



TASMANIA
AS A
FIELD FOR EMIGRATION.

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TASMANIAN AGENCY IN LONDON.

THE IMMIGRANTS AND COLONISTS AID CORPORATION, (LIMITED),

3, QUEEN'S SQUARE, WESTMINSTER, LONDON,

Have been appointed Agents for the Commissioners of the Tasmanian Government Board of Immigration, and are authorised to issue Land Order Warrants to persons proceeding to Tasmania, in accordance with the provisions of an Act passed by the Tasmanian Parliament.

Persons intending to proceed to Tasmania can obtain further information on application to—

CHARLES STUART BAILEY, Esq.,

Secretary.

Immigration Agents in Tasmania.

HOBART TOWN.

B. TRAVERS SOLLY, Esq.,

Assistant Colonial Secretary.

LAUNCESTON.

GEORGE SMITH, Esq.,

Under Sheriff, &c.

TASMANIA

AS A

FIELD FOR BRITISH EMIGRANTS:

ITS

PRODUCTIONS, RESOURCES, LANDS, COMMERCE,
AND POPULATION;

WITH

A Gazetteer

CONTAINING THE MOST RECENT AND ACCURATE INFORMATION
AS TO EVERY PLACE IN THE COLONY.

BY

HUGH MUNRO HULL,

*Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute; Clerk of the House of Assembly,
Tasmania; and Author of "The Guide to Tasmania," "Forty
Years in Tasmania," "Hints to Emigrants," &c.*



Tasmania:

JAMES BARNARD, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, HOBART TOWN.

1875.

As regards soil and climate, it is indisputable that Tasmania is unsurpassed by any other colony owing allegiance to Her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. It might be the happy home of thousands of healthy families; but it requires a *GUIDE*,—a book that statesmen and public writers all the world over can rely on,—which may be consulted by intending emigrants, and the perusal of which would prove a source of pleasure and profit to tourists and general readers.

The want of such a Book, accredited by Government, has been felt by all classes, from the English gentleman, who receives an appointment as Governor, down to the farming man, out on strike, who is anxious to avoid the misery of a starving family, or the alternative of a dangerous clique of fellow workmen fighting for what, in the Colonies, is looked on as a shadow.

He who reads the following pages will see in what way his capital and his labour can be made available; he can see what are the prospects of his young and increasing family; how his boys can go on and prosper, and make homes for themselves; how he can better his position and provide for the future; and “if in the *OLD HOME* he is sinking into the feebleness of years, with the dreary shadow of poverty deepening on the way; or is bitterly disappointed with the results of a life of toil; and regrets, with unavailing tears, that he did not go to some young country when he was in his prime, where he could have fought for, and won, a good position, and secured a comfortable old age,” he will find in Tasmania that, with ordinary energy, sobriety, and prudence, he need not fear his friends turning their backs on him instead of helping him.

To use the words of the Rev. James Ballantine, of Victoria, “Where, a comparatively few years ago, the kangaroo fed, and the savage held corroboree, noble mansions stand, and great towns flourish, and yellow crops wave.”

If this has been done in 70 years, what may not be done in 70 more?

Let any one, therefore, who wishes to emigrate, read the following pages, and decide whether or not Tasmania is a desirable place to proceed to;—because here he will be in a land fair and beautiful, with a bright blue sky overhead, and mountain and plain, forest and water, pleasingly diversified by villages and towns, some lying in valleys, others in open plains, others again on the slopes of gentle hills which are washed by rivers of ever-flowing fresh water. He will be in a land where lakes of fresh water repose in silent tranquillity, covering thousands on thousands of acres, and distributing through the course of numerous rivers their fertilising streams in every direction of the compass. He will see the marks of the energy of his Anglo-Saxon forerunner in this little island, in the cleared homesteads of hundreds of thriving industrious farmers, and in their fields yellow with crops of grain, or teeming with wealth-producing flocks and herds.

English newspapers ask the question: “When will Englishmen be better informed concerning the Colonies?”

It is by such a book as this, now submitted to the British Public, that it is hoped a better knowledge of this fair Island may be acquired.

H. M. H.

*Library of Parliament,
January, 1875.*



TASMANIA.

