NEW GROUND (*Co. Devon*). See MORIARTY.

NEW HARBOUR BLUFF (*Co. Kent*) is a bold headland projecting from the S. coast into the sea between New Harbour and Cox's Bight.

NEW HARBOUR (*Co. Kent*) is the name given to an indentation on the S. coast in Cox's Bight. The shores are rocky.

NEW HARBOUR CREEK (*Co. Kent*) is a long narrow estuary, about 4 miles long running N. from a basin at its head into the S.W. end of Bathurst

Inner Harbour, Port Davey. It is formed by the confluence of a number of small streams flowing from the Bathurst and South-West Cape ranges, and from New Harbour Bluff.

NEWNHAM CREEK (*Co. Dorset*) is a small E. tributary of the Tamar River, into which it falls about 2 miles N. of Launceston. This creek passes the N. side of the Launceston racecourse.

NEWNHAM (*Co. Dorset*) is a postal village in the electoral and police district of Selby, lying on Newnham Creek. The River Tamar runs about a mile distant W. The district is purely an agricultural one. Launceston, 3 miles S.W., being the nearest township, there being a good road, and postal communication twice a week. The village lies on the main line of road to the Nine Mile Springs and Piper's River districts, and has one hotel, The Racecourse; and a carrying-office by dray to Nine Mile Springs. The district is elevated, undulating, and of a sandy formation. The population numbers about 100 persons. There is a Church of England and a public school in the village. Near this place is the Launceston race-course, and on the Tamar, to the eastward, regattas are held.

NEW NORFOLK, or **ELIZABETH TOWN**, 42° 46' S. lat., 147° 7' E. long. (*Co. Buckingham*) is a postal, telegraphic, and money order township in the rural municipality and electoral district of New Norfolk. It is situated on the right bank of the River Derwent, about 30 miles from its mouth. At New Norfolk the Derwent is about 100 yards wide, and is navigable for small vessels. On the southern side of New Norfolk is the River Lachlan, a tributary of the Derwent. The Plenty River lies about 5 miles W. of New Norfolk. The Salmon Ponds are on it. The Styx is about 7 miles past the Plenty. Back River, a tributary of the Derwent, on the left bank, is about 1½ miles above New Norfolk. Colin's Bonnet stands about 12 miles S. of New Norfolk, and there are many smaller mountains and hills. Peppermint Hill, overlooking the township on the W., affords a splendid view from top. There are two flour-mills, both driven by water-power, derived from the River Lachlan, Terry's (Lachlan Mill), and Davis' (Union Mill). New Norfolk is an agricultural and pastoral district, containing much barren land, the only good land being along the river banks, and this very limited in quantity. Towards Macquarie Plains a good deal of pastoral and agricultural land occurs. A large portion of the good land adjoining the township is used for the cultivation of hops and fruit, the former especially being a product for which the district is famous. The nearest townships are Macquarie Plains, about 10 miles W. on the Hamilton Road; Hamilton, about 22 miles W. on the River Clyde; Bridgewater, about 10 miles E. on the Hobart Town road; Lachlan Village, about 5 miles S.W. on the Lachlan; Falls Village, about 2 miles up the River Derwent; and Glenora, on the River Styx. A conveyance runs to Hamilton, *via* Falls and Macquarie Plains, three times a week. There is mail communication to all these places daily, also a public conveyance to Glenora daily. Hobart Town from New Norfolk is distant 21 miles S.E. A steamer, the *Monarch*, plies every day in summer, and three times a week in winter, calling at Bridgewater. Leaves New Norfolk in the morning, returns at night. Allwright's coach leaves Hobart Town every morning at 8 for New Norfolk, returning at 3 p.m. With Launceston the best means of communication are by train from Bridgewater. In New Norfolk is a fine and well-built lunatic asylum occupying a large extent of ground, and containing in its many buildings about 270 patients. A public library in connection with the New Norfolk Literary Institution has about 1,200 volumes, and is supported by private subscription. The hotels are the Star and Garter, Union, New Norfolk, Freemasons', and Wheat Sheaf. The coach office is at the Star and Garter Hotel. There are several carters in the township, who carry goods from steamer to the township, etc. Booth, a carrier, plies between Hamilton and New Norfolk at stated intervals. The surrounding country is elevated and mountainous. About 7 miles up the river is a seam of hard anthracite coal, overlying grey shale with fossilized fern leaves. Above the coal are beds of sandstone showing fossilized trees converted into silica or iron. About 200 yards higher up is a solid mass of greenstone on both sides the river. The Falls, about 2 miles above New Norfolk, are formed by a moraine of these rocks, which impede navigation unless a portage be constructed. New Norfolk has a population of 870 persons. There are 3 places

of worship : St. Matthew's (Church of England), a Wesleyan church, and a Roman Catholic chapel. A public square, surrounded by substantial iron fence, is devoted to amusements (cricket, football, etc.) Excellent trout-fishing may be had in the Lachlan and Plenty rivers.

NEW NORFOLK (*Co. Buckingham*) is a rural municipality (proclaimed Feb. 13th, 1863,) in the Legislative Council electoral district of Derwent, and Legislative Assembly electoral district of New Norfolk. It has an area of 240,000 acres, and a population, by the last census, of 2,952. The net annual value of rateable property is £13,878. The principal townships of the municipality are New Norfolk, Glenora, and Lachlan. There are pounds at New Norfolk, the Falls, Bridgewater, and Glenora; and public schools at New Norfolk, Falls, Glenora, and River Plenty. The district is famed for its hop gardens. A coach runs to and from Hobart Town daily, and a steamer (the *Monarch*) along the Lower Derwent 5 times a week in summer and 3 times a week in winter. A conveyance runs daily to and from Glenora, and one 3 times a week to and from Hamilton. The agricultural statistics for the year ending March 31st, 1876, show :—Wheat, 1,001 acres, 18,917 bushels; barley, 144 acres, 4,654 bushels; oats, 449 acres, 13,575 bushels; peas, 175 acres, 3,813 bushels; beans, 85 acres, 2,194 bushels; tares, 12 acres, 288 bushels; potatoes, 219 acres, 792 tons; turnips, 52 acres, 440 tons; carrots, 18 acres, 223 tons; mangel wurzel, 141 acres, 2,216 tons; artificial grass seed, 60 acres, 823 bushels; hay, 2,001 acres, 2,776 tons; hops, 477 acres, 1,032,682 lbs.; gardens and orchards, 324; apples, 10,630 bushels; peas, 645 bushels; green forage, 55 acres; permanent artificial grass, 791 acres; fallow, 282 acres; total land in cultivation, 6,300 acres; new land broken up, 134 acres; under rotation of crop, 4,324 acres; horses, 688; horned cattle, 1,952; sheep, 33,696; goats, 50; pigs, 2007; manufactories and trades carried on, 85.

NEW NORFOLK is a S. electoral Assembly district bounded on the north by Russell's Falls from its source to the River Derwent, thence by that river to the west angle of a grant to John Terry on the left bank of the River Derwent, by the north-west and north-east boundaries of that grant to the Belmont Rivulet, thence by the division boundaries of the parishes of Grafton and Lansdowne to Platform Bluff on the Dromedary Range, on the north-east by the Dromedary Range and Dromedary Creek to its junction with the River Derwent, thence by that river to the electoral district of Glenorchy, on the south-east by that district to the electoral district of Kingborough, and by that district to the point of commencement. The polling places are at the Court House, New Norfolk, and the Styx bridge. The district is represented by Alex. Riddoch, and has 311 electors, and a population of 2,952 persons.

NEW NORFOLK ROAD (*Co. Buckingham*) is a railway station on the main line $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Hobart Town, and $120\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Launceston.

NEW RIVER (*Co. Kent*) is a stream rising in the S.E. end of the Arthur range, and flowing S. about 15 miles through the unexplored broken, hilly, and heavily-timbered country on the S. coast, between S. and S.W. capes. The bight into which it falls is now known as New River Harbour.

NEW RIVER GULF (*Co. Kent*) is a deep indentation into the land on the S. coast, lying to the W. of South Cape. Heavy surf breaks on the shore of this gulf, but there is a boat harbour on the E. side.

NEWSTEAD (*Co. Somerset*) is a small township in the district of Oatlands, on the road from Ross to East Grinstead, about 3 miles W. of the latter place and on the N. bank of the Macquarie River.

NEW TOWN BAY (*Co. Buckingham*) is an indentation on the W. side of the Derwent River, running up to the township of New Town.

NEW TOWN $42^{\circ} 57' 30''$ S. lat., $147^{\circ} 21'$ E. long., (*Co. Buckingham*) is a postal township suburban to Hobart Town, in the electoral district of Glenorchy, and police district of Hobart. New Town proper is not situated upon any creek or river, although it is bounded on one side by the River Derwent. The Derwent at this part forms two beautiful bays, called New Town Bay and Cornelian Bay; Mount Wellington 4,166ft. high, is situated at a short distance to the S.W. of the

township. New Town Creek or Rivulet rises in this mountain, and flows into the River Derwent at New Town Bay. There is one bone-dust and firewood mill, and one tannery in the township. This is a horticultural district. Farming is not carried on to any extent except for the growth of hay. Coal-mining is prosecuted with some success at the mines to the S.W. or Augusta side of the place, 1,754 tons having been raised during the year 1875. Hobart Town bounds the district on the S., and the township of Glenorchy is the nearest township on the N., the little hamlet of Risdon lies on the E., and is situated on the Derwent. Omnibuses, coaches, and cars pass hourly from Hobart Town to New Town, 2 miles distant; many of them go on to Glenorchy. A coach passes daily through Risdon on its way to and from Richmond; it crosses the Derwent in a punt. With Launceston 131 miles distant, the communication is by rail from Hobart Town on to O'Brien's Bridge (Glenorchy), or by Page's night coach, which passes through the township. New Town has a dépôt for indigent women, which affords accommodation for 150 poor women. The daily average attendance during 1875 was 134, the net expenditure £1,756 12s. 10d. The orders for admission are usually for 3 months or longer. There is also a school for orphan children. This institution has accommodation for 400 children; the inmates being taught to be useful—the boys as farm and house servants, and the girls as domestic servants, needlework, making and mending clothing, cooking, washing, etc. When the children are 12 years old they are eligible to be apprenticed for 6 years. The daily average number for 1875 was 192. There is a farm in connection with this asylum. The hotels are the Maypole, the Talbot, and the Harvest Home. The district is undulating and mountainous to the W. The population is estimated at about 1,500. The places of worship are the Church of England, Congregational, and Wesleyan churches. The Roman Catholics have no place of worship built yet, but hold their service in a room of the Orphan School. The Hobart Town Public Cemetery, which is of large extent, is situated upon a peninsula between New Town and Cornelian bays. The Queen's Park or Domain bounds the township upon one side, and is a beautiful walk or ride, the most magnificent views of wood and water being here obtained; indeed, New Town abounds in the beauties of Nature. The railway runs through the township, but has no station built yet.

NEW TOWN RIVULET (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small stream flowing through the pleasant suburb of New Town, 3 miles N.W. of Hobart Town. It rises in Mount Wellington and falls into the Derwent at New Town Bay. Anthracite coal of not very good quality is obtained in large quantities here at a depth of from 35ft. to 80ft. It is deficient in carbon, and contains fossil ferns and plants in the shale.

NEW YEAR'S ISLANDS (*Co. Wellington*) is the name given to a group of islands having an area of about 800 acres, and covered with mutton birds and quail. They lie off the N.W. end of King's Island, being separated by King George's Strait and the anchorage of Franklin Road. This passage is full of rocks and reefs in deep water. The American ship Whistler was wrecked here in 1855.

NEW YEAR'S LAKE (*Co. Westmoreland*) is an expansion of a N. tributary of the Fish River near Lake Antimoni.

NICHOLAS CAP (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a lofty peak of the Fingal Tiers lying at the head of the Douglas River about 5 miles from Seymour. Greenstone overlying palæozoic formation, with rich coal measures to the S. and E.

NICHOLAS' SUGAR LOAF (*Co. Cumberland*) is a peak and trig. station on the W. side of the Clyde River, about 4 miles N.W. from the township of Bothwell.

NICHOLAS RANGE (*Co. Cornwall*) is a lofty range of mountains running inland from near St. Helen's to the mountains N. of Fingal. The loftiest peak is Mount Nicholas, which is 2,812ft. above the level of the sea. Greenstone overlying coal measures.

NICHOLL'S RIVULET (*Co. Buckingham*) is a stream rising in Grey Mountain, and flowing S.W. through marshy and fair agricultural country into the head of Port Cygnet, near the township of Lovett.

NILE RIVER (*Co. Cornwall*) is a N. tributary of the South Esk River;

rising in Youl's Lake, N.W. of Ben Lomond, and flowing S.W. about 20 miles into the main stream near Snake Banks. It passes the village of Lymington at its lower end. The English brown trout has been acclimatised in this stream.

NIGHT ISLAND (*Co. Dorset*). See FURNEAUX GROUP.

NINE MILE CREEK (*Co. Dorset*) is a tributary of the Currie's River into which it falls at Beechford township. At the head of this creek is the Nine Mile Springs diggings, which see.

NINE MILE MARSH (*Co. Cumberland*) is a swamp on the E. side of Victoria Valley township.

NINE MILE SPRINGS (*Co. Dorset*) is the name given to a gold-workings and postal township in the police and electoral district of George Town, 28 miles by road N.E. of Launceston, and 11 miles E. from George Town. With the former place there is coach communication twice a week. The township is on the Nine Mile Creek, the Tamar River being S.W. 9 miles. The Tippagong Hills lie to the W., and the Fourteen Mile Bluff Tier to the N.E., both running N. and S. There is one hotel, the Excelsior, and a population of about 230 persons. The surrounding country is level and barren, consisting mainly of sandstone and clay slate hills interspersed with quartz. The diggings consist of several auriferous reefs in the district (those to the S. being known as the Den workings), where quartz and alluvial workings have been carried on for some time. The stone found is very rich. In the early part of 1874, 70 tons of stone gave an average yield of nearly 8 oz. of excellent gold to the ton. In February of the same year 3 miners got 528 oz. from 35 tons of quartz, and the following April a cake of gold weighing 680 ozs., and valued at £2,500, was exhibited at the Commercial Bank, Launceston, from these diggings. The assays of this gold made in Melbourne showed it to be worth £4 3s. 4d. per oz. At a washing-up at the end of April, 72 tons of stone yielded 694 oz. of retorted gold, and in all 1,422 ozs. were taken from one claim in a few weeks. In 1875, 516 tons of quartz yielded 2 oz. 17 dwts. to the ton, and the Directors' report for the last half of 1875 showed the produce of the New Native Youth claim to have been 3,133 ozs. from 790 tons, a value of £12,475. For a short time these diggings were comparatively deserted, but they are again being worked with energy and every prospect of permanent success. The existing claims are the New Native Youth, City of Launceston, Great Western, Morning Star, and Monkland, all within half a mile of the township. See also **GEORGE TOWN POLICE DISTRICT**.

NINETEEN LAGOONS (*Co. Westmoreland*) is the name given to a tract of country lying between the heads of the Fish and Ouse rivers, about 10 miles W. of N. end of the Great Lake. It is so called from the number of small lakes, said to be 19 in all, scattered over its surface. The principal of these are Lakes Ada, Augusta, Botsford, Chipman, Carter, Kay, Booth, Baillie, and others.

NINTH ISLAND (*Co. Dorset*) is a solitary rock in Bass' Strait, about 6 miles N. of St. Alban's.

NIVE MARSH (*Co. Cumberland*) is a tract of swampy country lying to the S. of Brady's Sugar Loaf, and on the E. bank of the Nive River.

NIVE RIVER (*Cos. Lincoln and Cumberland*) is a stream rising in Lake Lenone and flowing S.E. and S. past the township of Marlborough into the Derwent River. It is about 50 miles in length, its source is elevated 4,033ft. above the sea level, and it is fed by the Pine, Clarence, Little, and Little Nive rivers, and Brady Creek.

NORFOLK BAY (*Co. Pembroke*) is a fine sheet of water, about 6 miles across, lying between Tasman's and Forestier's peninsulas. The shore is generally sandy and shallow, although in some places there is deep water to the foot of precipices of sandstone rock. On the shores of this bay there were formerly several penal settlements in connection with the head-quarters at Port Arthur. Among these were Little Norfolk Bay (generally known as Norfolk Bay), the Cascades, Impression Bay, Saltwater River, and the Coal Mines. Norfolk Bay, or rather the settlement in Little Norfolk Bay, is, although the land is only fit for rough pasturage, a charming spot. It has a jetty, two or three small gardens,

and a number of wood and brick buildings. From this place to Long Bay on Port Arthur there is a hardwood tramway, on which the trucks were formerly pushed or pulled by convicts, but which is not now used.

NORFOLK HEAD (*Co. Pembroke*) is a rocky promontory forming the inner N. head of Wedge Bay.

NORFOLK MOUNT (*Co. Russell*), a lofty peak of the Russell ranges, which see.

NORFOLK PLAINS (*Co. Westmoreland*). See LONGFORD.

NORFOLK PLAINS is a N. Electoral Assembly District, bounded on the western side by the Liffey River from its junction with the Meander, and extending to the S. boundary of a location to T. Collicott, by that location to the N.E. angle of a location to W. G. Walker, thence by the last-named location to West Lagoon and the northern and eastern boundaries thereof to the E. boundary of a location to G. B. Scardon, by that location southerly to the S.W. angle of a location to W. P. Weston, thence by the division boundaries of the parishes of Longford and Cressy to the Lake River at the S.E. angle of a grant to Abraham Walker, thence by the Lake River to its junction with the Macquarie River, and by that river to the Electoral District of Campbell Town, by that district to the Electoral District of Morven, by the district of Morven to the Electoral District of Selby, and by the last-named district to the point of commencement. It is represented by the Hon. Charles Meredith, Colonial Treasurer. The polling place is at Longford. The population, as shown by the last census, is 3,638, and the number of electors 373.

NORTH BAY (*Co. Pembroke*) is a wide roadstead in the N.E. part of Forester's Peninsula, near Marion Bay. At the N. part of this bay is Cape Paul Lamanon, where Tasman anchored in 1642.

NORTHDOWN, 41° 10' E. lat., 146° 32' E. long. (*Co. Devon*) is a postal township in the electoral district of East Devon and police district of Port Sorell. It lies on the road from Port Sorell to Port Frederick, on Bass' Strait, and near a small creek named the Sassafras. A chain of mountains stands about 7 miles distant E. with a river called the Rubicon. There is a steam saw-mill (Dover's) in the township. Agricultural and pastoral pursuits, chiefly the former, are extensively followed. The soil is rich and heavily timbered. The nearest townships are—Latrobe, 6 miles S.W., Sassafras, 5 miles S.; Torquay, 6 miles W., Green's Creek, 5 miles E.; New Ground, 3 miles S., and Port Sorell, 4 miles N.N.E. These are all agricultural districts excepting the two ports of Torquay and Port Sorell. The roads, as yet, are imperfectly formed, except to Latrobe and Torquay, which are fairly good. The distance to Hobart Town by road is about 170 miles, and that to Launceston by road about 70 miles. The best means of communication are by sea to Launceston, and thence by rail to Hobart Town. The nearest hotels are at Torquay and Latrobe. The country is undulating, with fine plains along the sea coast. The geological formation is trap, with varieties of greenstone and basalt, and occasional beds of ferruginous sandstone. Northdown has about 300 inhabitants. There is a Church of England, a Wesleyan Church, and a public school. There is most magnificent scenery in the vicinity of the sea, with a splendid sandy beach extending 7 miles, affording at no distant day a sanatorium for the invalids and tourists from the adjacent continent of Australia.

NORTH EAST ARM (*Co. Devon*). See PORT SORELL.

NORTH EAST BAY (*Co. Pembroke*) is an open sandy bight in the N.E. part of Port Arthur.

NORTH EAST ISLE (*Co. Dorset*) is a small islet, the most N.E. one of the Kent Group. This is a mere rock, and is covered with coarse grass, frequented by mutton birds and infested by snakes.

NORTH ELDON RIVER (*Co. Montagu*) is one of the heads of the King River, flowing round the W. bluff of Mount Eldon. See KING RIVER.

NORTH ESK is a N. electoral Council district, comprising the Assembly districts of Morven and Selby. The polling places are at Evandale, Upper Nile Bridge, Lower Nile Bridge, Mulgrave Square, in the suburbs of Launceston;

Hadspen, Patterson's Plains, near the church ; Coulson's, in the Parish of Wareham, and Cimitiere Point, in the Parish of St. Michael's. The district is represented by the Hon. D. Cameron, and has 180 electors.

NORTH ESK RIVER (*Co. Dorset and Cornwall*) is a fine stream, which, with the South Esk, forms the Tamar River at Launceston. This river rises in Ben Nevis, and flows in a general W. direction for about 30 miles. It forms the boundary line between the counties named, and much of the land on both sides is taken up for agricultural purposes, consisting of flats with good alluvial soil. The township of St. Maur lies on the N. bank. This stream is fed by the Ford and St. Patrick's rivers, the Rose Rivulet, and the River Plain, Musselburgh, Deep, and Distillery creeks. On this river is the celebrated gorge and cataract known as Cora Linn, about 7 miles from Launceston. The North Esk is crossed at Launceston by a fine wooden bridge on the main road to the eastward, and higher up by the railway bridge. The Main line station is on the W., and the Western line station on the E. side of this river, close to Launceston.

NORTH HEAD, 43° 20' S. lat., 145° 53' E. long. (*Co. Arthur*) is the name given to the outside point of a prominent peninsula (Davey Head), which forms the N.W. boundary of Port Davey.

NORTH HEAD (*Co. Pembroke*) is a bluff promontory on the W. side of Tasman's Peninsula, forming the outer N. head of Wedge Bay.

NORTH HOBART is a S. electoral Assembly district, commencing at Central Hobart (above described) on the N.E. boundary of the City of Hobart Town and bounded by Central Hobart and West Hobart (above described) to the S.W. boundary of the said city, by that boundary north-westerly, and thence along the N.W. and N.E. boundaries of that city to the point of commencement. The polling place is in Argyle-street, near Warwick-street, Hobart Town. The district is represented by Geo. Salier, and has 742 electors.

NORTH LAUNCESTON is a N. electoral Assembly district, commencing at the first basin on the South Esk River, and extending easterly and south-easterly along the N. and N.E. side of Granville-street to its junction with York-street, thence N.E. along the N.W. side of York-street to Hill-street, then N.W. along the N.W. side of that street to the Patterson's Plains road, then E. and S.E. along the N. and N.E. side of that road leading to Hobblers' Bridge, thence N.E. along that road to a location to Alexander Riley, and thence by the N. and N.W. boundary of the town of Launceston, crossing the North Esk, Tamar, and South Esk rivers to the point of commencement. It is represented by the Hon. F. M. Innes. The polling place is at the Court House, Launceston. The number of electors is 523.

NORTH POINT (*Co. Wellington*) is the name given to the N. point of Circular Head.

NORTH RIVER (*Co. Kent*) is a stream rising in the Arthur Range, and flowing S.W. into the N. head of Bathurst Harbour, Port Davey, through country timbered with good pine.

NORTH-WEST BAY (*Co. Buckingham*) is a wide expanse of water in the N. part of D'Entrecasteaux Channel. The townships of Margate and Howden are situated on the W. and E. sides of this bay respectively. A tramway has been laid down from this bay to the new coal mines at Sandfly Rivulet, a distance of 8 miles. See also MARGATE.

NORTH-WEST-BAY RIVER (*Co. Buckingham*) is a fine stream rising in Mount Wellington near the Thumbs, and flowing S.E. about 15 miles into North-West-Bay at the township of Margate. It is fed by Allen's and Cooke's rivulets, both of which flow through fair agricultural land on the S. side the river. The township of Leslie is situated on this stream.

NORTH-WEST HEAD (*Co. Pembroke*) is a prominent headland and rocky bluff on the N.W. part of Tasman's Peninsula. It forms the E. part of the entrance (Cape Deslaco forming the W.) from Storm Bay to Frederick Henry Bay.

NORTH WEST POINT (*Co. Pembroke*) is, as its name imports, the N.W. extremity of Tasman's Peninsula. It is rocky and scrubby, but there is some

good land in the neighbourhood. Inland is a lagoon about a mile long. Slopen and Hog islands lie off the W. part of this point.

NO WHERE ELSE (*Co. Glamorgan*) is the name given to a tract of country on the Campbell Town and Seymour road, at the foot of Mount St. John, and about 10 miles W. of Seymour. Greenstone.

OAKDEN'S CAVE (*Co. Westmoreland*) is one of the celebrated Chudleigh caves, which see.

OAKHAMPTON BAY (*Co. Pembroke*) is an opening in the main land at the N. end of Maria Strait.

OAKS (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a railway station on the Western line, 26½ miles from Launceston.

OATLANDS 42° 18' S. lat. 147° 25' E. long. (*Cos. Somerset and Monmouth*) is a postal, telegraphic, and money order township and railway station, in the electoral district and rural municipality of Oatlands, situated on the banks of Lake Dulverton, from which the Dulverton Creek takes its rise. The Table Mountain and Old Man's Head lie N.W. of Oatlands, the former 17 miles, and the latter 14 miles distant. The height of the table mountain is 3,596ft. Lake Tiberias is about 8 miles S. of Oatlands, from which the Jordan takes its rise, and lakes Sorell and Crescent are 15 miles S.W. Bradshaw's flour mills (wind and steam), three breweries, and an aerated water manufactory are in the township, the district being an agricultural and pastoral one, with a coal mine at York Plains, not worked at present. Tunbridge lies N. 14 miles, and Tunnack S.E. 12 miles, between Oatlands and Jerusalem. With Tunbridge the communication is by coach and railway. There is no public conveyance to Tunnack. With Hobart Town 52 miles S., and Launceston 68 miles N., the communication is by rail twice a day, or by Page's daily coach. The hotels are the Oatlands, Midland, Wilmot Arms, Wardour Castle, White Horse, Kentish, and Wheatshaf hotels. There are 2 carriers, George Munnings, and William Jones, whose conveyances carry goods from Oatlands to Hobart Town and Launceston. Oatlands is the most elevated township in Tasmania, lying in high and hilly country, 1,337 feet above the level of the sea. The population in the township numbers about 900 persons. The places of worship are a Church of England, Catholic Church, Free Church of Scotland, and a Wesleyan chapel. There are branches of the Commercial Bank and Union Bank of Australia, and a branch of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company. The Midland Pastoral Masonic Lodge, No. 347, on registry of Grand Lodge of Ireland, is in the township, and there are a race course and cricket club.

OATLANDS DISTRICT (*Cos. Monmouth and Somerset*) is a rural municipality proclaimed November 29th 1861. Area, 369,000 acres. Population, 3,000. Annual value of rateable property, £30,823. Extent of roads and streets, 120 miles. It is in the Council district of Jordan, and Assembly district of Oatlands. The townships are Oatlands, Tunbridge, and Tunnack. Pounds are established at Oatlands, Antill Ponds, Tunbridge, and Blue Hills. A Court of General Sessions is held on the last Monday in January, April, July, and October, with interim adjournments for the convenience of suitors. Public schools are at Oatlands, Mount Seymour, Tunnack, Tunbridge, and Jericho. Trains, and Page's coach from Hobart Town and Launceston and *vice versa*, pass through the township of Oatlands daily; and Jones's waggon for Campbell Town and Hobart Town, and Munning's waggon for Hobart Town, leave weekly. The agricultural statistics for the year ending March, 1876, show:—Wheat, 1,678 acres, 27,784 bushels; barley, 237 acres, 6,273 bushels; oats, 2,242 acres, 71,779 bushels; peas, 133 acres, 2,324 bushels; potatoes, 140 acres, 451 tons; turnips, 214 acres, 896 tons; artificial grass seed, 63 acres, 1,068 bushels; hay, 1,610 acres, 2,195 tons; gardens and orchards, 53; apples, 170 bushels; pears, 31 bushels; green forage, 20 acres; permanent artificial grass, 5,721 acres; fallow, 255 acres; total land in cultivation, 16,126 acres; new land broken up, 383 acres; horses, 1,053; horned cattle, 6,194; sheep, 180,564; goats, 27; pigs, 1,311. Coal raised during 1875, 100 tons. Manufactories and trades carried on, 104.

OATLANDS is a S. electoral Assembly district, bounded on the western side by the electoral district of Cumberland from Lake Crescent to a point

on the Jordan River immediately opposite the Quoin Rivulet, thence by that rivulet to the trig. station on the Quoin Mount, thence by the southern boundaries of the parishes of Hartington and Bisdee to the N.E. angle of the parish of Ormaig, thence by a straight north-easterly line (passing along the S.E. boundaries of lots 174, 255, 254, 253, a location to Daniel Stanfield, and through a location to James Hobbs) to the Little Swanport River, thence by that river in an easterly direction to the S. angle of Lot 892, thence by the S.W. boundaries of that lot and of a grant to George Marshall, thence by the back boundaries of lots 235, 236, 259, and 123 to lot 196 leased to Bassett Dickson, by the S.E. boundary of that lot to Toom's Lake, by the S.W. shore of that lake, and by the southern branch of the Macquarie River until opposite the S.E. boundary of lot 290 purchased by Henry Stevenson Hurst, thence by that boundary to the northern branch of the Macquarie River, by that river in a westerly direction to Blackman's River, by Blackman's River to Mill Brook, by that brook and a westerly line to Lake Crescent, and by that lake to the point of commencement. The polling places are at Oatlands, Jericho, and Antill Ponds. The district is represented by A. T. Pillinger, and has 372 electors. Population, 3,058.

O'BRIEN'S BRIDGE (*Co. Buckingham*) is a village and railway station on the Main line $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. of Hobart Town, and 126 miles S. of Launceston. It is better known as Glenorchy, which see.

OBSERVATORY POINT (*Co. Arthur*) is a promontory on the W. side and near the head of Payne's Bay, Port Davey. A small island lies opposite to it in mid-channel.

O'CONNOR RIVULET (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a small S. tributary of the Wye River.

O'CONNOR'S SUGAR LOAF (*Co. Somerset*) is a peak in the Western range, on the E. side of the Lake River, about 5 miles N. of the township of Tierney.

OIL BUTTS (*Co. Buckingham*) is the name given to a reef of rocks in the middle of the lower end of the Huon River, near its entrance into D'Entrecasteaux Channel, and above Huon Island.

OLD BEACH (*Co. Monmouth*) is a postal hamlet in the electorate and rural municipality of Brighton, situated on the E. bank of the River Derwent, on the S. side of Herdsman's Cove, and is S. of Pontville. Mount Direction lies $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E., the Quoin 3 miles E., and Cove Hill one mile N. Old Beach is an agricultural and pastoral district, lightly timbered, and well grassed. North Bridgewater is distant 5 miles W. Pontville is the principal township, where all police and business generally is transacted for this hamlet. No established communication exists at present. Produce is taken to Hobart Town by crafts twice a week. Passengers cross Austin's Ferry, from whence they meet coaches from Hobart Town and Launceston. The nearest hotel is at Bridgewater. The district is elevated, and its geological formation is volcanic, beds of freestone extend a considerable distance. The population is 159, and that of the district 2,048. There is one Wesleyan chapel in the hamlet.

OLD MAN'S HEAD (*Co. Somerset*) is a peak of the Western Mountains, near the S.E. extremity of Lake Crescent.

OLD PARK CREEK (*Co. Wellington*) is a small E. tributary of the Emu River, rising near Valentine's Peak, and flowing N.W. about 5 miles.

OLD RIVER (*Co. Kent*) is a stream rising in the Arthur Range, and flowing W. past Harry's Bluff into the head of Bathurst Harbour, Port Davey, through rough country timbered with good pine.

OLYMPUS MOUNT (*Co. Lincoln*) is a lofty peak and trig. station, lying between Lake Petrarch on the W., and Lake St. Clair on the E.

ONE TREE POINT (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small headland on the E. side of the Huon River, at the township of Brabazon. Also a prominent headland in the N.E. part of N. Bruni Island; also the S. point of Sandy Bay on the W. side of the Derwent River, S. of Hobart Town. There is a battery of 3 guns here.

ONE TREE POINT (*Co. Pembroke*) is a promontory forming the N. head of Eagle Hawk Bay, which see.

OPOSSUM BAY (*Co. Monmouth*) is an opening with a sandy beach on the S. arm of Ralph's Bay.

OPOSSUM BAY (*Co. Pembroke*) is a deep sandy bight in Tasman's Peninsula on the E. side of Port Arthur, and is the bay at the head of which the penal settlement of Port Arthur is established. (See PORT ARTHUR). The soil is light and sandy, and mostly covered with scrub, all the large timber having been removed, although there is good grass on some of the clearings.

ORDNANCE POINT 41° 16' S. lat., 145° 43' E. long. (*Co. Russell*) is a prominent headland on the W. coast lying about 12 miles S. of the entrance to the Arthur River. There is a boat harbour about 5 miles N. The interior country consists of vast plains covered with heath.

ORFORD 42° 34' S. lat., 147° 55' E. long., (*Co. Pembroke*) is a postal township in the electoral district of Sorell and rural municipality of Spring Bay, lying on the Prossers River, the Thumbs Mountains being 3 miles S.W., 1,805ft. high. Orford is in a pastoral district. The next townships are Triabunna, 6 miles N.E., and Buckland, 1 mile S.W. Robinson's mail cart leaves Triabunna, calling at Orford and Buckland on the way to Richmond. The best means of conveyance between Orford and Hobart Town is by the coasting vessels. The nearest telegraph office is at Triabunna, 6 miles distant. The nearest hotels are in Triabunna, the Retreat Inn, the Pembroke Inn; and in Buckland, the Buckland Inn. The district is mountainous, the formation mostly trappean. There is a quarry of freestone, worked on Prossers Bay, two miles from Orford, owned by Mr. Lawrence, of Victoria. From this quarry the stone used in the Melbourne Town Hall and Post Office was obtained.

ORIELTON (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small village in the electoral district and rural municipality of Sorell. It lies on the Orielton Rivulet, 2 miles N. of the township of Sorell, and 8 miles E. of Richmond, to both of which places there is a fair road, but no regular means of conveyance. The communication with Hobart Town is by daily coach from Sorell. The surrounding district is undulating, lightly grassed and timbered, and well adapted for agriculture. There is a public school in the village, used for purposes of worship by Church of England visiting ministers.

ORIELTON RIVULET (*Co. Pembroke*) is a stream rising in the ranges near Black Charlie's Sugar Loaf, and flowing S. past the Glebe into Pittwater, near the township of Sorell. It is fed by Simpson's Creek.

ORMLEY (*Co. Cornwall*) is a small private postal hamlet in the electoral and rural municipality of Fingal. It is situated on the banks of the South Esk. Ben Lomond, about 14 miles N.W. is 5,010ft. high, and one of the most picturesque mountains in Tasmania. The surrounding district is chiefly a pastoral and dairy-farming one. Ormley lies about midway between Fingal and Avoca, being 10 miles from the former, and 8 miles from the latter, the communication being daily by mail coach. With Hobart Town 114 miles S.W., and Launceston 53 miles N.W., the communication is by mail coach to Willis' Corners, and thence by rail. The surrounding country is hilly, and extensive marshes on the banks of the South Esk. Rocks, quartz, intermixed with slate. Ormley is one of several post stations established for the convenience of the neighbouring settlers, about half-way between Fingal and Avoca on the road from Willis' Corners to Falmouth. Running through the Vale of Avoca, along the banks of the South Esk with Ben Lomond in the back ground, it is one of the most picturesque drives in Tasmania.

OSBORNE'S CREEK (*Co. Devon*) is a small drainage creek flowing into the Gawler River on its W. bank nearly opposite the township of Eden.

OSSA MOUNT (*Co. Lincoln*) is a peak in the Du Cane Range, about 10 miles N.W. of Lake S. Clair. Quartz, conglomerate, and greenstone.

OSTERLEY (*Co. Cumberland*) is a small village on the W. bank of the River Ouse, about 10 miles W. of Bothwell, and the same distance S.E. of Victoria Valley.

OTWAY'S CREEK (*Co. Cornwall*). See TOWER RIVULET.

OUSE, 42° 30' S. lat., 146° 45' E. long. (*Co. Cumberland*) is a postal, telegraphic, and money order township in the electorate of Cumberland and rural municipality of Hamilton. The Ouse township is situated on the River Ouse, about 2 miles above its junction with the River Derwent. The rivers near the township are the Derwent, into which the Ouse flows; the Dee, a tributary of the Derwent, and the Kenmere Rivulet, a tributary of the Ouse. There are no mountains of any size, nor any lakes near this township. There is one flour-mill at the Ouse worked by water. The Ouse is a pastoral district. As regards agriculture, as a rule, what hay or grain is grown is consumed in the district. There are no mines worked in the district, though it is generally supposed that there is a coal seam along the river. The nearest township is Hamilton on the Clyde, 10 miles E., Victoria Valley is 18 miles N., and Marlborough about 38 miles N.W. There is no conveyance between the Ouse and Victoria Valley or Marlborough. Between Hamilton and the Ouse a conveyance runs daily, passing through New Norfolk and thence on to Hobart Town. A conveyance leaves the Ouse every other day for Hobart Town, a distance of 52 miles. There is no direct communication with Launceston but by taking the above mentioned conveyance to Bridgewater or Hobart Town, whence there are two trains daily. There is one hotel, the Bridge Inn. Passengers are booked at the Bridge Inn for the conveyance running in connection with the New Norfolk coach to Hobart Town. There are two carriers from the Ouse to New Norfolk, thence produce is conveyed to town by steamer. The carriers' carts do not go regularly, except in the shearing season, at other times they only make a trip when sure of a load up or down. The surrounding country is very hilly. There is one place of worship, St. John's, English Church. It is proposed to build a Roman Catholic Church, a site for which has been obtained, and subscriptions collected.

OUSE or **BIG RIVER** (*Cos. Westmoreland and Cumberland*) is a fine stream rising in Lake Julian and flowing through the elevated Lake Country, past the Nineteen Lagoons and the Great Lake in a S. direction for about 60 miles into the Derwent River at Thistle Hill, near Rugby, and about 6 miles W. of Hamilton. There is a bridge over the river at Thistle Hill on the road from Hamilton to Victoria Valley and Marlborough. The English trout has been acclimatised in its waters, and there is good mullet fishing in March and April. This stream is fed by the Shannon River, and the Armitage, Triangle Marsh, Boggy Marsh, Deep Gully and Kenmere Rivulets. On this river is a pretty waterfall known as Cora Linn, and the village of Osterley lower down.

OWEN MOUNT (*Co. Montagu*) is a peak of the West Coast Range, near Gould's crossing place on his route of 1862 from Macquarie Harbour to Hobart Town.

OXBERRY'S PLAINS (*Co. Dorset*) is a lofty plateau or table land lying about 10 miles S.W. of the township of Portland. Lower palaeozoic.

OXFORD MARSHES (*Co. Cumberland*) is the name of a tract of swampy country lying on the E. side of the township of Marlborough, and to the W. of Lake Echo.

OYSTER BAY (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a large bay on the E. coast extending from Maria Island on the S. to the head of Great Swanport on the N., where for a distance of 12 miles it is shut in from the ocean by Freycinet's Peninsula and Schouten's Island. The entire length of the bay is about 30 miles, and the depth about 10 miles. The township of Pontypool or Little Swanport lies about half way up, and Swansea is at the N. end. Moulting Lagoon, at the head of the bay, is reached by a narrow and tortuous passage.

OYSTER BAY (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small but well sheltered bay lying on the W. or inner side of Maria Island. There is a narrow sandy neck here, which divides the island into two parts.

OYSTER COVE (*Co. Buckingham*) is a postal township in the police and electoral district of Kingborough. Great and little Oyster coves are situated in D'Entrecasteaux Channel, a mile apart. They are so called from being formerly productive of oysters, and are deep indentations of the coast line. Bruni Island

being a mile, or so, to the eastward. The Grey Mountain is the loftiest summit to the S.W. There is one saw mill in each of the Oyster coves. The industries are sawing and splitting timber, cutting firewood, and fruit growing; enormous quantities of apples and raspberries are produced. Woodbridge, Peppermint Bay, lies three miles S. along the coast. Margate on the North West Bay Rivulet is ten miles on the Hobart Town road; the communication being by a bush road, which road leads to Kingston, whence a coach goes daily to Hobart Town, the entire distance being about 24 miles. Freight is taken by water. There is one hotel, the Myrtle Tree Inn, kept by M. A. Watt. The district is hilly, rising into mountains of amorphous greenstone, with porphyry in its flanks; the sedimentary rocks are chiefly altered mudstone; good land exists in the creek bottoms. The population of Little Oyster Cove is 150, and of Great Oyster Cove 100. There is one building at Little Oyster Cove used by all denominations of Protestants for public worship; services are held fortnightly by the resident clergyman, and occasional visits from Hobart Town ministers. The climate is milder than Hobart Town, the rainfall greater, and the seasons rather late. See also KETTERING.

OYSTER COVE (*Co. Buckingham*) is an indentation in the W. side of D'Entrecasteaux Channel, 22 miles S. of Hobart Town. On this Cove was established the last aboriginal settlement in Tasmania. This consisted of a long narrow range of rough slab buildings, once occupied by convicts, on a salt marsh rising into fertile alluvium behind, and then into barren hills, and here the remnant of the once numerous tribes of aboriginals were settled, until they all died off except one, Trucanini or Seaweed, or as she was also called Lalla Rookh. This woman, the last of all was then removed to Hobart Town, where she died on the 8th May, 1876, at the age of 68.

OYSTER COVE RIVULET (*Co. Wellington*) is the name given to two small streams, rivulets flowing into Great and Little Oyster Coves respectively.

PADDY'S CREEK (*Co. Dorset*) is an E. tributary of Piper's River, into which it falls at the village of Alford. Clay-slate and sandstone with quartz veins.

PADDY'S ISLAND (*Co. Cornwall*) is a small rocky islet lying about a mile from the shore on the E. coast, seven miles N. of Falmouth. Granite.

PAGET LAKE (*Co. Westmoreland*). See NINETEEN LAGOONS.

PAINTER'S PLAIN (*Co. Franklin*) is a tract of flat country on Franklin's route between Macquarie Harbour and Hobart Town, near the Loddon Hills.

PAINTER'S PLAIN (*Co. Russell*) is a tract of marshy country in the Surrey Hills block, near the head of the Hellyer River.

PANTANNA (*Co. Devon*). See HEIDELBERG.

PARISH'S BOAT HARBOUR (*Co. Wellington*) is a small inlet at the mouth of the Cooley or Coney Creek on the N. Coast.

PARK (*Co. Lincoln*) is a tract of open, flat, but elevated country lying at the head of the Travellers' Rest River, E. of Lake St. Clair.