TASMANIA is an Island situated in lat. $40^{\circ} 45'$ to $43^{\circ} 40'$, at the southern extremity of the great Continent of New Holland, from which it is separated by Bass's Straits, 120 miles wide. The Island is 170 miles long from N. to S., and 160 miles wide, and is calculated to cover 15,571,500 acres, or about 25,000 square miles; whilst the Islands attached to the Colony are as follows:—

	<i>Acres.</i>
Flinders, or Great Island	513,000
King's Island	272,000
Cape Barren Island	110,000
Bruni or Bruny Island	90,000
Maria Island	24,000
Clarke's Island	20,000

and a number of small Islands and Islets, the area and productions of each of which appear in the Appendix.

Tasmania was discovered by Abel Jans Tasman, a Dutch Admiral, on 16 November, 1642; and he landed on the East Coast on 1 December, 1642. The first Englishman who visited Tasmania was Captain James Cook, who, on his second voyage of discovery, landed in Adventure Bay on 10 March 1773, and called the Bay after his ship's name.

It was not, however, till 13 June, 1803, that the Island was formally taken possession of by the British Nation. On that day Lieut. Bowen, R.N., of H. M. Ship *Glatton*, having arrived from Sydney in the *Lady Nelson*, accompanied by Dr. Mountgarret and a few Marines, landed on the east side of the River Derwent at Restdown, now called Risdon.

On 19 February, 1804, Colonel David Collins, R.M., who had proceeded to Port Phillip with a large number of Convicts to form a Penal Settlement there, changed the direction of the proposed Station to Tasmania; and on

that day landed in Sullivan's Cove, pitched his camp, and assumed the Government of the Colony. This party was accompanied by a Chaplain, Reverend Robert Knopwood; a Surgeon, Dr. Bromley, R.N.; a Surveyor, Mr. Harris; and a Mineralogist, Mr. Humphrey.

Just before leaving Port Phillip, Governor Collins issued a Garrison Order, dated 31 December, 1803, in which he hurried the departure of the Ships from "so unproductive and unpromising a country" as Port Phillip, now the great Colony of Victoria.

For many years the Colony struggled against difficulties; and it was not until the arrival of free emigrants direct from England in the ship *Adamante* on 20 September, 1816, and under the wise government of Colonel Sorell, that a stimulus was given to agriculture. About this time, the War being over on the Continent, many free emigrants and half-pay Officers of the Army and Navy arrived, and received free grants of land according to their means or rank; and these Officers and emigrants were the pioneers of civilization in Tasmania. At this time the black aboriginal population was estimated at 7000 persons; and a dangerous class of prisoners who had escaped from control roamed through the Colony, plundering the Settlers wherever they could safely do so. The early history of Tasmania is one of struggle against various difficulties, amongst which were shortness of provisions, dangers from savages and from bushrangers, and floods and fires.

But the Anglo-Saxon spirit of the Tasmanians has sustained them; and the following pages will show how much can be done by a handful of energetic men in seventy years, the result of which may be summed up as follows, the details being given under various heads in subsequent pages of this book:—

There are at present 20,000 heads of families in Tasmania, whose united property is yearly valued at £601,538, representing a Capital, at 6 per cent., of £10,000,000. They possess 1,490,746 Sheep; 106,308 Cattle; 22,612 Horses; 59,628 Pigs; 6 Asses and Mules; 2201 Goats; which together are valued at £1,500,000.

They have 324,105 acres in cultivation, the crop from which, of Grain and other produce, was valued at £755,000, after deducting the quantity used for Home consumption.

They exported in 1873 Home Produce to the value of £836,573.

They have £251,133 of Gold and Silver in the five Banks, whose Assets are £1,278,500; and in the two Savings' Banks are deposited £254,872, being £10 11s. 6d. per head of the Population.—(NOWELL'S *Statistics*.)

Their Shipping and Steamers are valued at £200,000.

They have constructed a Railway, 45 miles long, for £510,000, on which 83,000 Passengers travelled in 1873, its receipts being £17,000; and a Railway, 114½ miles long, connecting the two principal Ports, is now in course of rapid construction, at a cost to the Colony of the guaranteed interest for 30 years on £650,000 at 5 per cent.

GOVERNMENT.

The Government of Tasmania is under a Constitution established in 1856, by which a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly, both elective, were formed, and called the Parliament. The Legislative power rests in both Houses combined, whilst the Executive power is in a Governor appointed by the Queen. The Governor is aided by a Cabinet of Responsible Ministers, at present consisting of five Members,—the Premier (without office), the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, the Attorney-General, and the Minister of Lands and Works.

The Public Debt of the Colony on 31 December, 1873, was £1,477,600; the rate per head of Population being £14 3s. 6½d.

SALUBRITY OF THE COLONY.

Few Islands can compare with Tasmania for salubrity. The temperature for the last 30 years has been accurately noticed by scientific people, and it has been found to be 54·72° for the whole year; the Summer heat averaging 62°; Winter, 47°; Spring, 54°; Autumn, 55°.

Small-pox has never yet appeared. Fevers are of rare occurrence. Pulmonary consumption is far less dangerous than in Europe. The climate is peculiarly favourable to infant life; the deaths of young people aged from 3 to 14 years are only about 5 in the thousand, whilst nine out of every ten children born survive the dangerous period of

the first year of life. The death-rate of England and Wales is 22 per 1000, whilst here it is only about 14.—
Dr. E. S. Hall.

The Spring season commences in September, Summer in December, Autumn in March, and Winter in June. There are, however, two months more growing weather in Autumn than is the case in England.

Rain falls on an average about 145 days in the year, the quantity being about 22 inches. It is believed that there are not more than 40 days throughout the year on which out-door work cannot be carried on. In summer, however hot the middle of the day may be, it is usually attended in the evenings by pleasant S.W. sea breezes, which cool the air and have bracing effects. January is usually the hottest month, and June the coldest. The heaviest rainfall is about October or November.

MAIL COMMUNICATION.

An Electric Cable connects Tasmania with Victoria, from whence land Lines extend to New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia; and a Line from thence connects us with England by way of Port Darwin and Java; Messages being now sent to England and replies received in less than three days.

There is a regular Mail communication with Great Britain *via* Galle every four weeks, the Mails being brought across from Victoria to Launceston by branch steamers, and immediately despatched all over the Island, within which are 154 Post Towns or Post Stations; the Postage in the Towns being One Penny for each letter; to the rest of the Colony Two-pence; to the other Australian Colonies and New Zealand, Three-pence; to England and elsewhere, Sixpence. There is no Postage on Newspapers either in the Colony or to the United Kingdom, or to other Colonies. The Post Office Money Order system is in force. Money Orders for £5 and under are charged Sixpence; £5 to £10, One Shilling within the Colony; double those charges to other Colonies; whilst for Orders on Great Britain or Ireland the charge is One Shilling for £2 and under; Two Shillings and Sixpence up to £5; Three Shillings and Sixpence up to £7, and Five Shillings up to £10.

A powerful passenger steamer, also carrying cargo, plies twice a month between Sydney and Hobart Town; another steamer twice a month between Melbourne and Hobart Town, and two steamers eight times a month between Launceston and Melbourne.

A number of sailing vessels trade between Tasmania and New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and New Zealand,—the distance of the last Colony being a thousand miles.

The Colony is divided into eighteen Counties; viz.—

Northern.—Cornwall, Dorset, Devon, Wellington.

Southern.—Buckingham, Monmouth, Pembroke, Kent.

Eastern.—Glamorgan.

Western.—Arthur, Montgomery, Franklin, Montagu, Russell.

Central.—Cumberland, Lincoln, Somerset, Westmoreland.

The Land which has been given or sold to Settlers amounts to 3,905,485 acres, leaving 12,862,515 acres still the property of the Crown; of which 804,108 acres are rented on the mainland by Settlers for sheep-runs or for other purposes.

The Islands adjacent, and under the Government, are fifty-five in number, covering 1,130,000 acres, principally in Bass's and Banks' Straits. An account of each Island will be found in the Appendix. Of these islands, 848,304 acres are held under lease from the Crown.

The Crown Lands which were sold in 1873 averaged £7 5s. 8d an acre in the Townships, and £1 0s. 9¼d. in the Country Districts.

There are nineteen Rural Municipalities, with Municipal Councils for the City of Hobart Town and the Town of Launceston. The Municipalities maintain their Police, and provide lighting and water where necessary.

Benevolent Societies; Working Men's Clubs; Homes for the Poor; a Lunatic Asylum; Hospitals for the Sick; Asylums for Orphans, Paupers, and Invalids; Reformatories; Boys' Home; Industrial Schools; City and Town Missions; Bible Societies; Temperance Societies; Odd Fellows; Freemasons; Foresters; Good Templars' Lodges; Gardeners' and Agricultural Associations, are all in active operation.