PARLTON MOUNT (*Co. Arthur*) is the name of a hill on Gould's post track to Hamilton. It lies about 5 miles N. of Lake Pedder, and there is a steep pass here through the range.

PARRAMATTA or FOSSIL BANK (*Co. Devon*) is a postal township in the electoral district of E. Devon, and police district of Port Sorell. It lies in the parish of Forrabury, on the main line of road from Deloraine to Latrobe, and is bounded by a creek known as Smith's Creek on the N.E. The River Mersey is distant about 2 miles N. The Deep Creek is distant 4 chains E. from the township; the country is mountainous, commencing about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from each side of the main road, and running N. and S. about 6 miles, with extensive plains bounded by the Mersey River. Land is here reserved for dysodile, a combustible schist abounding in olefiant gas, with a peculiar and powerful disagreeable odour. The district is agricultural and pastoral generally. There is gold, dysodile, coal, iron, and great quantities of freestone within 3 miles of the township. Latrobe lies N.W., distant 7 miles from Parramatta; Green's Creek distant 10 miles N.E.,

Elizabeth Town, S.E., distant 13 miles. There is no regular conveyance to these places. The means of communication with Hobart Town or Launceston are by steamer from Latrobe to Launceston, or by road 21 miles to Deloraine, and thence by rail. There is one hotel, the Fossil Bank Inn. Parramatta and Fossil Bank, together with the outlying portion, but within the parish, has a population of about 520 persons. There is one Protestant Church, one Roman Catholic Church, and three Wesleyan chapels in the parish of Forrabury. There is a racecourse at Native Plains, near Fossil Bank.

PARR'S RIVULET (*Co. Dorset*) is an E. tributary of Forester's River, draining the swampy country E. of Scottsdale and Mount Stronach.

PARRY'S BAY (*Co. Dorset*). See FLINDERS ISLAND.

PARSON'S BAY (*Co. Pembroke*) is a long indentation with low sandy beaches, running for some distance into Tasman's Peninsula from the N.E. head of Wedge Bay. There is some good land on the N. side of this bay, with sheoak hills and fair pasture.

PARSON'S HOOD (*Co. Russell*) is a peak in a S.E. spur of the Meredith range to the E. of Stanley River. This hill was crossed by Sprent in 1876. Granite, slate, and serpentine.

PARTRIDGE ISLAND (*Co. Buckingham*) is an island of about 247 acres, which has been cultivated and utilised for acclimatisation purposes. It lies off the S. head of Great Taylor's Bay, and is the place near which the ship *Enchantress* was lost in 1838.

PASSAGE ISLAND (*Co. Dorset*). See FURNEAUX GROUP.

PASCOE ISLAND (*Co. Dorset*). See FURNEAUX GROUP.

PATCHEM (*Co. Wellington*) is 10 miles S. of Emu Bay, on the road to Mount Bischoff.

PATERSONIA, 41° 18' S. lat., 147° 21' E. long. (*Co. Dorset*) is a postal township in the electoral and police district of Selby, lying about 15 miles N.E. on the main road from Launceston to Mount Cameron and Ringarooma tin mines. It is situated on the Patersonia Rivulet; St. Patrick's River being about one mile E., into which the river empties itself. The district is agricultural and pastoral. Gold has been found, though not in paying quantity. St. Leonards is the nearest township, 12 miles S. There are no regular means of conveyance, but a mail is carried once a week between Patersonia and Launceston. The Mount Arthur Hotel, on the main road is 3 miles W. of the township. The high ground in the locality is rocky and heavily timbered; the low land is marshy. The population of the neighbourhood numbers about 500 persons. The nearest church is at St. Leonards.

PATERSONIA RIVULET (*Co. Dorset*) is a small tributary of the St. Patrick's Rivulet, rising in Row Tor, and flowing through the Patersonia Plains.

PATRICK MOUNT (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a lofty peak in a chain of ranges which forms the E. boundary of the Lake district. This hill lies about 3 miles E. of Arthur Lake, and a mile S.W. of the township of Grindelwald.

PATRICK'S COVE (*Co. Buckingham*). See KELLY BAY.

PATRIOTS (*Co. Dorset*). See FLINDERS ISLAND.

PAUL LAMANON CAPE (*Co. Pembroke*) is the N.E. point of Forestier's Peninsula, and the S. head of Marion Bay. At this point Tasman anchored in 1642.

PAVEMENT (*Co. Pembroke*). See TESSELLATED PAVEMENT.

PAVEMENT POINT (*Co. Wellington*) is a small promontory projecting from the S. side of Green Point. There is a sunken reef at this point, which lies about 3 miles N.E. of West Point.

PAYNE'S BAY (*Cos. Kent and Arthur*) is the name given to the upper part of Port Davey. This bay is the estuary of the Davey River, and is about 7 miles long.

PEAKED HILL (*Co. Kent*) is a lofty precipitous mountain in the rugged country at the head of New River Gulf, from which it is distant about 4 miles, forming a prominent landmark from that place.

PEAKS OF FLINDERS (*Co. Dorset*). See **FLINDERS ISLAND**.

PEARSE MOUNT RANGE (*Co. Russell*) is a chain of hills lying in the S.W. part of the Surrey Hills block, about 7 miles S.E. of Mount Bischoff. Mount Pearse at the N. end of the range is the principal peak. Other peaks are known as the Rocky Sugar Loaf, and Mount Moory.

PEARSON MOUNT (*Co. Dorset*) is a lofty hill and landmark from the sea, lying on the E. coast 2 miles S. from the township of Seaton and 5 miles N. of George Town. Granite.

PEBBLY BAY (*Co. Wellington*) is the estuary of the Detention River on the N. coast. It lies about 4 miles W. of Rocky Cape. The township of Hellyer is situated on this bay. Pebbly Bay is a safe harbour for small craft.

PEBBLY BROOK (*Co. Dorset*) is an E. tributary of the Forester's River rising in the Billycock Tier and flowing N.W. Clay-slate and sandy flats.

PEBBLY POINT (*Co. Cornwall*) is a projecting point of shingle in George's Bay, having mud flats near it.

PEBBLY POINT (*Co. Pembroke*) is a point of the mainland lying in the passage between the main land and Maria Island.

PEDDER LAKE (*Co. Arthur*) is a large sheet of water, 2,500 acres in area, lying in flat country elevated 2,000ft. above sea level, and surrounded at some distance by mountain ranges whose drainage it receives; the only outlet is to the N. where it supplies the Serpentine River. A smaller lake lies a little distance S., and is called Lake Maria.

PEDDER MOUNT (*Co. Pembroke*) is a lofty hill at the N.E. point of Maria Island. It consists of basaltic rocks, perpendicular to the sea. The extreme point is known as Cape Boulanger, which see.

PEDDER RIVER (*Co. Russell*) is a stream rising by 2 heads in Mount Balfour, and flowing about 7 miles S.W. into the sea on the W. coast, 4 miles N. of Sandy Cape. This river is fordable at the bar.

PEDRA BLANCA 43° 52' S. lat., 147° 1' E. long. (*Co. Kent*) is a reef of rocks lying in the ocean about 15 miles S.S.E. of the S.E. Cape, and opposite the entrance to D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

PEGGY'S POINT (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a small headland, running N. from the mainland and forming Bicheno or Waub's Harbour. Granite.

PEGWELL BLUFF (*Co. Dorset*). See **DEAL ISLAND**.

PELICAN BAY (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a small bay in the N. side of the entrance from Oyster Bay to Moulting Lagoon.

PELICAN ISLAND (*Co. Kent*) is a small islet in Southport, where oyster beds have been laid down.

PELION MOUNT (*Co. Lincoln*) is a peak in the Du Cane range, lying 15 miles N.W. of Lake St. Clair. Quartz, conglomerate, and greenstone.

PEMBROKE COUNTY is a large and important county occupying the S.E. corner of the island, and including within its boundaries some of the richest agricultural country in the colony. It is bounded on the N. by Glamorgan, N.W. by Somerset, W. by Monmouth and Storm Bay, S. by Pittwater and Frederick Henry bays, and E. by the ocean. This county is exceedingly irregular in form, its N. half being almost a long rhomboid, and its S. half consisting of a double pendant hanging from the main land into the sea, first by a narrow isthmus called East Bay Neck, which connects it with Forestier's Peninsula, and then, from that peninsula by another, Eagle Hawk Neck, still narrower, which connects Tasman's Peninsula. The latter place has obtained an unenviable notoriety as being that in which in 1832 the penal settlements, known generally as those of Port Arthur, were established, establishments now, practically, happily done away with. This

part of the country is deservedly celebrated for the beauty and magnificence of its scenery, especially that on the E. coast, and although the soil is, for the most part, sterile, still it contains vast beds of coal, and large tracts of excellent timber, which are, and promise to be, rapidly developed. Coal is also found further north, at Prosser's Plains, and some of the finest freestone in the Australian colonies is quarried at Spring Bay, and large quantities exported to Victoria, as well as used for home consumption. Coal has also been proved in large quantities in the same place by Mr. Selwyn. The agricultural portion of the county lies mostly in the S.W., in the neighbourhood of Pittwater and the district about the townships of Sorell and Carlton, and here many of the oldest farms in the colony are to be found, some of them 70 years old. The towns and villages in the county are Bream Creek, Buckland, Carlton, Copping, Dunally, Forcett, Lewisham, Orford, Port Arthur, Prosser's River, Sorell, Swanston, and Triabunna, and of these 9 are post offices, 4 are electric telegraph stations, and 2 money order offices. The county contains the municipalities of Sorell and Spring Bay, each having its Warden and its body of police. It also returns 1 member to the Legislative Council, and is divided into the following parishes:—Kilmannan, Killingford, Buckland, Canning, Nugent, Alvanley, Killevie, Forcett, Mogely, Sorell, and Carlton. The principal rivers are the Sorell, Carlton, Prosser's, Brushy Plains, Little Swan, and Bluff, with their tributaries, and the principal peaks of the mountains are Prosser's, Gordon's, and Black Charlie's Sugar Loaves, and Mounts Brown, Thumbs, Murray, Little Swanport, Maria and Morrison. Besides the smaller islands, which are numerous, it has a large one on the East Coast, known as Maria island, which produces good limestone and marble. Kangaroo and birds are plentiful, and fish and oysters are obtained in its waters abundantly. The greater part of the alienated lands are taken up as sheep or cattle runs, but in the S.W. large crops of grain are grown, and some of the best bacon, cheese, and wheat in the colony are produced there.

PEMBROKE is a S. electoral council district, comprising the assembly districts of Sorell and Glamorgan. The polling places are at the Cascades, Tasman's Peninsula, Sorell, Buckland, Triabunna, Swansea, Bicheno, and Glen Gala. The district is represented by the Hon. Jas. Lord, and has 115 electors.

PENCIL PINE CREEK (*Co. Lincoln*) is a S. tributary of the Dove River.

PENGUIN 41° 7' S. lat., 146° 6' E. long., (*Co. Devon*) is a postal and money order township in the electorate of W. Devon, and the police district of Port Sorell. It lies on Penguin Creek, and was proclaimed a township on the 25th October, 1875. It has an area of about 130 acres. River Leven runs 7 miles E. and the River Blyth 5 miles W., the Dial Range bearing S., the northernmost peak, called Montgomery, is distant about 1½ miles. The district is chiefly agricultural. The surrounding country abounds in ironstone, and about 2½ miles bearing S.S.W. are cliffs of ironstone 30ft. high, specimens of which have been assayed showing 75 to 80 per cent. There are also indications of various other metals such as silver, copper, lead, etc. (See PENGUIN CREEK.) The timber trade, consisting of palings, staves, and blackwood logs, is pushed ahead vigorously. Ulverstone, on the Leven, is 6 miles to the E., and Heybridge, a township reserve on the Blyth, 5 miles to the W. Penguin is on the main road from Deloraine to Circular Head. The communication is by steamer to Launceston, and thence to Hobart Town by rail. Total distance about 200 miles. There is one hotel, the Penguin Hotel in the township. Thos. Mylat, carrier by dray and chaise cart, to and from Ulverstone plies regularly once a week, and to other places by arrangement. The locality consists of a succession of hills and dales with table land. The population numbers about 60 persons. There are Church of England, Primitive Methodist, and Independent Methodist places of worship. The telegraph line passes through the township, but as there is not any telegraph station, the nearest communication is by the Leven, 7 miles distant. A local public school is in operation, average attendance 40. About three years ago a breakwater was constructed under "The Local Public Works Act" at the mouth of the creek, at a cost of £1,800 from which considerable benefit has been derived. Vessels drawing 7½ft. loaded are suitable for the port, and answer all present requirements.

PENGUIN CREEK (*Co. Devon*) is a small streamlet in the parish of

Ashwater, rising by two heads in the hilly country to the S.E. of Emu Bay and falling into Bass Straits, a little to the E. of Preservation Bay. It flows through occupied country for nearly its whole length. At the upper end of this creek are found oxides of iron in great abundance, veins and masses of red hæmatite in combination with manganese; one sort of hæmatite found in the creek—if broken while damp, has a very disagreeable smell; another sort of iron ore, found on the surface, is very hard, of a steel grey colour; it is also very heavy, and slightly magnetic; some specimens are laminated, and, where they divide, have an unctuous feel, and small silvery specks adhere to the fingers or whatever touches them. Specimens of the sulphuret of molybdina have also been found in the same neighbourhood. At the lower end of the creek, copper, silver, and lead abound, the copper both sulphurets and carbonates. The copper and galena were discovered by Mr. J. Smith, the copper in October, 1861, the galena in March, 1860. The matrix quartz is diffused in small veins and columnar masses through sulphuret of iron. Some of the specimens have beautiful red, green, blue, purple, and golden tints, but principally a greenish yellow, with patches of an almost black color; the black is found to be copper. There are frequently small chambers in the matrix, filled with a black powder, which is rich in copper, and disseminated through the matrix are small specks of silver ore. The carbonates are in veins and tabular masses; the former, varying from one to five inches in thickness, cross the strata at about right angles. Some are of a very dark blue color, passing into dark green, with specks and scales of a metallic appearance, and of the color of pure copper, friable and of an earthy texture. Others are of a yellowish brown color, with patches of bright blue and green; these have also the (apparently) metallic specks, and appear to be of a more laminated character. Both kinds are very soft when taken from the veins, but harden by exposure. The strata run N. and S., so that the veins run E. and W. Some very interesting specimens of hepatic and micaceous iron are also found at the mouth of the creek.

PENGUIN ISLAND (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small rocky islet lying to the N. of the township of Cookville, in the S. of Adventure Bay, and off Fluted Cape, on the E. coast of S. Bruni Island.

PENGUIN ISLAND (*Co. Wellington*) is one of the Hunter's Islands, lying about a mile distant E. of the S.E. end of Barren Island.

PENNY MOUNT (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a lofty peak lying in broken rocky country, in the S.E. corner of the county. It attains an altitude of 3,782ft. above sea level, and is a prominent object all over the Lake Country.

PEPPERMINT BAY (*Co. Wellington*) is a small indentation on the W. side of D'Entrecasteaux Channel. There is a small township at the head of this bay. See WOODBRIDGE.

PEPPERMINT BAY CREEK (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small stream flowing into Peppermint Bay, in D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

PERCH BAY (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small indentation in the W. side of D'Entrecasteaux Channel, N. of Peppermint Bay.

PERKINS ISLAND (*Co. Wellington*) is a large sandy island lying on the N. side of Duck Bay, which it separates from Robbin's Passage. Limestone.

PERTH 41° 40' S. lat., 147° 15' E. long. (*Co. Cornwall*) is a postal and telegraphic township in the municipality of Longford and in the electoral district of Norfolk Plains. It is situated on the right bank of the South Esk River, 10 miles S. of Launceston, on the main road between Launceston and Hobart Town, and on the western railway, which passes through the township, where there is a station, whence passenger and luggage trains run each way three times per day. There is one flour-mill and one brewery in the township, which lies in an agricultural and pastoral district. There is a quarry of blue stone near the township. Longford is 3 miles S.W., and Evandale 4 miles N.E., the communication being by railway and public road. With Hobart Town, 135 miles S., and Launceston (14½ miles by rail) N. the communication is by railway. Perth has a Working Men's Club and Mutual Improvement Society, a Good Templar Lodge, and a post and money order office. The hotels are the Queen's Head, Perth Hotel, Commercial

Inn, Crown Inn, and Tasmanian Inn. The locality is flat, with alluvial deposit on a sub-stratum of quartz gravel, a few sand-hills being adjacent. The surrounding country is undulating, lightly grassed and timbered, and well adapted for pastoral pursuits. The population numbers about 400 persons. There is a Church of England (St. Andrew's), Wesleyan Chapel, and a Baptist Chapel, and a public school in the township. A regatta is held once a year on the Esk. There is a pleasant esplanade overlooking the river, with beautiful scenery. Perth Bridge is one of the largest and handsomest stone bridges in the Australian colonies.

PETCHEY'S BAY (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small inlet on the E. side of the Huon River, at the township of Brabazon.

PETER MOUNT (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a high hill and trig. station, standing on the narrow passage between Moulting Lagoon and the ocean, and forming a leading landmark for vessels making Oyster Bay or Schouten Island from the N. Granite.

PETRARCH LAKE (*Co. Lincoln*) is a fine sheet of water, an expansion of the Cuvier River, lying about 3 miles N. of Mount Hugel, and 2 miles W. of Lake St. Clair. This lake is on the E. of Gould's track to Macquarie Harbour.

PETREL ISLAND (*Co. Wellington*) is the name given to a group of small islets on the N. coast, lying off the N. point of Walker's Island.

PET RIVER (*Co. Devon*) is a W. tributary of the Emu River, rising in the Hampshire Hills block, and flowing N. about 10 miles into the main stream 5 miles above Wivenhoe township.

PHILIP ISLAND (*Co. Franklin*) is a small islet on the E. side of Macquarie Harbour, about 15 miles from the entrance. This island, which was covered with rich peaty loam, was utilised during the time of penal settlement for the growth of potatoes for the station, about 23 acres being cultivated.

PICCANINY POINT (*Co. Cornwall*) is a headland on the East Coast, lying about 5 miles N. of the township of Seymour. Lower palaeozoic and granite.

PICKETT'S CREEK (*Co. Dorset*) is a W. tributary of the Ringarooma River, flowing S. of Mount Cameron. Grass tree flats with timbered hills.

PICTON (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small village on the main N. road, lying 2 miles N. of the township of Kempton, and S. of and near Cross Marsh bridge. Agricultural. The population is included in that of Kempton.

PICTON MOUNT (*Co. Arthur*) is a lofty mountain lying in the angle formed by the junction of the Picton and Huon rivers, about 6 miles E. of the township of Craycroft, and 20 miles W. of Franklin. It has an elevation of 4,340ft. above sea level.

PICTON RIVER (*Cos. Arthur and Kent*) is a fine stream rising in Mount La Perouse, and flowing N. through table land and ranges, with fine Huon pine forest. It has a course of about 25 miles, and falls into the Huon River at Picton Forest.

PIEMAN RIVER (*Cos. Russell and Montagu*) is a fine W. coast stream, of which until lately but little has been known, but which has recently been made the subject of much exploration, and much of the country watered by it and its numerous tributaries has been traversed by Gordon Burgess in 1864, by C. P. Sprent in 1876, and by a private party, Meredith, Donelly and party, from whom news has been received up to January 21st, 1877. They speak of the river as having a bad entrance, but, once inside, as of a grand river. It is 150 yards wide, but opens out inside to double that width. The coast hereabout is strewn with wreckage and timber. The navigation of the river itself is rendered difficult by numerous rapids, but the color of gold has been found in numerous places, as has also tin. The explorations of Burgess were to the N. of the river itself, and passing from the Surrey Hills block, skirted the S. of Wombat Hill, the Magnet Range, and Mount Cleveland, striking the heads of some important tributaries of the Pieman, the Coldstream, Heazlewood, Donaldson and Savage rivers, came out on the W. coast at the Interview River. Those of Sprent struck to a more S. direction, and leaving Burgess Track at Knole Plain, tracked down the E. side of the Meredith range,

crossing the W. tributaries of the Wilson River, and the Pieman, about 6 miles N.W. of Mount Heemskirk, forced a way across the unexplored region to that mountain. He also touched the river about 8 miles lower down. It was known, as stated by Hellyer so long since back as 1828, that the Pieman is formed by the junction of the Macintosh and Huskisson rivers, about 25 miles from the sea, and that it is salt for about 15 miles from its mouth, where there are no fewer than 21 falls. The mouth of the river is difficult, frequently impossible to approach, as a heavy swell rolls continually into the bay. The banks of the river abound in pine, lightwood, and myrtle, but the soil is generally sterile. Than this nothing more was known of the capabilities of the vast extent of valuable forest country which lies between the Surrey Hills and Mount Bischoff on the E., and the W. coast. Thanks, however, to Messrs. Burgess and Sprent, a large portion of the country has been opened up, and attention attracted to its valuable character. It has been found that the river is fed by innumerable fine streams, the principal ones being the Macintosh and Huskisson, by whose confluence it is formed, the Stanley, Mount Livingstone, Donaldson, and Savage rivers, and Rocky Creek. The geological formation is slate and quartz, lying in hills covered with timber, and occasional tracts of button grass.

PIGEON HILL (*Co. Wellington*) is a hill on the road from Emu Bay to Mount Bischoff, 7 miles S. of the former place.

PIGEON HOLE RIVULET (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small stream flowing into the S. side of Pittwater.

PIGOU POINT (*Co. Kent*) is a projection on the E. side of Payne's Bay, Port Davey, opposite Bond Bay.

PIG FACE POINT (*Co. Pembroke*) is a rocky promontory on the N. point of Tasman's Peninsula. It has its name from the quantity of pig-faced herb growing there.

PIG ISLAND (*Co. Dorset*) is a small islet in the Tamar River, about 5 miles below Launceston.

PIGSTIES (*Co. Kent*) is the name given to the estuary of D'Entrecasteaux River at the N.W. end of Recherche Bay.

PIG TROUGH (*Co. Franklin*) is a hollow valley on the W. side of the Franklin River, and at the foot of the Cracroft Hills.

PIKE'S HILL (*Co. Monmouth*) is a lofty peak and trig. station 2,289ft. above sea level. It is about 6 miles S. of Oatlands, and overlooks Lake Tiberias on its N. side.

PILLAN'S LAKE (*Co. Westmoreland*). See NINETEEN LAGOONS.

PILLAR CAPE (*Co. Pembroke*). This singular natural formation, which forms the S.E. terminal point of Tasman's Peninsula, and of Tasmania, is a pinnacle of basaltic rock 892ft. above sea level, consisting of a mass of wild and romantic pillars, whose shafts pierce upward in solitary grandeur. These picturesque rocks serve as a landmark for vessels from the southward or eastward, and are regarded as one of the most extraordinary natural phenomena in the colonies. Separated by a narrow strait from Cape Pillar is a small rocky island called Tasman's Island.

PILLAR ISLAND (*Co. Pembroke*). See TASMAN'S ISLAND.

PILOT BAY (*Co. Dorset*) is a small inlet just inside Low Head in the Tamar River.

PILOT BAY (*Co. Montgomery*) is a small indentation on the inner side of Cape Sorell at the mouth of Macquarie Harbour.

PIMPLE, THE (*Co. Pembroke*) is a solitary hill in the parish of Alvanley.

PINE COVE (*Co. Franklin*) is a small inlet on the E. side of Macquarie Harbour, S. of Swan Basin.

PINE CREEK (*Co. Arthur*). See DAVEY RIVER.

PINE CREEK (*Co. Devon*) is a small W. tributary of the Leven River.

PINE CREEK (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small stream rising in Gordon's Sugar Loaf, and flowing E. into the N. part of Marion Bay at Point du Ressac.

PINE CREEK (*Co. Russell*) is a small stream rising in the Meredith Range flowing through the Yellow Band Plain, and falling into the Yellow Creek. It was crossed by Sprent in 1876.

PINE CREEK (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a small drainage creek flowing from Ware's Marshes into Kermodé's River.

PINE HILL (*Co. Flinders*) is a hill at the head of the Collingwood River, on Gould's route of 1862.

PINE ISLAND (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a small islet in the N. part of the Great Lake.

PINE RIVER (*Cos. Lincoln and Cumberland*) is a tributary of the Nive River rising in the lofty country S. of Lake Antimoni, and flowing S. past the Cellars into the main stream on its E. bank, three miles N. of the township of Marlborough, after a course of about 30 miles. It is fed by the little Pine River which, rising in Lake Ada, flows in a generally S. direction about 18 miles through Lake Fergus into the Pine River five miles N. of Marlborough, being fed by the Serpentine Rivulet.

PINE RIVER (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small S. tributary of Little Swanport river falling into it at Swanston.

PINE RIVULET (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small S. feeder of the upper head of the Little Swanport River.

PINER'S POINT (*Co. Arthur*) is a projection on the W. side of the head of Payne's Bay, Port Davey, nearly opposite the settlement. A reef of rocks runs off this point.

PIPECLAY LAGOON (*Co. Monmouth*) is a deep indentation with a narrow entrance running into the land in a W. direction from Frederick Henry Bay.

PIPECLAY LAGOON (*Co. Pembroke*) is the name given to a swampy lagoon at Slopén Beach.

PIPER (*Co. Dorset*) is a postal settlement on the Lower Piper River in the parish of Lewisham, and the electoral and police district of George Town. Back Creek is distant two miles, taking its rise from the Den Tiers. There is a quartz crushing battery and plant at Leura. The district is an agricultural, pastoral, and mining one, both auriferous quartz and alluvial gold having been found in considerable quantities; there is also an extensive slate quarry at full work in the neighbourhood, both gold and slate being obtainable in the vicinity of Back Creek. The nearest township is Weymouth situated near the mouth of the River Piper, and George Town situated at Tamar River, distant five miles from Low Head. With these places the communication is by bush roads of inferior description. There are three bush roads to Launceston, but they are almost impassable, the communication being only on foot or horseback. The surrounding county is bounded by high mountainous ranges encircled by a large area of barren flats, with the exception of a few patches of rich soil in the vicinity of the River Piper; the principal formations are quartz and slate. The population numbers about 300 persons.

PIPER'S BROOK (*Co. Dorset*) is an E. tributary of Piper's River rising in Hall's Tier, and running N.W. about 14 miles into the estuary of the Piper's River opposite the township of Weymouth. Basalt and clay slates with quartz veins.

PIPER'S LAGOON (*Co. Devon*) is a swampy rivulet on the N. bank of the Western River, about five miles N.E. of Westbury township.

PIPER'S RIVER (*Co. Dorset*) is an important stream rising by several heads in the Eagle Hawk Pier, Row Tor, and Prosser's Forest, S. and E. of Mount Brown, and flowing N. about 30 miles into Bass' Strait, at the township of Weymouth, where there is an open roadstead, and estuary harbour, the latter, however, having a dangerous stony bar at its mouth. Good beds of limestone exist on the banks of this part of the river, and much land is taken up by settlers both here and higher up. The river flows through fair country, and past the townships

of Underwood and Alford. By far, however, the most important characteristic of the district through which it passes is the fact of there being a vast formation of argillaceous slate, associated with mica and siliceous slate. From the mouth of the river about 4 miles S. there are nearly perpendicular strata, which crop out again at Miller's Bluff. An effort, only, as yet, partially successful, has been made to organise a company to establish a slate-quarrying company in this district, and the following report will show that the enterprise was not undertaken without good and substantial reason:—"I have examined your property at the Piper River, and have much pleasure in reporting that I consider, after a careful examination, that it contains an inexhaustible deposit of slate, with unrivalled facilities for working the same. Where the deposit has been opened it shows a face of slate of fully 40ft. perpendicular height, the bottom still being slate rock, extending perpendicularly fully 50ft. more to the flood level of the Piper River, with probably unlimited depth below. The quarry shows a longitudinal face of several hundred yards. The blocks quarried out are of first rate quality, fit for any purposes for which slate is used in England or elsewhere, and the roofing slate I should not hesitate to recommend to be used on any building in the colonies, etc., etc. *H. Conway, Architect, Launceston, July 4, 1873.*" Mr. Marshall Cresswell, C.E., a gentleman who had charge of extensive railway works in India, speaks of the slate quarries in similar terms. The Piper River receives the waters of the following streams:—First, Second, and Third Rivers, Piper's Brook, and Back, Yarrow, and Paddy's Creeks. From this river are 2 tramways to the Tamar, one called the Bangor Slate Company's line, being from the junction of the Second River to a pier opposite Egg Island, and the other from the saw-mill under Mount Brown, through the township of Melcombe Regis to Mowbray, a place about 2 miles below Launceston. The geological formation along the Piper River is, generally speaking, sand and quartz gravel overlying Lower Silurian beds of slate and sandstone with quartz veins. Gold has been found in this river.

PIPER'S RIVER *LITTLE (Co. Dorset).* See **LITTLE PIPER'S RIVER**.

PIPER'S UPPER *(Co. Dorset).* See **UPPER PIPER**.

PIRATE'S or **MONGE BAY** *(Co. Pembroke)* is the name given to a wide open roadstead on the E. Coast of the island lying in about 43° S. lat., 148° E. long. This bay is half moon in form and lies between the Clyde islets to the N. and the Isle of Fossils to the S., being about 2½ miles round the coast. It is shallow and shelving, and at one point is separated from the inland waters of Norfolk Bay only by the narrow fiord known as Eagle Hawk Bay, and the Eagle Hawk Neck (which see). The coast line is backed by lofty wooded hills, and overhanging sandstone precipices, and on the beach are found those singular natural formations the tessellated pavements. (See **TESSELLATED PAVEMENT**). The Blow Hole and Tasman's Arch lie near, and to the S. of, this bay.

PITTWATER *(Cos. Pembroke and Monmouth)* is a long and somewhat tortuous opening into the land in a W.N.W. direction from the head of Frederick Henry Bay. It is about 10 miles long, and 3 miles wide in the widest part, and is the estuary of the coal river. This inlet lies in the centre of a thriving agricultural district, many of the farms having been settled on for 70 years or thereabouts. The townships of Lewisham, Sorell, Shelstone, and Dalcot are on it, and Richmond is within a mile of its head. A ferry was established across this inlet on the main road from Bellerive to Sorell in December, 1816. This is now, however, superseded by a causeway, constructed across the inlet at a cost of about £28,000.

PUZZLE MOUNT *(Co. Glamorgan)* is a peak in the Fingal Tiers, at the head of St. Paul's River.

PLATFORM PEAK *(Co. Monmouth)* is a point and trig. station in the Derwent Valley range lying about 6 miles N. of New Norfolk. Sandstone and clay slate.

PLEASANT MOUNT *(Co. Cumberland)* is a hill on the E. bank of the Shannon River, just below Ebrington, and about 10 miles N.W. of Bothwell township.

PLENTY, 42° 46' S. lat., 147° E. long. *(Co. Buckingham)* is a postal station in

the electorate and rural municipality of New Norfolk. The Plenty Bridge and public school form what may be considered the centre of a large agricultural, pastoral, and hop-growing district on the Plenty River, an affluent of the Derwent. There is a Church of England in the locality. See **PLENTY RIVER** and **NEW NORFOLK**.

PLENTY RIVER (*Co. Buckingham*) is a stream rising in the N. spurs of the Mount Wellington Range S.W. of New Norfolk, and flowing N. and falling into the Derwent River, about 6 miles N.W. of that township. On the E. bank of this stream, and in a position admirably adapted to the purpose, are situated the celebrated Salmon Ponds, of Tasmania, organised by the energy and enterprise of a number of gentlemen, prominent among whom are Sir Robert Officer (Speaker of the Legislative Assembly) and Mr. Morton Allport, for the purpose of acclimatising the English salmon and salmon-trout in Tasmania. The ground taken up for the experiment, which recent fishing has proved to be incontestably successful so far as the question of the presence of salmon is concerned, measures 3a. 2r. 33p. In this is a residence and garden for the conservator; and the ponds, rills, and hatching-house necessary for the operations. The water flows in from the S. end, and passing through a trout-rill and pond, flows into the hatching-house, a structure about 65ft. long by 18ft. wide, and provided with all the necessary appliances, whence, by a narrow shoot, it passes into the large salmon pond, an open sheet of water about 460 links long by 60 links wide. Thence it flows along the salmon-rill into the river, or by another opening into the salmon trout pond. All these openings are covered with perforated zinc traps, and the entire scene of operations is planted round with trees. The whole scheme has cost about £7,000. The first trout was hatched on the 4th May, 1864, and the first salmon the following day. The first acclimatised salmon was caught on the 5th December, 1873, but good baskets of salmon trout have since then been frequently obtained, many of the fish being of noble proportions.

PLOUGHED FIELD (*Co. Buckingham*) is a tract of massive greenstone boulders near the summit of Mount Wellington.

PONTO'S HILL (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small head to the N. of the head of Pitt-water.

POLICE POINT (*Co. Kent*) is a bluff on the W. side of the Huon River, about 2 miles above the township of Camden.

PONSONBY MOUNT (*Co. Monmouth*) is a prominent hill in the Coal River Range, about 10 miles N.E. of Colebrook Dale. Carbonaceous sandstone.

PONTVILLE, 42° 41' 45" S. lat., 147° 20' E. long., (*Co. Monmouth*) is a postal, telegraphic, and money order office, township, and railway station (Brighton) in the electoral and municipal district of Brighton. It is situated on the E. bank of the River Jordan, and is distant 16 miles N.W. from Hobart on the Main road between Launceston and Hobart Town, and 105 miles S. of Launceston. Bagdad Rivulet runs parallel to the main Hobart Town road at a distance of a quarter of a mile E. of Pontville. Dromedary Mount, 3,245ft. W., Mangalore, 2,044ft., N.W., both producing excellent timber, and very steep and rugged, overhang the township. There is a wind flour-mill (Lamprell's) not used, $\frac{3}{4}$ -mile S.E., and a water flour mill (Aylward's) 1 mile S.E. The district is pastoral and agricultural. In matters pastoral, this district will bear favourable comparison with other inland districts. The nearest townships are North Bridgewater (Causeway) 4 miles S. W., Black Brush (hamlet) 4 miles W., Lower Blackmarsh (hamlet) 8 miles N.W., Elderslie 16 miles N.W. There is a well macadamised road (under the control of road trust) through this part of the district. With Launceston and Hobart Town the communication is by rail or by mail coaches daily each way. Pontville is a repeating telegraph station for the E. coast line. The hotels are the Crown Inn, Epsom Hotel, and Bridge Inn. All passengers, parcels, etc., are left at the Crown Inn, from whence start daily coaches, to and from Hobart Town and Launceston. Reynolds' dray from Green Ponds. The district is elevated, large well-grassed plains surround Pontville, lightly timbered. Its geological formation is decidedly volcanic. Immense beds of valuable sandstone are close to Pontville. The plains are basaltic lava, with patches of iron ore, and honey-combed stone,

which will stand heat by fire almost to any extent without calcining. Pontville contains 160 inhabitants. The places of worship are the Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Independent, each being neat edifices built of sandstone. The railway station is distant one mile from Pontville. There is also a racecourse, but it is seldom used for racing purposes.

PONTYPOOL (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a small township on the N. shore of Little Swanport, lying about 3 miles from the entrance.

POOLE (*Co. Dorset*) is a township on the N.E. coast, in Banks' Straits, lying on Mussel Roe Bay at the mouth of the Mussel Roe River, in the parish of Downham and district of George Town. It lies in open heathy country, there being extensive marshes to the S. The E. branch of this river runs past the Chimneys.

PORT ARTHUR, 43° 9' 6" S. lat., 147° 51' 33" E. long., (*Co. Pembroke*) is a postal and money order settlement in the electoral district of Sorrell. It is not in any municipality, but is under the control of a Government officer, and is situated on the western shore of an inlet from the sea at the southernmost point of Tasman's Peninsula, which forms the eastern boundary of Storm Bay. Port Arthur is surrounded by mountains and highlands. Arthur's Peak lies to the S.E. Brown Mountain to the S.E., distant about 5 miles. Cape Raoul to the S.W., and distant about 9 miles. Mount Arthur to the W., and Tongataboo to the N.W., each distant about 2 miles. Signal Hill to the N., distant about 5 miles, and the rocky mountainous land forming Fortescue Bay to the E. distant about 9 miles. Fortescue Bay on the E. coast of Tasmania near its S. extremity forms one of the harbours of refuge for vessels in bad weather. There are no rivers and only one creek of minor dimensions, which supplies fresh water for domestic purposes throughout the year. The land is indifferent for either agricultural or pastoral purposes. The Port Arthur coal mines are distant 21 miles from the settlement and are leased by the Government, and worked by private enterprise. The nearest township is Sorrell, distant about 40 miles in a northerly direction, there are also localities having salt water frontages where produce is shipped for market severally called Lower Settlement or Pittwater, Carlton, East Bay Neck, and Eagle Hawk Neck, the latter 12 miles from Port Arthur. Communication is by land over bush roads, and could also be effected by water if necessary. The best means of communication between Port Arthur and Hobart Town, a distance of 60 miles, is by sea, the road between Eagle Hawk Neck and East Bay Neck being impassable for vehicles. There is an establishment for prisoners, a dépôt for invalids and paupers, an asylum for the insane, and an hospital—all public institutions for males only, and supported by the Colonial Government. The nearest roadside inn is Scrimger's, at East Bay Neck, distant about 26 miles. The district is mountainous, and the formation common trap or whinstone. The population of Port Arthur is about 450. The four other stations on Tasman's Peninsula formerly used for penal purposes have been abandoned for some years—the Coal Mines only being tenanted by about 50 people. In Port Arthur are a church and chapel, Protestant and Roman Catholic, and a Public School under the Board of Education. Port Arthur is still retained by the Government as possessing suitable buildings for free and bond. It has, however, been in a transition state for the past two years, with a view to its final abandonment for penal and charitable purposes. On the northern side of Tasman's Peninsula the buildings formerly used as depôts, although in a very dilapidated state, are still in existence. They are named the Cascades, 10 miles from Port Arthur; Impression Bay, 12 miles; Salt Water River, 18 miles; and the mines, 21 miles. Intercourse with the metropolis is sustained by means of a Government schooner, which, as a rule, makes weekly trips to and from Port Arthur, the passage varying from 8 to 24 hours. Telegraphic communication is also carried on by semaphores situated at Mount Arthur and Mount Communication on the Peninsula, and from thence to Mount Augustus and Mount Nelson to Hobart Town.

PORT ARTHUR (*Co. Pembroke*) is an indentation in the S. coast of Tasman's Peninsula, running nearly due N. about 6 miles, and being 1 mile wide. Its aboriginal name was Premaydena. There are extensive coal mines here, which have been worked since February, 1835, by prison labour. The coal is coarse anthracite, giving a steam power of 4 lb. to the square inch, and containing 65 per

cent. of carbon; and, until lately, Hobart Town derived its principal supply from these mines.

PORT CYGNET, 43° 13' S. lat., 147° 8' E. long., (*Co. Buckingham*) is a postal settlement in the electorate of Kingborough and police district of Franklin. It is situated on the Huon River, and is also intersected by the Agnes Rivulet. Nichol's Rivulet is in the vicinity where the English salmon trout are to be found in abundance. Bolger's Range is abundant in specimens of copper, though as yet not found in sufficient quantities to justify sinking a shaft. There are two steam saw-mills (Garden Island Creek Company's mill and James Garth's), also a large steam jam manufactory (Geo. Peacock, proprietor). Gold has been found, though not in payable quantities, within 1 mile of the township. Port Cygnet is a timber-producing district, principally shingles. It also produces annually large quantities of small fruit (raspberries, etc.). Franklin N.W. is the nearest post town, and is about 7 miles distant. Shipwrights' Point is also situated directly W., and is about 7 miles distant, and is justly celebrated for the quality and quantity of the vessels built there, and Victoria where the mail depot for the district is established. There is daily postal communication with Hobart Town, Franklin, and Shipwrights' Point. With Hobart Town the communication is overland by meeting the Franklin coach at the Picnic Hotel (Victoria). All produce and timber is forwarded by barges down the Huon River, there being a very bad cart road from Port Cygnet to town. The hotels are the Port Cygnet and the Harvest Home. The district is undulating, there being a gradual range of hills going back to a considerable elevation, very heavily timbered. The population of the district of Port Cygnet is from 1,500 to 2,000 persons. There is a Church of England and Roman Catholic Church, the majority of the population being Roman Catholics. There is an annual regatta held on the 10th March, which holds third place in importance to the Hobart Town Regatta.

PORT ESPERANCE, 43° 20' S. lat., 147° 5' E. long., (*Co. Kent*) is a postal district in the Parish of Thanet, and electoral and police district of Franklin. The district known as Port Esperance, consisting of the township of Dover and its vicinage, is situated on and near the shores of a fine bay variously described on the maps as Port Esperance and Adamson's Harbour. It is one of the finest of the Tasmanian harbours, opening out of D'Entrecasteaux Channel to the westward, having a length of about 3½ miles by a width of about 2½ miles at its widest part. The bay contains 3 islands, known as Faith, Hope, and Charity, which impart to it a very picturesque appearance. Hope Island is the residence of J. B. Boothman, Esq., J.P. There are several creeks falling into the bay, and the Narrows at its inner extremity. The Narrows consist of a large expanse of mud and sand banks which are partly dry at low tide, but contain a navigable channel to the mouth of the Esperance River, which empties itself at their western extremity. The Narrows receive the waters of the Esperance River, the Creekton Rivulet and several smaller streams which jointly drain a considerable extent of country extending to the mountains in the W. and N.W. The waters of the bay are also replenished by several creeks falling into it on all sides, the principal of which is the Dover Rivulet, which flows as its name implies through the township of Dover, draining the country to the N.W. and N. Mount Adamson, also called Adamson's Peak, having an altitude of 4,015ft. according to Mr. Surveyor-General Sprent, bears due W. from Dover, distant about 10 miles, and has a very striking appearance on entering the port. It is a somewhat singular peculiarity of this mountain that viewed from Port Esperance, it presents the appearance of two sharply defined, symmetrical peaks, while seen from a southerly position as Southport, it is merely a confused mass or heap of rocks, presenting no symmetry of form or regularity of outline whatever. There are 4 saw-mills in the locality. Port Esperance is almost exclusively a timber-producing district; the inhabitants only raising some garden produce for home use, with a few apples, and small fruit for exportation, the quantity of orchard produce is, however, steadily increasing. The only townships in the neighbourhood are Folkstone on the S. shore of Port Esperance Bay, and Walpole 2 miles N. on the road to Franklin. Surges Bay is distant 9 miles N. from Dover, and Southport about 15 miles S., with these places there is road and water communication. With Hobart Town the communication is by water or by coach from Franklin 14 miles N. Port Esperance has a Working

Men's Club, consisting of about 40 members, possessing a circulating library of about 400 volumes; there is also a lodge of Good Templars, about 50 strong. The only hotel in the Esperance district is the Dover Hotel, in the township of Dover. The district is very hilly, extending to a range of mountains, perhaps 15 to 20 miles to the W. On the N. side of Esperance Bay there is a sandstone formation supposed to overlie a bed of coal, the continuation of the coal measures from Seymour to South Cape Bay. Around another portion of the bay, and following the course of the Esperance River is a mudstone formation, overlying trap-rock, and containing fossil shells; but the principal rock is trap, which extends to the summit of Adamson's Peak, as reported by the Hon. J. R. Scott, M.L.C., who visited the mountain a few years since. The population of the district numbers about 450, of all ages. There is a Bethel or chapel for dissenters of all denominations, and a Roman Catholic Church. The Church of England has no building here. The above-mentioned four saw-mills produce about 60,000ft. of sawn timber weekly. The splitters turn out about 30,000 palings per week; there is also a small trade in staves, laths, and shingles, altogether employing 5 or 6 barges to Hobart Town. Larger vessels belonging to the intercolonial trade proceeding to Adelaide and New Zealand also frequently load here. Port Esperance is a Customs port of clearance.

PORTLAND CAPE, 40° 45' S. lat., 147° 58' E. long., (*Co. Dorset*) is the most northerly point of the E. side of the island, and is a bold projection into the sea, about 5 miles W. of the township of Lyme Regis. There is a boat harbour on the N. side of the cape, and a harbour for small craft on the S. A strong tide-rip runs past this cape, which renders navigation somewhat dangerous. Greenstone formation.

PORTLAND CAPE (*Co. Dorset*). For postal township see CAPE PORTLAND.

PORTLAND (*Co. Dorset*) is a small township on the mouth of the Tomahawk River in Bass' Strait, and in the district of George Town. There is a boat harbour, and safe anchorage for vessels of 50 tons burthen. Lofty greenstone peaks form the W. shelter to this place, some of them 700ft. high. Inland the country is flat and sandy, with granite to the W., and clay-slate to the E.

PORT LEMPRIERE (*Co. Devon*) is a small village on the W. bank of the Tamar River, where the Tasmanian charcoal and iron works are situated, and where is a jetty for shipment. See LEONARDSBUGH.

PORT SORELL (*Co. Devon*) is a police district in the Council district of Mersey, and Assembly district of E. Devon. It has an area of 561,920 acres, and a population, according to the last census, of 6,802. The townships in this district are Torquay, Burgess, Crawford, Formby, Hamilton-on-Forth, Heidelberg, Latrobe, Leith, Penguin Creek, Sheffield, Sherwood, Tarleton, and Ulverstone. Pounds are established at Penguin Creek, Sheffield, Torquay, Sassafras, West Forth, Hamilton-on-Forth, Heidelberg, Latrobe, Castra and Formby. A Court of General Sessions is held at Torquay on the second Wednesday in every month. Public schools are at Torquay, Kentishbury and Sheffield, Abbotsham, Castra Road, Don, Penguin Creek, Latrobe, Ulverstone, Hamilton-on-Forth, Northdown, New Ground, and Sassafras; and Customs offices at Torquay, Leith, Ulverstone, and Don River. The N.W. Agricultural Society and the Devon Agricultural Society are in this district, which possesses a large fleet of vessels, and which is rich in mineral deposits, iron ore, limestone, coal, copper, lead, and indications of gold. The great drawback to the success of the district is the lack of good roads. A mail conveyance runs between Torquay and Deloraine on alternate days during the summer months. The s.s. Devon trades between Port Sorell and Launceston, calling at the Mersey, Don, Forth, Leven, Emu Bay, Table Cape, and Circular Head. The agricultural statistics for the year ending March 31st, 1876, show:—Wheat, 3,880 acres, 43,853 bushels; barley, 299 acres, 7,570 bushels; oats, 6,252 acres, 161,707 bushels; peas, 915 acres, 16,333 bushels; beans, 16 acres, 372 bushels; tares, 33 acres, 414 bushels; potatoes, 1,608 acres, 5,039 tons; turnips, 192 acres, 337 tons; mangel wurzel, 66 acres, 714 tons; grass seed, 96 acres, 1,138 bushels; hay, 971 acres, 1,665 tons; hops, 1 acre, 170 lbs.; gardens and orchards, 186; apples, 3,278 bushels; pears, 202 bushels; permanent artificial grass, 14,000 acres; fallow, 193 acres; total land in cultivation, 30,765 acres;

newly broken up land, 580 acres; horses, 1,997; horned cattle, 7,868; sheep, 16,216; goats, 83; pigs, 7,103; raised during 1873, coal, 2,491 tons; lime, 1,698 bushels; manufactories and trades carried on, 226.

PORT SORELL (*Co. Devon*). See SORELL PORT.

POVERTY POINT (*Co. Buckingham*) is the N. head of the entrance to Port Cygnet, which see.

POWER'S RIVULET (*Co. Cornwall*) is a S. tributary of George's River, into which it flows through granite country, about 10 miles above the township of St. Helen's. Tin is found on this creek.

POWER'S RIVULET (*Co. Lincoln*) is a small drainage creek falling into the Clarence River at Laughing Jack's Lagoon.

PRESERVATION BAY (*Co. Devon*) is an open roadstead on the N. Coast between Sulphur and Penguin creeks. Copper, silver, and lead abound in this neighbourhood. This bay lies about 25 miles W. of the township of Ulverstone.

PRESERVATION ISLAND (*Co. Dorset*). See FURNEAUX GROUP.

PRICE'S FLAT (*Co. Pembroke*) is a tract of about 500 acres of rich black soil lying on the beach at Impression Bay.

PRIME SEAL ISLAND (*Co. Dorset*). See HUMMOCK ISLAND.

PRIMROSE POINT (*Co. Pembroke*). See REWARD POINT.

PRINCE OF WALES BAY (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small indentation on the W. side of the Derwent River near O'Brien's Bridge, and opposite the Risdon Ferry. This indentation runs into the Racecourse Flat.

PRINCE OF WALES RANGE (*Co. Franklin*) is a chain of hills at the head of the Denison River, in the unexplored country lying about 20 miles E. of Macquarie Harbour Head. In this range are two remarkable peaks known as the Southern Needles.

PRITCHARD'S CREEK (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small watercourse flowing into the W. side of the Jordan River nearly opposite Goat's Hill.

PROJECTION BLUFF (*Co. Westmoreland*) is the summit of a N. spur of Dry's Bluff, which see.

PROSPECT MOUNT (*Co. Devon*) is a peak in the S. end of the Black Bluff Range, which see.

PROSSER BAY (*Co. Pembroke*) is a wide opening in the mainland in the N. part of Maria Strait, and forms the estuary of the Prosser River. The township of Orford is situated at the head of this estuary, and coal of good quality exists within a short distance of it. The township of Triabunna is 3 miles distant.

PROSSER RIVER (*Co. Pembroke*) is a fine stream rising in the E. slope of Mount Hobbs, and flowing E. past the townships of Buckland and Orford into the sea at Maria Strait. It waters a considerable tract of country available for agricultural pursuits, but mostly taken up for pastoral purposes. Coal is found to the N. of this river, but, although it is bituminous and burns well, it contains too much slate to be of high-class quality. This river, which is about 20 miles long, is crossed by a bridge of 630ft. long, built of piles and timber, and having cost £2,000. The Prosser is fed by the Brushy Plains, Back, Bluff, Sand, and Tea Tree rivers. Sandstone. There is a small township on this river, known by the same name.

PROSSER'S PLAINS (*Co. Pembroke*) is a tract of rough sandstone country lying N. of Prosser River, and abounding with bituminous coal of medium quality. The plains are watered by the Bluff, Sand, and Back rivers, on the latter of which the most abundant and best coal is found. Prosser's Plains, named after a bush-ranger of the name of Prosser, are about 8 miles long, and from 3 to 4 wide, and surrounded on all sides by hills, the largest named the Three Thumbs, 2,300ft. in height, on the E., and a hill of about 700 or 800ft. high, called Boomer Hill, after the large kangaroos once found there, lies close to the N. side of the township. See BUCKLAND.

PROSSER'S SUGAR LOAF (*Co. Pembroke*) is a lofty peak in the coast range opposite Maria Island. It has an altitude of 2,168ft. above sea level.

PUER POINT (*Co. Pembroke*) is the extremity of a long tongue of land forming the S. and E. shore of Opossum Bay in Port Arthur. At this point was a portion of the penal establishment intended more for the reclamation than the punishment of youthful convicts.

PUNCH BOWL (*Co. Devon*) is a depression in a hill on the N. coast lying between Point Flinders and Badger Head.

PUNCH'S TERROR (*Co. Devon*) is the name of a hill on the road from Deloraine to Port Sorell, to the W. of Elizabeth Town.

PUNTER MOUNT (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a peak in the Fingal Tiers 8 miles W. of Seymour. Greenstone. Coal crops out to the S. of this hill.

PURCELL'S BAY (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small bay on the E. side of Port Cygnet, Huon River, S. of the township of Welsh.

PYRAMIDAL ROCK (*Co. Kent*) is the name given to a rocky islet, with a number of smaller islets clustered round it, lying between Port Davey and S.W. Cape, extending about 2 miles out from the main land.

PYRAMID AND COLUMN (*Co. Pembroke*) are rocks off Cape Peron, to the S.W. point of Maria Island.

PYRAMID (*Co. Dorset*) is a solitary rock rising to a height of 300ft., 22 miles S. of the Kent Group, and 27 miles W. of Cape Frankland on Flinders Island. This rock is a well-known mark to vessels sailing between Port Phillip and New Zealand or Hobart Town, and at a distance does not look unlike a ship under sail.

PYRAMID ISLAND (*Co. Montgomery*). See GORDON RIVER.

QUAIL FLAT (*Co. Arthur*) is a small flat on the S.W. coast, about 5 miles N.W. of Port Davey.

QUAMBY BLUFF (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a lofty hill lying 10 miles N. of the Great Lake, and 5 miles N.W. of Dry's Bluff. It is 3,500ft. high. Gold was found in the slopes of this bluff in 1856 by surveyor Smith.

QUAMBY BROOK (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a stream rising in the Quamby Bluff, and flowing N.E. past the township of Westbury into the Meander River, about 3 miles from that township. It is fed by the Swamp Gum Creek. The stream is crossed by the Western Railway at Westbury.

QUAMBY (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a small village in the rural municipality and electorate of Westbury. It lies on the Quamby Brook, 1 mile from its junction with the Meander. This stream is slow, shallow, and crooked. The Meander River is 1 mile E., and is rapid, forming cascades in its course. Gold has been found in loose quartz, but the reef has not been traced. The district is an agricultural one. The nearest townships are Hagley, 3 miles S.E., and Westbury, 4 miles S.W. To Hagley there is an inferior road, partly formed, and thence to Westbury a fine metalled road. To Launceston by train is 38 miles, 4 miles to Hagley station, and then 34 by rail. By the road, which is very good from Hagley, it is 22 miles. Hobart Town is reached by rail from Evandale junction. The nearest hotel is in Westbury. The district is elevated, of silurian, with trap-rock, suitable for building and road purposes. As this is only an agricultural neighbourhood it has consequently no fixed population, but by a census taken by the owner, the whole estate of Quamby contained 800 persons. Quamby has a public school.

QUEENBOROUGH or **SANDY BAY** (*Co. Buckingham*) is a postal township suburban to Hobart Town, in the electorate of Queenborough and police district of Hobart. It is situated on the W. bank of the Derwent River, about 1½ miles S. of Hobart Town. Queenborough, as stated above, is bounded by the Derwent on the E. There are two mountains, Mounts Wellington and Nelson, the former bearing S. 80° W., and the latter bearing S. 31° E. There are in Queenborough the extensive establishment known as 'Degrares' brewery, which includes flour mills, brewery, and ice manufactory, the Hobart Town blanket, flannel,

and tweed manufactory; the Glens, situate about 7 miles from Hobart Town, on the Brown's River road, is a shot manufactory, carried on by the proprietors, Messrs. Moir. There is in course of erection a large proprietary saw mill in the Wellington township. The district is strictly agricultural, the principal product being fruits of various kinds. There were grown within the limits of the district last season nearly 20,000 bushels of hard fruit, and many tons of soft, such as raspberries, strawberries, etc. A very large proportion of this fruit was exported. This township is bounded on the E. by the Derwent, and is intersected through its entire length by the main line of road, along the sides of which there are many handsome villas, the drive along this road is the most fashionable in the colony, presenting points of view of most romantic beauty. From Hobart Town a daily coach runs through the district to the Huon; a daily conveyance runs through the township of Sandy Bay to Kingston, and an omnibus runs daily every alternate hour from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. through the township of Sandy Bay as far as Lipscombe's nursery, on the main road. In Sandy Bay are the Clarendon Hotel, the Travellers' Rest, the River View Hotel, and the Doctor Syntax. The district is elevated and undulating. The geological formation is basalt and ironstone. There is but one church, St. Stephens, in the township of Sandy Bay, this is used conjointly by the Church of England, and the Wesleyan Methodists.

QUEENBOROUGH is a S. electoral Assembly district, commencing at the junction of the River Derwent with Brown's River, and bounded by Brown's River to the N. angle of a location to Michael Barrett since granted to William Walton, by that location to the township of Summerleas, by that township and the back boundaries of lot 772 purchased from the Crown by Arthur Perry, by lots 510 and 538 to the North-west Bay River, by that river to its source on the top of Mount Wellington, by a straight line from thence to the trig. station on that mountain, thence by a straight line to the W. angle of a grant to Peter Degraives, by the N.W. boundary of that grant, by a location to John Waugh to the S. boundary of a grant to Susan Ross and Valentine Griffiths, by that boundary to Poet's Road, by that road to the city of Hobart Town, by the S.W. boundary of the city to the river Derwent, and by the Derwent to Brown's River. The polling-places are Kingston, Sandy Bay, near the second mile stone, and Cascade Road, near the reservoir. The district is represented by Robt. Gayer, and has 308 electors, and a population of 2,391 persons.

QUEENSTOWN (Co. *Westmoreland*) is a small hamlet forming part of the township of Westbury, which see.

QUOIN (Co. *Dorset*). See **FLINDERS ISLAND**.

QUOIN (Co. *Somerset*) is a peak in the elevated country N.E. of Oatlands. It lies about 5 miles N. of East Grinstead, and is a spur from the Eastern Tiers.

QUOIN ISLAND (Co. *Pembroke*). See **WEDGE ISLAND**.

QUOIN MOUNT (Co. *Monmouth*) is a N. point of the Green Ponds Hills lying about 4 miles S.E. of Kempton. Carboniferous sandstone.

QUOIN RIVULET (Co. *Monmouth*) is a fine stream rising in Mount Quoin, and flowing N. and W. into the Jordan at Cross Marsh Bridge. It is fed by the Serpentine Rivulet.

RABBIT ISLAND (Co. *Kent*) takes its name from the vast number of those animals feeding there. It is a small islet at the mouth of Chale Bay, in Port Esperance, D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

RAGGED HEAD (Co. *Pembroke*) is a narrow rocky headland projecting out into the sea on the E. side of Maria Island. Basalt.

RAILTON (Co. *Devon*) is a small postal township in the electorate of E. Devon and police district of Port Sorell. It is situated on Red Water Creek, and on the main road from Kentishbury to Latrobe. The Mersey Tramway is half a mile from Railton, where there is a station, which, at the present time, is only used by horses, taking passengers and goods three times per week to Latrobe. Railton is 2 miles W. from the River Mersey. The mountains called The Badgers are half a mile from Railton; they are barren, but at the foot ironstone is found. A saw mill is in full operation, and a flour mill has been lately erected (Winter's),

driven by steam power. There is also a limestone quarry. The district is an agricultural and pastoral one. Latrobe is the nearest township from Railton, 8 miles N., and Kentishbury 10 miles W. The communication is by mail road to both places. With Launceston, 65 miles E., the communication is by steamer from Torquay *via* Latrobe, or by road to Deloraine and rail thence, Hobart Town from Deloraine or Launceston by rail or coach. The nearest hotel is at Latrobe. The surrounding country is elevated and well grassed. Limestone. The population of the locality numbers about 300 persons.

RALPH'S or **DOUBLE BAY** (*Co. Monmouth*) is a deep bay running E. into the land on the E. side of the estuary of the Derwent River. The opening is about 2 miles wide, and the bay itself about 8 miles from N. to S. Between this and Frederick Henry Bay is a narrow sandy neck, over which boats can be hauled by means of a tramway which is laid down there, thus saving them 20 miles of navigation.

RAM ISLAND (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small islet in Little Swanport, opposite Pontypool.

RAMSAY MOUNT (*Co. Russell*) is a prominent mountain, or cluster of peaks, in the unexplored country W. of the upper part of the Huskisson River. Granite, slate. Bismuth has been found here.

RAMSAY RIVER (*Co. Russell*) is a N. tributary of the Huskisson River, rising in Wombat Hill, and flowing S. about 10 miles past Mount Ramsay into the main stream, through granite and slate, with horizontal scrub.

RAMSGATE (*Co. Kent*). See RECHERCHE.

RANDALL'S BAY (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small bight in the E. shore of the Huon River, S. of Port Cygnet and opposite Garden Island.

RANSOM RIVER (*Co. Dorset*) is a stream rising in the Blue Tier and flowing S.E. through Gould's New Country into George's River at the township of Goshen. It is fed by the Groom, Swan, and Laffer Rivers, and waters a tract of fine land eminently suitable for agricultural settlement. Granite.

RAOUL MOUNT (*Co. Pembroke*) is a lofty peak in the rough ranges to the S. of Tasman's Peninsula, 2 miles N.W. of Cape Raoul.

RAOUL CAPE (*Co. Pembroke*) is the most S. point of the main land of Tasman's Peninsula, and is a huge mass of perpendicular pillared basalt, rising 756ft. from the sea level. Like its companion, Cape Pillar, it is a magnificent object seen from the ocean, resembling a gigantic Gothic ruin. It was named after the pilot of the French discovery ship Recherche. Cape Raoul is the S.E. boundary point of Storm Bay.

RAPID POINT (*Co. Devon*) is the name of the point of a bend in the Tamar River, about 11 miles from the entrance. Slate.

RAVENS CROFT RIVULET (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small E. tributary of the Carlton River.

RAVENS DALE (*Co. Glamorgan*). See LITTLE SWANPORT.

RECHERCHE BAY (*Co. Kent*) is a fine open harbour on the W. of the S.W. side to D'Entrecasteaux Channel. It is nearly 3 miles wide from Point Arthur, the S. head to Eliza Point, the outer N. head, and 2 miles deep, or 3 miles including the "Pigsties," an inner bay at the N.W. end. There is deep water in almost any part of the bay, from 12 to 13 fathoms at the entrance to 9 and 10 fathoms in the middle, shoaling as the shore is approached. Rocky Bay, a fine harbour on which the township of Ramsgate is situated, is in the S. part of the bay, and has from 2½ fathoms at the entrance to 6 fathoms inside. Coal, but not of good quality, is obtained here; and the soil, especially on the W. side the bay, is very rich. The timber is especially fine, and attains gigantic proportions. The fishing is excellent, and the scenery beautiful. At the mouth of the Catamaran River, which flows into the bay on the W. side, there is a whaling station.

RECHERCHE, or **RAMSGATE**, 43° 34' S. lat., 146° 55' E. long., (*Co. Kent*) is a postal township in the electorate and police district of Franklin, lying on the

S. shore of Recherche Bay, and on the Corkill and Catamaran rivers. Pigstye River and Mount Laparoo bear N.W. distant 5 miles, and Black Swan Lagoon bears 1 mile N. There is a high waterfall on Mount Laparoo leading into the Catamaran River. The district is an agricultural one. The communication with Hobart Town 42 miles N.E. is by water. There is one hotel, the Ramsgate. The surrounding country is mountainous, with low-lying swampy flats. The population numbers about 60 persons.

RED ROCK (*Co. Wellington*) is the name given to a lofty rock on the N. coast, lying to the W. of Emu Bay.

RED WATER CREEK (*Co. Devon*) is a small tributary of the Mersey River, on which is situated the postal township of Railton.

REDWOOD BAY (*Co. Dorset*) is an indentation into the E. shore of the Tamar River, about 8 miles above George Town. An island lies in this river opposite this bay.

REEDY MARSH (*Co. Cornwall*) is a postal settlement on the Black Bay Gold Fields, which see. See also **MATHINNA**.

REEDY MARSH (*Co. Devon*) is a small hamlet in the electorate and municipality of Westbury. It lies about 6 miles N.E. of Deloraine and 5 miles N. of Exton, the communication being by a bush road. The locality is elevated with sandy uplands and marshes of peat bog, and a few low hills. It lies in the bush; the inhabitants of the district, about 100 persons, being small farmers and splitters.

REEF ISLAND (*Co. Dorset*). See **FURNEAUX GROUP**.

REEF POINT (*Co. Buckingham*) is a rocky point in D'Entrecasteaux Channel, forming the E. head at the entrance of the Huon River opposite the township of Camden.

REFUGE ISLAND (*Co. Glamorgan*). See **HAZARD ISLAND**.

REIDLE BAY (*Co. Pembroke*). See **HALF-MOON BAY**.

REID MOUNT (*Co. Monmouth*) is a hill and trig. station lying on the E. bank of the Clyde River about 5 miles S. of Bothwell township. Sandstone.

REGENT'S PLAINS (*Co. Somerset*) is the original name for the township of Grindelwald, which see.

REGENT'S PLAINS (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a tract of elevated flat scrubby and stony country on the Lake River, near the township of Grindelwald.

RELIEF RIVER (*Co. Somerset*). See **MACQUARIE RIVER**.

RENARD or **PRIMROSE POINT** (*Co. Pembroke*) is a bold, hilly, and well-wooded promontory, forming the N. part of the entrance from Frederick Henry Bay to Norfolk Bay.

REPULSE RIVER (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small stream falling into the Derwent River at the village of Bethune.

BESTDOWN (*Co. Monmouth*). See **RISDON**.

RETURN POINT (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small projection on the W. or inner side of Maria Island.

REYNOLDS' NECK (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a bold headland on the W. side of the Great Lake.

RICHARDS' RIDGE (*Cos. Wellington and Russell*) is a chain of hills in the Surrey Hills block, near the head of the Medway River.

RICHARDSON'S CREEK (*Co. Cornwall*) is one of the head-waters of the Tower Rivulet, which see.

RICHIE'S CREEK (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a small drainage creek falling into the Lobster Rivulet, near Chudleigh. Limestone.

RICHMOND, 42° 44' S. lat., 147° 29' E. long., (*Co. Monmouth*) is a postal, telegraphic, and money order township in the electorate and rural municipality

of Richmond, lying 15 miles N.E. of Hobart Town, and situated on the Coal River, which falls about two miles S. into Pittwater, a branch of Frederick Henry Bay. The surrounding country is hilly, but there are no mountains; the most elevated part being the "Sugar Loaf," distant about 7 miles from Richmond, not far from the nearest station of the Main line railway (Campania). There is a steam flour-mill (Bone's) near the substantial stone bridge which spans the Coal River; there were two breweries and a malthouse, but they have ceased working. Richmond is an agricultural and pastoral district; the valley, which extends to Jerusalem, contains fine marshes, suitable for the growth of corn and for fattening stock. Coal was found on the eastern bank of the river, opposite the township, but its extraction was abandoned on account of the unremunerative quality of the coal and the expense of working; no other minerals have as yet been found. The township of Pontville lies 10 miles N.W.; Cambridge, 10 miles S.E.; and Jerusalem, 16 miles N. of Richmond; the roads to these various places are good, considering the country they pass through. The Main line railway station is 6 miles distant. Two trains for passengers pass each way daily. There are two coaches between Richmond and Hobart Town. Brighton is the nearest railway station for persons travelling to Launceston. Page's coaches pass through daily. There is a municipal office and court-house. There are 3 hotels, the Bridge, Lennox Arms (to which is attached an assembly room, where the district balls are held), and Guy's Hotel. The coaches leave the Bridge Hotel. There are several carriers with waggons, drays, etc.; grain, wool, bark, hay, etc., were formerly conveyed to town from the surrounding districts by these means, but since the opening of the Main line their business has been seriously affected. The population of Richmond and surrounding district is about 1,600, that of the township about 500. There are three places of public worship—the Roman Catholic Church is a neat building; the Established Church is a very substantial edifice, erected at the same time as the public school (A.D. 1834); the Congregational Church is a new building in the main street. There is a temperance hall, which is occupied by the various orders, as well as the Oddfellows. Adjoining the Council Chambers is the municipal park, where the various sports and shows are held. Richmond has a good racecourse, and the locality is considered to be an eminently salubrious one.

RICHMOND (*Co. Monmouth*), is a rural municipality proclaimed June 10th, 1861. It has an area of 138,000 acres, and a population of 1833 persons. The net annual value of the property is £13,337 18s. It is in the Council electoral district of Cambridge and Assembly electoral district of Richmond. The principal townships are Richmond, Jerusalem, Lower Jerusalem, and Dulcot. There are pounds at Richmond, Jerusalem, and Campania. The Court of General Sessions sits on the 1st Monday in January, April, July, and October. Public schools are at Richmond, Dulcot, and Jerusalem. Weekly stock sales are held in Richmond. Jacob's mail coach leaves Richmond for Hobart Town on Tuesday and Friday at 5 a.m., on other days at 8 a.m. Robinson's conveyance for Spring Bay, *via* Buckland and Orford, leaves Green's Hotel, Richmond, every Wednesday at 5 a.m. There are railway stations at Campania and Jerusalem. The agricultural statistics for the year ending March 31st, 1876, show:—Wheat, 1,791 acres, 37,749 bushels; barley, 190 acres, 6,196 bushels; oats, 707 acres, 17,911 bushels; peas, 172 acres, 2,801 bushels; beans, 4 acres, 128 bushels; tares, 10 acres, 80 bushels; potatoes, 161 acres, 590 tons; turnips, 74 acres, 530 tons; carrots, 3 acres, 47 tons; mangel wurzel, 36 acres, 437 tons; grass seed, 41 acres, 464 bushels; hay, 1,530 acres, 2,132 tons; hops, 4 acres, 8,120 lbs.; gardens and orchards, 107; apples, 2,107 bushels; pears, 150 bushels; green forage, 38 acres; permanent artificial grass, 2,822 acres; fallow, 1,116 acres; total land in cultivation, 15,721 acres; land newly broken up, 48 acres; horses, 619; horned cattle, 1,614; sheep, 63,020; goats, 122; pigs, 1,133; manufactures and trades carried on, 99.

RICHMOND is a S. electoral Assembly district, bounded on the W. side by the electoral district of Brighton, from the S.E. angle of the parish of Drummond to the trig. station on the top of the Quoin Mount, thence E. by the electoral district of Oatlands and by the parish of Bisdee to the N.E. angle of Lot 249 A at present leased to Benjamin Berthon, thence by that lot and by the S. boundary of Lot 301 to Prosser's River, by that river to the N.E. angle of Lot 73

purchased by Richard Lewis, on the E. side of that lot and Lots 7 and 6 purchased by C. O. Parsons, thence by a line to the N.E. angle of Lot 36, thence by a due S. line to the S.E. angle of Lot 566 also purchased by C. O. Parsons and now the property of Askin Morrison and known as the Runnymede Estate, thence by a line to the Sorell Rivulet and by that rivulet to the N. boundary of Lot 24 leased to the said Askin Morrison, thence by the back boundaries of that lot and of Lot 22 and by the S.E. boundary of 259 acres granted to William Hodgson to the Oriental Rivulet, thence by the W. boundaries of the Oriental Estate to the N. boundary of a location to Charles Jeffrey, by that location E. to the Oriental Rivulet aforesaid, by that rivulet to Pittwater, by Pittwater W. to the Pigeon-hole Rivulet, and by that rivulet upwards to the point of commencement. The polling places are at Richmond and Jerusalem. The district is represented by Wm. Hodgson, and has 226 electors and a population of 1,629 persons.

RICHMOND LAKE (*Co. Franklin*) is a small mountain tarn in the E. slope of the King William Range. Out of this lake flow the head waters of the Gordon River.

RIDGEWAY (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small village in the electoral district of Queenborough and police district of Hobart. It lies about 3 miles S.W. of Hobart Town on Proctor's road to Kingston *viâ* Summerleas, in a farming and fruit-growing locality.

RIDGLEY (*Co. Wellington*) is 11 miles S. of Emu Bay on the road to Mount Bischoff.

RILEY'S CREEK (*Co. Kent*). See KERMANDEE RIVER.

RINGAROOMA BAY (*Co. Dorset*) is a fine wide open roadstead, on the N. coast, lying at the W. end of Banks' Strait, between Cape Portland and Waterhouse Point, a distance of about 15 miles. The townships of Charmouth, Ringarooma, Portland, and Corfe Castle are on this bay. This bay has a bar of 5ft. at low water. Greenstone and tertiary.

RINGAROOMA, 40° 52' S. lat., 147° 55' E. long., (*Co. Dorset*) is a postal township and port on the N. coast in the electorate and police districts of George Town. The river of the same name runs through the centre of what is marked off as the township. The Boobyalla runs in on the extreme north-western end of the township, and empties itself into the Ringarooma about a quarter of a mile from the sea. To the S. and E. about 6 miles Mount Cameron can be seen showing about 12 sharp peaks, standing out boldly against the sky about 1,730 feet above the level of the sea, and with two sugar-loaf hills detached at the extreme eastern end. There are no lakes near Ringarooma, but a considerable amount of flat country, which in winter presents the appearance of a number of small lagoons, and in summer are marshes. There are no manufactories at Ringarooma; in fact, until the discovery of tin in the north-east of Tasmania, the township was unknown. The principal support of the place is the trade between Launceston and the tin mines, and *vice versa*. Ringarooma is a pastoral district of the poorest class; almost all the sheep had to be removed about four years ago, through fluke; cattle were substituted in some instances and with very little better results, many being now afflicted with a disease of the joints. Owing to the discovery of tin about Mount Cameron two years ago it has become a mining district, principally for tin, although gold is known to exist in quartz. Lyndhurst is a deserted digging about 17 miles from Ringarooma to the W. Gold has also been discovered in the wash with the tin, but would not pay to work separately. The Lyndhurst diggings are however about to be again tried. Gold has recently been found to the S.E. and S. at Mounts Denison, Cameron, and other places. The township of Du Cane was marked out during the working of the Lyndhurst diggings, N.W. from Ringarooma, and at the mouth of the Tomahawk River, and was intended as a ready port for stores, etc., destined for Lyndhurst. There is a common bush track between Ringarooma and Du Cane, also on to Lynhurst and thence to Bridport, with very indifferent bridges over the creeks and rivers, and in some instances the rivers are without bridges, and have to be crossed by fords, which are only passable at low water. The road or track from Bridport is used as the means of communication between Ringarooma and Launceston. There is a bridle track from Ringarooma towards George's Bay,

whence a coach runs *viâ* Fingal to the Corners railway station on the Main line between Launceston and Hobart Town. The principal hotel in Ringarooma is Smith's; Campbell's hotel is just outside the boundary of the township; and on the W. side of the Boobyalla River and out of the way of traffic from the mines to the port, the only other hotel on the coast line is the Forester Hotel at Bridport, 33 miles from Ringarooma, on the road to Launceston; Scottsdale has three, 15 miles S. of Bridport. Carting is carried on by about 25 to 30 teams, and about 50 pack-horses are regularly employed between the port, Mount Cameron, Upper Ringarooma, and Thomas's Plains. The surrounding country is flat to the foot of Mount Cameron, and is of granite formation. The population is a fluctuating one, the permanent residents numbering about 50 persons. In this district it is estimated there are 30,000 acres of first-class, and 38,000 acres of second-class land, the best quality consisting of chocolate and red agricultural land, varying to a deep black, and of great depth. It abounds with useful hardwood timbers and veneer woods, such as musk, blackwood, myrtle, laurel, and dog-wood. There is open country to the N.W. and S. capable of grazing large flocks and herds, also open granite, plains adapted for summer grazing.

RINGAROOMA CREEK (*Co. Pembroke*) is a tributary of the Brushy Plains Creek, which see.

RINGAROOMA or **BOOBYALLA RIVER** (*Co. Dorset*) is an important stream rising in the W. slopes of Mount Victoria, and pursuing a tortuous course of about 60 miles in a generally N. direction to Bass' Straits, into which it falls in Ringarooma Bay, and at the township of Ringarooma. Vessels of 50 tons can enter and anchor safely in the estuary of the river, the bar at the entrance having, however, only five feet at low water. The valley of this river affords a vast tract of fine soil, capable of producing grain, or of depasturing stock. Further up the stream are myrtle forests, and still further, lying between the Blue Tier on the E., and Hurst's New Country on the W., is an immense forest of dense eucalyptus. Ironstone is found in the soil, and the now celebrated tin mines of Ringarooma are on the upper part of the stream. It is fed by the Dorset and Maurice rivers, the Legerwood Rivulet, and the French's, Pickett's, and Harden's creeks. Basalt, granite and sandy plains with quartz drift.

RINGWOOD (*Co. Wellington*) is 25 miles S. of Emu Bay on the road to Mount Bischoff.

RINGWOOD is a N. electoral Assembly district, bounded on the eastern side by the electoral district of Campbell Town, commencing at the N.W. angle of the parish of Tierney and extending southerly to the electoral district of Cumberland, thence westerly by the last-named district to Lake Ada, by the S.W. shore of Lake Ada to Christy's Rivulet, by a line from thence to Lake Pillans, thence by a line to Lake Julian, thence by a line to Lake Meander, thence by that lake and by the River Meander to its junction with Jackey's Creek, thence by that creek to the N.E. angle of 640 acres forming part of lot 265 selected for future purchase by William and Charles Hortle, thence by an easterly line to the River Liffey, by the Liffey to the S. boundary of the electoral district of Norfolk Plains on that river, thence by the last mentioned district and by the electoral district of Campbell Town to the point of commencement. It is represented by Wm. St. Paul Gellibrand. The polling places are Cressy and Campbell Town. The population as shown by the last census, is 2,060, and the number of electors 165.

RISDON BROOK (*Co. Monmouth*). See MEANDER RIVULET.

RISDON COVE (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small indentation in the E. shore of the Derwent above Risdon. The Meander Rivulet flows into this cove.

RISDON or **RESTDOWN** (*Co. Monmouth*) is a postal township in the electorate of Clarence and rural municipality of Richmond. It lies on the E. side of the Derwent River, about 5 miles N.E. of Hobart Town, the river being crossed by a punt, and the communication with the capital being by a good road branching from the main road at New Town, and known as the Risdon Road. This road passes under a viaduct on the Main line railway. Risdon is the place where the first settlers in Tasmania landed under the command of Lieut. Bowen, R.N., on the 13th June, 1803 (hence its original name "Restdown"). Here too, took

place a fatal encounter with the aborigines on May 3rd, 1804. Limestone of good quality is obtained at Geilston Bay, close by, and there is a quarry of fine freestone, whence 3,500 cubic feet were taken during the year 1875. There is excellent fishing to be had here.

RIVER PLAIN CREEK (*Co. Cornwall*) is a small S. tributary of the North Esk River, which see.

RIVER POINT (*Co. Montagu*) is a headland in the N.E. part of Macquarie Harbour. It forms the W. head of Swan Basin.

RIVERSDALE, 42° 5' S. lat., 148° 3' E. long., (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a postal township in the electoral and rural municipality of Glamorgan, situated on the Wye River, which runs E., and is subject to floods. The Swan River, which runs S., is distant about 7 furlongs E. There is one flour mill driven by water in the district, an agricultural and pastoral one. Swansea is 5 miles distant, bearing S.E., the communication being by mail twice a week. With Hobart Town communication is by water carriage, or by road 95 miles. The hotels are the Pier and Swansea hotels. The country is undulating, lies low, and is well adapted for cultivation. The population numbers about 30 persons.

ROARING BAY (*Co. Kent*) is a roadstead in the W. coast of D'Entrecasteaux Channel, lying on the S. side of Camden township.

ROARING BEACH (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small indentation on the N.W. of Wedge Bay, also a small indentation between Point Renard and Carlton Bluff.

ROBBIN'S ISLAND (*Co. Wellington*) is a large island on the W. end of the N. coast. It is about 10 miles long from E. to W., and 6 miles wide from N. to S., and is separated from the main land by a narrow boat passage. This island, which has an area of 24,450 acres, is one of the blocks obtained by the V.D.L. Co., from Lord Bathurst in 1825.

ROBBIN'S PASSAGE (*Co. Wellington*) is the name given to the strait between Robbin's Island and the main land on the N. coast. It is about 10 miles long, 3 miles wide at the E. and half-a-mile wide at the W. end. There is an island (*Montagu*) in the passage, which is only suitable for small craft. The township of *Montagu* is on the S. side of this passage.

ROBERTS' POINT (*Co. Buckingham*) is the S. head of Barnes' Bay on the W. shore of Bruni Island, D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

ROBBIN'S POINT (*Co. Wellington*) is the E. extremity of Robbin's Island, and the N. head of the E. entrance to Robbin's Passage.

ROBERTS' BAY (*Co. Buckingham*) is an inlet in the E. side of the Huon River, about 2½ miles above the township of Brabazon.

ROBERTS' HILL (*Co. Buckingham*) is a peak on the S. coast of Barnes' Bay, Bruni Island, 688ft. above sea level, and overlooking the bay and D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

ROCHFORD (*Co. Cumberland*) is the name of a small township on the Shannon River, about 12 miles N. of Bothwell.

BOCKY BAY (*Co. Buckingham*) is a bay on the E. side of Port Cygnet, Huon River.

ROCKY BAY (*Co. Kent*) is an opening in the S. part of Recherche Bay, where the township of Ramsgate is situated.

ROCKY CAPE (*Co. Wellington*) is a prominent headland on the N. coast. It lies about 10 miles E. of Sawyer's Bay, and 15 miles W. of Table Cape. A remarkable hill of the same name is about 2 miles inland. This rises to a height of 970ft., and consists of an upheaval of trap rock.

ROCKY CREEK (*Co. Montgomery*) is a stream rising in the Junction range, and flowing N. through unexplored country about 18 miles into the Gordon River near Butler Island, and about 15 miles above Macquarie Harbour. Limestone.

ROCKY CREEK (*Co. Russell*) is a N. tributary of the Pieman River, flowing through slate and quartz country, with button grass. This stream was crossed by Sprent in 1876.

ROCKY HILLS (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a range of not very lofty hills running inland of the coast of Oyster Bay, S. of Swansea.

ROCKY MOUNT (*Co. Russell*) is a S.W. peak of the Black Range, lying at the S.E. corner of the Surrey Hills block and the head of the Vale River.

ROCKY POINT, 43° S. lat., 145° 32' E. long., (*Co. Montgomery*) is a prominent headland standing boldly out from the mainland into the sea from the S.W. coast, and forming the W. head of Elliott's Cove. A reef of sunken rocks runs out for some distance from this point.

ROCKY POINT RIVER (*Co. Montgomery*) is a stream rising in the S. slope of the Junction Range, and flowing W. into the sea on the W. coast, about 3 miles N. of Rocky Cape, and 10 miles S. of the township of Montgomery.

ROCKY SUGAR LOAF (*Co. Russell*). See PEARSE RANGE.

ROKEBY, 42° 54' S. lat., 147° 30' E. long., (*Co. Monmouth*) is a postal township in the electorate and rural municipality of Clarence. It is situated on a level plain named Clarence Plains facing Ralph's Bay, an inlet from the estuary of the Derwent. A small rivulet runs through the western end of the township, which is also surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills, whence some magnificent views are to be obtained. There is one wind flour-mill near the town, but it has not been doing work for some time in consequence of flour being so easily obtained from Hobart Town by the return market carts. The district around Rokeby is entirely devoted to agricultural and pastoral purposes, for which it is naturally adapted. The nearest township is Bellerive, about 5 miles N.W. Muddy Plains is another agricultural district about 6 miles S.E. There is a capital macadamised road to Bellerive, and partly to Muddy Plains, but no regular conveyance. After reaching Bellerive the River Derwent is crossed by means of steamers running every hour. The distance from Rokeby to Hobart Town is about 11 miles. There is one hotel in Rokeby called the Horse and Jockey. Some of the surrounding country in undulating, and some mountainous and very heavily timbered. The geological formation is basalt lava, dark blue basalt, and limestone. The township of Rokeby contains from 150 to 200 inhabitants. There is a very pretty church named St. Matthew's, belonging to the Church of England, also a Congregational Chapel, and a public school. In the centre of the township is a good public cricket ground. There is a splendid racecourse, about 3 miles E. from Rokeby, quite level. Adjoining the racecourse is a magnificent white-sand beach, fronting Frederick Henry Bay. It is a favourite spot for picnics, riding and driving parties, etc. On the narrow neck of land (on which the racecourse is situated) was formerly a tramway for transferring boats from Frederick Henry to Ralph's Bay. This was for the convenience of the Government boats, although availed by fishing boats. It is now broken up. The scenery on the way to the course is very fine.

ROLAND MOUNT (*Co. Devon*) is a lofty peak and trig. station attaining an altitude of 4,047ft. above sea level. It is situated between the Forth and Dasher rivers.

ROOKERY PLAIN (*Co. Arthur*) is a tract of country on the Hardwood River about 15 miles N. of the head of Port Davey.

ROOKWOOD (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small settlement at Three Hut Point, D'Entrecasteaux Channel, where there is a mine of semi-bituminous coal. According to Dr. Price's analysis this coal produces 2,000 cubic feet of gas to the ton, and gives 84 per cent. of carbon, and 7 per cent. of ash. The seam is 18in. thick, and crops to the surface near the water's edge.

ROSENEATH RIVULET (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small stream rising in Mount Faulkner, and flowing E. through the farming district of Glenorchy into the Derwent River opposite Old Beach. There is a ferry here on the upper Brighton road.

ROSE RIVULET (*Co. Cornwall*) is a small S. tributary of the North Esk River, which see.

ROSE'S TIER (*Co. Cornwall*) is a range of hills at the head of the South Esk River, and about 6 miles W. of the township of Fonthill.

ROSEVALE (*Co. Devon*) is a small postal village in the electorate and police district of Selby, lying about 10 miles N. of the township of Hagley, and 16 miles N.W. of Launceston, the communication being along a bush road. The district is an agricultural one. The vale itself is little more than a long swamp, the rising ground surrounding which is poor, and would scarcely pay for cultivation. Rosevale has a population of about 100 persons, a school under the Board of Education, and two places of worship, an Independent and a Baptist Chapel.

ROSEVALE (*Co. Monmouth*) is a name sometimes applied to the township of Risdon, which see.

ROSNY POINT (*Co. Monmouth*) is one of the projecting points on the N. side of the Derwent River. It is above Kangaroo Point. Sandstone.