The Line of Railway, 114½ miles long, to connect the two principal Ports of Hobart Town and Launceston, is in a forward state of construction, much of the line and rolling stock being now ready. The contract price for its erection is upwards of a million sterling; but the Colonial Treasury is only liable for £32,500 a year for 30 years, to be paid whilst the Line is maintained in good working order and operation.

The Railway from the Port of Launceston, which passes to Deloraine through about 45 miles of agricultural land, is in operation: the cost was £510,000. Another Line has just been offered to the Government for purchase, which will, when completed, connect Deloraine with the Port at the Mersey.

A main line of macadamised road, said to be the best in the Australian Colonies, connects the two Ports, and passes through the centre of the Colony. It is maintained by the General Government; whilst 3038 miles of Cross and Bye Roads are under the care of Road Trustees, who raised Rates and maintained the roads and bridges in repair at an expense of £20,876 in the year 1873.

POPULATION.

According to the last Census, which was taken on the night of 7 February, 1870, the Population was 99,328, of whom 46,475 were Females. It is, however, estimated by the Statistician that, adding the Births and Arrivals, and deducting the Deaths and Departures since 1870, the Population of January, 1874, was about 104,217, of whom it is estimated that 48,849 are Females.

By the Census it appears that 59,119 persons had their birth-place in Tasmania; 1793 in Australia; whilst 37,145 were natives of Great Britain and Ireland.

Males under 10 years of age numbered ..	14,611
Females	14,283
Males from 10 to 40	21,915
Females	23,399
Males from 40 to 70	14,794
Females	8210
Males above 70	1533
Females	583

There were 15,655 married men, and 15,498 married women; 37,188 single males, 30,977 single females; of whom 21,369 males and 21,074 females were under 15 years of age.

The Religion of the people was—

Church of England	53,047
Church of Rome	22,091
Church of Scotland	6644
Free Church of Scotland.....	2420
Independents	3931
Wesleyan Methodists	7187
Baptists.....	931
Jews	232
Society of Friends	82
Mahommedans and Pagans	4
Other Sects	2759

The Occupations appeared to be as follow:—

Farm proprietors	2100
Farm tenants	2737
Sheep and Cattle farmers	353
Ditto tenants	241
Farm labourers	10,310
Domestic servants, male.....	987
Ditto, female	3332
Government employ	615
Clergymen	129
Schoolmasters and Mistresses....	558
Shopkeepers	1001
Artisans and Mechanics	1473
Licensed Victuallers	408

LAND REGULATIONS.

The lowest upset price of Crown land fit for agriculture is fixed by Act of Parliament at £1 an acre; and the lowest upset price of pastoral lands at a sum equal to 12 years' rental, but not less than 5s. an acre.

Any person may select for purchase, by private contract with the Government, one lot of agricultural land not exceeding 320 acres, at £1 an acre, on the following terms, as exemplified to the extent of 100 acres:—

	£	s.	d.
100 acres at 20s.	100	0	0
Add $\frac{1}{4}$ rd for credit.....	33	6	8

£133 6 8

Cash at time of purchase.....	£3	6	8
„ First year	5	0	0
„ Second year	5	0	0
„ Third, and following years, up to 14 years	10	0	0 a year.

And so in proportion for any greater or smaller area than 100 acres.

When 500 acres shall have been sold in not less than 10 lots adjoining or close to each other, the Governor-in-Council is empowered to raise a sum not exceeding half of such purchase-money for the purpose of constructing a road or roads in the vicinity of the lots.

Credit is allowed on all purchases above £15. The various Islands belonging to Tasmania may be leased for 14 years, by rent payable in advance for each year.

By the Act of Parliament, 31 Vict. No. 26, the Board of Immigration in Tasmania are empowered to appoint Agents in England for the purpose of selecting Emigrants, and arranging for their conveyance to Tasmania. These agents have also power to give orders for land on the following terms:—

The agents shall issue to each approved emigrant who has not previously resided in the Colony, and who pays the full cost of his family's passage out, a warrant, which will entitle the holder to receive from the Immigration Agent in Tasmania an order for Crown land, to the value of £18 for each member of the family above 15 years of age, and £9 for each member above 12 months and under 15 years old;—and these land orders will be received by the Government as payment for any Crown lands that the emigrant may buy after his arrival.

The Act also empowers the Immigration Board to permit any person who has paid his own and family passage-money as cabin or intermediate passengers, to demand, within a year after his arrival in the Colony, a certificate to select 30 acres of land for himself, 20 for his wife, if he has one, and 10 for each child.

And for these lands a grant will issue after five years' residence; but the order will not be forfeited by the death of the emigrant, if members of his family remain in the Colony.

Licences are granted to cut timber on Crown lands at the low fee of half-a-crown per week.

Licences to dig in search of gold are also issued.

Licences for pastoral lands are issued at rates having regard to the class of the land and the number of sheep and cattle which can be fed thereon, the rent being calculated on the carrying capacity of the land, at the rate of from 4*d.* to 8*d.* per annum for each sheep, or 2*s.* to 4*s.* a head for cattle.

After paying the expenses of the Lands and Works Department, one-fourth of the Land Revenue and Licence Fees is set apart for the construction of roads and bridges by the various Road Trustees.

Mr. Robert Crawford, a practical farmer, having been engaged by the Government to inspect the lands belonging to the Crown throughout the Colony, and to classify them, has reported upon 90,537 acres of first-class, 395,650 acres of second-class, and 874,479 acres of third-class Crown lands.—*Crawford's Reports.*

HOUSES.

By the Census of February, 1870, there were 20,634 houses, of which at that time 18,048 were occupied, 2146 were then empty, and 170 were in an unfinished state. Of these houses, 7844 had been built of stone or brick, and the others of wood.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Return of the Total Value of the Imports and Exports of Tasmania in the year 1873 :—

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS THERE- FROM.	EXPORTS THERETO.		
		<i>Produce of the Colony.</i>	<i>British and Foreign Produce.</i>	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom...	429,355	370,151	7710	377,861
Victoria	495,837	279,729	8380	288,109
New South Wales..	40,998	125,724	6479	132,203
Queensland	17,647	16,427	60	16,487
South Australia	4215	20,475	105	20,580
New Zealand	1505	53,351	150	53,501
Mauritius	110,060	—	—	—
South Seas	7550	—	—	—
Guam	—	600	—	600
New Caledonia	—	2310	—	2310
Batavia	—	945	—	945
New Guinea.....	—	960	—	960
TOTAL	1,107,167	870,672	22,884	893,556

[Compiled from the Returns of the Collectors of Customs.]

E. C. NOWELL, *Government Statistician.*

The principal Exports of Home Produce in 1872 and 1873 were—

	1872.		1873.	
		<i>Value.</i> £		<i>Value.</i> £
Wool, lbs.*.....	5,998,527	434,133	4,243,433	314,068
Grain, bushels ...	535,134	90,791	615,597	135,174
Fruit	—	78,725	—	98,281
Oil, tuns	583	47,575	589	48,220
Timber	—	46,614	—	63,246
Hides and Skins ...	—	40,273	—	34,514
Hops, lbs.	697,402	39,144	826,783	41,015
Bark, tons	8402	33,574	7383	30,485
Live Stock { Horses {	—	23,252	—	32,168
{ Sheep. {				
Gold, ozs.....	4177	16,055	3920	15,309
Vegetables, tons ...	4653	14,023	6865	15,380
Rabbit Skins	656,808	6356	525,752	3566
Oatmeal, tons	140	3000	218	5146
		873,515		836,573

* A larger shipment of Wool was made in 1872 than 1873.

General Revenue, exclusive of Debentures and Expenditure under Loans Acts :—

	1872.			1873.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
REVENUE.						
Customs and Bonding Rents	138,232	1	9	169,762	19	1
Inland Revenue	53,993	16	2	70,567	5	7
Other Receipts	43,396	16	9	38,305	4	0
Estimated Receipts outstanding...	—			4824	17	0
	235,622	14	8	283,460	5	8
EXPENDITURE.						
Ordinary Expenditure.....	238,634	8	3	246,663	2	10
Estimated Expenditure outstanding	—			2000	0	0
	238,634	8	3	248,663	2	10

Land Fund, exclusive of Debentures and Expenditure under Loans Acts :—

	1872.			1873.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
REVENUE.						
Territorial Revenue	36,371	7	1	37,285	3	10
Other Receipts	—			8	14	0
	36,371	7	1	37,293	17	10
EXPENDITURE.						
Ordinary Expenditure.....	43,781	18	7	42,468	9	7
Reserve under Waste Lands Act ..	8417	14	9	8763	11	7
Estimated Expenditure outstanding	—			100	0	0
	52,199	13	4	51,332	1	2

BANKS.