ROSS, 42° 3' S. lat., 147° 32' E. long., (*Co. Somerset*) is a postal, telegraphic, and money order township and station on the Main line of railway, in the electorate of Campbell Town and rural municipality of Ross. It is situated on the Macquarie River. Johnson's Creek, sometimes called the Little Macquarie River, rises in the country to the E. of Ross, known as "The Bogs," and after flowing through Stocker's Bottom, Bell's Bottom, etc., joins the Macquarie above Syndal estate. The Blackman River joins the Macquarie near Mona Vale, also the Green Creek; and the River Isis rises in the Western Tier, above Ellenthorp and Auburn. Tooms' Lake is situated at a distance of about 20 miles from Ross, about E.S.E.; also Lakes Crescent and Sorell, about 18 miles to the W.S.W. of Ross. Mount Franklin, in the Western Tier, is the highest point visible from Ross, in the Ross district; its altitude is 3,587ft. The district is chiefly pastoral, agricultural pursuits being followed only on a small scale; not even sufficient is grown to supply the local demand for flour, corn, oats, or potatoes. There are no mining works near Ross. A large quantity of wattle bark (*mimosa*) is annually taken from the district. Campbell Town is distant about seven miles N., and Tunbridge (also called "The Blackman," from the name of the river which flows through it), is distant about nine miles S. The Main line railway between Campbell Town and Tunbridge passes through Ross, also Page's mail coach, every night (except Saturday); also Jones' public waggon conveys goods, etc., between these places. A mail is made up on alternate days between Ross and Auburn, also between Ross and the Lake River district. With Hobart Town, 73 miles S., and Launceston, 48 miles N., the communication is by rail or coach. The Ross Hotel is the only hotel open at present. The Ross Hotel is the only place where goods or passengers can be received or booked by coach, mail, or waggon. Ross lies in the Macquarie Valley, surrounded by tiers far and near. Ross itself is about 1000ft. above the sea level. Between the tiers there are situated extensive valleys (or bottoms) some of which consist of rich loam and soil. The geological formation is not uniform; that of the great range of tiers to the west is of "trap" formation, having burst through the sandstone rocks, of more recent formation, as well as the clay and other strata which overlaid it. The sandstone quarries at Ross are of excellent quality, some of which endure fire without cracking. The population of the municipal district of Ross by the last census was about 900. The township itself does not contain more than from 350 to 400 persons. The Anglican church, recently erected, is a substantial and architectural building of cut freestone, with a bell and clock tower. It is seated for about 200 worshippers, in open benches, all free and unappropriated. Also the Wesleyan Chapel, a small building, erected about 1838. The Roman Catholics used to hold a monthly service in the old chapel attached to the old Government factory buildings, but this has lately been discontinued. There is a Presbyterian church in the rural district of the Upper Macquarie, served by the minister resident at Campbell Town. There is a public school, and the well known Horton College lies about two miles S. of the town. This is a large building, in the Tudor style of architecture, established in 1855, and having room for 70 pupils, with residence for masters. It was founded to afford the sons of Protestants a sound general education, with the advantages of a Christian home and careful training, and was named after Captain Horton, a large contributor. The college has two scholarships of £20 each. Ross is considered a very healthy place, and has a good supply of excellent water.

ROSS (*Co. Somerset*) is a rural municipality in the electoral Council district.

of South Esk, and electoral Assembly district of Campbell Town. It was proclaimed a municipality December 26th, 1862, has an area of 178,000 acres, a population of about 1000, net annual value of rateable property £14,130, and extent of roads and streets 90 miles. The principal township is Ross, where there is a public school, and the Horton College. The Court of General Sessions sits at Ross on the second Monday in February, May, August, and November. Ross is a railway station, and the Launceston and Hobart Town coaches pass through it. The agricultural statistics for the year ending March 31st, 1876, show:—Wheat, 79 acres, 1,626 bushels; barley, 9 acres, 264 bushels; oats, 46 acres, 1,335 bushels; potatoes, 4 acres, 17 tons; mangel wurzel, 5 acres, 61 tons; hay, 176 acres, 294 tons; gardens and orchards, 27; apples, 287 bushels; pears, 70 bushels; permanent artificial grass, 1,896 acres; fallow, 63 acres; total land in cultivation, 2,306 acres; under rotation of crop, 271 acres; horses, 224; horned cattle, 1,733; sheep, 83,840; goats, 4; pigs, 217; manufactories and trades carried on, 30.

ROMNEY BLUFF (*Co. Dorset*). See DEAL ISLAND.

ROUND HEAD (*Co. Montgomery*) is a promontory on the W. side of the channel leading to Macquarie Harbour. It marks the S. point of Mosquito Bay.

ROUND HILL (*Co. Devon*) is a prominent hill on the N. coast, and forming the E. head of Emu Bay at the township of Wivenhoe. The summit of this hill is 733ft. above sea level.

ROUND HILL (*Co. Montagu*). See HONEYSUCKLE HILL.

ROUND MARSH (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a small swamp lying at the N. base of Mount Campbell Town.

ROUND MARSH (*Co. Somerset*) is a patch of swampy land, part of which is reserved for water purposes on Blackman's River, about 6 miles S.E. of Antill Ponds.

ROW TOR or **MOUNT ARTHUR** (*Co. Dorset*) is a lofty mountain 3,395ft. high, situated about 10 miles N.E. of the township of Melcombe Regis.

ROYAL MOUNT (*Co. Buckingham*) is a lofty hill overlooking the D'Entrecasteaux Channel at Three Hut Point.

RUBICON RIVER (*Co. Devon*) is a fine stream rising in Beef-eater hill S. of Elizabeth Town, and flowing N. through that town about 20 miles into the head of Port Sorell, near the township of Kermode.

RUBY FLAT (*Co. Dorset*) is a small postal station in the police and electoral district of Selby. It lies 56 miles E.N.E. of Launceston and 177 miles N.E. of Hobart Town, and is in the centre of a tract of rich stanniferous country near the head of the Ringarooma River. The Belmont and Ruby Flat tin mines are in the locality, as are also the townships of Branhholme and Cascade River.

RUFUS LAKE (*Co. Franklin*) is a small mountain tarn in the E. slope of the King William Range, in the King William Plains.

RUFUS MOUNT (*Co. Lincoln*) is a peak lying S. of Mount Hugel, and separated from it by the valley of the Hugel Creek. Auriferous quartz exists in this mountain.

RUGBY or **DUNROBIN** (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small village on the S. bank of the Derwent River about 5 miles W. of the township of Hamilton. This village lies opposite the High Plains, and here the road from Hamilton to the Florentine Valley and the W. coast crosses the river by a large wooden bridge on stone piers.

RUGGED MOUNTAINS (*Co. Lincoln*) is a range of broken peaks in the almost unknown country N. of Lake St. Clair, and about 10 miles distant.

BUGGY MOUNT (*Co. Kent*) is a lofty hill lying about 2 miles N.E. of the township of Bathurst, between Long Bay and Big Bay, Port Davey.

RUM ISLAND (*Co. Dorset*). See FURNEAUX GROUP.

RUMNEY'S HILL (*Co. Monmouth*) is a peak 1,236ft. high, 4 miles E. of Bellerive, and overlooking Frederick Henry Bay. Sandstone.

RUMNEY'S LAGOON (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small swampy lake near Rumney's Hill. It is now a water reserve.

RUM POINT (*Co. Montgomery*) is the name of a small promontory on the W. shore of Macquarie Harbour opposite Halliday's or Dead Island, and about 21 miles S. of the entrance of the harbour.

RUSHY LAGOON (*Co. Somerset*) is a small swampy water-hole in the Eastern Marshes, on the road from Andover to Swanston, about a mile E. of the former place.

RUSNY LAGOON (*Co. Dorset*) is a tract of swampy country to the S. of Lyme Regis, and on the W. side of Six-mile Hill.

RUSSELL is a N.W. county, bounded on the N. by Wellington, on the S. by Montagu, on the E. by Devon and Lincoln, and on the W. by the sea. Very little of this county is known, save that it is a territory of rugged and lofty mountains, one range of which runs parallel with the coast, having prominent peaks known as Mounts Balfour, Norfolk, and Sunday. Between these ranges are deep and densely timbered valleys, and occasional plains, watered by numerous fine streams, on the banks of which grow magnificent cabinet and ornamental timber. In the wilds of this unknown country the hyena or native tiger, and the native devil is found, wombats and kangaroo are numerous, and water fowl abound. The principal rivers are, the Arthur, which runs along the N., and the Pieman, along the S. boundary of the county. In these streams and their tributaries gold has been found in greater or smaller quantities. Other streams are the Pedder, Lagoon, Interview, Savage, Donaldson, Huskisson, Horton, Frankland, and others. In the E. part of the county is the celebrated Mount Bischoff tin mining district (with the township of Waratah), whose stanniferous capabilities are now being so rapidly developed. The county was crossed by Burgess in 1864, and its S. and E. point by C. P. Sprent in 1876. On the W. side near the coast quartz rises to an elevation of 3000ft., and good gas coal is found.

RUSSELL, HORTON, or CIRCULAR HEAD DISTRICT (*Cos. Wellington, Russell and Montagu*) is a police district, the largest in Tasmania, possessing immense tracts of unknown country. Its coast line extends from the Sister's Creek near Table Cape on the N. coast, round the N.W. angle of the island, nearly to Macquarie Harbour on the W. coast. The population is about 1,200 persons. The principal townships are Stanley (Circular Head), and Smithton (Duck River). It is in the electoral council district of Mersey, and electoral Assembly district of Wellington. The Court of General Sessions sits at Stanley on the 3rd Monday in January, April, July, and October, and the Court of Requests on the 3rd Wednesday in every month. Public schools are at Stanley, Forest, Duck River, Black River and Montagu. The Launceston and North West Company's s.s. Devon makes weekly trips to and from Launceston to Stanley and the intervening ports, and the s.s. Argyle calls weekly *en route* to and from the Don and Melbourne. The agricultural statistics for the year ending March 31st, 1876, show:—Wheat, 145 acres, 2,792 bushels; barley, 278 acres, 8,445 bushels; oats, 1,251 acres, 34,862 bushels; peas, 218 acres, 4,848 bushels; beans, 97 acres, 3,361 bushels; tares, 11 acres, 320 bushels; potatoes, 910 acres, 3,684 tons; mangel wurzel, 18 acres, 268 tons; artificial grass seed, 192 acres, 2,025 bushels; hay, 772 acres, 1,502 tons; hops, 3 acres, 2,330 lbs.; gardens and orchards, 138 acres; apples, 2,293 bushels; pears, 182 bushels; green forage, 17 acres; permanent artificial grass, 10,642 acres; total land in cultivation, 14,710 acres; land newly broken up, 119 acres; horses, 954; horned cattle, 8,067; sheep, 16,648; goats, 59; pigs, 2,095; manufactories and trades carried on, 106.

RUSSELL RANGES (*Co. Russell*) is a chain of lofty hills running parallel to the W. coast nearly the whole length of this county, and having a general distance of about 7 miles from the sea. These ranges lie in the midst of a wild and unexplored country, consisting of vast sandy plains covered with button grass, heath, and scrub, to the westward, and rugged and heavily timbered mountain ranges to the eastward. The loftiest peaks in the range, which are known as Mounts Balfour, Norfolk, and Sunday, are prominent landmarks from the sea. These ranges were crossed in 1864 by Mr. Gordon Burgess.

RUSSELL RIVER (*Co. Buckingham*) is a N. feeder of the Huon River, into which it flows 2 miles W. of the township of Hull.

RUSSELL'S FALLS RIVER (*Co. Buckingham*) is a S. tributary of the Derwent River rising by 2 heads in the S. and E. spurs of Mount Field, and flowing N.E. about 20 miles into the main stream about 8 miles below Hamilton. Hops are grown here.

RUSSELL'S PLAINS (*Co. Dorset*) is a tract of agricultural and meadow land lying at the lower end of the St. Patrick's River, and on its N. bank near the township of Melcombe Regis.

SABINA'S ISLAND (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a small islet in the W. of Moulting Lagoon.

SADDLEBACK MOUNT (*Co. Cornwall*) is a peak of the Mount Victoria ranges lying about 6 miles S.W. of Mount Victoria. Auriferous quartz.

SADDLE PLAIN (*Co. Wellington*) is 13 miles S. of Emu Bay, on the road to Mount Bischoff.

SAGO PLAIN (*Co. Russell*) is a tract of marshy country in the Surrey Hills block, near the head of the Hellyer River.

SAILOR'S GULLY CREEK (*Co. Cornwall*). See TOWER RIVULET.

SALISBURY CREEK (*Cos. Somerset and Glamorgan*) is a small drainage creek falling into the S. Esk River at the township of Llewellyn.

SALT LAGOON (*Co. Somerset*) is a small waterhole on the road from Antill Ponds to Auburn, about 8 miles N. of the former place.

SALT PAN PLAINS (*Co. Somerset*) is a tract of swampy country with salt lagoons. In summer these dry up, leaving a small deposit of salt. These plains lie to the E. of Tunbridge township. Sandstone.

SALTWATER INLET (*Co. Cornwall*) is a small opening in the E. coast, about 10 miles N. of the township of Seymour. Granite.

SALTWATER RIVER (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small stream rising in the N.W. part of Tasman's Peninsula, and falling into Norfolk Bay, near Impression Beach. There is a fine bay with good anchorage, and a long jetty out of repair. About 300 acres of good red soil is under cultivation, and there are a number of farms and other buildings.

SANDFLY RIVULET (*Co. Buckingham*) is a stream falling into the Huon River on its E. bank, opposite the N. Egg Island and the township of Franklin. A coal mine has been opened at this rivulet, about 7 miles from Margate, and promises to be of value, the coal having been proved to be suited to steam purposes. A tramway is being laid down to this mine from N.W. Bay.

SANDOWN POINT (*Co. Russell*) is a low bluff on the W. coast, about 5 miles S. of the entrance to the Arthur River, and 7 miles N. of Ordnance Point. There is a boat harbour within 3 miles to the S. The interior country consists of vast heathy plains.

SAND RIVULET (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small N. tributary of the Prosser River flowing through Prosser's Plains.

SANDSPIT RIVER (*Co. Pembroke*) is a stream rising in Prosser's Sugar Loaf, and flowing E. into Maria Strait. It is fed by the Grunthal Creek.

SANDY BAY (*Co. Buckingham*) is a sandy bight on the W. side of the Derwent River. This place, on which the suburb of the same name is situated, 1 mile S. of Hobart Town, has a long semicircular sandy beach, on which are extensive bathing premises.

SANDY BAY (*Co. Buckingham*). See QUEENBOROUGH.

SANDY BAY RIVULET (*Co. Buckingham*). See WELLINGTON RIVULET.

SANDY BEACH (*Co. Monmouth*) is a long, semicircular, sloping, sandy beach on the E. side the estuary of the Derwent, and S. of Kangaroo Point. It is about half-a-mile from the Bellerive or Kangaroo Point ferry, and is a favourite place for picnic and pleasure parties.

SANDY CAPE, 41° 26' S. lat., 144° 45' E. long., (*Co. Russell*) is a long low.

lying promontory on the unexplored part of the W. coast, about 12 miles S. of the Arthur River. The interior behind this cape consists of heathy plains.

SANDY POINT (*Co. Montagu*) is a headland on the E. side of the entrance to Macquarie Harbour.

SARAH ISLAND (*Co. Kent*) is a small rocky islet on the E. side of Bramble Cove, Port Davey.

SARAH ISLAND (*Co. Montgomery*). See SETTLEMENT ISLAND.

SASSAFRAS (*Co. Devon*) is a postal village in the parish of Forrabury, police district of Port Sorell, and in the electoral district of East Devon, situated between the Rivers Mersey and Rubicon. Besides the rivers mentioned there is a small creek known as Green's Creek; these three have a general northerly direction; a small creek running into the Mersey in a westerly direction is called the Deep Creek. There are two flour-mills, respectively owned by Henry and Francis Rockliff. Sassafras is in a partly agricultural and partly pastoral district, there being no mining. The nearest township is Latrobe, 6 miles N.W., on the main Circular Head road. The means of conveyance are only by heavy vehicles on very bad roads. The surrounding country is undulating. The population of Sassafras is about 600. There is a public school, and one Wesleyan Methodist chapel, and one the private property of Mr. H. Rockliff, but open to all denominations.

SASSAFRAS CREEK (*Co. Devon*) is a small drainage creek flowing into Mole Creek. Near this creek at Circular Pond is a remarkable limestone cave. Sassafras Creek is also the name of a small creek in the parish of Templeton, near Port Frederick. This creek flows into the head of Muddy Creek.

SATELLITE ISLAND (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small islet on the W. Coast of S. Bruni Island in D'Entrecasteaux Channel, between Isthmus and Taylor bays.

SAVAGE RIVER (*Co. Russell*) is a N. tributary of the Pieman River rising in Mount Norfolk, and flowing S. along the E. side of the Coast Range about 15 miles through unknown territory.

SAWYERS BAY (*Co. Wellington*) is an open roadstead on the E. side of Circular Head. This bay receives the waters of the Black River, which see.

SCAMANDER INLET (*Co. Cornwall*) is the estuary of the Scamander River, on the East Coast. It is only available for boats, there being only 3ft. of water on the bar. Granite.

SCAMANDER RIVER (*Co. Cornwall*) is a stream rising in the Scamander tier, and flowing E. into the sea, about 4 miles N. of Falmouth, on the East Coast. It waters country of carbonaceous clay and slate alum shale, with granite near its mouth, when it is crossed by a log bridge on the road from Falmouth to George's Bay.

SCAMANDER TIER (*Co. Cornwall*) is a range of lofty hills running parallel with the E. coast, and about 3 miles distant from it for a distance of about 6 miles, between George's Bay and the Scamander River.

SCHEMERS RIVULET (*Co. Wellington*) is a small stream flowing into Peppermint Bay, D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

SCHOUTEN ISLAND (*Co. Glamorgan*) so-called after Schouten, a member of the Council of Batavia, who signed Tasman's despatch of 1642, is a small island off Oyster Bay, on the E. coast, separated from Freycinet's Peninsula by a strait (*Geographie*) barely a mile wide. The island is about 5 miles from E. to W., and 3 miles from N. to S. It is a mass of rock, the E. part consisting of granite; and the other, about one-third, of greenstone overlying coal. In the N. part of the island, and close to a small bay where vessels may find good anchorage, is a coal mine, with a seam of anthracite, having alternate layers of bituminous coal, of about 6ft. in thickness. J. Milligan, F.R.S., states that a miner informed him that coal could be delivered at the water's edge for 4s. per ton. The coast of the island consists mainly of vertical cliffs. Off the S. are a number of rocky inlets, known as the Tuillifiers.

SCHOUTEN MOUNTAIN (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a trig. station, and the loftiest point in Schouten Island. Granite.

SCOTCHMAN'S BONNET (*Co. Dorset*) is a bluff hill on the N.E. coast, at the township of Abbotsbury.

SCOTT MOUNT (*Co. Dorset*) is a hill on the N. bank of St. Patrick's River, about 10 miles W. of the township of Maurice. Granite.

SCOTT POINT (*Co. Kent*) is the S. head of Port Esperance, on the W. side of D'Entrecasteaux Channel. This is the place off which the ship Katherine Shearer, having by some unknown means taken fire, was blown up by gunpowder, about 22 years since.

SCOTT'S CREEK (*Co. Kent*). See KERMANDIE RIVER.

SCOTT'S NEW COUNTRY (*Co. Dorset*) is a tract of country lying at the head of the front Forester River, and to the W. of the township of Maurice. It comprises some richly wooded and fertile country. See SCOTTSDALE.

SCOTTSDALE or **ELLESMERE** (*Co. Dorset*) is a postal township in the electorate and police district of Selby. The Brid River runs W. through part of Scottsdale, about 2 miles from the township. The Forester River is about 4 miles E. from Scottsdale. There are several creeks in and about the locality, and two mountains, Mount Stronach, about 3 miles E., and Mount Scott, about 9 miles distant S.E. There is one flour-mill (Tucker's) and one saw-mill (Gill's), both driven by water. The district is an agricultural and pastoral one. Township of Bridport is 13 miles N. of Scottsdale, and is the shipping place. Launceston is 40 miles S. There is a good dray road between Scottsdale and Bridport, but the 40 mile road is unfinished, 11 miles in the middle being only a bridle track. Vessels trade between Bridport and Launceston, and there is a cart road round by Bridport, Bowood, and Mount Direction to Launceston, distance 68 miles. The hotels are the Vine Grove, Ellesmere, and Inverness. There is a horse mail once a week from Scottsdale to Launceston, and a bi-weekly to Ringarooma and Scottsdale. The district is mostly undulating, with rich alluvial soil; the mountains are of granite formation. The population numbers about 500, and there is a Union Christian Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, and the Gospel Hall; also a public school. There is a racecourse at Bridport.

SCRUBBY DEN CREEK (*Co. Somerset*) is a small E. tributary of the Lake River, between the township of Tierney and Grindelwald.

SCRUMING'S MARSH (*Co. Cumberland*). See DOVENBY MARSHES.

SEA ELEPHANT ROCKS (*Co. Wellington*). See KING'S ISLAND.

SEA-HEN MOUNT (*Co. Montagu*). See ZEEHAN MOUNT.

SEAL ROCKS AND BAY (*Co. Wellington*). See KING'S ISLAND.

SEA REACH (*Co. Montgomery*) is the name given to the estuary of the Gordon River, where it falls into the head of Macquarie Harbour.

SECOND LOOK OUT (*Co. Kent*) is a rocky bluff on the W. side of the S.W. passage, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles S. of Point Arthur, the S. head of Recherche Bay.

SECOND RIVER (*Co. Dorset*) is one of the heads of Piper's River. See PIPER'S RIVER.

SEDGWICK MOUNT (*Co. Montagu*). See WEST COAST RANGE.

SEDGY CREEK (*Co. Wellington*) is a small E. feeder of Deep Creek, which see.

SELBY is one of the Northern electoral Assembly districts, bounded on the south east by the electoral districts of Fingal and Morven, commencing at a point on the Great Mussel Roe River distant about five miles in a southerly direction from the Ford or usual crossing-place opposite to Lot 966 purchased from the Crown by John Foster and extending to the Parish of Launceston, by the southern boundaries of the parishes of Launceston and Ecclestone, by the back boundaries of the last-named parish and the Parish of St. Michael's, thence by the Parish of Wells to the township of Exeter, by that township to the north-east angle of Lot 126 purchased from the Crown by Thomas Hastie, thence by a line crossing the Tamar to a stream known as the Macquarie Rivulet forming the division boundary

of Lots 311 and 318 purchased from the Crown by M. C. Friend, by that boundary and a continued north-easterly line along the township of Upway to the east angle of the Mount Direction Signal Reserve, thence by a line still in continuation of the last extending to Piper's River, thence by a straight north-easterly line to the Great Forester River at the southern boundary of Lot 167 purchased from the Crown by Henry E. Atkinson, thence by a line (crossing the Tomahawk River) to the Little Boobyalla River, thence by a line to the Mount Cameron trig. station, and by a line from thence to the point of commencement, excepting from this description the town of Launceston as now or hereafter by law defined. It is represented by David Murray. The polling places are Mulgrave-square (Launceston), Hadsphen, Patterson's Plains, Coulson's, and Cimitiere Point. The population is 3,468, and the number of electors 614.

SELBY or **LAUNCESTON DISTRICT** (*Cos. Cornwall, Devon, and Dorset*) is a police district in the Council electorate of North Esk and the Assembly district of Selby. The principal towns are Breadalbane, Hadsphen, Ellesmere, Franklin Village, Invermay, St. Leonards, Windermere, and Young Town. Selby has an area of 720,000 acres, and a population of 3,468. The agricultural statistics for the year ending March 31st, 1876, show:—Wheat, 1,756 acres, 30,052 bushels; barley, 178 acres, 5,108 bushels; oats, 1,539 acres, 34,381 bushels; peas, 251 acres, 4,906 bushels; potatoes, 462 acres, 1,829 tons; artificial grass seed, 167 acres, 1,760 bushels; hops, 11 acres, 8,000 lbs.; gardens and orchards, 1,032; apples, 13,580 bushels; pears, 3,487 bushels; green forage, 98 acres; permanent artificial grass, 7,111 acres; total land in cultivation, 19,457 acres; fallow, 650 acres; new land broken up, 107 acres; horses, 1,856; horned cattle, 5,382; sheep, 50,208; goats, 265; pigs, 3,115; manufactories and trades carried on, 579.

SERPENTINE RIVER (*Co. Arthur*) is a S. tributary of the Gordon River, flowing from the N. side of Lake Pedder about 15 miles along the N.E. foot of the Franklin range. It is crossed by Gould's lower track to Macquarie Harbour.

SERPENTINE RIVULET (*Co. Cumberland*) is a S. tributary of the Little Pine River, into which it falls near the Sugar Loaf.

SERPENTINE RIVULET (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small stream tributary to the Jordan River. It rises at Lovely Banks.

SETTLEMENT HARBOUR (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small bay at the N.W. point of Maria Island, where the original penal settlement, since abandoned, was.

SETTLEMENT or **SARAH ISLAND** (*Co. Montgomery*) is a small rocky islet near the head of Macquarie Harbour, and about 20 miles from the entrance. On this island the penal station of Macquarie Harbour was formed in 1822. This was looked upon as a double or most severe convict station, and it was given up in 1834, the penal settlement being then removed to Port Arthur.

SETTLEMENT POINT (*Co. Dorset*). See **FLINDERS ISLAND**.

SEVEN MILE BEACH (*Co. Monmouth*) is a long sandy beach on the S. side of a sandspit which forms the N.E. end of Frederick Henry Bay, and which separates that bay from Pittwater. There is a ferry to Lewisham called Lower Ferry at the end of this spit.

SEYMOUR, 41° 44' S. lat., 148° 18' E. long., (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a postal township in the electorate and municipality of Glamorgan, and is situated on the Doctor's Creek, on the E. coast. Doctor's Creek lies on the N. of the township, and Douglas River about 3 miles to the S. The land around Seymour is of a rather poor description, only two farms near, the other land forming cattle runs. Coal has been found at Seymour, and fire bricks have been manufactured, but both industries are stopped at present. Bicheno lies about 10 miles S. on the coast, and Falmouth about 20 miles N. There is no direct communication between Bicheno and Seymour, letters posted at one place for the other have to go a great circuit to reach their destination. There is a mail direct from Seymour to Falmouth twice a week, and by way of Falmouth to other parts of the country. By way of Falmouth the distance to Hobart Town is about 162 miles, and to Launceston about 108 miles. There is one hotel in Falmouth called the Falmouth Hotel. The country for about 2 miles from the sea is flat, and then the hills begin to rise, a

range running parallel with the coast. The population numbers 33 in Seymour, and about 40 more round in the vicinity. The nearest telegraph station is St. Mary's, 30 miles distant N.

SEYMOUR MOUNT (*Co. Monmouth*) is a lofty peak 3,429ft. in altitude situated about 5 miles S.W. of the village of Andover, and 12 miles S.E. of Oatlands, from both of which places it is a prominent object.

SHAG BAY (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small indentation in the E. shore of the Derwent at Risdon. Sandstone.

SHAG ROCK (*Co. Dorset*) is a small rock in the fairway of the Tamar River opposite Deceitful Cove.

SHAG POINT (*Co. Buckingham*) is a headland on the W. side of Port Cygnet, and forming the S. head of Copper Alley at the township of Lymington.

SHAG ROCK (*Co. Kent*) is a small rocky islet in Recherche Bay at the N. side, in the entrance to the Pigsties, the estuary of the D'Entrecasteaux River. There is a reef of rocks running out from the S. side of the entrance.

SHANNON (*Co. Monmouth*) is a postal station on the river of the same name, the River Clyde flowing through Bothwell at a distance of 12 miles from Shannon, and Arthur Lakes being about 15 miles distant. The district is agricultural and pastoral. The next towns are Bothwell, 12 miles, and Melton Mowbray, 24 miles distant. There is a horse mail twice a week, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from and to Bothwell. The distance of Shannon from Hobart Town is 57 miles, and from Launceston 112 miles; the coach communication being no nearer than Bothwell. The surrounding country is rather elevated, and the population is scattered, and included in Bothwell. There is excellent trout fishing in the district.

SHANNON RIVER (*Cos. Westmoreland and Cumberland*) is a fine stream flowing out of the S. end of the Great Lake, in a S. direction for about 40 miles, into the Ouse River near Victoria Valley. The English trout has been acclimatised in this river, which is subject to occasional overflow. There is fine duck and swan shooting at the head of this river, and on the swamps at its upper end. The villages of Rochford and Ebrington are on its banks.

SHANNON TIER (*Co. Cumberland*) is a range of hills on the W. bank of the Clyde River, about 6 miles below Lake Crescent.

SHARK BAY (*Co. Devon*) is a small indentation in the W. shore of the Tamar River at Moriarty Reach.

SHARKEY'S CREEK (*Co. Cornwall*) is one of the head waters of the Tower Rivulet, which see.

SHARK'S ISLAND (*Co. Kent*) is a small rocky islet inside Port Davey near the S.E. side of the entrance.

SHEAR BEACON (*Co. Dorset*) is a beacon in Port Dalrymple laid down to mark sunken rocks.

SHEEPWASH CREEK (*Co. Dorset*) is a small drainage creek falling into a fresh-water lagoon on the N. coast, about 5 miles S. of the township of Corfe Castle.

SHEFFIELD (*Co. Devon*) is a small township in the electorate of E. Devon and police district of Port Sorell, situated about 1 mile from the River Don, on the E. side, and about 15 miles from the sea. The river Forth is about 4½ miles W. of Sheffield, and takes its rise from a small lake about 20 miles above. The River Don runs through the Parish of Kentishbury, and rises about 5 miles above Sheffield, to the S.W. of Mount Rolands. The White Hawk Creek is midway between the Forth and the Don, a beautiful stream running into the Don about 2½ miles below Sheffield. Mount Roland is situate to the S. of Sheffield, distant about 10 miles, and is a grand mountain about 4,045ft. high. The Badger Ranges are to the N.E., about 2 miles distant from the township. There are no flour-mills or manufactories in the township, but one flour-mill and several saw-mills are in the district. One flour-mill is now in course of erection in the township. Sheffield is an agricultural district. Latrobe is the only township near Sheffield, being about 16 miles distant, on the River Mersey. The only means of communica-

tion is the post, three times weekly, along a very bad road of 16 miles in length. The best means of communication is from Latrobe to Launceston by steamboat, or through the bush to Deloraine, and thence by rail to Hobart Town about 70 miles. There is one hotel, the Sheffield Inn. The population of the township of Sheffield is about 60; the district about 400. There is one Wesleyan Chapel and one preaching place also; one Plymouth Brethren Gospel Hall, and a public school.

SHEFFIELD PLAINS (*Co. Wellington*) is a tract of flat country in the N.W. corner of the Surrey Hills block.

SHELAH COVE (*Co. Buckingham*). See BULL BAY.

SHELLFISH POINT (*Co. Pembroke*) is the E. point of the entrance to Iron Creek Bay in Pittwater.

SHELL ISLANDS (*Co. Devon*) is a small cluster of islets in Port Sorell, opposite the township of Burgess.

SHELTER COVE (*Co. Buckingham*). See BARNES' BAY.

SHELSTONE (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small village on the Grass Tree Hill, on the main road from Hobart Town to Richmond, about 8 miles N.E. of the former place, and under the remarkable hill known as the Gunner's Quoin. The neighbourhood is poor and sandy, with heavy scrub and coarse herbage.

SHE OAK HILL (*Co. Cornwall*) is a peak in the Nicholas Range, N.W. of Huntsman's Cap. Greenstone and lower palæozoic.

SHE OAK HILLS (*Co. Kent*) is the name given to a chain of low wooded hills lying inland of the township of Hull on the S. side of the Upper Huon river. There is excellent timber round these hills, and some land well suited to agriculture.

SHEPPARD CREEK (*Co. Wellington*). See WEY RIVER.

SHEPTON MONTACUTE (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small village on the main road 3 miles S. of Green Ponds, at the foot of Constitution Hill. Coal abounds in the locality.

SHERWOOD (*Co. Devon*) is a small village in the Port Sorell district, 10 miles from Torquay.

SHIPWRIGHTS' POINT, 43° 8' S. lat., 147° 3' E. long., (*Co. Kent*) is a postal township in the electorate and rural municipality of Franklin, on the River Huon, which is here a mile wide, and navigable for vessels of large burthen; above, this navigation is impeded by flats and shoals, and an island (Egg Island) of low flat land divides it into two narrow channels. The Kermadie River empties itself into Hospital Bay at a point about two miles from Shipwrights' Point. This river discharges a considerable volume of water, and takes its rise in the Hartz Mountains, about 20 miles westward. A saw-mill has been worked for many years at Hospital Bay driven by water conveyed from this river. Brown trout has been successfully acclimatised in it. Two shipbuilding yards and one jam factory are at work in the settlement, the district being supported chiefly by its ship-building and fruit-preserving industries, although potatoes, oats, and peas are produced in the gullies and flats at the back, but the system of agriculture is of a primitive kind. Franklin lies 5 miles N., and Geeves Town and Honeywood 3 miles S.W. Between Franklin and Shipwrights' Point the communication is principally by water, the road being rough and ill-formed; a daily mail, however, passes to and fro between the two places. Geeves Town and Honeywood are reached by a rough bush road. Hobart Town is distant by land 34 miles, and a daily conveyance runs between Franklin and it, carrying the mails. By water, 50 miles, the communication is uncertain, being by sailing vessels of small tonnage. The Alabama Inn is the only licensed house here, and there is none other for 15 miles S., nor until Franklin is reached N. The locality is elevated, heavily timbered, and densely scrubbed; the population numbers about 100 persons.

SHOREWELL CREEK (*Co. Wellington*) is a small stream falling into Bass' Strait at Parish's boat harbour, W. of Emu Bay.

SHORT ISLAND (*Co. Wellington*) is a small islet on the N. coast lying between Long Island and the main land.

SHOULDER-OF-MUTTON PLAIN (*Co. Devon*) is a tract of flat country on the Western River, N. bank, about 4 miles E. of the town of Deloraine.

SIDMOUTH (*Co. Devon*) is a postal township situated on the River Tamar, in the Parish of Wells, and electorate and police district of George Town, 23 miles from Launceston, N. W. The rivers are the Tamar, into which runs the Supply Creek, 6 miles S. W., and Big and Little Mary Ann's Creeks; the latter is extremely picturesque, containing great variety of ferns. There is a flour-mill on the Supply Creek, but is not at present in working order. The district is agricultural, pastoral, and mining. The Port Lempriere iron works have lately been opened, but are not yet in full blast. Gold, alluvial and quartz, is known to exist, but has not yet been discovered in paying quantities. Port Lempriere is 10 miles N. W., in which is situated the smelting works of the British and Tasmanian Iron Company. Leonardsburgh is 4 miles from Port Lempriere, and 9 from Sidmouth. There is no public conveyance to these places. With Launceston the communication is by Melbourne steamers or Pioneer; the former pass up to Launceston twice a week, the latter once. The new steamer Devon is now placed on the coast trade. The nearest hotel is at Port Lempriere. The district is elevated, lightly grassed, thickly timbered, and of basaltic formation. The population of Port Lempriere, Leonardsburgh, and Sidmouth is about 50 each. There is a Presbyterian Church at Sidmouth.

SIDMOUTH ROCK, 43° 47' S. lat., 147° 8' E. long. (*Co. Kent*) is a rock in the ocean lying about 13 miles S. E. of the S. E. cape, 20 miles S. of the Bruni Head lighthouse, and opposite the entrance to D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

SILVER MINE CREEK (*Co. Devon*). See **LITTLE SUPPLY RIVER**.

SIMMOND'S BAY (*Co. Buckingham*). See **BARNES BAY**.

SIMMOND'S POINT (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small point on the N. side of Pittwater, near Lewisham.

SIMPSON'S CREEK (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small stream flowing into Orielson Rivulet on its E. side.

SIMPSON'S POINT (*Co. Buckingham*) is the S. point of Isthmus Bay, which see.

SINDA RIVER (*Co. Montagu*) is a small W. feeder of the King River flowing along Chamouni Valley into the main stream at the foot of the Long Marsh, the spot where Gould crossed the King on his journey of 1862 to Macquarie Harbour. It is under Mount Owen.

SINGLE HILL (*Co. Monmouth*) is a solitary peak 6 miles E. of Bellerive, and overlooking Frederick Henry Bay. Sandstone.

SIR JOHN CAPE (*Co. Dorset*). See **CAPE BARREN ISLAND**.

SISTER'S BAY (*Co. Kent*) is a small indentation in the W. side of D'Entrecasteaux Channel about a mile N. E. of the township of Hythe. There is a small islet in the S. part of this bay.

SISTERS (*Co. Dorset*) are two rocky islands off the N. point of Flinders Island, being the most N. of the Furneaux group.

SISTERS (*Co. Dorset*) is the name given to peaks of the Blue Tier, which see.

SISTERS (*Co. Pembroke*) is a cluster of small rocky islets lying off the E. coast of Forestier's peninsula, near Cape Surville.

SISTERS (*Co. Wellington*) is the name of a lofty hill on the N. coast lying about 6 miles S. E. of Rocky Cape, and opposite Sister's Island.

SISTERS CREEK (*Co. Wellington*) is a small stream falling into Bass' Strait between Rocky Cape and the Sisters Island.

SISTERS ISLAND (*Co. Wellington*) is the name given to a rocky islet off the N. coast, about 5 miles S. E. of Rocky Cape.

SIX MILE HILL (*Co. Dorset*) is a peak nearly surrounded by swamps, lying S. of Lyme Regis township.

SKELETON BAY (*Co. Dorset*) is a small inlet on the E. coast, lying N. of the entrance of George's River, and about 3 miles S. of the township of Seaton.

SKELETON CREEK (*Co. Devon*) is a small W. tributary of the Leven River, into which it flows close to the township of Allison. It waters good agricultural land in the parish of North Motton. Fragments of iron ore abound in the neighbourhood. The surrounding country is heavily timbered.

SKITTLE BALL PLAINS (*Co. Cumberland*) is a tract of flat country at the upper part of the Ouse River, about 5 miles S.W. of the Great Lake, and under Murderer's Hill. It is called from the number of round boulders found there.

SLATE CLIFF (*Co. Russell*) is a lofty perpendicular hill lying in the unexplored country S. of the Arthur River, about 15 miles N.W. of Mount Bischoff. Silurian.

SLEEPY BAY (*Co. Glamorgan*) is an indentation in the land on the E. coast, about 4 miles above Freycinet's Peninsula. Granite.

SLOOP ROCKS (*Co. Dorset*) is the name given to a group of small rocks lying in the sea on the E. coast opposite township of Seaton. Granite.

SLOOP ROCK (*Co. Montgomery*) is a small rock lying off the W. coast about a mile and a half, and situated about 15 miles S. of Macquarie Harbour.

SLOPEN BEACH (*Co. Pembroke*) is a low sandy beach about 2 miles long, lying nearly opposite Slopen Island, and in the N.W. part of Tasman's Peninsula. It is bounded inland by a thick belt of tea-tree scrub, but the land is of good quality, although swampy. If cleared, wheat and other crops might be grown, and there is much of the country in the neighbourhood suitable for pasturage.

SLOPEN or **SLOPING ISLAND** (*Co. Pembroke*) is a pretty little island about a mile in length from N. to S., lying in the E. part of Frederick Henry Bay and off the N.W. Point of Tasman's Peninsula. It is grassy and scantily wooded, and large quantities of sea weed, one kind of which yields a fine table jelly, are found on its rocky beaches. There is a rocky reef at the S.W. end of the island.

SLOPING PLAIN (*Co. Lincoln*) is a tract of undulating country lying between the Middlesex plains to the E., and the S.E. corner of the Surrey Hills block to the W.

SLOPING POINT (*Co. Dorset*). See **CAPE BARREN ISLAND**.

SMITHTON, 40° 52' S. lat., 145° 10' E. long., (*Co. Wellington*) is a township of about 500 acres in the electorate of Wellington and police district of Russell, situated on the Duck River, and partly fronting on Duck Bay. The Montagu River is distant 12 miles by road, bearing W. from Smithton; and Deep Creek is 4 miles E. Smithton is in an agricultural district. Stanley township is distant 13 miles E., situated near the sea on Circular Head. There are no regular means of communication, but a passable dray road. Other communication is to Stanley by dray road, from thence to Launceston by steamer Pioneer, and on to Hobart Town by coach or railway. The nearest hotel is at Stanley. The country for about 2 miles from the sea-coast is very low, with poor soil of a sandy description further in; the country rises considerably, about three or four hundred feet above the sea. There are dense forests, and a limestone and slate formation. The population of the township consists of only one family, 6 souls, but on the whole settlement there are nearly 200 souls. Two miles from Smithton there is one Wesleyan chapel. Duck River was first settled about 20 years ago. A quantity of land was purchased, a township was surveyed, and there was every prospect of the place becoming prosperous, but owing to the low prices for produce, and difficulty of clearing the land, it has made but very little progress. There are about 25 families (all of whom are in struggling circumstances) distributed over a distance of about 6 miles in length by 1 mile width. There is a good harbour, but rather a difficult river passage, up to Smithton, a distance of 4 or 5 miles from the sea.

SNACKALL ISLAND (*Co. Kent*) is a small island in Port Esperance.

SNAKE BANKS (*Co. Somerset*) is a postal township in the electorate of Campbell Town and rural municipality of Evandale. It lies in the parish of Evandale, 96 miles from Hobart Town on the main road from Launceston to Hobart Town. The South Esk River and the Hummock Hills flow through the district, which is an agricultural and pastoral one. Perth, 9 miles distant N.W., and Evandale 8 miles distant N.E., are the nearest townships; with these places, as with Launceston and Hobart Town, the communication is by rail, the railway station being about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from post-office. The nearest hotel is at Perth. The district is mountainous, and flat towards the South Esk River. There are about 50 inhabitants in Snake Banks.

SNAKE POINT and ISLAND (*Co. Buckingham*) is a promontory and rocky islet on the W. side of N. Bruni Island opposite Birch's Bay.

SNEAKER ROCKS (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a group of rocks awash off the most E. point of Long Point on the E. coast.

SNOW HILL (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a conspicuous peak of the Eastern Tiers. It stands about 16 miles distant E. of Campbell Town, and is 3,475ft. high.

SNUG BAY (*Co. Buckingham*) is the name given to the S.W. course of North West Bay in D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

SNUG COVE (*Co. Dorset*). See CLARKE ISLAND.

SNUG POINT (*Co. Buckingham*) is the S.E. point of North-West Bay in the D'Entrecasteaux Channel, about 3 miles S.W. from the entrance from the Huon River.

SNUG RIVER (*Co. Buckingham*) is a postal settlement in the electorate and police district of Kingborough. It lies on the river of the name, which has a bearing to the S.W., and falls about 120ft., nearly perpendicular, 3 miles from its influx to the sea. One small stream, about half a mile S., is called the Little Snug. The district is principally a timber-getting (splitting and sawing) one, there being an abundance of timber about 3 miles from the coast. Margate is situated near North West Bay, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N., and Oyster Cove $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S., the communication being by bush road, and with Hobart Town, about 20 miles distant N.N.E., by coasting vessels. The Morning Star, at Margate, is the nearest hotel. The district is mountainous with hills bearing S.W.; the population numbers between 300 and 400 (at a rough guess), and there is one place of worship, a Church of Rome.

SNUG RIVER (*Co. Buckingham*) is a stream rising in the broken and scrubby country lying W. of the Oyster Cove aboriginal station, and flowing N.E. into the W. side of N.W. Bay. There is a fine waterfall on this river, 122ft. high, much visited by excursionists, although the country is rough to travel over.

SOLDIERS' BLUFF (*Co. Kent*). See SOUTH EAST CAPE.

SOLDIERS' MARSH (*Co. Cumberland*). See DOVENBY MARSHES.

SOLDIERS' ISLAND (*Co. Franklin*) is a small island in Farm Cove, Macquarie Harbour, used in the days of penal settlement here as a station for the military.

SOLDIERS' POINT (*Co. Buckingham*) is a promontory on the W. side of N. Bruni Island, D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

SOMERSET, $41^{\circ} 4' S.$ lat., $145^{\circ} 50' E.$ long., (*Co. Wellington*) is a postal township and port on the N. coast in the electorate of Wellington and police district of Emu Bay. It is at the mouth of the River Cam, which is the only one within a distance of 6 miles, and is navigable for vessels of 50 or 60 tons. There is a saw-mill (Elliott's) about half a mile distant from the township, which lies in an agricultural district. Emu Bay, distant 5 miles E., is rapidly improving and increasing in population, in consequence of its vicinity to the tin mines. Table Cape lies 8 miles W., the communication being by main road and by sailing vessels. With Launceston the communication is by steam and sailing vessels. The distance overland to Launceston is about 100 miles; by sea, 85 miles. There are 2 hotels, the

Somerset and the Ferry House Hotel, Port Maldon. The population of Somerset is about 150 persons. There is one place of worship, a Church of England—built 15 years ago by Mr. Wragg on his own property, now used also as a school. Also a cricket club.

SOMERSET is an E. midland county of almost conical form, the base being to the S. It is about 55 miles long from N. to S., and 40 miles wide near the base from E. to W., and is bounded on the N.E. by Cornwall, from which it is separated by the S. Esk River on the N.W. and W. by Westmoreland and Cumberland, from which it is separated by the Lake River, Lake Sorell and Crescent, and the Clyde River; on the E. by Glamorgan; and on the S. by Monmouth. It contains the following parishes:—Chichester, Bramber, Eskdale, Ramsbury, Cadbury, Epping, Cleveland, Lincoln, Tierney, Lennox, Bathurst, Abercrombie, Campbell Town, Salisbury, Wincanton, Denbigh, Hill, Eldon, Chatsworth, Kermod, Milton, Anstey, Maxwell, Woodstock, Exmouth, Dulverton, Pakenham, Ross, Glen Morriston, Gibbs, Oatlands, Cornwallis, Brisbane, Bandon, Sligo, Durham, and Peel. The county contains 12 townships, of which 8 are postal, 3 telegraphic, and 7 money order offices. Somerset is a lofty county containing large tracts of hilly, heathy, and swampy country; the principal rivers are the S. Esk, Isis, Macquarie, and Elizabeth. There are in this county about 150,000 acres of Crown pastoral land, about two-thirds being first and second class. The marshy nature of the soil, however, renders sheep liable to fluke. Good building freestone is found at Ross, and game and fish is plentiful on the moors. Kangaroo are very abundant, and rabbits are shot in vast numbers for home use or export. During 1872 and 1873, no fewer than 1,182,560 rabbit skins were sent to England, valued at £9,922. A very large number are now being used in the colony for hat-making and other purposes.

SOPHIA PEAK (*Co. Montagu*) is a lofty point in the rugged country of the Murchison River, lying 5 miles E. of Mount Murchison.

SOPHIA POINT (*Co. Franklin*) is a promontory on the E. side of Macquarie Harbour, about 8 miles from the entrance.

SORELL CAPE, 42° 14' S. lat., 145° 10' E. long. (*Co. Montgomery*) is a bold headland on the W. coast, forming the S. or rather W. head of the entrance to Macquarie Harbour. It has a bar with 9ft. at low water, and a long sandspit on the inner side, nearly closing up the passage into the harbour.

SORELL, 42° 46' S. lat., 147° 35' E. long., (*Co. Pembroke*) is a postal, telegraphic, and money order township in the electorate and rural municipality of Sorell. It is situated on the banks of the Sorell Rivulet, and a mile S. is the arm of the sea called Pittwater, across which an extensive causeway on the main (Hobart Town) road has been constructed at considerable expense (something like £28,000). The rise and fall of the tide in Pittwater is about 4½ft. There is a steam-mill (Gatehouse's), about 4½ miles from Sorell, but it is not in working order, and one wind-mill in Sorell (Crooker's), both flour-mills. The entire district is an agricultural and pastoral one, inhabited mainly by small farmers. Lewisham is 5 miles S.E. by water, and about 7 miles by road. The population is small, and the houses scattered. There is one large inn, the Victoria. The township of Carlton is 12 miles from Sorell, and has a very much scattered population, all farmers; no business of any kind is carried on. The principal means of communication between Sorell and Lewisham is by water, and to Carlton by road on horse-back. There are no public conveyances. With Hobart Town the communication is by daily mail conveyance by way of Kangaroo Point, the distance from Sorell being about 13½ miles. The hotels are the Gordon Highlander, the Pembroke Inn, and the Royal Hotel. The surrounding country is very hilly and rough, and of volcanic origin. The population of the district is 1,990, but scattered over a great many miles. The population of Sorell township is about 170. There are three places of worship, one Protestant, one Roman Catholic, and one Presbyterian Church. Sales of stock by auction are held every fortnight. There are also five general stores; also post and telegraph offices. Three small crafts trade between Sorell and Hobart Town, by which nearly all the produce is taken to market. The distance by water is 40 miles.

SORELL DISTRICT (*Co. Pembroke*) is a rural municipality in the Council

electorate of Pembroke and Assembly electorate of Sorell. It was proclaimed a municipality May 26th, 1862, has an area of 136,000 acres, a population of 1,990, a net annual value of rateable property, private £12,123, Crown lands under rental £251, total, £12,379. The extent of roads and streets is 194 miles. The principal towns are Sorell, Lewisham, Bream Creek, and Dunally, there being public schools at those places, and at Forcett, Carlton, Wattle Hill, and Orielson. Conveyances run to Sorell daily from Bellerive, to which place there is a ferry from Hobart Town. The agricultural statistics for the year ending 31st March, 1876, show:—Wheat, 2,025 acres, 31,186 bushels; barley, 694 acres, 18,221 bushels; oats, 939 acres, 11,270 bushels; peas, 671 acres, 11,625 bushels; beans, 174 acres, 4,374 bushels; potatoes, 176 acres, 549 tons; mangel wurzel, 119 acres, 1,255 bushels; hay, 1,540 acres, 1,816 tons; hops, 7 acres, 2,500lbs.; gardens and orchards, 143; apples 2,238 bushels; pears, 228 bushels; permanent artificial grass, 1,850 acres. Total land in cultivation, 16,348 acres; new land broken up, 68 acres; under rotation of crop, 2,031 acres. Horses, 694; horned cattle, 2,316; sheep, 34,078; goats, 107; pigs, 2,662. Manufactories and trades carried on, 49.

SORELL CREEK (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small creek rising in Mount Hull, and flowing N.W. into the Derwent River below New Norfolk township. It is fed by the Mount Rivulet.

SORELL is a S. electoral Assembly district, bounded on the E. by the sea from Little Swanport to Cape Pillar, thence on the S. and W. by the sea and Storm Bay to N.W. point on Tasman's Peninsula, thence on the N. and W. by Norfolk Bay to East Bay Neck, thence on the S. and S.W. by Norfolk Bay, Frederick Henry Bay, and Pittwater, to the Orielson Rivulet, thence by the electoral districts of Richmond and Oatlands to the Little Swanport River, and by that river and by Little Swanport to the point of commencement. Maria Island and all other islands adjacent to the coast between Little Swanport and N.W. point, and also all islands in Norfolk Bay, are to form part of this district. The polling places are at the Cascades, Tasman's Peninsula, Sorell, Buckland, and Triabunna. The district is represented by Jas. A. Gunn, and has 401 electors, and a population of 4,055.

SORELL LAKE (*Co. Cumberland*) is a large sheet of water forming the E. end of the Central Lake District of the colony. It lies in elevated flat swampy country, and is about 6 miles from E to W., and 5 miles from N. to S., having an area of 15,000 acres, and lying 3,000ft. above the level of the sea. It is connected with Lake Crescent, which is close to it on the S. side, by a canal. The beaches of this lake abound with rock crystals, amethysts, and topazes, and so numerous are these in one place, that the spot is called Diamond Beach. See also CRESCENT LAKE.

SORELL MARSH (*Co. Somerset*) is a large swamp skirted by the road from Bothwell to Grindelwald. It lies on the N.W. extremity of Lake Sorell.

SORELL MOUNT (*Co. Franklin*) is a lofty double peak in the unexplored country lying E. of Macquarie Harbour and S. of the lower end of the King River.

SORELL POINT (*Co. Devon*) is the W. head of Port Sorell, which see.

SORELL PORT (*Co. Devon*) is the name given to the fine estuary of the Rubicon River and the Franklin Rivulet on the N. coast. It is a bar harbour, and is about 7 miles long, having two small islets outside under Sorell Point, the W. head, and two larger ones inside, known respectively as Shell and Grass islands. Port Sorell consists of the main arm which runs N. and S. the N.E. arm, which runs under the E. head in a N.E. direction, and the E. arm at the upper end of the bay, which runs S.E. On the latter the township of Kermode is situated, and the townships of Burgess and Moriarty lie on the W. side of the entrance.

SORELL RIVER (*Co. Montgomery*) is a small stream rising in the S. end of the D'Aguilar Range, and flowing N. into the head of Birch's Inlet, Macquarie Harbour.

SORELL RIVULET (*Co. Pembroke*) is a stream rising in Mount Morrison, and flowing S. into Pittwater at the township of Sorell.

SOUTH ARM (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small postal hamlet in the parish of

Ralph's Bay, in the rural municipality and electoral district of Clarence. It is situated on the E. bank of the River Derwent, 10 miles S.E. of Hobart Town by water. South Arm is well adapted for agricultural and horticultural pursuits. There is no mining carried on. The nearest village is Muddy Plains, 5 miles distant on the main road to Bellerive; it contains a public school, post office, and is a rich agricultural district. Rokeby, a flourishing township, lies about 17 miles distant. There is an excellent main road, but there are no public means of conveyance. With Hobart Town the communication is by the trading boats. The distance is 10 miles by water, and 25 miles by land, over a very good road, through Rokeby to Bellerive; whence ferry steamers ply. The surrounding country is undulating and lightly grassed and timbered. South Arm has about 90 inhabitants. Public worship is conducted at the public school (Church of England).

SOUTH CAPE and BAY (*Co. Kent*) is a prominent headland to the W. of S.E. Cape, the bay, S.E. Cape Bay, being about 4 miles wide, and available as a boat harbour, safe to enter only before much surf. Coal is found inland of this bay.

SOUTH-EAST CAPE or SOLDIER'S BLUFF, 43° 39' S. lat., 146° 46' E. long., (*Co. Kent*) is the most S. point of land in the colony, and marks the entrance to the S.W. passage at its S.W. end.

SOUTH-EAST HEAD, 43° 23' S. lat., 145° 55' E. long., (*Co. Kent*) is a peninsula at the S.E. of the entrance to Port Davey, formed by Hannant's inlet.

SOUTH ELDON RIVER (*Cos. Montagu and Franklin*) is one of the heads of the King River, running W. along part of Gould's, 1862, route to Macquarie Harbour. See KING RIVER.

SOUTHERN NEEDLES (*Co. Franklin*) is the name given to two remarkable spires of rock in the Prince of Wales Range.

SOUTH ESK is a N. electoral council district, comprising the assembly districts of Campbell Town and Fingal. The polling places are at Campbell Town, Ross, Cleveland, Fingal, Avoca, Cullenswood and Falmouth. The district is represented by the Hon. Jas. R. Scott, and has 109 electors.

SOUTH ESK RIVER (*Cos. Devon, Somerset, Cornwall, and Westmoreland*) is a fine stream forming, together with the North Esk River, the Tamar River at Launceston. This river is celebrated alike for the beauty of its scenery, for the number of country seats past which it flows, and for the quantity and quality of its soil, the land taken up being divided by neatly kept and closely trimmed hedges. Close to Launceston the river flows through a lofty and precipitous gorge famous for its grandeur (see CATARACT GORGE), where it is crossed by a fine iron bridge of a single arch, constructed by Mr. W. T. Doyne, C.E. The South Esk is fed by the Meander or Western, Lake, Nile, St. Paul's and Break o'Day rivers, the Tyne, Don, Evercreech, Tower, Fingal, Aberfoyle, Salisbury, and Ben Lomond rivulets, the Buffalo Brook, and the Merry Creek. The townships of Launceston, Hadsen, Perth (where it is crossed by the main road and the Western railway line), Evandale, Llewellyn, Avoca, and Fingal are on or near its banks.

SOUTH FREYCINET (*Co. Glamorgan*). See MOUNT FREYCINET.

SOUTH HOBART is one of the S. electoral Assembly districts, bounded by East Hobart from the Sandy Bay Rivulet to the middle of Harrington-street, by the middle of that street to the middle of Liverpool-street, by the middle of the last-named street and by the middle of Upper Liverpool-street to the N.E. boundary of land located to Peter Dudgeon, thence by that boundary to the Hobart Town Rivulet, thence by that rivulet to the S.W. boundary of the city of Hobart Town, thence by that boundary and by the Sandy Bay Rivulet to the point of commencement. It is represented by Wm. Belbin, the polling place being at Davey-street, near Antill-street, Hobart Town. The number of electors is 480.

SOUTH LAUNCESTON is a N. electoral Assembly district commencing at the first basin on the S. Esk River, and extending S.W. along that river to Dalrymple-street, thence S.E. along that street to Peel-street, thence N.E. along that street to the main road leading to Hobart Town, then crossing that road,

thence N.W. by that road to Melbourne-street, then N.E. by the S.E. side of Melbourne-street to High-street, then N.W. along the S.W. and W. side of that street to Anne-street, then W. along the S. side of Anne-street to Canning-street, thence S.W. along the S.E. side of Canning-street, to Hill-street, then crossing Hill-street, thence N.W. along the S.W. side of Hill-street to York-street, thence S.W. along the S.E. side of York-street to Granville-street, thence crossing that street, and thence N.W. and S.W. along the S. and S.E. side of Granville-street to the point of commencement. It is represented by John D. Balfe, and has 512 electors. The polling place is Mulgrave-square, Launceston.

SOUTH LONGFORD DISTRICT (*Cos. Westmoreland, Somerset, and Cumberland*) is a police district which comprises the Great Lake pastoral district. The live stock returns for the year ending 31st March, 1876, show, horses, 288; horned cattle, 3,617; sheep, 106,808; pigs, 60.

SOUTH PINE RIVER (*Co. Cumberland*). See **PINE RIVER**.

SOUTHPORT or **HYTHE**, 43° 25' S. lat., 147° E. long., (*Co. Kent*) is a postal township in the electoral and police district of Franklin, situated on Southport Narrows, near the entrance of the Lime River. Adams' Peak lies N. about 16 miles distant. There is one saw-mill in Hythe, and one at Hastings at the top of the Right Hand Narrows, Southport. The locality contains a few acres of agricultural land to the N. of the township, with very heavily timbered land round about. Dover (Port Esperance) is 14 miles N. from Hythe, the communication being by road only, and the mail running thrice a week. With Hobart Town the communication is by water. The distance is about 54 miles N.E. By land it is 61 miles, but the road from Southport to Honeywood is not good. The hotel is the Southport. The surrounding country is very mountainous, interspersed with flat swamps. The population is about 450 or 500, and there is one Church (Roman Catholic).

SOUTHPORT BLUFF (*Co. Kent*) is a prominent headland on the W. side of the South West Passage, between Southport and Southport Lagoon. There is a tomb on this Bluff.

SOUTHPORT (*Co. Kent*) is a fine open bay on the W. side of the entrance to D'Entrecasteaux Channel, having 17 fathoms of water at its entrance, and 15 fathoms inside, after which it shoals to 8ft. opposite Pelican Island, and then gradually to 2½ fathoms close to the township of Hythe or Southport, which is at the head of the bay. At the extreme end is a passage called the Narrows, which leads to another shallow open sheet of water, the estuary of the rivers Southport and Lune. There is splendid fishing hereabouts, oysters are plentiful, and very fine scenery is found all over the neighbourhood. A seam of excellent coal, which burns without smoke and gives out great heat, and which is useful for blacksmiths' and furnace work, exists here, and there is abundance of excellent timber for splitting. There are several slab roads in the district. Inland of the port is a large tract of land admirably adapted to agriculture and fruit-growing. About 3 miles W. of the Narrows is a hot spring, with a temperature of 90°. This, however, is, as yet, but little known. The formation is lower carboniferous, abounding in sandstones of various qualities, mudstones, coal seams of more or less value, and greenstones, with occasional traces of basalt.

SOUTHPORT ISLAND (*Co. Kent*) is a small island, or rather a group of 3 small islands, lying to the S. of the entrance to Southport.

SOUTHPORT LAGOON (*Co. Kent*) is a large but shallow lagoon on the W. side of the South West Passage, and within 3 miles S. of the entrance to Southport; has a very narrow opening, nearly opposite to which, and at about 2 miles distant, the convict ship George III., while running at an easy rate up the channel, struck heavily, and in ten minutes was a total wreck, 133 persons out of 220 being drowned.

SOUTHPORT RIVER (*Co. Kent*) is a stream flowing into the head of Southport at the W. side of the township of Hythe.

SOUTHWELL RIVER (*Co. Russell*) is a stream rising in the S. part of the Sorey Hills block, and flowing S. about 7 miles into the Vale River between Mounts Cripps and Charter.

SOUTH WEST CAPE, 43° 35' S. lat. 146° 5' E. long. (*Co. Kent*) is the S.W. corner of the island, and is a bold headland running out into the sea about 14 miles W. of DeWitt's Islands and 15 miles S.E. of the S.E. head of Port Davey.

SOUTH WEST POINT (*Co. Pembroke*) is the S. head of Wedge Bay, on Tasman's Peninsula, and opposite Wedge Island.

SOUTH WEST TERMINUS (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a hill, or chain of hills, situated on the W. side of the township of Longford.

SOW AND PIG (*Co. Dorset*) is a shoal lying in the fairway of the Tamar River, S. of Swan Bay.

SPAIN BAY (*Co. Kent*) is an inlet in S.E. head, just inside Port Davey. The entrance, which has 10 fathoms of water at low tide, is impeded by rocks.

SPECTACLE ISLAND (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small islet lying in Frederick Henry Bay, near the entrance to the estuary of Carlton River.

SPENCE RIVULET (*Co. Franklin*) is a tributary of the Gordon River, into which it falls at Expectation Reach, about 6 miles above the mouth of the river. Limestone.

SPEYSIDE (*Co. Cornwall*) is a tract of agricultural land lying on the South Esk River, to the W. of Fingal.

SPIDER CREEK (*Co. Wellington*) is a small stream flowing N.E. into D'Entrecasteaux Channel, S. of Fluerty's Point.

SPLIT ROCK (*Co. Westmoreland*) is, as its name imparts, a double-peaked rocky hill on the W. side of the Great Lake. It consists of hard flint-like rock, and lies in the midst of a plain strewn with fragments of rock of similar formation, whence the aborigines formerly obtained their stone weapons and tools. There is another similar rock of the same name about 7 miles further N.W. to the N. of Lake Augusta.

SPODE MOUNT (*Co. Monmouth*) is a point in the Hamilton Hills, lying about 2 miles E. of the township of Hamilton. Sandstone.

SPRING BAY (*Co. Dorset*) is a fine expanse of water in the Tamar River about 10 miles above George Town. The townships of Dorchester and Exeter are on this bay. Magnetic iron-sand is found here.

SPRING BAY or **PORT MONBAISON** (*Co. Pembroke*) is the name given to an opening in the land, running off in a N. direction from Prosser Bay. Spring Bay gives the name to the postal district, and the township of Spring Bay, or Triabunna, is situated at its head. Small vessels trade hence with produce, and coal of good quality is found all over the neighbourhood. In the neighbourhood of this bay is found some of the finest freestone in the world, and large quantities are quarried for home use, and for export, especially to Victoria, where it is greatly admired. The district is also rich in coal, and measures of nearly 400ft. have been proved by boring. There is also fossiliferous limestone and crystalline freestone, rising into high ridges and abrupt escarpments.

SPRING BAY TOWNSHIP (*Co. Pembroke*). See TRIABUNNA.

SPRING BAY DISTRICT (*Co. Pembroke*) is a rural municipality proclaimed August 10th, 1860. It has an area of 330,000 acres, and a population of 750. The net annual value of the rateable property is £7,234, and the extent of roads and streets 120 miles. Spring Bay is in the Council electorate of Pembroke and electoral district of Sorell. The principal towns are Triabunna, Buckland, Orford, and Swanston. Several small vessels trade up and down the E. coast, calling at Spring Bay, and frequently load stone at the Orford quarries direct for Melbourne. The agricultural statistics for the year ending March 31st, 1876, show:—Wheat, 288 acres, 4,335 bushels; barley, 185 acres, 5,070 bushels; oats, 396 acres, 11,270 bushels; peas, 113 acres, 1,875 bushels; potatoes, 81 acres, 249 tons; turnips, 51 acres, 158 tons; mangold wurzel, 67 acres, 573 tons; hay, 325 acres, 572 tons; gardens and orchards, 73; apples, 1,261 bushels; pears, 112 bushels; total land in cultivation, 4,261 acres. New land broken up 51 acres. Under

rotation of crops 353 acres. Horses, 273; horned cattle, 1,670; sheep, 61,629; goats, 37; pigs, 1,240. Trades and manufactories carried on, 23.

SPRINGFIELD (*Co. Dorset*) is a small postal settlement watered by the Forester and Brid Rivers, lying in good country, with signs of auriferous formation.

SPRING HILL (*Co. Monmouth*) is a postal village on the main road in the electorate and rural municipality of Oatlands. It is in an agricultural district, and lies 10 miles N. of Green Ponds, which see.

SPRING HILL (*Co. Monmouth*) is a prominent mountain crossed by the main road near Jericho. Coal is found in the spurs of this mountain.

SPRING PLAIN (*Co. Wellington*) is 8 miles S. of Emu Bay on the Mount Bischoff road.

SPRING RIVER (*Co. Kent*) is a fine stream rising in the ranges N. of Bathurst Harbour, and flowing S. an unknown distance into that harbour. Mr. J. R. Scott has explored this river for some distance up, and speaks in enthusiastic terms of the beauty of the scenery. The best tract overland to Port Davey passes a bend in the upper part of this river. The country is thickly timbered with pine and hardwood.

SPRINGS (*Co. Buckingham*) is the name given to a favourite place for visiting by excursionists. It is situated 3,000 feet above the sea level on the slope of Mount Wellington, and at the head of the Hobart Town Rivulet. There is a good mountain road, and cottages where refreshments can be obtained.

SPURR'S RIVULET (*Co. Dorset*) is a W. tributary of Anson's River flowing through swampy country. Granite.

SQUALLY COVE (*Co. Dorset*). See **DEAL ISLAND**.

SQUEAKING POINT (*Co. Devon*) is a promontory on the E. shore of Port Sorrell, above the Shell Islands, and opposite the township of Moriarty.

STACK ISLAND (*Co. Wellington*) is a small rocky islet, one of the Hunter's Islands, lying off the S.E. point of Barren Island, about half a mile distant.

ST. ALBAN'S (*Co. Dorset*) is a township on the coast of Bass' Strait in the parish of Seaham. It lies at the W. of Double Sandy Point between Little Piper's and Little Forester's rivers, and is situated in open undulating land, with marshy plains, lagoons, and belts of tea-tree scrub on the hills. Sundry drift with quartz veins, evidently auriferous. The back country of this neighbourhood gives every promise of gold, but has never been fairly prospected.

STANDAWAY BAY (*Co. Buckingham*) is an open bight about 5 miles long on the S.W. coast of South Bruny Island, opposite Southport.

STANLEY or **CIRCULAR HEAD**, 40° 46' S. lat., 145° 19' E. long. (*Co. Wellington*) is a postal, telegraphic, and money order township and seaport on the N.W. coast, in the electorate of Wellington and police district of Russell. The nearest streams are the Black, Duck, Detention, and Montagu rivers; the first being 10 miles S.E., the second 12 miles S.W., the third 24 miles further S.E., and the last 26 miles W. There is one windmill, and one brewery; but neither is in operation at present. The district is an agricultural and pastoral one. Wynyard lies 41 miles S.E.; the Forest 10 miles E.; Irish or Smith Town (on the Duck River) 15 miles S.W., and Montagu 26 miles W. With these places there is communication by overland road and by water. There is communication by steamboat with Launceston or intermediate ports, and also with Melbourne; and from Stanley to other intercolonial ports by sailing vessels. Stanley has a reading-room and public library, in connection with which is a hall and stage for dramatic representations, etc. The hotels are the Commercial and Temperance hotels, and the Ship Inn. The township lies at the foot of the bluff (locally called the "Nut"), a rather peculiar headland of volcanic origin, about 400ft. high, and about a mile in circumference. It has an area of 90 acres, and is used for depasturing cattle. Stretching from the neck of the peninsula, and running semi-circularly for about $\frac{2}{3}$ of its length, is a tableland of lower elevation than the headland, called the Green Hills, between the township and which is a plain of about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in width. To the W. of the township is a well-grassed plain. The population of Stanley is about

400. There is a Church of England (a stone building), Church of Rome (a wooden building), and Presbyterian and Wesleyan chapels, both wooden structures. Concerts, lectures, miscellaneous and dramatic readings are frequently given in the hall of the reading-room. An annual literary competition is held in connection with the institution, for which prizes are awarded; the whole of the accepted contributions being printed on the spot. A small museum, or rather the nucleus of one, has been established in connection with the same institute. Stanley has three nice beaches, enjoyable by either equestrians or pedestrians.

STANLEY RIVER (*Co. Russell*) is a stream rising in the Meredith Range near the Parson's Hood, and falling into the Pieman River, about 15 miles from its mouth. This stream was crossed in two places by Sprent in 1876. Slate and quartz hills, with scrub and button grass.

STAPLE'S HILL (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small peak in the Jordan Range, lying about 2 miles S.E. of the village of Elderslie, and on the E. bank of the river.

STARVATION BAY (*Co. Kent*) is the name applied to a small indentation in the N. side of the Narrows of Bathurst Harbour, Port Davey.

ST. CLAIR LAKE (*Co. Lincoln*) is a fine sheet of water about 9 miles long from N. to S., and 2 miles wide from E. to W., and having an area of 10,000 acres. It is formed by the damming up, by volcanic action, of the valley between Mounts Olympus and Ida, and although many streams, the drainage of the DuCane range, and of Mounts Hugel, Olympus, Ida, and others, supply it, there is but one outlet, the Derwent River, which issues from the lake at its S. end. Lake St. Clair is 3,239ft. above the level of the sea, and is in one place 550ft. deep. The surrounding hills are topped with quartz and syenite, and gold has been found in no inconsiderable quantities in the neighbourhood.

ST. CUTHBERT'S (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a small township in the Fingal district. It lies on the St. Paul's River, and on the road from Campbell Town to Seymour, 4 miles S. of St. Paul's Dome.

STEELE'S SUGAR LOAF (*Co. Pembroke*) is a solitary hill lying between Chasey's Creek, Tanners' Creek, and Carlton River, to the N.E. of Carlton township, and on the land purchased by James Steele.

STEEP ISLAND (*Co. Wellington*) is one of the Hunter's Islands, lying about a mile distant from the S.W. part of Barren Island. Steep Island rises 250ft. from the sea level.

STEEPLE ROCKS (*Co. Wellington*) is the name given to a group of peaked rocks lying off Cape Grim at the N. end of the West Coast.

STEIGLITZ (*Co. Cornwall*) is a small settlement near St. Helen's on George's Bay.

STEPHEN ISLAND (*Co. Kent*). See MUTTON BIRD ISLAND.

STEPHEN RIVER (*Co. Kent*). See DAVEY RIVER.

STERILE ISLAND (*Co. Kent*) is a rocky islet surrounded by reefs lying in the S.W. passage to D'Entrecasteaux Channel, off Eliza Point, and S. of Actæon Island. On a reef a little S. of this island the Wallace was wrecked in 1835. Greenstone.

STEWART'S BAY (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small bight in Port Arthur lying to the N. of Opossum Bay.

ST. GEORGE'S ISLAND (*Co. Cumberland*) is a small islet of 86 acres in the N. end of Lake Sorell.

ST. HELEN'S, 41° 20' S. lat., 148° 17' E. long., (*Co. Cornwall*) is a postal and money order office and seaport town in the rural municipality and police district of Fingal. It is situated on the northern shore of George's Bay, near the George's River. The Blue Tier rises about 2,000ft. above the sea, at a distance of 15 miles inland from St. Helen's. There is one steam saw-mill in the district, which has a few dairy farms, but the bulk of the land is of very poor quality. Tin-mining is carried on at a distance of about 6 miles from St. Helen's

by the Ruby and other companies. Falmouth is situated about 17 miles S. It is a village of ten or a dozen houses. Goshen is about 10 miles to the N.W., and is a very small place. A mail cart runs three times a week each way between Falmouth and St. Helen's. There is no public conveyance to Goshen from St. Helen's. There is communication by mail coach or cart to the Corners and thence by rail daily, and to Hobart Town. The same to Launceston. Distance about 160 miles to Hobart Town, and about 110 miles to Launceston. There is also water communication by small sailing crafts. There are two hotels—Eginton's, and the Telegraph, at St. Helen's. The surrounding country is hilly, except close to the town itself. The geological formation is principally granite and cement. The population of St. Helen's is about 150. There is Church of England service every Sunday; Wesleyan service once in six weeks, and Roman Catholic once in three months. St. Helen's has a branch of the Commercial Bank. George's Bay, on which St. Helen's is situated, is the port for a large area of tin-bearing country, and although the township is at present small it promises in a few years to become a place of importance.

ST. HELEN'S POINT, 41° 16' S. lat., 148° 24' E. long. (*Co. Cornwall*) is a long narrow neck running out from the main land in a N.E. direction for about 5 miles into the sea on the E. coast, and forming the S. head of George's River, and the E. shore of George's Bay. On this neck the township of Steiglitz is situated.

STINKING CREEK (*Co. Wellington*) is a stream falling into Bass' Straits, about 3 miles E. of the township of Wynyard.

ST. JOHN MOUNT (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a lofty peak in the Fingal Tiers. It lies about 10 miles W.S.W. of Seymour. Greenstone.

ST. LEONARDS (*Co. Dorset*) is a postal township in the police and electoral district of Selby. It is situated on the North Esk River, near Distillery Creek and North Esk River, and has three flour mills, two of which are on the North Esk (water power), and one on Distillery Creek (water power). One cloth mill on Distillery Creek (water and steam power), and one cloth mill in St. Leonards township (hand looms). The district is agricultural and pastoral. There is an inferior kind of coal found in the locality. Launceston lies N. 4 miles, and White Hills S., about 5 miles distant, the communication being by rail or a very good road. With Hobart Town, 129 miles S., the communication is by rail. St. Leonards has a Mechanics' Institute, and one hotel, the St. Leonards Inn, whence a car plies to and from the railway station to meet the trains. The surrounding country is undulating. The population of St. Leonards within a radius of 2½ miles from the parish church is about 510 souls. There is a Church of England and a Wesleyan Church. There are three bridges, viz., St. Leonards to railway station, Corra Linn, and Hobblers, which all span the North Esk; a public school, a parsonage, 2 bakers, 1 butcher, 3 stores, 2 wheelwrights, 1 blacksmith, 2 market gardeners, and a ladies' school, 60 houses, and a watchhouse, with police superintendent and 2 constables.

ST. MARY'S (*Co. Cornwall*) is a postal township in the rural municipality and electorate of Fingal. It is situated on St. Patrick's Creek, which in its course for 2 or 3 miles receives a number of tributaries, etc., here known as the Break-o'-Day River till its junction with the S. Esk at Fingal, eastward 5 miles, rises St. Patrick's Head some 2,000 feet; a well-known landmark to seamen. Mount Logic, also running parallel with the coast at a distance of 5 miles, forms the head of the Break-o'-Day Valley. N.W. about 5 miles is Mount Nicholas, known to possess extensive coal seams of easy access. There are two flour-mills worked by water power in this township. St. Mary's lies in an essentially pastoral district, grazing about 1,000 cows, from which are annually produced about 180 tons cheese, and a few tons of butter, famed for its quality, and largely exported. Eastward 9 miles lies the township of Falmouth-on-the-Sea, a now almost deserted spot, the annual resort of visitors in Tasmania. Twelve miles to the N.W. is situated the pleasant little township of Fingal, rejoicing in its possession of a Municipal Council Chamber, a Wesleyan Chapel, and an English Church (now without a pastor), 3 stores and 2 hotels. A mail conveyance runs daily from St. Mary's through Fingal to Hobart Town and Launceston, and 3 times a week to Falmouth and George's Bay. There is communication by the daily conveyance

arriving at St. Mary's at 12.15, and leaving at 12.45, distance to Hobart Town 136 miles, to Launceston 80 miles. The coach runs to the Corners railway station, whence there are two trains a-day. There is one hotel, the St. Mary's (Robins'). Page's coach office has coaches running daily to and from Hobart Town, Launceston, and St. Mary's, and Lade's covered goods van weekly to Corners station, Main line railway. The district is mountainous. The valley of St. Mary's, known as the Break-o'-Day Plains, is about 10 miles in length, and 5 in width; from a central point the eye is presented with a beautiful panorama of hills and mountains; conspicuous among which are the frowning turrets of Ben Lomond, and conical St. Patrick's Head, of greenstone and basaltic formation. The population of St. Mary's is about 500, and is much scattered. There is one English Church, with a living worth £350 per annum, now vacant, but service is regularly conducted by a layman. Opposite, and in connection with the church, is a well-filled Sunday school. There is a public school under the Board of Education, near which is an additional Sunday school, which also serves as a chapel for the use of Wesleyans and other denominations, by permission of the owner. On the rich estate of "Landavra," the plain of the district, the property of Ralph Cameron, Esq., is a fine piece of land for a racecourse and cricket ground, on which sports are practised in the seasons. Two miles from the township is the ravine known as "St. Mary's Pass," a romantic spot, to visitors a charm dispelled only by a sense of fear from the dangerous state of the road exhibiting on its lower side a yawning gulf for miles, without the slightest protection in the shape of fencing, which a trifling outlay would provide.

ST. MARY'S HEAD (*Co. Cornwall*) is a bold promontory on the E. coast, lying about 5 miles S. of Falmouth. A reef of rocks runs along outside this head. Granite.

ST. MARY'S PASS (*Co. Cornwall*) is a narrow and steep gorge on the Fingal and George's Bay road, about 5 miles S.W. of Falmouth. It is overhung on the E. side by the almost precipitous side of St. Patrick's Head. Granite.

ST. MARY'S PLAINS (*Co. Wellington*) is the name given to a tract of elevated open country on the St. Mary's River, shut in by thick forest, and lying on the N.W. of the Hampshire Hills. There are some beautiful waterfalls on the river in these plains. Basalt.

ST. MARY'S CREEK (*Co. Wellington*) is an E. tributary of the Cam River, rising near St. Mary's Plain and flowing N. into the main stream about 10 miles S. of Somerset township.

ST. MAUR (*Co. Dorset*) is a small township in the Selby district, and on the St. Patrick's River at its junction with the South Esk. The neighbourhood consists of rocky forest land with she-oak hills. There is some good timber in the district.

ST. MICHAEL'S (*Co. Devon*). See MUDDY CREEK.

STOCKYARD FLATS (*Co. Cumberland*) is a tract of flat country lying to the N. of the township of Victoria Valley.

STOCKYARD HILLS (*Co. Devon*) is a group of hills on the W. side of Port Dalrymple. Greenstone overlying late tertiary.

STOKES' POINT (*Co. Wellington*). See KING'S ISLAND.

STONY HEAD (*Co. Dorset*). See FOURTEEN MILE BLUFF.

STONEHENGE (*Co. Wellington*) is a lofty hill on the E. side of Dipwood Marsh, between that and the Inglis River, about 20 miles S.W. of Emu Bay.

STONY CREEK (*Co. Devon*) is a W. tributary of the Tamar River, joining it S. of Exeter township.

STONY CREEK (*Co. Dorset*) is an E. tributary of the Tamar River, rising near Mount Direction, and flowing S.W. into the main stream near Nelson's Point.

STONY LAGOON (*Co. Somerset*) is a small water-hole in the Eastern Marshes, about 2 miles E. of Andover.

STONY POINT (*Co. Buckingham*) is a projecting point on the W. side of

the Derwent River, opposite the Old Beach, and about 2 miles below Bridgewater. The ferry to Old Beach started from this point.

STONY RIVULET (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a small stream falling into the N. end of Oyster Bay, S. of the township of Swansea.

STONY RIVULET (*Co. Pembroke*) is a W. tributary of the Tea Tree Rivulet falling into it in the Parish of Nugent.

STORM BAY (*Cos. Pembroke and Buckingham*) is a noble expanse of water lying between Tasman's Peninsula on the E. and Bruni Island on the W. It is about 15 miles in width between Cape Raoul and Bruni, and narrows as it goes up, branching off to the N.E. into Frederick Henry Bay and to the N.W. to the Derwent River, whose waters it receives. It received its name from Tasman, whose ship met with very stormy weather there in 1642.

STORMONT (*Co. Devon*) is a solitary peak lying between the Iris and Fall rivers, just outside the Middlesex Plains block.

STOTT'S PLAINS (*Co. Devon*) is a tract of flat country on the E. side of Port Frederick, 3 miles S. of Torquay.

STOVY'S CREEK (*Co. Cornwall*) is a W. tributary of Aberfoyle Rivulet, rising in the S. slope of Ben Lomond.

ST. PATRICK'S HEAD (*Co. Cornwall*) is a lofty peak in the Nicholas Ranges. It overhangs St. Mary's Pass at an altitude of 2,227ft., and 5 miles S.W. of Falmouth township. Granite with an outcrop of sandstone and greenstone.

ST. PATRICK'S PLAINS (*Cos. Cumberland and Westmoreland*) is a tract of flat marshy country on the Shannon River, about 5 miles S. of the Great Lake.

ST. PATRICK'S RIVER (*Co. Dorset*) is a fine stream rising in Mount Maurice and flowing S.W. into the North Esk River at the township of St. Maur. On this river, about 13 miles from Launceston, is the head of the waterworks for that place. It is fed by the Camden, Coquet, and St. Patrick's rivulets, and has an arm branch known as the Distillery Creek.

ST. PATRICK'S RIVULET (*Co. Dorset*) is a N. tributary of the St. Patrick's River rising in Row Tor and flowing S.W. It is fed by the Pattersonia Rivulet.

ST. PAUL'S DOME or **TASMAN'S PEAK** (*Co. Cornwall*) is a lofty mountain 3,368ft. high, lying in the angle formed by the junction of the South Esk River and St. Paul's River. Coal is found in the S.E. spurs of this mountain.

ST. PAUL'S PLAINS (*Co. Cornwall*) a tract of flat but elevated country on the St. Paul's River. On these plains the tin stone or oxide of tin, the killas of the miner, is found, as also is red hematite of rich quality.

ST. PAUL'S RIVER (*Cos. Cornwall and Glamorgan*) is a fine stream rising in Duke's Marsh, about 6 miles W. of the township of Seymour, and flowing W. about 25 miles into the South Esk River, at the township of Avoca. It is fed by Coal Creek at its upper end, and passes through the townships of Leipsic and St. Cuthbert's. This stream separates the counties named.

ST. PETER'S CREEK (*Co. Somerset*) is a small W. tributary of the York Rivulet, flowing N. through St. Peter's Pass on the main road from Hobart Town to Launceston.

ST. PETER'S PASS (*Co. Somerset*) is a narrow gorge through which the main road runs between Vincent's Hill on the E. and a rugged range on the W. It is situated about 2 miles N. of Oatlands township.

STRATHALLERN CREEK (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small tributary of the Bagdad Rivulet into which it falls near Brighton.

STRINGER'S CREEK (*Co. Kent*) is a small stream flowing N. into Port Esperance at the township of Folkstone.

STRONACH MOUNT (*Co. Dorset*) is a peak in the tract of country known as Scottsdale. Granite.

STRZELCKI PEAKS (*Co. Dorset*). See **FLINDERS ISLAND**.

STUDLAND BAY (*Co. Wellington*) is an open roadstead on the W. coast lying about 5 miles S. of Cape Grim, and within the Woolnorth block.

ST. VINCENT'S POINT (*Co. Arthur*) is a lofty promontory lying about 2 miles N.W. of North Head on the S.W. coast.

STYNES CORNERS (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a tract of marshy and hilly country N.E. of Mount Campbell Town.

STYX MOUNT (*Co. Buckingham*) is a lofty peak and trig. station near the head of the Styx River, about 16 miles S.W. of the township of New Norfolk.

STYX RIVER (*Co. Buckingham*) is a S. tributary of the Derwent River, rising in Mount Styx, and flowing N.E. about 15 miles into the main stream about 10 miles above the township of New Norfolk. Hops are grown here.

SUGAR LOAF (*Co. Buckingham*). See **DEVIL'S ROYALS**.

SUGAR LOAF (*Co. Wellington*) is a peak on the Native Track Tier, lying about 4 miles N.E. of Valentine's Peak.

SUGAR LOAF ISLAND (*Co. Kent*). See **DIRECTION ISLAND**.

SUK'S MARSH (*Co. Cumberland*) is a swamp on the W. side of Lake Echo.

SULLIVAN'S COVE (*Co. Buckingham*) is a bay on the W. side of the Derwent River, on which the city of Hobart Town is situated. The S. and W. sides of this cove are built over with wharves and piers, at which the vast number of vessels of all tonnages trading to and from Hobart Town are berthed. The largest ships moor alongside the New Wharf on the S., and the steamers moor alongside commodious piers on the W. side of the Cove, there being ample accommodation for shipping of all classes. On this, the W. side, is also a pool, entered by two canals over which there are drawbridges for the loading and unloading of vessels of smaller tonnage, principally timber, in the timber trade. Sullivan's Cove has an average of 12 fathoms at low water.