On 31 December, 1873, the several Bank Returns were published as follows :—

	<i>Deposits.</i>	<i>Gold and Bullion.</i>
Bank of Australasia.....	£122,748	£51,887
Commercial Bank	271,622	62,026
Bank of Tasmania.....	43,396	17,517
Union Bank	234,287	68,554
Bank of Van Diemen's Land	186,729	51,149
	£858,782	£251,133

Savings' Banks in August, 1873 :—

Hobart Town—Deposits	£180,129
Launceston—Deposits.....	74,743

The average of the principal Crops for the last three years is shown below :—

YEARS.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.	Pota- tocs.	Mangel Wurzel.	Hay.	Hops.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.	tons.	lbs.
1871-2.....	14·09	18·20	19·93	14·15	2·88	11·08	1·10	786·45
1872-3.....	17·63	23·04	25·00	20·85	4·21	12·72	1·44	1053·24
1873-4.....	15·66	20·14	20·78	14·78	3·17	11·07	1·15	718·56

NOWELL.

The principal Manufactories were 56 Agricultural Im-plement Makers, 20 Breweries, 7 Candle Manufactories, 78 Cheese Makers, 5 Cider Makers, 10 Coach Makers, 64 Iron Founderies, 11 Maltsters, 8 Jam Manufactories, 72 Flour Mills, 18 Millwrights, 3 Pianoforte Makers, 35 Saddlers, 27 Saw Mills, 28 Shipwrights, 6 Soapboilers, 45 Tanneries, 2 Woollen Manufactories.

AGRICULTURE.

On 31 March, 1874, the Land in cultivation was as follows :—

Wheat.....	acres.	Onions	acres.	Hops	acres.
Barley.....	58,610	Grasses....	34	Gardens, &c.	664
Oats	6440	Hay	1617		6036
Peas	26,750	Beans	26,406	TOTAL ..	324,105
Potatoes...	5777	Tares.....	495	Or about 3¼ acres for	
Turnips ...	7910	Carrots....	96	each soul in the Co-	
Mangolds ..	1056	Tobacco ...	82	lony.	
	1020		13		

NOWELL.

POST OFFICE.

The Post Office is one of the most important institutions of a country ; and its records afford much valuable information as to social and commercial questions. A comparison of the postal returns now before us for the years 1872 and 1873 shows that the Colony was making fair progress.

		NUMBER OF LETTERS, &c.	
		Received.	Despatched.
Letters	{ 1873	1,072,377	1,171,201
	{ 1872		
Packets	{ 1873	35,818	30,932
	{ 1872		
Newspapers .	{ 1873	668,563	986,167
	{ 1872		

NOWELL.

AVERAGE RATE OF WAGES, 31 DEC. 1873.

(NOWELL.)

Ploughmen, from 9s. to 16s. a week, with rations.*

Farm Laborers, 8s. to 12s. ditto.

Shepherds, £25 to £40 a year, with rations.

Gardeners, £25 to £40 a year, with board and lodging.

Day Laborers, 3s. 9d. to 6s. a day, without rations.

Bricklayers, 5s. 6d. to 10s. a day.

Masons, 5s. 6d. to 8s. a day.

Carpenters, 4s. 6d. to 9s. a day.

Cooks, Female, £20 to £25 a year with board and lodging.

Laundresses, £17 10s. to £30, with board and lodging.

General Servants, £16 to £25, with board and lodging.

Housemaids, £15 to £30, with board and lodging.

Nursemaids, £10 to £18, with board and lodging.

Needle-women, 2s. 6d. a day, with dinner and tea.

Rents are moderate, and good board and lodging can always be procured at reasonable rates.

PRICES OF PROVISIONS, &c.