SULLIVAN'S POINT (*Co. Kent*) is the name given to the inner N. head of Recherche Bay. Inland of this point coal has been found.

SULPHUR CREEK (*Co. Devon*) is a small stream rising in the hilly country to the S.E. of Emu Bay, and falling into Bass' Strait a little to the E. of the township of Heybridge. Nearly the whole of the land on both sides this creek is taken up under the Mineral Leases Act, the entire country being very rich in iron and copper ore. The creek, which lies a little distance to the W. of the famed Penguin Creek, is in the parishes of Stowport and Ashwater. See also **PENGUIN CREEK**.

SUMMERLEAS (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small settlement at the head of Brown's River, and included in Queenborough, which see.

SUNDAY MOUNT (*Co. Russell*) is the S. peak of the Russell Ranges, which see.

SUNNYSIDE (*Co. Devon*). See **LATROBE**.

SUN RIDGE (*Co. Devon*) is a chain of hills on the W. side of the Mersey River, 10 miles S.E. of the township of Tarleton.

SUPPLY RIVER (*Co. Devon*) is a W. feeder of the Tamar River, rising in Brumby's New Country near Mount Careless, and flowing N.E. into the main stream at the township of Exeter. It flows past the small village of Wymondham, where it is joined by the Little Supply or Silver Mine Creek.

SURGES' BAY 43° 13' S. lat., 147° 2' E. long., (*Co. Kent*) is a postal township at Surges' Bay, on the W. bank of the Huon River. It is in the electoral and police district of Franklin. There is a mountain called Tongataboo, probably 1,500ft. high, closely adjacent to Surges' Bay. There are several small creeks or rivulets running into the bay, the chief of which are the Surges' Bay and Flowerpot creeks. They run in a S.W. direction, for 5 or 6 miles apparently. There is a large saw-mill at Surges' Bay worked by steam. The district is partly agricultural, but the chief revenue is derived from the timber, great quantities of which are cut and exported. The nearest township, Honeywood, is distant

about six miles by land, and is a large and improving township, with tramway and saw mills, and a flour mill; Port Esperance is distant from Surges' Bay nine miles. It is a thriving township, with four saw mills and an hotel. The principal means of communication between Honeywood, Surges' Bay, and Port Esperance, is by land (in addition to the River Huon). The best means of communication between Surges' Bay and Hobart Town is by land, about 60 miles N. A daily coach runs from Honeywood *via* Shipwrights' Point to Victoria, where it meets the Huon and Hobart Town coach, also daily. The Dover Hotel, Port Esperance, is the nearest. The surrounding district is elevated. There are great quantities of sandstone and quartz, also freestone. The population is small and scattered. There is no place of worship at Surges' Bay; at Honeywood there is a Catholic Church and an Independent Chapel; and at Port Esperance there is a Catholic Church. Coal is well known to exist, also gold, but no proper experiments have been made to test their qualities.

SURGES' BAY (*Co. Kent*) is a small inlet on the W. side of the Huon River, at the township of Adelaide.

SURPRISE RIVER (*Co. Franklin*) is a S. tributary of the upper end of the Franklin River, rising by two heads in Mount Arrowsmith, and Mount King William I., and flowing N.W. past Fatigue Hill.

SURREY HILLS BLOCK (*Cos. Wellington, Devon, Russell, and Lincoln*) is a vast tract of country at the heads of the Hellyer, Fossey, Coldstream, Huskisson, Leven, and other rivers, lying about 20 miles S. of Emu Bay, and belonging to the V.D.L. Co., to whom it was granted by Lord Bathurst in 1825. This block contains 150,000 acres of land, the country consisting of a succession of hills timbered with gum and stringy bark.

SURVEYOR'S BAY (*Co. Kent*) is a small indentation on the W. bank of the Huon River N. of Huon point. The N. head of this bay is known as Surveyor's point.

SURVEYOR'S CREEK (*Co. Dorset*) is a stream rising in the basaltic hills of Scottsdale, and flowing N.E. into Forester's River.

SURVEYOR'S HILLS (*Co. Pembroke*) is the name given to the chain of highlands on Tasman's Peninsula, near Cape Raoul. Basalt.

SURVEYOR'S MARSH (*Co. Cumberland*) is a tract of swampy country on the N. shore of Lake Echo, about 7 miles N.E. of the township of Marlborough.

SURVEYOR'S MARSH (*Co. Pembroke*) is a large swamp lying in Tasman's Peninsula between Fortescue Bay and Port Arthur. It abounds with kangaroo, and has a large number of goats grazing upon it.

SURVILLE CAPE, 42° 58' S. lat., 140° 2' E. long. (*Co. Pembroke*) is a prominent headland running out from the land on the E. coast of Forestier's Peninsula, about 5 miles N. of Eagle Hawk Neck.

SWAINSON ISLAND (*Co. Kent*) is a small rocky islet near the land in the S.E. side of the entrance to Port Davey.

SWAMP GUM CREEK (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a small E. tributary of the Quamby Brook, flowing through Long Marsh, near Westbury.

SWANAGE (*Co. Dorset*) is a small township on the N. coast about 6 miles N.E. of Bridport. It lies in the district of George Town, and is situated in the midst of sandhills, with coarse herbage and low forest land on broken ranges.

SWAN BASIN (*Co. Montagu*) is a fine open expanse of water in the N.E. corner of Macquarie Harbour. It has 8ft. of water at the entrance, but shoals to sand and mud flats as the shore is approached.

SWAN BAY (*Co. Devon*) is an opening on the W. side of Port Frederick, lying N. of the township of Tarleton.

SWAN BAY (*Co. Dorset*) is a wide expanse of water, shallow on the W. side, lying opposite the township of Exeter in the Tamar River.

SWAN BAY (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a S. arm of the Great Lake near Skittle Ball Plains.

SWAN BAY CREEK (*Co. Dorset*) is a small stream rising in Mount Direction, and flowing W. into the Tamar River.

SWAN ISLAND, 40° 45' S. lat., 148° 5' E. long. (*Co. Dorset*) is an island about 2 miles in length lying at the E. end of Banks' Strait about 3 miles N. from the main land at the township of Lyme Regis. It consists of sand hummocks, and is not more than 100 feet out of the water at its highest point. It is a place, however, of great importance, as being the site of the lighthouse erected for the direction of vessels voyaging between Port Phillip and New Zealand and Hobart Town. The light, which is a revolving flash one, stands at a height of 100ft. above high water mark. It flashes once a minute, and stands at the N.E. end of the island. There are breakers on the N. of the island, and a reef of rocks covered with kelp at the N.W.

SWAN ISLAND (*Co. Kent*) is a small rocky islet in the N. part of Big Bay, Port Davey.

SWAN POINT (*Co. Devon*) is a narrow tongue of land running into the Tamar River at the township of Exeter.

SWANPORT (*Cos. Pembroke and Glamorgan*). See **LITTLE SWANPORT**.

SWAN RIVER (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a stream rising in the S. slope of Mount Henry, and flowing S. about 15 miles into King Bay, Moulting Lagoon 5 miles N. of Swansea. It is fed by the West Branch, Cygnet, and Wye rivers. Clay-slate.

SWAN RIVULET (*Co. Dorset*) is a tributary of the Ransom River flowing through Gould's New Country. Granite.

SWANSEA, 42° 8' S. lat., 148° 6' E. long., (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a postal, telegraphic, and money-order township in the electorate and rural municipality of Glamorgan. It is situate on the W. shore of Oyster Bay, one mile S. of the Meredith rivulet, and near to a spot known in the early days of the colony as Waterloo Point. The Wye and Brushy rivers to the N. of Swansea are often impassable in winter, but towards the end of summer are little more than a chain of water-holes. The Swan, to the N.E., is the only river of importance near Swansea, a bend of which can be reached within 3 miles of the township, and would be navigable for vessels of 10ft. draught, were it not for a dangerous shifting sand-bar at its mouth. It affords excellent fishing at all seasons of the year. Mount Tooms, S.W., is the only elevation of importance. There is a flour-mill driven by water at Riversdale, a small place 5 miles to the N. of Swansea. The district is agricultural and pastoral combined. No mining of any kind. Cranbrook, 10 miles N.N.E., is a small post-town in the centre of a small but rich agricultural neighbourhood. Lisdillon, the estate of John Mitchell, Esq., 12 miles to the S., has a number of settlers, most of whom are tenants of Mr. Mitchell's. Rocky Hills, 9 miles S., the ruins of a very large convict station, is the chief resort of pleasure and picnic parties. There is a mail cart twice a week between Cranbrook and Swansea, and Cranbrook and Avoca, but arrangements can always be made with the hotelkeepers for vehicles. A mail cart runs twice a week to Avoca, thence by coach to the Corners, and thence by coach or rail to either Hobart Town or Launceston. By this route the distance is to Hobart 140 miles, to Launceston 85 miles. Many persons, however, go to Hobart by the E. coast in their own vehicles, and by this route the distance is about 90 miles. Swansea has a library and reading room maintained by subscription (700 volumes). There is a public school under the Board of Education. The hotels are the Pier Hotel, large and commodious, and well-conducted; Swansea Hotel, much smaller, but well-conducted. Swansea lies on a flat, surrounded by low ranges. The population numbers about 280 persons, and there is a new Church of England, most substantially built, which affords sitting accommodation for 200; Presbyterians hold service in the Council Chamber; and the Roman Catholics in a small building on Waterloo Point.

SWANSTON (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small village on the Little Swanport River in the Spring Bay district.

TABLE CAPE (*Co. Wellington*) is a rocky eminence on the N. coast, forming a lofty headland 583ft. above the level of the sea, and having elevated beaches on

the slope and summit. The township of Wynyard lies to the S.E. of this cape. Freestone of good quality is found here.

TABLE CAPE POLICE DIVISION (*Cos. Wellington and Russell*). See EMU BAY DISTRICT.

TABLE HEAD (*Co. Montgomery*) is a bold hilly headland and trig. station on the W. shore of Macquarie Harbour, about 8 miles S. of the entrance.

TABLE MOUNTAIN (*Co. Somerset*) is a lofty peak in the Great Western range of mountains. It attains an altitude of 3,596ft. above the sea level, and is situated about 2 miles S. of Lake Crescent.

TABLE MOUNT (*Co. Pembroke*) is the name of a hill on the Forcett estate near Lewisham.

TALBOT MARSH and **SUGAR LOAF** (*Co. Wellington*) is a tract of swampy country with a lofty hill on the W. side of it, situated about the centre of the Surrey Hills block.

TAMAR EAST (*Co. Dorset*). See DILSTON.

TAMAR HILL (*Co. Devon*) is a peak at the head of Muddy Creek, about 6 miles N.N.W. of Launceston.

TAMAR is a N. electoral Council district, comprising the Assembly districts of George Town and Launceston. The polling places are at George Town, and at St. John's Square, the Market-place, St. George's Square, and the Court House, Launceston. The district is represented by the Hon. Jas. Aikenhead, Chairman of Committees, and the Hon. W. D. Grubb, and has 325 electors.

TAMAR RIVER (*Cos. Devon, Dorset, and Cornwall*) is the most important river on the N. side of the island, and is formed by the confluence of the N. and S. Esk rivers at the City of Launceston. It has a tortuous course of about 40 miles to the sea in Bass' Strait, into which it falls at Port Dalrymple, between Low Head on the E. and Point Flinders on the W. The Tamar is navigable for large vessels throughout its course, and in any state of the tide, only that a bar half-a-mile below Launceston prevents large ships and steamers making the wharf except at high water. The scenery of the river is beautiful in the extreme, the river expanding into wide reaches dotted with islands, and opening into lovely bays; and the banks being varied by bold wooded headlands, and long fertile plains sloping to the distant ranges, on which farm homesteads, and the residences of wealthy landowners are visible in every direction. At the E. head of the entrance is a lighthouse, and the commencement of the telegraph cable between Tasmania and Victoria; and the mouth of the river, which is somewhat impeded by rocks and shoals, is carefully buoyed, and marked with beacons for navigation. (See LOW HEAD and PORT DALRYMPLE). The townships of George Town, York Town, Sidmouth, Ilfracombe, Dorchester, Exeter, and Launceston, are on this river. The principal bays are West Arm, East Arm, Middle Arm, and Spring and Swan bays, and it is fed by the Supply and N. and S. Esk rivers, the York Town, Anderson's, and Macquarie rivulets, and the Brandy, Middle Arm, Clog Tom's, Stony, Muddy, Four Mile, William, Fourteen Mile, Egg Island, Swan Bay, Nelson's, Barnard's, and Newnham creeks. The geological formation consists principally of tertiary sand and quartz gravel, greenstone, basalt, clay-slate, and limestone, which latter is obtained on its banks, of excellent quality. The Tamar affords good fishing, and the English salmon trout has been acclimatised in its waters.

TAM O'SHANTER BAY (*Co. Dorset*) is an open roadstead in Bass' Strait. The township of Lulworth is on the head of this bay. The place of shipment for slate quarries from the Piper's River quarries.

TANNER'S RIVULET (*Co. Pembroke*) is a W. tributary of the Carlton Rivulet, rising in the Bullock Hills. It is fed by the Wombat Creek.

TARLETON (*Co. Devon*) is a small coal mining township at the head of the estuary of the Mersey River, and 8 miles from Torquay. The Denison colliery lies on the S. of the township. Williams' new pits on the N., the Don collieries about 5 miles, and the Mersey Coal Co.'s, works about 8 miles W. Coal is worked at Tarleton from 70 to 100 ft. from the surface, the seam being 2 ft. thick.

TASMAN HEAD, 43° 31' S. lat., 147° 20' E. long., (*Co. Buckingham*) is a

lefty rocky bluff forming the extreme S. point of S. Bruni Island. It is backed by Mount Bruni, and forms a prominent landmark, being the S. point that vessels must round when making Storm Bay from the W. Off the point is a cluster of rocks known as the Friars. Tasman Head lies about 8 miles E. of the S. Bruni light.

TASMANIA, or Van Diemen's Land, as it was called by Abel Janz Tasman, a Dutch navigator, on Nov. 24th, 1642, during an E. voyage from the Mauritius; is a large island forming one of the Australasian Group, and one of the Australian Colonies. When discovered, Tasmania was not known to be an island, and in fact was not until 1798 that Bass' Strait, so called after the discoverer Dr. Bass, was known to run between it and the Australian Continent. As now known Tasmania lies, excluding its islands, between $40^{\circ} 40'$ (at Harbour Island Point, the N.W. extremity) and $43^{\circ} 39' 50''$ (at S.E. Cape, the S. extremity) S. lat., and between $144^{\circ} 39'$ (at West Cape), and $148^{\circ} 23' 50''$ (at Cape Forester, Freycinet's Peninsula) E. lon., being about 170 miles from N. to S., and 160 miles from E. to W. It is calculated to have an area of about 25,000 square miles, or 15,571,500 acres, whilst the islands belonging to it have an aggregate area of about 1,040,000 acres. Tasmania was, as has been said, discovered by Tasman, and was named by him Van Diemen's Land, after Anthony Van Diemen, then Governor of Dutch India. Nothing, however, beyond its mere existence was known until it was visited by Captain Cook, and by Captain Furneaux, who visited it in 1773, and again in 1777. It was not, however, until 1803 that any settlement took place, and in that year a small detachment from Sydney under Lieutenant Bowen took formal possession under the English Government, with a view of forming a penal settlement upon its shores. The place they landed at was a spot on the E. bank of the Derwent River, now known as Risdon or Restdown, a few miles distant from where Hobart Town now stands. In Feb., 1804, a number of convicts from England under Colonel Collins arrived and landed at Sullivan's Cove, where the site of Hobart Town was decided on, Colonel Collins taking possession as Lieutenant-Governor, and appointing a number of gentlemen, who accompanied him, to fill the various offices of his infant Government. In the same year York Town, on the Tamar, was settled under Colonel Paterson from Sydney, but was afterwards abandoned. About 3 years after this cattle and sheep were first imported, and it was discovered that that the colony itself would, if the land were cultivated, preclude the necessity of seeking elsewhere for food. In 1810 Governor Collins died and was succeeded by Lieut. Edward Lord, Captain Murray, and Lieut. Colonel Geils, until the arrival of Lieut.-Colonel Davey in 1813, who was Lieut.-Governor. About this time commerce was first permitted and bushranging first showed itself. In 1816 the first corn was exported to Port Phillip, and whales were caught in the Derwent. In short, about this period in the history of the colony, she began first to struggle out of her difficulties into which shortness of provisions, dangers from savages and bushrangers, floods and fires, and the fact of her being a penal settlement, almost exclusively had held her. Since then she has, with some reverses, gone on prospering, and owing to the cessation of transportation to her shores, to free immigration, liberal land laws, and especially, of late, to the discovery of rich deposits of mineral treasure almost all over the island, she has risen to prosperity, and has, by perseverance, energy, and enterprise, a brilliant future before her. Tasmania is governed under a constitution formed in 1856, by a Governor, Frederick Aloysius Weld, Esq., C.M.G., aided by a Cabinet, who have the Executive power, and a Legislative Council of 16 and a House of Assembly of 32 members, both elective and, forming the Parliament, who have the Legislative power. The population of the colony (as estimated on the 31st December, 1875, was 103,663, consisting of 54,643 males, and 49,020 females, although during the year 1876, and the beginning of the present year, there has been, due to the increase in the tin mining industry, and the revival of gold-mining, a steady increase in the male population. For the information of persons residing out of the colony, it may be useful to mention that in 1867 an Act (31 Vic. No. 26) was passed for the encouragement of immigration to Tasmania. As amended by Act 38 Vic. No. 16, it provides that each immigrant who shall have been approved by an agent to be appointed by the Immigration Board for the purposes of the Act, who shall have arrived direct from Europe, and have paid the full cost of the passage of himself and family, shall receive a "Land Order Warrant" entitling

him to one "Land Order," available in payments *pro tanto* for land purchased at auction sale or selected for purchase under the Waste Lands Act, to the value of £18 for each person of 15 years and upwards, and of £9 for each child between 12 months and 15 years, whom he may so introduce. Another clause provides that any cabin or intermediate passenger from Europe, India, or any other country except Australia or New Zealand, arriving here with the intention of settling, and paying his own passage, if he has not already obtained a "Land Order," may, within 12 months after arrival, claim a "Certificate," available instead of payment, authorising him to select 30 acres of land for himself, 20 for his wife, and 10 for each child. In both the cases provided for by this Act the land to become the absolute property of the immigrant only after five years continuous residence from the date of the land order or certificate, as the case may be. If a person so entitled to land die before the expiration of the five years a "Grant" may, after such five years, be issued to his heirs or devisee, if £1 per acre has been spent in permanent improvements. The "Land Order" to be applied for within 12 months after the arrival of the immigrant himself, or his wife and each child. The value of goods imported during 1875 amounted to £1,185,942, showing a decrease against the previous year of £71,842, or 5·57 per cent., while the value of exports for 1875 was £1,085,976, an increase over 1874 of £160,651, or 17·36 per cent. In 1876 the imports were £1,132,998, and the exports £1,128,042. The increases in the quantities and values of the principal articles of export in 1875 over those in 1874 are shown below :

| | | £ |
|--------------------------------|---|----------|
| Bark..... | 1,636 tons | 18,419 |
| Bran and Pollard..... | 104 tons, 450 bushels | 531 |
| Butter and Cheese..... | 87 cwts. | 1,017 |
| Flour..... | 891 tons | 7,821 |
| Oats..... | 164,691 bushels | 12,559 |
| Barley..... | 18,625 ditto | 4,058 |
| Hops..... | Decrease | 12,865 |
| Hides, Skins, and Leather..... | 255 cwts., 46 pkgs. | Decrease |
| Live Stock—Sheep..... | Decrease | 2,539 |
| Oatmeal..... | 16 tons | 883 |
| Oil—Sperm and Black..... | 60 tons | 6,880 |
| Timber..... | { 1,490,473 pieces, 2,821,819 feet } | 13,223 |
| Tin—Ore and Smelted..... | 224 tons | 24,007 |
| Wool..... | 1,148,328 lbs | 82,837 |

For the first two months of the present year (1877), the total returns show : Imports, £180,711 ; and exports, £386,845 ; a large increase over the corresponding two months of that year. The total shipping for the last two years was as follows :—

| | 1874. | 1875. |
|---|---------|---------|
| <i>Inwards.</i> — Number of Vessels..... | 607 | 631 |
| Tonnage ditto..... | 119,706 | 129,102 |
| Crews..... | 7,254 | 7,669 |
| <i>Outwards.</i> — Number of Vessels..... | 620 | 664 |
| Tonnage ditto..... | 119,801 | 133,107 |
| Crews..... | 7,223 | 8,134 |

There were on the register on the 31st December, 1875, 187 vessels, of 18,317 tons. On the corresponding day of the previous year there were 180 vessels, of 17,744 tons. Of these in 1874, 10 of 3,135 tons, and in 1875, 9 of 2,773 tons, were steamers. In the whale fisheries, in 1875, were employed 13 vessels, with a tonnage of 3,525, manned by 315 persons. Of these vessels, 6 returned to port during the year, bringing 138 tuns of sperm oil, valued at £12,465. In 1866 the number of vessels employed was 9. It increased in the 3 following years to 10, 16, and 17 respectively ; declined to 15 in 1870 ; rose to 19 in the next year ; again declined to 18 in 1873 ; and fell to 16 in 1874. The value of produce brought into port in 1875 was smaller than in any other year of the decennium, the next lowest having been £22,800 in 1867 ; and the greatest, £52,546 in 1868. The local industries, manufactories and trades carried on in the colony, number altogether 3,300, the principal ones being, besides the usual avocations of bakers, butchers, carpenters,

hotel keepers (of which latter there are 387), iron smelting works, 2, tin smelting works, 1, the Mount Bischoff Company's works in Launceston, and another now being built in Hobart Town, jam manufactories 7, 5 in Hobart Town, and 2 on the Huon. There are also 3 woollen manufactories, 51 boat and ship builders, 2 potteries, 20 breweries, 65 flour mills, 5 candle, etc., manufactories, 46 agricultural implement manufactories, and 2 hat factories. One of these, that of Mr. Bidenscope, in Hobart Town, for the manufacture of felt, fur, and silk hats, deserves special mention as being the largest in the colonies. Hats are manufactured here from the raw wool and fur, the several processes being carried on from carding the material to finishing the hats, under the same roof, and valuable and intricate machinery being used in the various processes. The number of hands employed in this establishment is 56. The following report of Mr. E. C. Nowell, Government Statistician, up to December 31st, 1875, will show the state of the mining industries. Although, it is only fair to state that since that time there has been a large development of the stanniferous country on the N.E. coast, on the Ringarooma River, Gould's Country, and George's Bay, of which no account is taken. The rich deposits, both of tin and gold, known to exist, and being rapidly developed there, will therefore make a material difference to the present (1877) and future of the colony. "Alluvial operations will probably never be carried on to any extent in this colony, and it is therefore not a matter of surprise that they should have declined. As to quartz-mining, however, there is no reason to doubt that it may yet become a steady and profitable pursuit. I therefore give below the principal facts connected with it, as shown in the returns for five years; also the total yield from both sources.

| Years. | Quartz Mining. | | | | Total Quantity of Gold produced. | Total Value of same. |
|---------|----------------|---------------|--------|------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| | Tons Crushed. | Gold Produced | Value. | Average per ton. | | |
| | | ozs. dwts. | £ | ozs. dwts. grs | ozs. dwts. | £ |
| 1871... | 4,045 | 1,985 10 | 7,699 | 0 8 2 | 6005 0 | 23,467 |
| 1872... | 6,008 | 3,174 0 | 12,215 | 0 8 14 | 6969 0 | 27,314 |
| 1873... | 4,184 | 3,131 0 | 12,370 | 0 14 17 | 4661 0 | 18,390 |
| 1874... | 3,452½ | 3,800 14 | 15,116 | 1 5 8½ | 4650 14 | 18,491 |
| 1875... | 3,889 | 2,740 8 | 10,902 | 0 14 2 | 3010 8 | 11,982 |
| | 21,578½ | 14,831 12 | 58,302 | 0 14 4 | 25,296 2 | 99,644 |

The yield in the last year was less than in the three previous years; but there is reason to believe that the very promising results which have been obtained at the Nine Mile Springs since the beginning of the present year will recall attention to mines which have been abandoned or left unworked. I find from the report of the directors that the quantity of gold obtained from the New Native Youth Company's claims at the Nine Mile Springs during the last half-year was 31,333 ozs., valued at £12,745, from 1790 tons of quartz—the average yield per ton of quartz being about 1 oz. 15 dwts. The City of Hobart Mine at Mangana has produced an ounce and a quarter to the ton from 202 tons of stone. Among other noticeable yields at Nine Mile Springs which have been reported from time to time during the current year was one of 1470 ozs., valued at £6060, from 516 tons of quartz, which gives an average of nearly 2 ozs. 17 dwts. per ton. (The returns of gold exported during the six months ending March 31st, 1877, show a value of £28,870, as compared with £6,156 exported during the corresponding six months of the previous year, proving that the mining industry, after a season of dullness, is again looking up). The produce of the mines and quarries in 1875 differed very largely from that of the previous year. On coal there was a decrease of 1557 tons, or nearly 17 per cent. Port Sorell was the only district in which the quantity raised was greater, but that was only to the extent of a few tons. On stone there was a large decrease; also on slate, in consequence of the companies having broken down—whether from mismanagement or want of capital I know not. That the failure was due to one or both of these causes is

evident, the slates having been reported as of excellent quality, abundant in quantity, and the demand in the colonies being quite sufficient to make the manufacture a profitable one. Of iron-ore, 3200 tons were raised, as against 1400 in the previous year. On the 17th June in the present year the extensive works of the "Tasmanian Charcoal Iron Company" were formally inaugurated by His Excellency the Governor: and since the Company has secured the aid of English skill and capital, the question whether iron can be profitably manufactured in this Colony will soon be solved. During the year, 510 tons of manufactured iron and 6 tons of ore were exported. The increased production of iron necessarily involved an increase in that of lime, from 7612 to 10,698 bushels; and of limestone, from 445 to 1000 tons. Of tin-ore, the quantity raised at Mount Bischoff was returned as 490 tons in the two last years; but as to the northern or north-eastern district it has not been possible to obtain any corresponding particulars, the miners being scattered over a large extent of country, and no machinery being available for the purpose of collecting such information. The quantity of ore and metal will, according to all appearance, be greatly augmented during the present year. I learn from a report on the tin mines at Mount Bischoff, with which the visiting magistrate for that district was kind enough to furnish me in March last, that the tramway to connect the mines with a shipping-place at Emu Bay, which is in course of construction by the Van Diemen's Land Company, was then so far advanced that some seven or eight miles were ready for the laying down of the sleepers and rails; that the horse-track between Wynyard and Mount Bischoff had been opened, partly by private subscription and partly at the expense of the Government, the only impediment to horse traffic being the crossing of the River Hellyer, over which, however, it was in contemplation to construct a temporary bridge; and that the works had been delayed by the difficulty experienced in obtaining labour, about 220 men being employed on them. Smelting furnaces had been erected by one company on the spot, and the results are stated to have been "most satisfactory." The fuel used was wood, of which there is an "almost inexhaustible supply covering every section." It is also stated that, on 31st December, 1875, there were 183 men at these mines, besides several women and children. The quantity of ore raised during the year, as returned by the various companies; was 607 tons; of ore smelted in Launceston, 534 tons, producing nearly 323 tons—60 per cent.—of ingot tin. The value of the buildings and plant at Mount Bischoff was set down at £6490; about £5000 had been spent in construction of tramways at the Mount, beside £4834 on repairs to the road from thence to Emu Bay. The cost of cartage is reported to have been £8 up and £6 down, as much as £20 having been paid during the bad weather for conveying rations by pack horses." To show the rapid advance made in this industry it may be mentioned that the value of the ore exported during the 6 months ending March 31st, 1877, is estimated at £107,546 as compared with £29,210 for the corresponding half year in 1876. The postal and telegraphic departments of Tasmania are well carried out. There are now (1877) no fewer than 178 post offices, a large number of new ones having been opened in the N. W., and N. E. parts of the territory since the development of the stanniferous country of Ringarooma, George's Bay, and Mount Bischoff. Of these 37 are money order, and 34 telegraphic offices, besides 8 telegraph stations on the Launceston and Western railway, and 12 on the Main Line railway. It may not be uninteresting to remark as a proof of the rapid progress of the colony, that, from information kindly afforded by the Secretary of the Post office department, it appears that the number of postage stamps sold, over and above the natural increase, has during the past year, taken a large and sudden rise, and further, that new post offices are continually being opened. Similar information is also given by the Superintendent of Telegraphs, who states that the number of telegrams sent during the last few months is greatly in excess of what was ever anticipated, and, also, that new offices are shortly to be opened. There are two railways in the colony; one, the Main Line Railway, from Hobart Town to Launceston, 133 miles, with intermediate stations at O'Brien's Bridge, 6½m.; New Norfolk Road, 12½m.; North Bridgewater, 13½m.; Brighton, 17m.; Tea Tree, 21m.; Campania, 27½m.; Jerusalem, 39m.; Flat Top, 46½m.; Jericho, 51½m.; Oatlands, 55½m.; Eastern Marshes, 57½m.; York Plains, 62½m.; Antill Ponds, 68m.; Tunbridge, 74m.; Ross, 83½m.; Campbell Town, 91m.; Corners, 98m.; Cleveland, 101m.; Epping Forest, 105m.; Snake Banks,

112m. ; Evandale, 120m. ; Evandale Junction, 122m. ; Breadalbane, 126m. ; St. Leonards, 129m. This railway, which is on the narrow gauge principle (3ft. 6in.), has been constructed by a private company under contract with the Government to construct, maintain, and work the line, the Government guaranteeing the company interest at 5 per cent. on money expended on construction up to £650,000 for 34 yrs., from March 15, 1871, the other the Launceston and Western line runs at present from Launceston to Deloraine, 45m., with intermediate stations at St. Leonards, 4m. ; Breadalbane, 7½m. ; Evandale Road, 11½m. ; Perth, 14½m. ; Longford, 17½m. ; Wilmore's Lane, 21½m. ; Little Hampton, 22½m. ; Bishopsbourne, 24½m. ; Oaks, 26½m. ; Glenore, 28½m. ; Hagley, 31½m. ; Westbury, 35m. ; Exton 41½m. This railway is a Government line under the control of the Lands and Works Department. It is on the medium gauge principle (4ft. 8in.) The entire land of the colony comprises 16,778,000 acres, of which 4,024,804 acres had been alienated at the end of 1875, leaving 12,753,192 acres as the public estate. Of this 162 acres were taken up as gold mining leases in force at the end of 1875. and 31 acres as prospecting areas, whilst 9,730 acres were taken up under lease for tin, iron, coal, bismuth, slate, and lime ; of this 6,936 acres were taken up for tin. Of the agricultural land, the total land under cultivation at the end of March, 1876, was 332,782 acres, the aggregate of the returns of crops, etc., being, as compared with the previous years :—

| | 1874-5. ac. | 1875-6. ac. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-). |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|
| Wheat..... | 57,633 | 42,745 | - 14,888 |
| Barley..... | 5,129 | 6,039 | + 910 |
| Oats..... | 32,704 | 32,556 | - 148 |
| Peas..... | 5,174 | 5,951 | + 777 |
| Potatoes..... | 6,978 | 6,906 | - 72 |
| Turnips..... | 1,777 | 1,897 | + 120 |
| Mangel wurzel..... | 1,041 | 1,137 | + 96 |
| Hay..... | 30,486 | 34,758 | + 4,272 |
| Hops..... | 656 | 661 | + 5 |
| Gardens and orchards..... | 5,976 | 6,189 | + 213 |
| In green forage..... | 1,058 | 941 | - 117 |
| Other crops..... | 2,557 | 2,719 | + 162 |
| Total land under crop..... | 151,169 | 142,499 | - 8,670 |
| In permanent artificial grasses..... | 93,176 | 102,023 | + 8,847 |
| Under bare fallow..... | 22,512 | 20,517 | - 1,995 |
| All other cultivated land..... | 59,629 | 67,743 | + 8,114 |
| Total land under cultivation..... | 326,486 | 332,782 | + 6,296 |

The returns of the same date show the live stock to have been :—23,473 horses, 118,698 horned cattle, 1,719,768 sheep and lambs, 2,242 goats, 8 mules, 13 asses, and 47,664 pigs, exclusive of between 11,000 and 12,000 sheep on the islands in Bass' Strait. During 1875 there were 154 schools under the Board of Education open, with 263 teachers, and 39 pupil teachers and paid monitors. The number of scholars on the rolls was 12,271, and the average daily attendance 5,703. Besides the public, there are several excellent private schools and colleges, among which may be specially noticed the Horton College, at Ross, and the Hutchings, High, and Collegiate schools in Hobart Town, and the Church of England Grammar School in Launceston. The Council of Education confers annually 2 Tasmanian Scholarships of £200 per annum each, an A.A. Degree, a Dry Scholarship, and 2 Exhibitions of £20 each, also a triennial Gilchrist Scholarship of £100 per annum. The religious element in the colony is well represented. The places of worship are as follows :—Church of England, 118 ; Roman Catholic, 44 ; Church of Scotland, 18 ; Free Church of Scotland, 7 ; Independents, 31 ; Baptists, 9 ; Wesleyan Methodists, 61 ; Society of Friends, 1 ; Jews, 2 ; Mahometans, Pagans, and other sects, 25. Total, 316. The population as classified according to their religious persuasions, are as follows :—Church of England, 53,047 ; Church of Rome, 22,091 ; Church of Scotland, 6,644 ; Free Church of Scotland, 2,420 ; Independents, 3,931 ; Baptists, 931 ; Wesleyan Methodists, 7,187 ; Society of Friends, 82 ; Jews, 532 ; Mahomedans or Pagans, 4 ; other sects, 2,759 ; total, 99,328. The Friendly Societies registered under the

Friendly Societies Act, including 12 Oddfellows' lodges, and 8 Rechabites' tents, had 1,902 members, with a total receipt of £6,081 17s. 6½d.; expenditure, £5,385 15s. 9d.; and capital of £12,133 6s. 1½d. The main roads of the colony are generally in good repair, the great N. road being without exception the finest in Australia. It runs from Hobart Town to Launceston, was made by prison labour, and is a marvel of road construction, being perfectly good throughout. Page's stage coaches still run over this road, but there is a report that they will shortly be taken off between the termini, although they will continue to run to other parts of the colony. In fact, all available parts of Tasmania are easily reached by coach over generally excellent roads. The capital of the colony is Hobart Town, where are the parliament houses, Government departments, and the Governor's residence, although Launceston may fairly claim to be considered the capital of the northern portion. Both places are well represented by daily and weekly newspapers. Tasmania is divided into 18 counties, and also into 19 rural municipalities, and 8 police districts, which have control over all local matters. Tasmania is connected to Victoria by an electric cable and land lines are laid down thence to the other colonies of Australia, and cables to New Zealand, and to England by way of Java. There is regular mail communication with Great Britain every 4 weeks by way of Melbourne, from which colony the T.S.N. Co.'s steamers run twice a week to Launceston, and twice a month to Hobart Town, one additional steamer (McMeckan and Blackwood's) from Melbourne to New Zealand also calls once a month, and a T.S.N. Co.'s steamer plies twice a month from Sydney to Hobart Town. A number of sailing vessels are also continually trading to and from the other colonies. The salubrity of Tasmania is so well known that it has long been the refuge of invalids from all the other colonies, who overcome by the heat and the variable weather of the main land, come over to the island to recuperate. Its mild and equable climate, its pure atmosphere, its health giving breezes, tempered from the extremes of heat and cold by the bracing sea air render it a place in which not only to live, but to enjoy the luxury of living. The temperature of Hobart Town has been found for 30 years, to average 54° 72', the summer heat being 62°, winter 47°, spring 54°, and autumn 55°. But not only is Tasmania celebrated for the salubrity of its climate. It is equally celebrated for the magnificence of its scenery. It is, indeed, a land of mountain and valley, of placid lake, and winding river. The tranquil beauty of its lowlands, dotted with flourishing homesteads, and fragrant meadows contrast with the grandeur of its lofty peaks and its wild and barren plateaus, and the poet and the painter may wander at will along its green lanes and calm beaches, or may scale the terrible fastnesses of its craggy peaks, finding a new beauty at every turn, a new charm in every view. It produces all the fruits of Europe in luxuriant abundance, as well as many of those of semi-tropical climates. The cereals and root crops of Europe, the maize of America, and the grain and millet of India grow to perfection, and flowers of all kinds grow in its gardens. Its trees furnish timber highly prized in other colonies, the name of one, the Huon pine, being well known all over the world. Game birds are plentiful, oysters abound, and fish of excellent quality are found in its rivers and on its coasts. Kangaroos innumerable inhabit its plains and forests, and, of late, English fish, birds, and animals have been successfully acclimatised. The lakes and mountains are of gigantic proportions, the principal of the latter being the Cradle Mountain 5,069ft. high, and of the former the Great Lake, which has an area of 50,000 acres, is 42 miles round, and lies at an elevation of 3,822ft. above sea level. The principal rivers are the Derwent, Tamar, Huon, Gordon, Pieman, Arthur, Mersey, North and South Esk, Meander, Macquarie, Clyde, Ouse, and Jordan. The geological formation of the N. side of the island as compared with that of the S. seem to be in the absence of the fossiliferous limestone, and associated coal measures, the small proportion of greenstone or secondary trap, the abundance of granite, and the extension northward of rocks partly identical with the silurian schists of Fingal. In the N.E. granite and metamorphic rocks exist in extensive masses, and in still greater force in the S.W. The remainder of the island appears to consist of great intersecting ridges of greenstone, enclosing valleys of paleozoic formation. Mount Wellington, which overhangs Hobart Town, is composed of massive greenstone. At its base are white and yellow sandstones nearly horizontal, then shales and limestone, also horizontal, and lastly, the capping of greenstone, 1,700ft. thick. Excellent freestone abounds

at Spring Bay, Bellerive, and many other places, and dark blue limestone at Glenorchy, and white limestone is very prevalent. Fossil wood is found at New Norfolk, and opalised wood, jasper, obsidian, and igneous rocks indicating volcanic action, at Macquarie Plains. Iron ore is found in large quantities on the Tamar River, roofing slate on the Piper's River, and coal almost everywhere, whilst the late discoveries of gold, tin, silver ore, lead, copper, antimony, bismuth, plumbago, and other minerals, point out that Tasmania is destined, at no remote time, to take a high position, not only as a corn and wool producing country, but as a home for thousands of industrious miners, bent on wresting the hidden treasure from the yielding soil.

TASMAN'S ARCH (*Co. Pembroke*) is a singular natural bridge of gigantic proportions cut into the cliffs on the E. coast of Tasman's Peninsula, about 2½ miles S. of Eagle Hawk Neck, and opening at its further end into an immense circular well of great depth. It is situated about half-a-mile S. of the Blow Hole, which see.

TASMAN'S ISLAND (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small island composed of huge blocks of basaltic rock separated from the S.E. terminal point of Tasmania, of which it probably at one time formed part, but from which it has been separated by the action of the ocean by a passage barely a mile wide, and which is known as Tasman's Strait.

TASMAN'S PENINSULA (*Co. Pembroke*) is a large tract of rugged forest and scrub land, mostly worthless, but having patches of good soil, forming the S.E. corner of the island. This peninsula, which has been aptly compared to an ear pendant, hangs, as it were, from another peninsula, Forestier's, by a narrow strip of sandhills known as Eagle Hawk Neck, only, comparatively, a few yards across. It is washed on the E. and S. sides by the Pacific Ocean, on the N. by Norfolk Bay, and on the W. by Frederick Henry and Storm bays. Although the district generally is worthless for agriculture, being composed of rugged hills covered with scrub, and of swamps and barren country, still it is rich in timber, and especially in coal, which is found in large quantities and of good quality at Port Arthur, Slopens Beach, Impression Bay, and elsewhere. Mines are worked at these places. The coal is anthracite, and the deposits are thick and plentiful. Magnificent timber is found in the N.W., and also in the S. blue gum, stringy bark, and light-wood. The principal notoriety of Tasman's Peninsula arises from the fact that it was formerly the seat of the various penal settlements for persons transported from Great Britain. These places, now very happily unused, and falling to decay, were known as Port Arthur, Norfolk Bay, the Cascades, and the Coal Mines, with some few other places of lesser note. But very little of the tract is cultivated, although in former days there were a few gardens, and small patches here and there cleared and under the plough, but considerable portions of it are suitable for, and in fact have been taken up as, rough pasturage for cattle and goats. Game, especially kangaroo, abounds in almost every part of the peninsula, and fish of the best quality abounds in its waters. The shores are indented with lovely bays, and the scenery, save for its aridity and solitude, is very beautiful. But the great charm of the scenery of this truly wonderful region is the line of magnificent cliffs which form its eastern coast, which are filled with natural phenomena, the Neck, the Tessellated Pavement, Diana's Bath, the Blow Hole, Tasman's Arch, and others, ending in the wondrous sexagonal pinnacles of Cape Pillar. There are a number of roads crossing the peninsula in various directions, made by convict labour, but most of these are now overgrown with scrub; there is also a tramway from Norfolk Bay to Long Bay, and one from Port Arthur to Wedge Swamp; which places see. The great drawback to this place is the want of fresh water, for although there are some permanent swamps and water-holes, there are but few and insignificant creeks.

TASMAN'S STRAITS (*Co. Pembroke*) is the name given to the narrow passage of the sea, not quite a mile wide, which flows between Cape Pillar and Tasman's Island. Small vessels, fishing-boats, and whale-boats frequently pass through this strait, although the navigation is sometimes very dangerous, especially when the tide is not at flood, and when a wind is blowing the running water meeting with the wind or being forced onward by it, as the case may be, causing a

violent rip. It is supposed, but the question has never been definitely settled, that there is a reef of sunken rocks in the passage.

TAYLOR'S BAY (*Co. Buckingham*) is the name given to two bays known respectively as Little and Great Taylor's Bay, lying on the S.W. side of S. Bruni Island in D'Entrecasteaux Channel. These two bays are separated by a long arm of land known as Ventenat Point, where excellent freestone is quarried. There is a post office here.

TEA TREE (*Co. Monmouth*) is a railway station on the main line, 21 miles from Hobart Town and 112 miles from Launceston.

TEA TREE HILL (*Co. Kent*) is a hill on the Huon River, 5 miles N. of Mount Picton, and on the Huon track to Port Davey.

TEA TREE POINT (*Co. Devon*) is a small promontory on the N. coast near the mouth of Penguin Creek. Lead.

TEA TREE RIVULET (*Co. Pembroke*) is a S. tributary of the Prosser River rising in Prosser's Sugar Loaf, and flowing N. into the main stream through rough country. It is fed by the Stony Rivulet. Sandstone.

TEMPERANCE PLAIN (*Co. Wellington*) is a tract of flat country near the head of the Cam River.

TEMPERANCE RIVER (*Co. Wellington*) is one of the heads of the Cam River, rising by two sources in the Surrey Hills block and flowing N. W. through Temperance Plain.

TESSELATED PAVEMENT (*Co. Pembroke*) is a wonderful natural formation of fine grained sandstone containing pebbles of granite, porphyry, and cornelian, with occasional quartz, and lying in detached beds along the sandy coast of Pirate's Bay, near Eagle Hawk Neck. These masses of pavement are jointed, and are as regular as if they had been laid, during some former age, by a race of Titanic masons. See EAGLE HAWK NECK.

THIRD RIVER (*Co. Dorset*) is one of the heads of Piper's River. See PIPER'S RIVER.

THISTLE HILL (*Co. Cumberland*) is a hill between the junction of the Ouse and Dee rivers with the Derwent, about 6 miles W. of Hamilton township.

THOMAS' PLAINS AND RIVER (*Co. Dorset*). See WELDBOROUGH.

THOMPSON'S LAKE (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a small lake under the N.E. side of the Devil's Den. It is the head of one of the branches of the Ouse River.

THONIN BAY (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a deep inlet on the E. coast, lying between the main land and Freycinet's Peninsula. Granite.

THREE BROOK PLAIN (*Co. Wellington*) is 18 miles S. of Emu Bay, on the road to Mount Bischoff.

THREE BROTHERS (*Co. Devon*) is a chain of hills on the Castra Reserve, running along the E. bank of the Leven River.

THREE BEACH BAY (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small indentation in the S.W. coast of Tasman's Peninsula, 3 miles S. of Wedge Bay.

THREE HILLOCK POINT (*Co. Kent*) is the original name for South East Cape, which see.

THREE HUMMOCK ISLAND (*Co. Wellington*) is the most N.E. of the Hunter's Islands lying about 7 miles N. of Walker's Island, off the N.W. main land, and 5 miles E. of Barren Island. This island is about 7 miles long by the same broad. And has an area of 23,000 acres. There is a small water-hole near the centre, and some prominent hills called Hummock Hills on the S.E. side.

THREE HUT POINT (*Co. Buckingham*) is a headland standing out on the W. side of D'Entrecasteaux Channel, where the Huon River joins it. The township of Gordon is here. Coal of good quality is found at this place. It is semi-bituminous and produces 2,000 cubic feet of gas to the ton, giving 84 per cent. of carbon, and 7 per cent. of ash. See GORDON.

THREE MILE SAND (*Co. Wellington*) is a sandy beach on the W. coast, N. of Mount Cameron. It is within the Woolnorth block.

THREE PATRIARCHS (*Co. Dorset*). See **FLINDERS ISLAND**.

THREE THUMBS (*Co. Pembroke*). See **THUMBS**.

THUMBS (*Co. Arthur*) is the name given to a range of peaks lying S. of the township of Huntley, at the great bend on the Gordon River.

THUMBS (*Co. Buckingham*) is the name given to some low peaks on the N. W. Bay River, S. of the Wellington Falls.

THUMBS (*Co. Pembroke*) is the name given to three peaks in the ranges to the S. of Orford, and overlooking the N. entrance of Maria Strait. The highest of these peaks is 1,805ft. above sea level.

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING BAY (*Co. Dorset*). See **CAPE BARREN ISLAND**.

THUNDERBOLT HILL (*Co. Buckingham*) is a hill in the N. point of the county, 15 miles N. W. of Hamilton, and on Gould's track from the W. coast.

TIBERIAS LAKE, or **JERICHO LAGOON**, or **LEMON'S LAGOON** (*Co. Monmouth*) is a shallow lagoon having an area of 3,000 acres, and being 1,460ft. above the level of the sea. It lies in a valley of about 6 miles in width, at the N. side of a large table land, and is bounded by moderately high ranges, of which it receives the drainage. The only outlet is by means of the River Jordan, which issues from it at its N. W. end. Coal is found N. and S. of the lake. The geological formation of the district is sandstone bounded by trap rocks. Large quantities of waterfowl resort thither.

TIERNEY (*Co. Somerset*) is a small township on the E. bank of the Lake River. It is situated in fair grazing forest country, the soil, however, being poor and rocky. It lies 10 miles N. of Lake Sorell, and 20 miles W. of Campbell Town.

TIGER HILL (*Co. Franklin*) is the name of a hill in the S. E. corner of the county, near the great bend of the Gordon River and the township of Huntley.

TIN POT MARSH (*Co. Pembroke*) is a tract of swampy country lying N. of Mount Hobbs.

TIN KETTLE ISLAND (*Co. Dorset*). See **FURNEAUX GROUP**.

TINDERBOX (*Co. Buckingham*) is a postal village in the electorate and police district of Kingborough, and takes its name from a bay of that name in the N. entrance of D'Entrecasteaux Channel, on which it is situated. The nearest mountain is Mount Louis bearing N. E., distant half a mile. The country is agricultural. Brown's River bears N. W. distant about 8 miles, and Margate W., distant about 7 miles, the communication being by bush-road and water. With Hobart Town the communication is by bush-road to Brown's River, and coach thence, distance 18 miles, or more commonly by water, the distance being about 14 miles. The nearest hotels are at Brown's River and Margate, and the population is small and scattered.

TINDERBOX BAY (*Co. Buckingham*) is an opening in the N. side of the passage from the Derwent River into the N. end of D'Entrecasteaux Channel. There is a post office and a signal station at this place, which lies under Mount Louis.

TIPPOGOREE HILLS (*Co. Dorset*) is a range of not very lofty hills running in a line with the Tamar River from George Town to the Fourteen Mile Creek, a distance of about 6 miles.

TOLMEY'S SUGAR LOAF (*Co. Monmouth*) is a peak of the Coal River ranges at Colebrook Dale. Carbonaceous sandstone and grit.

TOMAHAWK ISLANDS (*Co. Dorset*) is the name given to a group of small rocky islets opposite the mouth of the Tomahawk River in Ringarooma Bay, and off the township of Portland. Greenstone.

TOMAHAWK RIVER (*Co. Dorset*) is a stream rising in Mount Horror,

and flowing N. through granite, clay-slate, and flat sandy country into Bass' Strait at the township of Portland.

TOOM'S HILL (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a lofty peak in the rocky hills inland of Swansea. This is a trig. station, and is 2,222ft. above the level of the sea. It overhangs the lake of the same name, and lies in the midst of a tract of sheep-grazing country.

TOOM'S LAKE (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a large shallow reservoir formed in the hills in the S.W. part of the county by means of an embankment, and capable of holding 14,000,000 cubic yards of water. This dam was constructed by the sheep-owners of the district in order to secure water in summer. It cost £1,200 to build. The lake receives the drainage of the surrounding hills, and its surplus water is carried off by the S. branch of the Macquarie River. The aboriginal name was Moyen-te-lee.

TOP PLAINS (*Co. Arthur*) is a tract of flat country on the S. side of the upper part of the Hardwood River, under the Wilmot range, and about 20 miles N. of the head of Port Davey.

TOR MOUNT (*Co. Devon*) is the peak of a W. spur of the Black Bluff range, lying on the E. bank of the River Leven near the E. boundary of the Surrey Hills block. Basalt.

TORQUAY, 41° 9' S. lat., 146° 17' E. long., (*Co. Devon*) is a postal and telegraphic township in the electorate of E. Devon, and police district of Port Sorell. It is situated on the E. bank of the estuary of the Mersey, Port Frederick, the finest harbour on the N.W. coast; it has an average depth at high water on the bar of 16ft. 6in., and vessels of 600 tons burthen can safely enter the port. The Mersey rises in Lake Adelaide, and after a N.N.W. course of 40 miles flows into Bass' Strait; its greatest breadth is three-quarters of a mile, and its greatest depth 5 fathoms. It is navigable for 5 miles for schooners of 80 or 90 tons, for 2 miles for vessels of 500 tons. It abounds in fish—flounders, mullet, salmon-trout, etc. Figure of Eight Creek is about 2 miles from Torquay, on which is Mr. Kelery's flour and saw mill, and hop plantation. A mile further up is Hart's Creek and Horsehead Creek, both on the W. side of the river. Visible from Torquay is a range of high hills, McNaughton's Tiers, 7 miles S.; Mount Roland, 22 miles S., height 4,049ft.; the only part visible is a bold rugged precipice. There is a flour-mill near the town boundary on the Mersey, belonging to Cummings, Henry, and Co. Ship and boat building is carried on extensively. There is also a saw-mill (Dover) worked by steam, 5 miles E. from Torquay. The district in which Torquay is situated is chiefly an agricultural one, but many sheep and cattle are kept on the farms. Few mines exist, but copper, iron, silver, galena, coal, lime, etc., are known to exist. Coal is worked by Messrs. Lobley and Co., but the largest known coal bed, belonging to the Mersey and Deloraine Tramway Company, is not yet opened. The nearest towns are Latrobe, on the Mersey, 7 miles S.E. from Torquay by land, and 6 miles by water; Formby, on the W. side of the Mersey, half-a-mile further; Don, a private township, lies 3 miles W. of Torquay; Burgess, on Port Sorell, 12 miles E., which has a fine harbour, but is sparsely inhabited, is built on sand. The communication with these places is by land and water. The roads are almost impossible to travel on during the winter. Communication between Torquay and Formby is by ferry-boat, and between Latrobe and Torquay by daily passage-boats. With Launceston, 77 miles S.E. by land, and 65 miles by water, the communication is by sea; a weekly steamer, the Devon, and sailing vessels, trade between Torquay and Launceston, a distance of 65 miles. From Hobart Town the distance is 197 miles, the communication by train from Launceston. The Devon Institute is of the nature of a Mechanics' Institute; it contains a library of about 800 volumes. The order of Good Templars is established at Torquay under the name of Come-With-Us Lodge, containing 108 members. The hotels are the Mersey and Torquay. The mail is conveyed by horses to Deloraine, thence by train to Launceston. Sometimes in summer a spring-cart is used, which carries two passengers. There is no other conveyance. Torquay is the head station of the police district of Port Sorell; it contains a Court of General Sessions, chief police office, post and money order office, and telegraph office; also Her

Majesty's Customs. The surrounding country is of moderate elevation, Torquay itself being on a sandy marine deposit, full of ironstone boulders, and shingle; to the E. of the township is an undulating table land, averaging 200ft. above the sea. The soil is from the decomposition of greenstone and basaltic rocks. Almost every variety of soil exists, but it is generally good and well adapted for agricultural purposes. The population numbers about 170 persons, and there is a Church of England, a Church of Rome, and a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel; also a public school.

TOURVILLE CAPE (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a prominent headland on the W. coast, about 5 miles N. of Freycinet's Peninsula. Granite.

TOWER HILL (*Co. Cornwall*) is a lofty hill 3,600ft. high, lying in the N. part of the Fingal range, and at the head of Giant's Creek, about 5 miles S. of Fonthill.

TOWER RIVULET (*Co. Cornwall*) is a N. tributary of the South Esk River, into which it falls 2 miles below the township of Fingal. It is fed by Richardson's, Giant's, and Sharkey's creeks, all of which rise in the slopes and spurs of Tower Hill. This stream with its tributaries, the Otway's, Richardson's, Calder's, Break Neck, Major's Gully, Fern Tree Gully, Golden Gate Gully, Sharkey's, Sailor's Gully, Giant's, and other creeks, flow through the gold mining district of Mangana.

TRAVELLER'S REST RIVER (*Co. Lincoln*) is a small N. tributary of the Derwent River, falling into it about a mile below its issue from Lake St. Clair.

TREFOIL ISLAND (*Co. Wellington*) is a rocky island about a mile long, lying to the N.W. about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant off Harbour Island Point, the most N.W. point of the mainland.

TRENT RIVER (*Co. Dorset*). See FORESTER'S RIVER.

TRIAL BAY (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small indentation on the W. side of D'Entrecasteaux Channel, S. of Oyster Cove.

TRIANGLE MARSH (*Co. Cumberland*) is a large tract of swampy country lying about 5 miles N.E. of Victoria Valley township, and 4 miles S.E. of Lake Echo.

TRUMPETER BAY (*Co. Buckingham*) is an inlet in the E. coast of N. Bruni Island in Storm Bay.

TRUMPETER BAY (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a small bay on the E. side of Schouten Island. Granite.

TRUMPETER ISLANDS (*Co. Arthur*) is the name applied to a cluster of rocky islets on the S.W. coast, about 2 miles N.W. of Point St. Vincent.

TRIABUNNA or **SPRING BAY**, 42° 30' S. lat., 147° 56' E. long., (*Co. Pembroke*) is a postal and money order township in the electorate of Sorell and rural municipality of Spring Bay, situated on the N. and N.E. points of the harbour called Spring Bay, on the E. coast of Tasmania. The harbour not being open to the heavy swell of the ocean, being protected on the E. side by Maria Island, and being in the route of vessels to the colonies, is frequently run into as a port of refuge. It has the usual law courts, post and telegraph office. The most important river is that known as Prosser's River. It flows in a N.E. direction, and empties itself into Prosser's Bay, 4 miles from Triabunna. The Thumbs Mountain lies to the S. of Orford, 1,805ft.; Mount Murray N.E., about 1,000ft.; Prosser's Sugar Loaf, S. of the Thumbs, 2,195ft. The land is generally barren, and principally pastoral. Indications of coal are abundant, found in various places; and frequent trials have been made in a desultory manner, but the want of capital has hitherto prevented the thorough investigation of the question. The next towns are Orford, S.S.W., a small village with about 60 inhabitants, and following the coast round for about 3 miles in a S.E. direction from Orford, the Orford freestone quarries are reached where some excellent stone has been obtained. In a S.W. direction and at a distance of 15 miles from Triabunna is the village of Buckland and Swanston on the Little Swanport River, 20 miles N.W. The roads are not the best, but still they are not so bad as to deter any one who chooses from riding or driving his horse and

vehicle at any season of the year. There are at present no licensed vehicles running to any of the places. With Hobart Town, 53 miles S.W., the communication is either by sailing vessels, of which there are three, viz., the Venus, ketch, the Guiding Star, schooner, and the Alice Maud, schooner; or by a conveyance which it is understood will run once a week to and from Richmond. To Launceston persons would take the train from Campania, near Richmond. The hotels are the Retreat, and Pembroke. The district is mountainous. The geological formation would be classed under the carboniferous system. The population numbers about 200 persons. The places of public worship are St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church, and Church of England service is held in the Council Chambers. There is a public school.

TRYWAY POINT (*Co. Monmouth*) is the N. head of Ralph's Bay in the Derwent Channel.

TUAN GABBY (*Co. Montgomery*). See GORDON RIVER.

TULIP TREE CREEK (*Co. Devon*) is a small W. tributary of the Leven River.

TUILLIFER ISLANDS (*Co. Glamorgan*) is the name given to a group of rocky islets lying about a mile S. of Schouten Island. They consist of one tolerably large and a number of small ones. Granite.

TULLY RIVER (*Co. Montagu*). See HENTY RIVER.

TUMBLEDOWN CREEK (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a small drainage creek rising in Brady's Look-Out, and flowing S. into Arthur's Lake.

TUNBRIDGE, 43° 8' S. lat., 147° 32' E. long., (*Co. Somerset*) is a postal and money order township and railway station in the electorate and rural municipality of Oatlands, situated between Blackman's River to the N. and York River to the E. In addition to the above the Macquarie River runs 4 miles N.; the Western Tiers and Lakes Sorell and Crescent, beyond the mountains, lie westward distant 14 miles; two salt pans to the eastward 3 miles. The district is agricultural and pastoral. Iron, coal, and limestone have been found, but no mining has been attempted. Ross is 8 miles N., Campbell Town 16 miles N., Oatlands 14 miles S.E., and Antill Ponds 4 miles S.; the communication being by main road and railway, which also runs to Hobart Town, 74 miles S., and Launceston, 59 miles N. The hotels are the Victoria Inn and the York Hotel. There is a considerable block of low, flat, and well-timbered land, with ranges of hills in the distance, in the neighbourhood. The population numbers 93 persons, and there is a Wesleyan chapel, a public school, and a racecourse on the town reserve.

TUNNACK (*Co. Monmouth*) is a postal township in the electorate and rural municipality of Oatlands. The Coal River runs within 1 mile of this township on the E. and N. of it. The district is principally agricultural. Oatlands lies 15 miles N.W.; a main road leads from here to Oatlands in passably good order. Jerusalem lies 9 miles S., from whence the mail is conveyed to Tunnack over a very bad track and broken country. A mail runs once a week to Jerusalem, but there are no direct means of communication with Oatlands. With Hobart Town or Launceston the communication is by rail from Jerusalem. There is one hotel, the Forest Hotel. The district is elevated and mountainous, and the population numbers about 120 persons. There is a Roman Catholic Church and Scotch Kirk; also a public school.

TURNER'S MARSH (*Co. Dorset*) is a small postal village in the electorate and police district of Selby, situated on the Lower Piper River. The Barren Mountains are to the W., and the Brown Mountain S.E. of Turner's Marsh, each about 2 miles distant. The district is an agricultural one. Launceston is about 15 miles S.; Newnham, a small village between here and Launceston, situated on the main road to George Town, about 2½ miles to the N. of Launceston; and Upper Piper's River, a village, is situated 6 miles E. of Turner's Marsh. With these places there is a horse mail once a week. There is a public school under the Board of Education; also a post office, established 19th December, 1873. The locality is partly elevated, partly low. The geological formation of most of the hills in this neighbourhood is slate. The Bangor Slate Quarry is situated at Turner's

Marsh, on the right Bank of the Lower Piper's River. The population of this locality is about 300. There is one Roman Catholic Church, the residents being chiefly of that church.

TUNNEL BAY (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small indentation in the S.W. coast of Tasman's Peninsula, about 4 miles N.W. of Cape Raoul, and opening into Storm Bay.

TURNAGAIN HILL (*Co. Buckingham*) is a hill on the N. point of the county, about 17 miles N.W. of Hamilton, and on Gould's track from the W. coast.

TURNBULL HEAD (*Co. Kent*) is the name given to the S. head of Bathurst Harbour, Port Davey.

TWAIN or **DOUBLE COVE** (*Co. Montgomery*) is a small inlet into the W. shore of Macquarie Harbour, about 10 miles S. of the entrance.

TWELVE O'CLOCK HILL (*Co. Cornwall*) is a peak in the Ben Lomond Range on the W. bank of the Ben Lomond Rivulet.

TWO HUMMOCKS (*Co. Wellington*) is the name applied to two peaks of the Grass Tree Ridge, on the W. bank of the Leven River, and within the Surrey Hills block.

TWO ISLAND BEACH (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small indentation on the W. shore of Tasman's Peninsula, about 2 miles S. of Wedge Bay. In the N. part of the bay are two rocky islets.

TWO MILE SAND (*Co. Wellington*) is a sandy beach lying S. of Canal Bay, on the W. coast. It is within the Woolnorth block.

TYNE RIVULET (*Co. Cornwall*) is a small tributary of the head of the South Esk River, into which it falls at Fonthill. It is fed by the Myrtle Creek.

ULVERSTONE, 41° 8' S. lat., 144° 25' E. long., (*Co. Devon*) in the electorate of W. Devon and police district of Port Sorell, is a postal, telegraphic, money-order and seaport township in the parish of Abbotsham, situated E. and W. of the River Leven, and is known as E. and W. Ulverstone. The Leven is a medium-sized river, and affords a safe anchorage for vessels when once inside, but the mouth, being crossed by a bar, gives it a very inferior entrance, the greatest depth of water being only 9 feet during the highest spring tides, at low water there are but 2 feet of water on the bar. The entrance to this river could be greatly improved by artificial means, if there were sufficient trade to warrant the expenditure of a large sum of money on a work of that kind; but the business is not large enough to pay for it at present. The River Gawler, bearing E., flows into the Leven 2 miles from the Heads. The following creeks, viz: Skeleton, Myrtle, Lobster, and Copper creeks are also tributaries of it. A chain of hills called the Dial Range, bearing W., and about 1,000ft. above the sea level, is situated 8 miles from Ulverstone. About 3½ miles from the township, on the Castra Road, there is a flour-mill (Shaw's) driven by water, and 2 miles above that, on the same road, a steam saw-mill (Reid's), both in full work. Ulverstone is surrounded by an agricultural district, and the soil as a rule is very rich, but the country is so heavily timbered that farming is not carried on to any great extent; the people spend most of their time in splitting palings, etc., and as there is an immense quantity of splendid timber, it pays them better than cultivation; they farm sufficiently for home consumption and fodder for their horses and cattle, but very little for exportation. The nearest townships are Leith, 5 miles E., at the mouth of the River Forth, and Hamilton-on-Forth, 5½ miles S.E. on the Hamilton road, 2½ miles from Forth Heads. The means of communication between Ulverstone and Hamilton-on-Forth are by post three times a week each way, and by electric telegraph. A tolerable road connects the two townships. Leith is an unimportant little place, containing about 30 inhabitants; the eastern side is reached *via* Hamilton-on-Forth, and there is a bush road to the W. division. The distance between Ulverstone and Launceston is 80 miles by water, and 90 by overland route. The s.s. *Devon*, 129 tons, runs regularly once a week from Launceston to the Leven. The hotels are the Leven Inn, and Commercial and Bridge hotels. The surrounding country

is undulating and densely timbered. The geological formation of the township is ironstone, sandstone, and rotten slate, and for some miles round it, trap-rock, ironstone, and basalt. The population is 184, and the number of dwellings 40. There are two places of worship, Church of England and Primitive Methodist. There is an annual race meeting, the beach being used for a course; and a regatta ground. There is a small public library in the township.

UMBRELLA FLAT (*Co. Cornwall*) is a long narrow slate ridge with almost perpendicular sides, and containing numerous small veins of quartz. It is near Major's Gully.

UNDERWOOD (*Co. Dorset*) is a small village in the district of Selby.

UNDINE LAKE (*Co. Lincoln*) is an enlargement of the head of the Franklin River lying under and to the W. of Mount Hugel. Auriferous quartz is found in the neighbourhood of this lake.

UPPER BAGDAD (*Co. Monmouth*). See BAGDAD UPPER.

UPPER MARSHES (*Co. Dorset*) is a tract of marshy land lying S. of Mount William. Tertiary.

UPPER LAKE RIVER (*Co. Westmoreland*). See LAKE RIVER.

UPPER PATTERSONIA (*Co. Dorset*). See MYRTLE BANK.

UPPER PIPER (*Co. Dorset*) is a postal settlement in the electorate and police district of Selby. It is situated on the Lower Piper River, a branch of the Piper River. The district is chiefly agricultural and pastoral. There are no mines of any kind in the immediate neighbourhood. The nearest town is Launceston, distant about 17 miles S.W., which is reached by road on horseback or on foot, the roads being too bad for vehicles. The surrounding country is undulating, with some marshy ground suitable for grazing. The population of the district numbers about 500 persons. There is a Roman Catholic Chapel in the neighbourhood, but rarely visited. Divine service is held in the public school-house, visited by a Presbyterian minister about once or twice a year.

UPWAY (*Co. Dorset*) is a small township in the George Town district at Mount Direction. It lies near the head of the Macquarie Rivulet on the Launceston and Piper's River road. Greenstone.

VALENTINE'S PEAK (*Co. Wellington*) is a lofty peak of the Native Track Tier of mountains. It is 3,637ft. high, and lies at the head of the Emu and Old Park rivers.

VALE OF BELVOIR (*Co. Wellington*) is a tract of elevated country containing many thousand acres of fine cattle country, at the head of the Fall River, near Middlesex Plains. The vale is about 3 miles wide, and has a small lake at the E. end, a fine waterfall to the S., and is watered by a good rivulet.

VALE RIVER (*Cos. Russell and Lincoln*) is a N. tributary of the upper part of the Macintosh River, rising in Mount Prospect, near the S.E. corner of the Surrey Hills block, and flowing S.W. about 15 miles through mountainous country into the main river near Mount Block. It is fed by the Southwell River.

VALLEY BAY (*Co. Wellington*) is an inlet on the W. coast, S. of Cape Grim. It is within the Woolnorth block.

VALLEY OF RASSELAS (*Co. Franklin*) is a long narrow tract of low-lying country, situated between the Denison Ranges on the W. and the upper Gordon River on the E. The S. end of this valley is known as the Great Bend.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND is the original name given to the island of Tasmania. It was so called by its discoverer Commodore Abel Janz Tasman, of the Dutch ship *Heemskirk*, in 1642, after Anthony Van Diemen, then Governor of Batavia. The name was altered to Tasmania in 1854 by Queen Victoria, on an address to Her Majesty by the Legislative Council of the colony.

VANDYKE MOUNT (*Co. Devon*) is a lofty hill at the head of the Dasher River, 15 miles N.W. of the township of Chudleigh.

VANSITTART ISLAND (*Co. Dorset*) is a rocky island at the E. entrance

of Franklin Inlet, and off the N.E. point of Cape Barren Island. There are some sealers' houses on the S. side of this island.

VARIETY BAY (*Co. Buckingham*) is an inlet on the E. coast of N. Bruni Island. There is a pilot station here for vessels entering Storm Bay.

VENTENAT POINT (*Co. Buckingham*) is a rocky bluff on the W. coast of S. Bruni Island, and forming the W. head of Little Taylor's Bay. There is a quarry of excellent freestone here, which produces considerable quantities of stone for home use and export. The Taylor's Bay post-office is near this place.

VERNON MOUNT (*Co. Cornwall*) is a peak and trig. station on the South Esk River, lying between the townships of Hadspen and Perth.

VICARY'S CREEK (*Co. Dorset*) is a small swampy stream rising in Mount Cameron, and flowing into the E. branch of the Little Boobyalla River.

VICTORIA, 43° S. lat., 147° 5' E. long. (*Co., Buckingham*) is a postal township in the electoral district of Kingborough and police district of Franklin, on the Mountain River at its junction with the Huon, a mile off the main line of road between Hobart Town and Huon. The township proper contains less than 50 inhabitants, but taking into account the surrounding district, which is also comprised under the same name, the population may be estimated at from 500 to 600. There is one hotel, the Pic-nic, close to the Huon Bridge, which is the resort of many visitors from Hobart Town during the summer season, as well as those from the colonies of Victoria and New South Wales. A coach runs to Hobart Town, 21 miles N.E., every day, and a conveyance to and from Honeywood. Victoria is situated on a flat of one square mile in area, surrounded by high hills covered to their summits with trees, the prevailing being the different species of Eucalypti. Iron-stone and sand-stone crop up in all directions. The latter is being utilised for building purposes, etc. About 3 miles from the township is Mr. Lucas' saw-mill, which turns out large quantities of sawn timber for exportation from Hobart Town. A tram-road 3 miles in length is employed to convey this timber to the water's edge, to that part of the Huon below which the river ceases to be navigable for barges. The soil in and around the township is generally very poor, covered with cutting grass, ferns, etc., but by cultivation can be made to produce apples, pears, etc., abundantly, many thousands of bushels of the former being sent to Hobart Town every year for exportation. There are two places of worship, one Episcopalian and the other Congregational. In the former service is held every Sunday morning during the winter season, and on alternate Sunday mornings and afternoons during the summer season. It will accommodate about 100 people. The clergyman is the incumbent of Franklin, in which parish Victoria is comprised. The Congregational Church will seat over 100 people, and is also supplied by the minister of the Franklin Congregation. Service is conducted in it every Sunday afternoon. There is a school under the Board of Education, with an average attendance of more than 40 children.

VICTORIA MOUNT (*Cos. Dorset and Cornwall*), is a lofty mountain 3,964ft. high, being the culminating point of a number of surrounding ranges, in a very rugged country. It lies about eight miles S.E. of the township of Maurice, and supplies much of the head water of the Ringarooma River. Lower palæozoic.

VICTORIA PEAK (*Co. Montagu*) is a lofty point in the rugged country of the Murchison River, lying five miles E. of Mount Murchison.

VICTORIA VALLEY (*Co. Cumberland*) is a small settlement in the district of Hamilton, from which place it is 27 miles distant N.W. It lies at the head of Duck Creek, in marshy country. Victoria Valley was at one time a convict station, but the buildings and works in connection with the settlement are now lying in ruins.

VINCENT RIVULET (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small N. tributary of Brown's River, which see.

VINCENT'S HILL (*Co. Somerset*) is a peak in the elevated country to the N.E. of Oatlands, and near the main road. It is on the W. bank of the York Rivulet, and close to the township of Cornwallis. It is 2,000ft. above sea level.

VISION POINT (*Co. Devon*) is a peak in the Asbestos ranges, which see.

VULCAN MOUNT (*Co. Devon*) is a hill on the Ilfracombe Iron Company's land near York Town. The tramway cuts through this hill, exposing red oxide of iron in large quantities. See LEONARDSBURG.

WALKER'S ISLAND (*Co. Wellington*) is an island lying on the N. of Robbin's Island on the N. coast. It belongs to the V.D.L. Co., and contains 1,720 acres. This island is included in the Robbin's Island block. There is a rocky reef at its N. end.

WALLABY COVE (*Co. Dorset*). See ERITH ISLAND.

WALLABY RIVER (*Co. Monmouth*) is a W. tributary of the Coal River rising in Mount Mercer, and flowing S. into the main stream near the township of Jerusalem. It is fed by the Coal Mine River. Carbonaceous sandstone.

WALLS OF JERUSALEM (*Co. Lincoln*) is the name given to a chain of rocky tiers running parallel to the Fish River on its W. bank, and between that river and Lake Adelaide, about 20 miles S.W. of the township of Chudleigh.

WALPOLE (*Co. Kent*) is a small township in the Franklin district, and on the Huon river. It has a fine tract of well-watered and heavily-timbered land, with a good outlet to Port Esperance.

WALTON (*Co. Somerset*) is a small township on the road from Oatlands to East Grinstead, at the head of the Kitty Rivulet. It is about 10 miles N.E. of Oatlands.

WANDLE RIVER (*Co. Wellington*) is an E. tributary of the upper end of the Arthur River rising in the Surrey Hills block, and flowing N.W. about 10 miles through Sheffield Plains.

WARATAH, 41° 27' S. lat., 145° 32' E. long., (*Co. Russell*) is a postal township in the electorate of Wellington and police district of Emu Bay, and is the township of the celebrated Mount Bischoff, that mountain lying 1½ miles to the N.W., and Mount Ramsay 10 miles S. A large creek called Waratah River runs through the township. A brewery is in course of erection, and there are four general stores. Waratah lies in the centre of a mining district for tin, zinc, and antimony. The Bischoff Company has an extensive shed, with crushing plant; the Stanhope Company, extensive sheds with crushing plant and two smelting furnaces; and the Don Company, dressing sheds, etc. The next town is Emu Bay, which lies N., distant 45 miles. There is also a township surveyed at Hampshire Hills, on the road to Emu Bay, distant 25 miles. The communication is by horse or dray along a cart road. The mail runs once a week, but a good tramway is in course of construction from Emu Bay, and will soon be completed and in working order. With Launceston, 165 miles E., the communication is by steamer from Emu Bay, and with Hobart Town thence by railway or coach. A reading room has lately been erected in the township. There is one hotel, the Waratah, and another at Hampshire Hills. The country is mountainous, excepting a portion of Surrey Hills block to the eastward. The formation is of granite, slate, and basalt. The population of the township is about 220 persons. Waratah is likely to become, has already become in fact, a place of importance, as the country to the S. as far as yet explored, shows every indication of turning out an exceedingly rich mining district, the valuable metals, gold, platinum, bismuth, copper, and tin having been already discovered and worked successfully.

WARATAH RIVER (*Co. Russell*) is an important, if not the most important, tributary of the head of the Arthur River, rising in the open myrtle forest and button-grass slopes W. of Mount Pearce in the Surrey Hills block, and near Knoll Plain, and flowing N.W. through the township of Waratah, and round the E. foot of Mount Bischoff into the main stream, a mile N. of the mountain. It is crossed by a bridge at the township, which bridge, 200ft. long, also serves to convey water from a dam, higher up the river, to the tin-miners of the Mount Bischoff mines.

WARE'S MARSHES (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a tract of swampy country lying about 3 miles from the N.W. point of the Great Lake.

WATERFALL BAY (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small indentation in the N.E.

coast of Maria Island. It is so called from a fine cascade falling over the perpendicular cliffs. Basalt.

WATERFALL CREEK (*Co. Devon*) is a small W. tributary of the Blythe River.

WATERFALL CREEK (*Co. Franklin*) is a small N. tributary of the Gordon River, into which it falls at Long Reach. Limestone.

WATERHOUSE (*Co. Dorset*) is an auriferous district on the N. coast in the district of George Town, and near Bridport. Gold-mining was formerly carried on here, and although the entire neighbourhood is unquestionably auriferous, and abounds in gold-bearing quartz, still the quantity of the precious metal is so limited that the appliances for extracting it render the operation too expensive to be remunerative, and the consequence is that gold-mining has nearly ceased, the crushing plant having been removed. The township is called Lyndhurst, which see.

WATERHOUSE ISLAND (*Co. Dorset*) is a small rocky island in the E. of Bass' Strait, on the N. coast. It lies about a mile distant from Point Waterhouse on the main land. Little Waterhouse Island, a rocky islet, lies in the passage on the W. side. Greenstone.

WATERHOUSE POINT (*Co. Dorset*) is the W. head of Ringarooma Bay on the N. coast. The township of Corfe Castle is at this point. Greenstone.

WATERLOO POINT (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a headland at the township of Swansea, marking the N.W. part of Oyster Bay. There is 7 fathoms water here, and fresh water to be had to the N. by means of the Meredith River.

WATERY PLAINS (*Co. Cornwall*) is a tract of flat land lying on the Esk River to the S. of St. Maur township.

WATSONS' CREEK (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small stream in Tasman's Peninsula near Fortesque Bay.

WATTS' HILL (*Co. Montgomery*) is a small elevation at the extreme N. point of Cape Sorell on the W. Coast, the entrance to Macquarie Harbour.

WATTLE GROVE (*Co. Buckingham*), a small township in the electorate of Kingston and police district of Franklin, is situated on the E. bank of the Huon River, near its mouth. The nearest saw-mills are at Port Cygnet, Surges' Bay (on the opposite side of the river), and at Honeywood, where there is also a flour-mill. The settlers of Wattle Grove are engaged in agricultural pursuits, for which the land is best adapted. No minerals of any kind have been found here. The nearest township is Port Cygnet, 4 miles E., which contains the nearest post and money order office to Wattle Grove. The principal township in the district is Franklin, 8 miles N. on the right bank of the River Huon; it contains a Mechanics' Institute. Communication with Franklin is by water, and with Port Cygnet by a road, which is used only for the carriage of produce. The market for the greater part of the produce is Hobart Town, a distance of about 80 miles by water. Coaches run daily between Hobart Town and Shipwrights' Point, on the opposite side of the Huon River. Distance, 35 miles. Wattle Grove is on an elevation, which rises abruptly from the Huon. The surrounding country is very hilly, and heavily timbered, except where brought under cultivation. The population is about 120. The nearest places of worship are at Port Cygnet, but Wattle Grove has a public school.

WATTLE HILL (*Co. Pembroke*), which is a district in the electorate and municipality of Sorell, rather than a township, village, or hamlet, is situated chiefly on the left bank of the upper part of the Ironstone Creek, which discharges into Pittwater, a short distance E. from Sorell. There is a steam flour-mill owned by Mr. Jonas Gatehouse, at present out of working order. An extensive brewing business was formerly carried on at the same establishment. Wattle Hill is chiefly an agricultural and pastoral district. Much of the land under cultivation has been laid down of late with artificial grasses for fattening stock. Sales are held at Sorell on every alternate Wednesday, and are largely attended. Extensive beds of superior splitting timber are found at Weedy Hills 7 to 8 miles E., and on unsurveyed Government land about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. Sorell is the only township in the

vicinity, 5 miles distant to S.W. The communication is on horseback, or in vehicles; with Hobart Town the means of conveyance are—for passengers, by one of the daily coaches from Sorell; for goods, produce, etc. by one of the trading crafts. There is a public school under the Board of Education. Albert Inn, at Forcett, 2 miles S. is the nearest hotel. The surrounding country is all hills and valleys, no great elevation above sea-level in any part. The geological formation is mostly of decomposed volcanic rock; to the S. is found a very good building stone. Service is held in the public school room by the Church of England Minister every fortnight; Roman Catholic residents attend church in Sorell.

WAUBS' BOAT HARBOUR (*Co. Glamorgan*) is the name given to a narrow channel running between the mainland on the W., and a rock on the E. The channel is about 70 or 80 yards wide, and on the rock is a whaling station. It is opposite the township of Bichenno. Granite.

WAUBS' HARBOUR (*Co. Glamorgan*) is the original name of the harbour of Bichenno, which opens to the N., and is sheltered from the E. by Peggy's Point. Good granite is found here.

WEASEL PLAINS (*Co. Cumberland*) is a tract of elevated flat country lying between the Clyde and Shannon rivers. It lies E. of Ebrington and about 7 miles N.W. of the Bothwell township.

WEBBER'S POINT (*Co. Glamorgan*) 6 fathoms, is a promontory from the main land into Oyster Bay opposite the inner side of Freycinet's Peninsula. It lies about 2 miles S. of the township of Swansea.

WEEDON'S HILL (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small peak in the Jordan Range, lying on the E. side of the river, about 5 miles W. of the township of Kempton.

WEDGE BAY (*Co. Pembroke*) is a fine harbour with a sandy beach at its head, situated on the W. Coast of Tasman's Peninsula, and opening to Storm Bay from which it is partly sheltered by Wedge Island. It abounds in firewood, mainly she-oak, and has good pasture land, with excellent fishing off the beaches. There was formerly a penal settlement here, and a brick-field, of which only a few traces are now left. There is good land for sheep runs to the S. of the bay, and some beds of good timber, about 2,000 acres altogether, to the E. and S.E., chiefly stringy bark and fine timber. A saw-mill would be a profitable speculation were the land open to the public. There is a semaphore here connected with Port Port Arthur, about 9 miles distant.

WEDGE BAY SWAMP (*Co. Pembroke*) is a large tract of marshy country in Tasman's Peninsula, lying between Port Arthur and Wedge Bay. Part of this marsh has been cleared and fenced, and if thoroughly drained would make excellent meadow land for the growth of red clover and rye grass. There is also good summer feeding land pretty well all over the swamp, the extent of which is about 500 acres. There are three wooden buildings here, and a tramway to Port Arthur for the conveyance of timber.

WEDGE ISLAND (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small islet in Storm Bay, lying opposite the S. end of the opening to Wedge Bay.

WEDGE MOUNT (*Cos. Arthur and Buckingham*) is the name given to a lofty detached hill situated to the W. of Lake Pedder, and surrounded by flat but elevated open plains. It is a prominent object from all parts of the surrounding country.

WEDGE RIVER (*Co. Arthur*) is a wide placid stream, from 20 to 50 yards broad for about 12 miles above its mouth, rising in Mount Wedge, and flowing N. across the Denison Plains and Junction Valley into the Gordon River. Its total length is about 20 miles. It is fed by the Boyd River.

WELCOME HILL (*Co. Wellington*) is a lofty hill lying N.E. of Dipwood Marsh and on the W. bank of the Inglis River. It is about 20 miles W.S.W. of Emu Bay.

WELCOME RIVER (*Co. Wellington*) is a small stream rising in Mount Cameron, and flowing N. through the Woolnorth block into the sea near Harbour Island Point.

WELDBOROUGH or **THOMAS'S PLAINS** (*Co. Dorset*) is a postal township in the electorate and rural municipality of Fingal, situated on Thomas's River. The Packer's Dread is a very steep mountain to the E. of Weldborough overlooking the reserve. The Blue Tier E.N.E. of the reserve is distant about 3 miles, and there are many lesser mountains. Camp Creek, Ferry Creek, Serpentine Creek, and others which fall to the N., pass through Town Reserve. The district is an alluvial tin-mining one, between the Ringarooma country and George's Bay, and near the head of the Cascade River. It is one of the recently formed townships of this rich stanniferous country. St. Helen's is distant 28 miles S.E., and Mathinna about 32 miles S.W. There are pack tracks and bush-roads to both places; or to Mathinna, a coach from St. Helen's *via* Fingal. With Hobart Town 158 miles S.W., or Launceston 105 miles W.S.W., the communication is from St. Helen's by coach to Corners railway station, and thence by rail. There is one hotel—Knight's—being at present erected in Weldborough, the nearest being Trowbridge's Hotel in Gould's Country, and the Telegraph and Eginton's Hotels in St. Helen's. The district is high and mountainous. The Township Reserve is an undulating plain surrounded by thickly wooded hills. Granite. Actually on the township there is one store occupied by two men, and about 150 men engaged in mining, etc., within one mile of the reserve. There is also a post office and store near the boundary of the reserve. Part of the reserve is surveyed in sections that have not yet been offered for sale.

WELD MOUNT (*Co. Buckingham*) is a lofty double peak in the S.W. part of the county. It is about 4,000ft. high, and lies 10 miles N.E. of the township of Craycroft.

WELLINGTON HEAD (*Co. Montgomery*). See **DIRECTION HEAD**.

WELLINGTON is one of the northern electoral Assembly districts; it is bounded by the sea from Cape Grim to the River Blythe, by that river to the Van Diemen's Land Company's block at the Surrey Hills, by part of the north-western and by the north-eastern boundaries of that block, and by a due south line from its south-east angle to the electoral district of Cumberland, by that district westerly to the sea, and by the sea to the point of commencement. The islands in Bass' Strait lying to the W. of the 147th degree of longitude form part of this district, which is represented by the Hon. William Moore. The polling places are Stanley, Wynyard, Burnie, Emu Bay; the public buildings, Launceston; the public buildings, Hobart Town. The number of electors is 363.

WELLINGTON is the most N.W. county, being bounded on the N. by Bass' Strait, on the W. by the sea, on the E. by Devon, and on the S. by Russell. This county contains immense tracts of land of the best quality either for agriculture or grazing purposes. It has two good ports, Wynyard and Stanley, whence considerable quantities of produce are shipped to Victoria, and a large trade is done in blackwood and wattle staves. The principal towns are Stanley or Circular Head, Somerset, Wynyard, Smithton, and Montagu, all of which are post towns. A large proportion of this county is taken up by the 350,000 acres selected by the Van Diemen's Land Company in 1825 for the purpose of cultivating grain and encouraging the breed of pure cattle and sheep. The areas are at Circular Head, Woolnorth, and Robbins' Island, Emu Bay, Hampshire Hills, and Surrey Hills. The company sent out fine-woolled sheep from Saxony, pure bred cattle from Great Britain, and some good horses. Wellington is watered by the Arthur, Hellyer, Horton, Emu, Cam, Montagu, Black, Duck, Detention, Welcome, Crayfish, Marcus, and other rivers and rivulets. Gold in considerable quantities has been found in the Hellyer and other streams; iron ore and asbestos are found, and also black auriferous sand. There is abundance of native game, and plenty of fine fish and shellfish.