Return showing the Average Retail Prices of Provisions and other Articles at Hobart Town during the year 1873 :—

ARTICLES.	PRICES.
Bacon, per lb.	10d. to 1s.
Bread, per 2lb. loaf	3d. to 3½d.
Butter, Fresh, per lb.	1s. 3d.
Ditto, Potted, ditto	1s. 1d.
Candles, Tallow, ditto	5d. to 7d.
Ditto, Sperm, ditto	1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.
Cheese, Colonial, ditto	8d. to 1s.
Coffee, Manilla, ditto	1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.
Ditto, Ceylon Plantation, ditto	2s.
Coals, Port Arthur, per ton	25s.
Ditto, New Town, ditto	23s.
Ditto, Seymour, ditto	£1 5s. to £1 7s.
Ditto, Newcastle, ditto	£1 7s. to £2.
Eggs, per doz.	1s. 3d.
Firewood, Gum, per ton	11s. to 16s.
Ditto, She Oak, ditto	17s. 6d.
Flour, per ton	£13

* Rations are usually as follows :—10 to 14 lbs. meat, 12 to 14 lbs. flour, 2 lbs. sugar, ¼ lb. tea per week.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.
Grain—	
Wheat, per bushel	5s. 6d. to 6s.
Barley, ditto	4s. 6d. to 5s.
Oats, ditto	2s. 6d. to 3s.
Maize, ditto	4s. to 4s. 6d.
Hay, per ton	£2 10s. to £4
Ham, Colonial, per lb.	9d. to 1s.
Malt Liquors—	
Ale, English, per gall.	4s.
Ditto, Colonial, ditto	2s. 6d.
Beer, ditto, ditto	2s.
Porter, English, ditto	4s.
Meat—	
Beef, per lb.	5d.
Mutton, ditto	4½d.
Pork, ditto	6½d.
Veal, per lb.	6d.
Milk, per quart	4d. to 5d.
Oatmeal, per lb.	3½d. to 4d.
Oil, Sperm, per gall.	10s.
Ditto, Colza, ditto	8s.
Ditto, Kerosine, ditto	4s.
Rice, Java, per lb.	3½d. to 4d.
Ditto, Patna, ditto	3d. to 3½d.
Soap, per cwt.	34s. to 35s.
Spirits—	
Brandy, Dark, per gall.	21s. to 23s.
Ditto, Pale, ditto	21s.
Rum, ditto	18s. to 18s. 6d.
Whisky, Irish, ditto	24s.
Ditto, Scotch, ditto	22s.
Straw, per ton	£1 15s. to £2 10s.
Sugar, Counter, per lb.	4d.
Ditto, Ration, ditto	3½d.
Ditto, Refined, ditto	4½d.
Ditto, Crystals, ditto	5d.
Tobacco, Negrohead, per lb.	3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
Ditto, Cavendish, ditto	4s. to 5s. 6d.
Tea, Ration, ditto	1s. 6d. to 2s.
Ditto, Hyson Skin, ditto	1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d.
Ditto, Black, ditto	2s. 6d.
Vegetables—	
Carrots, per ton	25s. to 30s.
Onions, ditto	£2 10s. to £3 10s.
Potatoes, ditto	£2 10s. to £3 10s.
Wine, Port, per doz.	30s. upwards.
Ditto, Sherry, ditto	30s. upwards.

MEDICAL.

51 Medical Men practise their profession throughout the Colony; of these, 15 reside in Hobart Town, and 5 in Launceston.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

316 Churches and Chapels have been erected. In 1873 there were 141 Government Schools, at which 5268 Scholars were in average attendance, and 10,803 on the Roll. Several Scholarships are maintained by the Colony, the best being two annual Tasmanian Scholarships of £200 each, tenable for four years at a British University. There are also 32 Exhibitions from Primary to Superior Schools, from £16 to £20 a year each. There are also eight Newcastle Scholarships of £12 each, tenable for two years.

METEOROLOGY.

Mean Resultants from the Thirty Years' Meteorological Observations for Hobart Town, from 1841 to 1870, inclusive :—

Barometer at Temperature 32°, inches	29·850	
Thermometer {	Mean Temperature	54·72°
	Mean Diurnal Range	17·91°
	Mean Solar Intensity	93·39°
	Mean Terrestrial Radiation	43·01°
Humidity of Air {	Dew Point : Mean Position ...	45·49°
	Humidity of Air, per cent. ...	·75
	Elastic Force of Vapour, ditto	·316
Condensation {	Rain in inches	1·89
	No. of Days on which Rain fell ..	11·66
Ozonometer—Chromatic Scale	7·24	
Prevailing Direction and Force of Wind {	Direction	N.W., S.E.
	Force, lbs. per square foot.	58·37

ABBOTT.