WELLINGTON MOUNT (*Co. Buckingham*) is the name given to that well known and justly celebrated mountain peak that stands like a huge watch tower overlooking the city of Hobart Town, which seems to nestle at its base. Striking as is the view of Mount Wellington from the plain below, infinitely more striking is that obtained from its summit, where at an altitude of 4,166ft. above sea level, the visitor can see round him on every side as far as the eye can reach, until tower-

ing mountain, tier after tier, green meadow, sparkling lake, darkling forest, flowing river, and shining sea, fade away in the grey distance. The ascent from Hobart Town is one of those trips that every visitor ought to make, for, although the hill affords a long climb, the road, taken by a circuitous route extending over 9 miles, is comparatively easy, and there is nothing in it that even a delicate lady may not surmount without much difficulty. The road to the summit is, after leaving the Huon road, along the top of a spur to what is called the Springs, thence up a sharp incline to the gap, thence across a tract of rough boulders, called the Ploughed Field, and so to the top of the mountain. Looked at from Hobart Town the face of the hill seems broken away under the summit, and so indeed it is; for ages ago there has been a terrible landslip there, which has laid bare the skeleton, as it were, of the huge mass, a perpendicular face of rocky columns, appropriately called the organ pipes. On the other side the mountain, seen from the Glenorchy road, there has more recently been a landslip which did great damage to the farms at that township. This mountain, known to the aborigines as Unghanyaletta, or Pooranettere, was, in the early days of the colony, called Table Mountain, from its supposed resemblance to the mountain of that name at the Cape of Good Hope. Sandstone, greenstone, and basalt.

WELLINGTON or **SANDY BAY RIVULET** (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small stream rising in Mount Wellington, and flowing into Sandy Bay, S. of Hobart Town.

WELLINGTON, or **WELLINGTON HAMLETS** (*Co. Buckingham*) is a village suburban to the City of Hobart Town, in the police district of Hobart. It lies on the Hobart Town Rivulet, at the Cascades, 2 miles W. of Hobart Town and near the foot of Mount Wellington. Degraives' brewery (one of the largest and best fitted in Australia) and flour mills are here, as are also the Cascades prison, formerly a penal station entirely, but now used as an asylum for lunatics and male invalids, and a reformatory for children, who are trained to agricultural pursuits on the sloping ground that hems the place in; also a large building used until recently as a woollen factory.

WELSH (*Co. Buckingham*). See **PORT CYGNET**.

WENOEE (*Co. Devon*) is a small reserved, recently proclaimed, township lying to the S. of the township of Formby. There is a Congregational Chapel at this place.

WENTWORTH HILLS (*Co. Lincoln*) is a group of lofty peaks lying between the Derwent and Nive rivers, about 7 miles S. of Lake St. Clair.

WEST ARM (*Co. Devon*) is a wide inlet on the W. side of the Tamar River about 5 miles from the entrance. It is about 3 miles long, and York Town is situated at its head. Late tertiary and greenstone.

WEST BAY (*Co. Wellington*). See **CIRCULAR HEAD**.

WEST BRANCH (*Co. Glamorgan*) is one of the heads of the Swan River.

WESTBURY, 41° 31' S. lat., 148° 52' E. long., is a postal, telegraphic, and money order township and railway station on the Launceston and Western Railway in the electorate and rural municipality of Westbury. It is situated on the Quamby Brook, the Meander River being two miles and a half N. It has three flour mills, and is in one of the richest agricultural and pastoral districts of the colony. Hagley is four miles distant E., and Exton five miles distant W., the communication being by railway, as also to Hobart Town 144 miles S., and Launceston 35 miles. There is a Public Library, a Working Men's Club, and a Good Templars Lodge in the township. The hotels are the Westbury Inn, Berriedale Inn, Hope Inn, Railway Inn, and Great Western Inn. The surrounding country is mountainous. The population of Westbury numbers about 1,550 persons. There is a Church of England, a Methodist Chapel, and Roman Catholic and Presbyterian churches.

WESTBURY is a N. electoral assembly district, bounded on the S.E. by the electoral districts of Norfolk Plains and Ringwood, commencing at the junction of the River Liffey with the Meander and extending to the N.E. angle of 640 acres

forming part of Lot 265 selected for future purchase by William and Charles Hortle, thence by a line to the source of Quamby's Brook, by that brook to the S.W. angle of the parish of Exton, thence by the division boundary of the parishes of Exton and Calstock to the Meander River, by that river to the parish of Malling, thence by the E. and N. boundaries of that parish to the River Rubicon, by the River Rubicon to the Kangaroo Rivulet forming the N. boundary of Lot 234 formerly leased to Messrs. Douglas and Davies, thence by the N.W. boundaries of the Parishes of Goodleigh and Winkleigh N.E. to the S.W. angle of a grant to William Barnes on Anderson's Creek, and thence by the electoral districts of George Town and Selby to the point of commencement. It is represented by the Hon. Thos. Reibey, Premier and Colonial Secretary, the polling place being at Westbury. The population numbers 5,839, and the number of electors is 625.

WESTBURY (*Co. Westmoreland and Devon*) is a rural municipality proclaimed November 2nd, 1863. Its area is 272,000 acres, population, 6,458, net annual value of rateable property, £31,474, and extent of roads and streets 126 miles. Westbury is in the Council electorate of Meander, and Assembly electorate of Westbury. The principal towns are Westbury, Bracknell, Hagley, Exton, Carrick, and Winkleigh. There are public schools at these places, and at Queenstown, Whitmore, Chuan, Early Rises, Fern Bank, Reedy Marsh, Westwood, Park, and Quamby Bend. The Western Agricultural Society have an autumn exhibition of seeds, roots, dairy produce, fruit, flowers, poultry, and dogs, in April; and a spring exhibition of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and implements in December. Large deposits of iron ore exist in the N. part of this municipality, and Quamby Bluff, and the Black Sugar Loaf indicate rich deposits of minerals of various kinds. The Launceston and Western Railway runs through the municipality. The agricultural statistics for the year ending March 31st, 1876, show:—Wheat, 8,329 acres, 120,248 bushels; barley, 349 acres, 8,902 bushels; oats, 5,512 acres, 118,543 bushels; peas, 689 acres, 14,441 bushels; potatoes, 517 acres, 1,780 tons; turnips, 316 acres, 4,267 tons; mangel wurzel, 19 acres, 265 tons; carrots, 23 acres, 53 tons; hay, 2,764 acres, 3,379 tons; hops, 8 acres, 7,000 lbs.; artificial grass seed, 196 acres, 2,179 bushels; gardens and orchards, 210; apples, 2,513 bushels; pears, 412 bushels; green forage, 133 acres, permanent artificial grass, 8,142 acres; fallow, 4,617 acres; total land in cultivation, 43,669 acres; new land broken up, 230 acres; under rotation of crops, 881 acres; horses, 2,274; horned cattle, 7,731; sheep, 74,054; goats, 129; pigs, 4,696; manufactories and trades carried on, 130..

WEST COAST RANGE (*Co. Montagu*) is the name given to a long range of mountains running from N. to S. parallel to the W. coast at a distance varying from 10 to 20 miles from the sea. It lies in the almost unexplored region between the Pieman River on the N. and the King River on the S., and consists of a chain of heavily timbered hills, the principal peaks of which are known as Mounts Dundas, Murchison, Sedgwick, Lyell, Owen, Huxley and Jukes. This range has been crossed near its S. end by Gould on his journey between Macquarie Harbour to Hobart Town and 1862.

WEST COVE (*Co. Dorset*). See ERITH ISLAND.

WESTERN CAVES (*Co. Westmoreland*). See CHUDLEIGH CAVES.

WEST DEVON is one of the northern electoral Assembly districts; it is bounded by the sea from the River Blythe to the River Don, by the River Don to the S. boundary of the parish of Barrington, by that boundary W. to the River Forth, by that river and a S. line from its source to the electoral district of Wellington to the point of commencement, and is represented in the Legislative Assembly by Colonel Andrew Crawford. The polling places are Heybridge, Ulverstone, Hamilton-on-Forth, the Public Buildings, Launceston, the Public Buildings, Hobart Town. The population by the last census was 2,870, and the number of electors 411.

WESTERN LAGOON (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a fine sheet of water lying under the E. side of McRae's Hills, about 8 miles S.W. of the township of Longford.

WESTERN RIVER (*Cos. Westmoreland and Devon*). See MEANDER RIVER.

WESTERN RIVULET (*Co. Westmoreland*). See DAIRY RIVULET.

WEST HEAD (*Co. Devon*). See POINT FLINDERS.

WEST HEAD (*Co. Pembroke*) is a lofty headland running boldly into the sea from Tasman's Peninsula, and separating Maingon Bay from Port Arthur. Basalt.

WEST HOBART is a S. electoral Assembly district, commencing at the S.W. boundary of the city of Hobart Town, and bounded by South Hobart and Central Hobart before described to the middle of Elizabeth-street, thence by the middle of that street to a point in continuation of the N.W. boundary of Arthur-street, thence by a line to Arthur-street and by the N.W. side of that street to the S.W. boundary of the city of Hobart Town, and by that boundary to the point of commencement. It is represented by John Donnellan Balfe, the polling-place being in Goulburn-street, near St. John's Church, Hobart Town, and the number of electors 994.

WEST LAGOON (*Co. Westmoreland*). See EAST AND WEST LAGOONS.

WESTMORELAND is a midland county bounded on the N. by Devon, on the S. by Cumberland, on the E. by Somerset and on the W. by Lincoln. This country is triangular in form, the base being to the N., and the apex to the S. It consists of a vast plateau of elevated land rising from the N., at which end is some of the finest agricultural country in the colony, and where, on the valley of the Meander, are the fertile farming districts of Longford, Westbury, and Deloraine. Further S. the land becomes more suited for grazing, rising into lofty mountain downs. In this part are found the Great Lake, 42 miles in circumference, covering 50,000 acres, and 3,882ft. above sea level, the Nineteen Lagoons, Western Lagoon, Arthur's Lake (15,000 acres) and Wood's Lake. The principal towns are Longford, Perth, and Westbury, and there are in all 15 towns and villages of which 12 are postal, 5 telegraphic, and 3 money order offices. The telegraph and Western Railway line run through this country to Deloraine, calling at all the towns and villages on its route. The highlands of the country afford fine sport, kangaroo, wild duck, black swan, etc., being plentiful, and the English salmon-trout and tench being acclimatised in the lakes.

WESTON'S LAKE (*Co. Westmoreland*). See LAKE LUCY LONG.

WEST POINT, 40° 5' 7" S. lat., 144° 40' E. long., (*Co. Wellington*) is a prominent headland on the W. coast, the most westerly land in the colony. It lies about 8 miles N.W. of the entrance of Arthur River, and 20 miles S.W. of Harbour Island Point, the N.W. point of Tasmania. There is a reef of rocks running out to sea from this point, and the land, inland, consists principally, so far as is known, of swampy forest. This part of the colony has, however, never been properly explored. Also a name given to the N.W. point of Circular Head.

WEST PYRAMIDS (*Co. Arthur*) is the name given to a group of rocks lying to the W. of Point S. Vincent on the S.W. coast.

WEST TAMAR (*Co. Devon*). See EXETER.

WESTWOOD (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a small private postal village, or congregation of farms in the electorate and rural municipality of Westbury, situated on the Meander River, in the centre of a rich and pastoral district. The next township is Carrick 6 miles S.E. Hagley 5 miles S.S.W., and Westbury 9 miles S.W. Communication being along a good macadamised road. With Launceston 15 miles by road, and 31½ miles by rail, Hobart Town 140 miles. the communication is by rail from Hagley. The surrounding country is nearly level. The population of Westwood is about 200. It has one Church of England, and a public school.

WEYMOUTH (*Co. Dorset*) is a small township in the electorate and police district of George Town, at the mouth of Piper River. The district is auriferous throughout, but the diggings are not being worked, being rather quartzose than alluvial. Boats can land goods within 4 miles of the original workings.

WEY RIVER (*Co. Wellington*) is an E. tributary of the upper end of the Hellyer River rising in Sago Plain in the Surrey Hills block and flowing N. about

10 miles. It is fed by the Sheppard Creek, which rising in Talbot Sugar Loaf, falls into it on its W. bank. It is crossed by a bridge on the Mount Bischoff Road.

WHALE BOAT ROCK (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small rocky islet lying off the township of Long Bay, in D'Entrecasteaux Channel, and forming part of the S. end of the shoal N. of that township.

WHALEBONE CREEK (*Co. Wellington*) is a small creek falling into Bass' Straits at Blackman's Point, W. of Emu Bay.

WHALE HEAD (*Co. Kent*) is a prominent bluff at the S.W. extremity of S.W. passage, about 2 miles E. of S.E. Cape.

WHALER'S COVE (*Co. Arthur*) is an anchorage on the W. side of Port Davey lying between Earles and Gardens Points.

WHIRLPOOL REACH (*Co. Dorset*) a part of the Tamar River, between Redwood Bay and Spring Bay, about 8 miles above George Town. It is so called from the whirl of the water at flood tide caused by a sunken rock which used to impede navigation here, but which has been blasted away. The Petrel was wrecked on this rock.

WHISTLER POINT (*Co. Wellington*) is a point on the N.W. coast of King's Island opposite New Year's Island, and is so named after the American ship Whistler, which was wrecked here in 1855.

WHITE BLUFF (*Co. Kent*) is a bold head land on the W. bank of the Huon River S. of Adelaide, and nearly opposite Port Cygnet.

WHITE HORSE PLAINS (*Co. Franklin*) is a tract of elevated flat country and rolling downs near the junction of the Jane and Franklin Rivers. To the S. and E. of this tract is a vast expanse of unexplored rugged hill country.

WHITE HILLS (*Co. Cornwall*) is a postal township in the electorate of Morven and rural municipality of Evandale. It stands within about 200 yards of the North Esk River on the west side, in a triangle formed by the junction of two roads with the road leading to Launceston, which is about 10 miles distant to the N.W. These two roads lead, one to Evandale about 5 miles to S., and the other to Watery Plains about 12 miles S.E. The North Esk is the only stream of importance. It supplies the country round with water of a first-rate quality, but that of what other little creeks or springs there are, is all more or less salt or brackish. Ben Lomond is visible, frequently snow-capped, at a considerable distance to the S.E. The district is solely agricultural and pastoral. St. Leonards, a thriving township, stands on the road leading from White Hills to Launceston, about 5 miles N. It is the favourite residence of some Launceston business men, as it is contiguous to Launceston, and has a fine healthy air. Evandale, about 5 miles S. Breadalbane, about 4 miles W. There is a bi-weekly mail between White Hills and St. Leonards and Launceston, Wednesdays and Saturdays, conveyed by horse and cart. There is a good macadamised and gravelled road leading through St. Leonards to Launceston. At either of these places travellers can take the Launceston and Western railway to Evandale, and then the Main line railway to Hobart Town. There is one public school under the Board of Education, with an attendance of over 30 scholars at present. White Hills contains one hotel called the White Hills Hotel. There is another about three-quarters of a mile distant called the Farmers' Arms. A mail cart conveyance also runs twice weekly between White Hills and Launceston, drawn by one horse. The country is extremely undulating, in fact the whole district is composed of hills. White Hills is somewhat sheltered by hills, but the whole country is elevated so that the River Tamar, with Pig Island, are distinctly visible from any of the summits, though more than 10 miles distant. In this township there is a population of about 50. There are no regular places of worship, that is, no churches where Divine service is performed. There is an old church belonging to the Church of England, but is in a ruinous condition, and has been abandoned some five or six years. Church of England service is held in the school-room on Sabbath afternoons, and a Wesleyan Methodist service at a neighbouring farm house on Sabbath mornings.

WHITE HILLS (*Co. Cornwall*) is a range of hills running in a S.E. direction from near the village of Franklin to Evandale township. The country is taken up for farming purposes.

WHITE HORSE PLAINS (*Co. Arthur*) is a tract of flat country on the W. side of Port Davey, inland of Bond Bay and Observatory Point.

WHITE KANGAROO RIVULET (*Co. Pembroke and Monmouth*) is a small creek tributary to the Coal River, into which it falls on the W. side. This river forms part of the boundary between the two counties.

WHITEMORE (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a small hamlet in the electorate and rural municipality of Westbury, and is situated on a gentle eminence, in the E. of the vale of Glenore, it is merely a Wesleyan Chapel and a school under the Board of Education, there is nothing like a township, being surrounded only by farms. It is surrounded on the S. and W. by an amphitheatre of forest ranges, with cliffs breaking through here and there; those tiers are about ten miles off, but they give a very romantic air to the neighbourhood of Whitemore. Whitemore is both an agricultural and pastoral neighbourhood, it is part of Glenore, rearing sheep, cattle and dairy farming growing, great quantities, etc. See GLENORE.

WHITE ROCK (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a small rocky islet on the E. side of Moulting Lagoon.

WHITE ROCK (*Co. Pembroke*). See ILE DES PHOQUES.

WHITE ROCK TIER (*Co. Dorset*) is a range of hills lying S. of the township of Portland, and on the W. side of the Tomahawk River. Granite.

WHITEWATER RIVULET (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small S. tributary of Brown's River, which see.

WHYTE RIVER (*Co. Russell*) is a stream about but which little is known except that it rises to the E. of Mt. Cleveland, and flows S. it is supposed into the Donaldson River, but this is doubtful. It is fed at its upper end by the Heazlewood River, and was crossed by Burgess in 1864.

WICKHAM CAPE (*Co. Wellington*). See KING'S ISLAND.

WILD DOG CREEK (*Co. Lincoln*) is a small tributary of the Fish River.

WILD DOG PLAINS (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a tract of rough country lying to the N. of the Nineteen Lagoons, about 5 miles W. of the N. end of the Great Lake, and near the head of the Ouse River.

WILDMAN HILL (*Co. Wellington*) is a high hill on the S. side of Dipwood Marsh about 20 miles S.W. of Emu Bay. The Inglis River rises here.

WILLIAM MOUNT (*Co. Dorset*) is a hill lying near the N.E. coast 705 ft. high. It is situated about 5 miles S. of the township of Poole, and 9 miles N.W. of Eddystone. A large swamp lies to the W. of this hill. Granite.

WILLIAM'S CREEK (*Co. Dorset*) is an E. tributary of the Tamar River, rising in the Tippagory Hills.

WILLIAM'S ISLANDS (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small cluster of rocks at the S. end of Betsy Island.

WILMORES LANE (*Co. Westmoreland*) is a railway station on the Western line $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Launceston.

WILMOT RANGE (*Cos. Arthur and Montgomery*) is the name given to a lofty chain of mountains in the N. part of Arthur and E. part of Montgomery. There are vast tracts of open level country on both sides this range. The highest peak of the range is 3,483 ft. above the level of the sea.

WILMOT RIVER (*Co. Devon*) is a fine stream rising on Hounslow Heath S.W. of the Middlesex plains block, and falling, after a course of about 25 miles, into the River Forth at Alma about 5 miles S. of the township of Hamilton-on-Forth. It is fed by the Lea River, its upper end being sometimes called the Iris River.

WILMOT'S CREEK (*Co. Wellington*) is an E. tributary of the Detention

River running in the heathy hills S. of Rocky Cape, and flowing N.W. into the main stream near its entrance into the sea on the N. Coast.

WILSON RIVER (*Co. Russell*) is a good stream rising in the Magnet Range, and flowing S. about 18 miles into the Huskisson River near its confluence with the Macintosh at the head of the Pieman. This river was crossed near its head by Sprent in 1876, who crossed its W. tributaries on his way to the W. coast. It is fed by the Harman and Yellow Creeks, and flows through granite and serpentine, with thick scrub.

WINDFALL MARSHES (*Co. Glamorgan*) is the name given to a series of swamps in the hilly country 10 miles of Campbell Town, and under the Eastern Tiers.

WINDMILL POINT (*Co. Dorset*) is the name given to the N. head of York Cove in the Tamar River.

WINDSOR MOUNT (*Co. Buckingham*) is a lofty hill lying back from the Huon River behind the township of Brabazon, and N. of Lyminster.

WINEGLASS BAY (*Co. Glamorgan*). See THOUIN BAY.

WING'S LOOK OUT (*Co. Arthur*) is a peak of the Clear Hill, which see.

WINKLEIGH (*Co. Devon*) is a small postal hamlet on the Supply River, lying 12 miles S.W. from Ilfracombe and 21 miles N. from Launceston, there being no regular means of communication. It is an agricultural district with a small scattered population, a Wesleyan chapel, and a public school. Silver is found here.

WINTER COVE (*Co. Dorset*). See DEAL ISLAND.

WITCH ROCK (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small rock lying off the N. point of Wedge Island.

WIVENHOE (*Co. Devon*) is a small settlement at Emu Bay on the mouth of the Emu River.

WOMBAT CREEK (*Co. Pembroke*) is a N. tributary of the Tanner's Rivulet.

WOMBAT HILL (*Co. Russell*) is a mountain in the Magnet Range at the head of the W. branch of the Coldstream River. It is in the Mount Bischoff district. See MOUNT BISCHOFF. Granite.

WOMBAT POINT (*Co. Dorset*). See CAPE BARREN ISLAND.

WOODBIDGE (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small postal village in the electorate and police district of Kingborough, situated on Peppermint Bay on the western shore of D'Entrecasteaux Channel. On the N. of Woodbridge is a creek on the South Schemer's Rivulet. Woodbridge is an agricultural district, the residents being generally engaged in fruit-growing. Long Bay is 6 miles S., and Margate 15 miles N. The communication is by water in passage boats, but a bush-road runs all through. To Hobart Town the conveyance is by water 25 miles, or by land 30 miles. There is one hotel—the Royal. All business communications are done by the passage boats Derwent Belle, Alice Maud, and Maud Mira. Woodbridge is situated on a flat valley surrounded by a high chain of mountains. The formation is of trap, porphyry, and sandstone grit. Woodbridge contains about 120 persons. There is one building (wood) used by all Protestant denominations. The whole of Woodbridge and country to the S. is supposed to contain coal, it having been often found in many of the creeks.

WOODCUTTER'S POINT (*Co. Buckingham*) is a promontory on the N.W. of Bruni Island in D'Entrecasteaux Channel. It forms the N. head of Barnes' Bay.

WOODS or **LAYCOCK'S LAKE** (*Co. Cumberland*) is one in the series of lakes in the elevated lake country of the central part of the colony. It is about 8 miles in circumference, and lies 5 miles W. of Lake Sorell. The Lake River issues from this lake, which is connected with the Arthur Lakes by the Upper Lake River. The surrounding country is flat and swampy.

WOOD'S QUOIN (*Co. Monmouth*) is the name applied to a lofty peak and

trig. station in the N.W. corner of the county. It lies about 6 miles N.E. of the township of Bothwell, and is a prominent object from the whole of the surrounding country. It is situated between the Clyde River and the Axe Rivulet, and the summit attains an elevation of 3,033ft. above the level of the sea.

WOODSTOCK (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small settlement in the Franklin district.

WOODY HILL POINT (*Co. Wellington*) is a small promontory on the N. coast at the township of Somerset. It derives its name from the timbered hill which runs out into the sea at this place.

WOODY ISLAND (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small islet on the W. Coast of S. Bruni Island, in D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

WOODY ISLAND (*Co. Dorset*). See FURNEAUX GROUP.

WOODY ISLANDS (*Co. Kent*) is the name given to two islands, Woody and Little Woody lying in the fairway of Bathurst Harbour, Port Davey.

WOODY ISLAND (*Co. Monmouth*) is a small island in Pittwater, opposite the Five-mile Beach.

WOODY ISLAND (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small islet about 40 acres in extent, situated in Norfolk Bay opposite the entrance to Eagle Hawk Bay. It is cleared and grassed, has good red soil and one brick and 2 wooden buildings, and a signal station on it, also a jetty, boat-house, and small gardens. Good oysters are found round this island.

WOODY POINT (*Co. Kent*) is a promontory near the head and on the E. side of Payne's Bay, Port Davey, about 3 miles above the township of Bathurst.

WOOLNORTH BLOCK (*Co. Wellington*) is a tract of country having an area of 100,000 acres situated at the extreme N.W. point of the colony. It is bounded on the E. by the Montagu River, on the S. by an imaginary line drawn from Pavement Point to that river, and on the W. and N. by the sea. The country is thickly timbered and swampy, with ranges of hills near the coast. There are also precipitous cliffs inland composed of quartzose rock, and specks of gold have been found. The whole of this territory belongs to the Van Diemen's Land Company, to whom it was granted in 1835 by Lord Bathurst, at a cost of 1s. 6d. per acre. Montagu is the nearest post town.

WRIGHT BLOCK (*Co. Dorset*). See CRAGGY ISLAND.

WYE RIVER (*Co. Glamorgan*) is a W. tributary of Swan River, fed by the O'Connor Rivulet. Clay slate.

WYLD'S CRAIG (*Co. Franklin*) is the name given to a lofty hill 4,389ft. high, lying in the rugged country between the Florentine and Golden rivers, about 12 miles N. of the township of Huntley.

WYMONDHAM (*Co. Devon*) is a small village in the parish of Marland at the junction of the Supply and Little Supply rivers. There is a silver mine to the W. of this place.

WYNYARD, 41° S. lat., 145° 45' E. long., (*Co. Wellington*) is a postal, telegraphic, and money order township and port on the N. coast, in the electorate of Wellington and police district of Emu Bay. It is situated at the mouth of the River Inglis. Table Cape lies three miles N.N.W. from the River Inglis, and is considered an eligible site for a light house. Messrs. Moore and Quiggin's saw mill is about a mile and a half from the township. Wynyard is an agricultural and pastoral district with a fair share of rich forest land in the neighbourhood, and is distant from the rich tin deposits of Mount Bischoff about 42 miles by line of road through Government land already surveyed, but not made (though practicable as a bridle tract). By the same line of road Wynyard is distant from the Hellyer gold diggings 26 miles. At these diggings there has been a small party of Chinamen working all last winter, and it is believed they are doing very well. The nearest townships are Somerset at the mouth of the River Cam, seven miles E., Emu Bay, 12 miles E., and Circular Head 40 miles W. The township at Emu Bay is called Burnie; that of Circular Head, Stanley. The principal means of

communication between those places are the electric telegraph and overland mail, but the road in wet seasons is very bad. The best means of communication between Wynyard, Hobart Town, and Launceston, are by sea. The distance to Launceston by water is about 93 miles. Wynyard possesses a reading room, and it is expected that steps will be taken shortly to establish a library in connection with the same. There are three schools, one public, and two private. There is a telegraph and a post and money order office, and a Court of Requests held once a month. The hotels are the Commercial, by J. Byrne, and the Court House, by T. Farrell. Wynyard is situated on a marshy, barren, sandy flat. The surrounding country consists of rather steep ridges of moderate elevation, and a good proportion of that land is fertile. The geological formation is tertiary, and a portion of the Table Cape head-land possesses the finest specimen of that formation to be seen in the Island. The population is about 150. There is an Episcopalian Church, a Roman Catholic Church, a Gospel Hall, and a fortnightly religious service held in the reading room. J. Stutterd and Sons are agents for the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Tasmania.

YARROW CREEK (*Co. Dorset*) is an E. tributary of Piper's River, into which it falls 3 miles above Weymouth township. Clay slate and sandstone, with quartz veins.

YELLOW BOARD PLAIN (*Co. Russell*) is a tract of flat country on the Harman and Wilson rivers to the E. of the Meredith Range, crossed by Sprent in 1876. Granite.

YELLOW BLUFF (*Co. Buckingham*) is a prominent headland in the N.E. part of N. Bruni Island.

YELLOW BLUFF (*Co. Pembroke*) is a lofty rocky bluff forming the most E. point of Forestier's Peninsula.

YELLOW CREEK (*Co. Russell*) is a W. tributary of the Wilson River rising in the Meredith Range, and flowing through the Yellow Band Plain. It was crossed in 1876 by Sprent, and is fed by the Pine Creek.

YELLOW MARSH (*Co. Russell*) is a tract of swampy country in the E. part of the Surrey Hills block, and on the Medway River.

YELLOW ROCK (*Co. Pembroke*) is a small rock lying off Roaring Beach.

YORK COVE (*Co. Dorset*) is an indentation into the E. bank of the Tamar River, 4 miles from the entrance, on the head of which stands George Town.

YORK LAGOON (*Co. Somerset*) is a long and irregularly formed swamp at the head of the Isis River. It extends S. and S.W. for a distance of about 6 miles, and bounds the Native Plains on the E.

YORK PLAINS (*Co. Somerset*) is a nearly circular tract of flat marshy land, subject to floods in wet seasons, and having in them a chain of ponds known as the Tin Dish Holes. These plains are about 3 miles in diameter, and are near the township of Oatlands. They have an area of 4,000 acres. There is a fine seam of coal 15 inches thick on the property, which is worked by the hon. James Lord, the owner, the adit being 400 yards from the Main line railway.

YORK RIVULET (*Cos. Somerset and Monmouth*) is a stream rising in Mount Seymour, 4 miles N.E. of Lake Tiberias, and flowing N. about 16 miles past Oatlands (2 miles W.), York Plains, and Antill Ponds, into Blackman's River at the township of Oatlands. It is fed by the Curryjong Rivulet.

YORK TOWN (*Co. Devon*) is a small township in the Ilfracombe iron mining district. See LEONARDSBURGH.

YORK TOWN RIVULET (*Co. Devon*) is a W. tributary of the Tamar River, into which it falls at York Town on the W. arm. It rises in the Dazzler Peak of the Asbestos Range, and flows through a formation of clay slate with drift of white sand and quartz pebbles.

YOUL'S LAKES (*Co. Cornwall*) is the name given to two lagoons to the N. of Ben Lomond, out of which issues the Nile River.

YOUNG'S SUGAR LOAF (*Co. Cumberland*) is a peak on the W. side of the

Clyde River, about 6 miles N.W. of Hamilton township, from which it is a prominent object.

ZEEHAN or **SEA HEN MOUNT** (*Co. Montagu*) is a lofty mountain in the unexplored country on the W. coast. It stands about 20 miles N. of the entrance to Macquarie Harbour, 25 miles S.E. of the entrance to the Pieman River, and 5 miles from the coast, and was named by Tasman after one of his vessels of discovery.

ZUIDPOOL ROCK (*Co. Buckingham*) is a small rocky islet lying about 3 miles from the W. coast of S. Bruni Island in D'Entrecasteaux Channel. There is about 12ft. of water round this rock at low tide.



BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835.)

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|------------|
| <i>Paid-up Capital</i> | - | - | - | £1,200,000 |
| <i>Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits</i> | - | - | - | 382,242 |

LONDON OFFICE,
4, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

Superintendent of Colonial Establishments :

EDMUND SAMUEL PARKES, ESQ.

BRANCHES :

TASMANIA.

| | | | | |
|---------------|---|---|---|-------------------------|
| Hobart Town | - | - | - | C. M. Poynter, Manager. |
| Launceston | - | - | - | M. P. Blundell, „ |
| Campbell Town | - | - | - | Percy Weedon, „ |
| Latrobe | - | - | - | D. C. Urquhart, „ |
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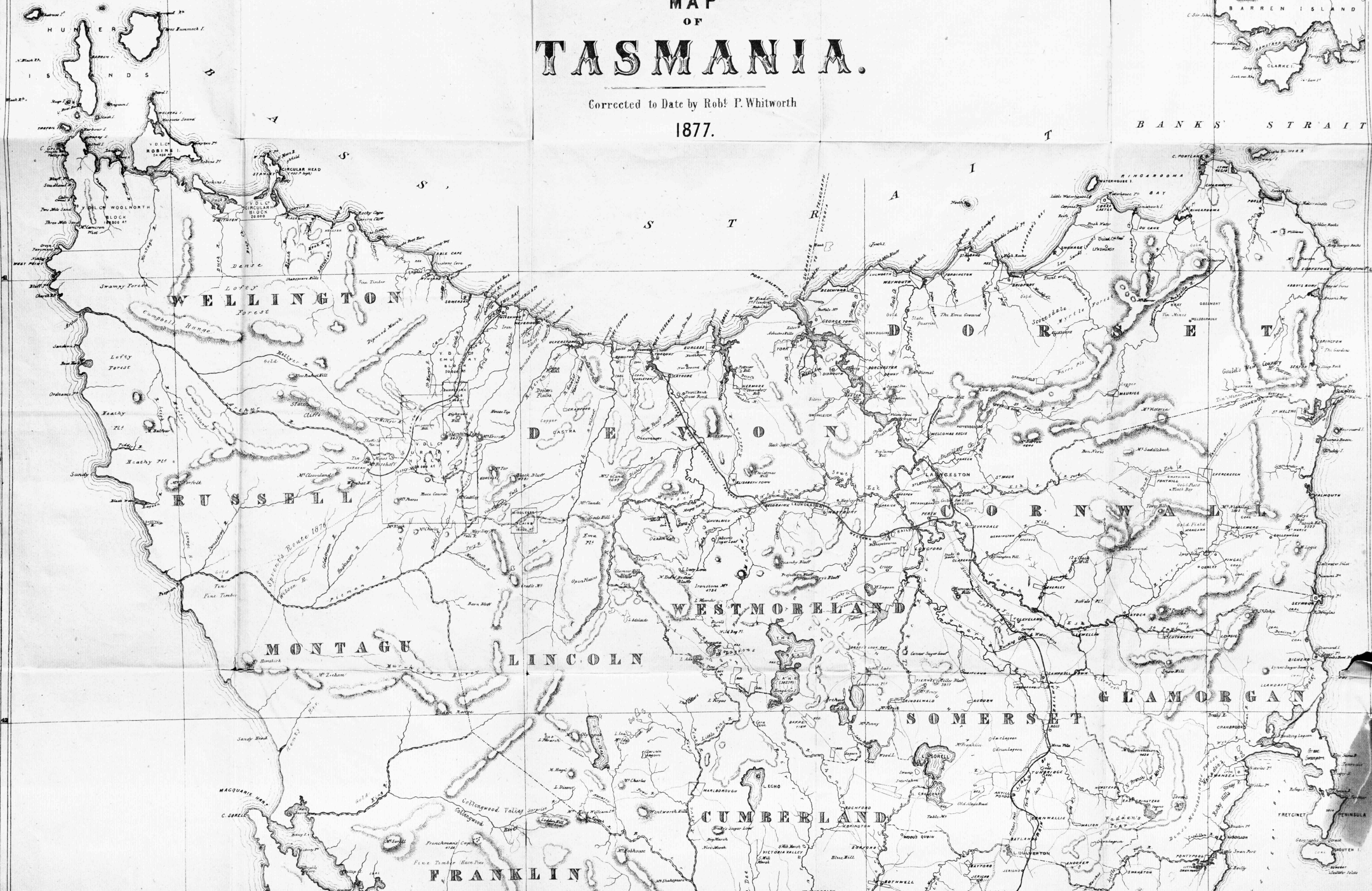
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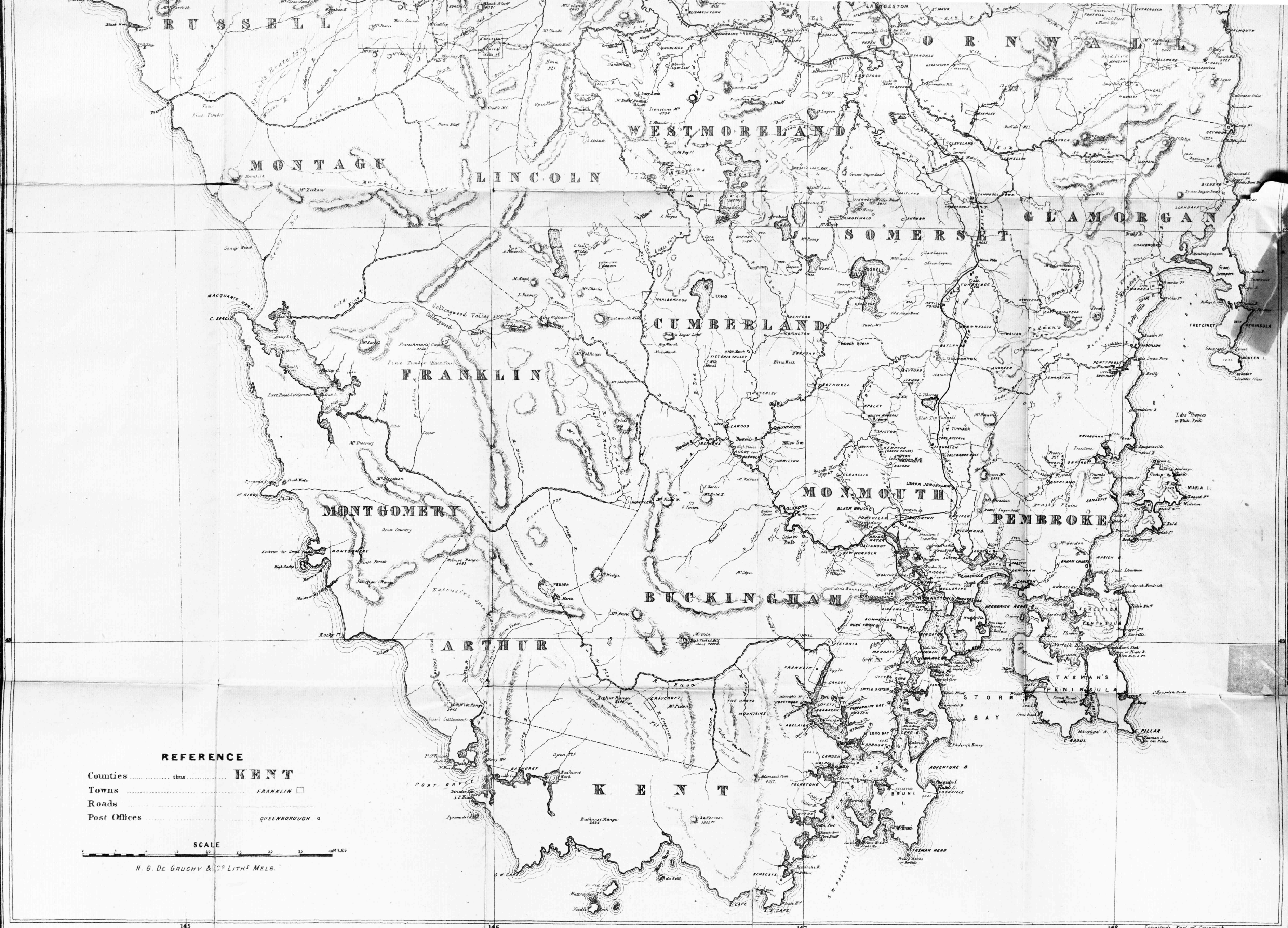
NEW SOUTH WALES - The Australian Joint Stock Bank and Commercial Banking Company of Sydney.
 QUEENSLAND - The Australian Joint Stock Bank and Commercial Banking Company of Sydney.
 SOUTH AUSTRALIA - The Bank of South Australia
 WESTERN AUSTRALIA - The Western Australian Bank
 TASMANIA - The Commercial Bank of Van Diemen's Land and Bank of Tasmania
 INDIA AND CHINA - Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.
 NEW ZEALAND - The Bank of New Zealand and the Colonial Bank of New Zealand.

GAZETTEER
MAP
OF
TASMANIA.

Corrected to Date by Robt P. Whitworth

1877.





REFERENCE

| | | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|
| Counties | thus | KENT |
| Towns | | FRANKLIN |
| Roads | | |
| Post Offices | | QUEENBOROUGH |

SCALE

0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 MILES

H. G. DE GRUCHY & CO LITHO MELB.

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Searching this CD

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Basic Search – available on all versions of Adobe Reader from version 4, but version 6 or later is highly recommended.

- Adobe Reader 4 or 5 – searches the currently opened PDF file. Some CDs have several files which are each searched separately under basic search. Using advanced search (v6 or later) allows all to be searched at once.
- Adobe Reader 6 or later – a *FASTFIND* index file opens with the data files. Searches will be on all files on the CD at once – very fast.

Advanced Search – Adobe Reader 6 or later. Select the "Use Advanced Search Options" link at the bottom of the Search PDF Window. Using Advanced Search offers several advantages:

Access to advanced search options

- Match exact word or phrase
- Match any of the words
- Match all of the words
- Boolean searches – allowing more complex searches
- Proximity searches – documents with multiple words in which the words are close to each other
- Stemming – finds words that contain part (the stem) of the specified search word
- Narrow your search down by matching case or whole words only (also available in Basic Search)

Ability to search multiple products in a single search – v6 or later if multiple products that have been *FASTFIND* enabled are transferred to the hard drive of your own computer or network.

- In Advanced Search choose "Select Index" under "Look In"
- Select the file identified as index from the folder containing the product of interest
- Add further indexes from other products of interest to the "available indexes" list
- Check or uncheck any other indexes that may already be on the list – as required

Advanced Search Tips

- Set Adobe Reader to "always use advanced search options" – usually under Edit menu > Preferences > Search.
- Change the search results sort order - Select an option from the "Sort By" menu near the bottom of the Search PDF pane. Results can be sorted by relevance ranking, date modified, file name or location.
- A little time taken to read Adobe Reader's Help File is highly recommended. You will find there a full explanation and guide to Advanced Searching which will greatly enhance the value of this and every other Archive CD Books Australia product.

General Tips

for searching and getting more from Archive CD Books products

- update to version 6 or later of Adobe Reader at www.adobe.com for the best searching capability.
- enter the MINIMUM number of characters needed to bring up the search results required
- use Adobe Reader to do some trial searches to try to identify the characters that may be misread. These can show up in the extra text in the search results list. A few minutes trial will help you to avoid using characters that are more prone to being misread, e.g. try entering "rederi" if you want "Frederick", but find that the letters "F" "c" and "k" are sometimes misread.
- use the "Match whole word" option to eliminate unnecessary items in your results list, e.g. to eliminate all the blacksmiths and tinsmiths etc when you only want the name Smith
- use the "Match case" option when you want to eliminate all the occupations "smith" if you only want the name "Smith"
- Don't just search for names. Search the book for other names, places and subjects of interest:
 - look for others of the same name
 - look for others who lived in the same place or street
 - who was the postmaster or police officer in the town?
 - how often and at what time did the coach arrive in town?
 - what churches were there and what time were services held?
 - what other activities were there in the community?
 - look for others who had the same occupation or other interests

All of this and more may be available in a seemingly mundane book such as a directory. Learn much of the background of life at the time, even if your ancestor is not listed there.

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