PROPERTY VALUATION.

Return of the Annual Value of Property, as shown by the Valuation Rolls, in Tasmania, in the year 1873 :—

	£
Municipalities, Hobart Town and Launceston ..	160,376
Rural Municipalities	340,480
Other Districts	100,682
TOTAL	<u>£601,538</u>

NOWELL.

ABORIGINES.

When Tasmania first became a British Colony in 1803, it was estimated that the Black Aboriginal Population was about 7000 in number; but it was not until 1824 that an approximate estimate of the number could be made. In that year there were 340 persons of known tribes; but at this time as many as a hundred in one party would frequently visit the towns or the Settlers' houses for food and tobacco, of which latter luxury the Blacks were fond. In the years 1828-30 the Aborigines had become exceedingly troublesome and dangerous. In 1830 no less than 12 white people were murdered by them, 24 wounded by their spears, and 34 houses robbed, and some of them burned, by the Blacks. Military operations had been adopted with a view to capture the troublesome tribes, but after an expenditure of thirty or forty thousand pounds the "Black War," as it was then termed, ended in failure. Mr. G. A. Robinson, a builder, offered to capture the tribes by conciliation, on being paid £5 for every adult and £2 for every child taken. Up to November, 1831, he had captured 54 without bloodshed; but in consequence of the dangerous nature of his occupation he made another bargain with the Government in 1832, and received £300 in cash, and a promise of £700 when all had been taken. In 1832 he caught 63, but of those previously captured 5 died; in 1833, 42 were taken and 40 died; in 1834, 20 were taken and 14 died; in 1835, 17 were taken and 14 died, whilst 4 escaped. In 1836 there were remaining on Flinders Island, to which the captured Blacks had been removed, 123 Aborigines under the care of Mr. Robinson as Commandant, and a staff of Medical Officers, Catechists, and Soldiers. In 1847, Sir William Denison ordered the removal of the remnant of the Aboriginal inhabitants to Oyster Cove, 30 miles from Hobart Town, where they received every kindness and attention, but they all died except one woman "Truganini," or "Seaweed," who is boarded in a private family at the expense of the Government. The Aborigines who were removed to Oyster Cove were 13 men, 22 women, and 5 boys and 5 girls.

From official records it appears that there were formerly 8 distinct tribes; viz.—1. The Ben Lomond Tribe, a large and savage body on the N.E. of the Island. 2. The

Oyster Bay Tribe, on the East. 3. The Stony Creek Tribe, a murderous band who roved about Campbell Town, Ross, and Saltpan Plains. 4 The Western Tribe, about Deloraine and Westbury, a dangerous tribe. 5. The Circular Head Tribe, on the North. 6. The Eastern Marshes Tribe, near Oatlands. 7. The Bruni Island Tribe. 8. The Adventure Bay Tribe. Their food consisted of fungi, roots, gum, manna, native bread (a sort of truffle), grubs, snakes, and animals of every available sort.

GEOLOGY.

[*Authorities*—Selwyn, F.G.S. ; Gould, F.G.S. ; Milligan, F.L.S. ; Jukes, F.R.S. ; Strzelecki, F.R.S., &c. &c.]

So few are the observations that have been published concerning the Geology of Tasmania, that it is difficult to give more than a mere outline of the subject. Though divided by a sea 120 miles wide from the great continent of New Holland, Tasmania is, with slight variations, identical not only in structure, but in the nature of the materials of which it is composed ; the difference lies in the rocks which constitute the crust of the two countries. In New Holland the granites, sandstones, and conglomerates preponderate. In Tasmania, porphyry, greenstone, basalt, and trachyte.

In New Holland limestone is confined to a few localities ; in Tasmania it is more diffused. Their respective soils are consequently different. The mean height of the *divisa aquarum* appears to be in Tasmania about 3750 feet above the sea level. The average fall of the eastern rivers is 93 feet to the mile, and the average fall of the country 120 feet.—(*Sprent.*) The marked geological features of the northern half of the colony, contrasting with those of the more completely settled and better known districts, appear to be in the absence of the fossiliferous limestones and associated coal measures ; the small proportion of greenstone or secondary trap ; the abundance of granite, and the extension northward of rocks in part identical with the Silurian schists of Fingal or closely related to them.

The long and lofty range of mountain chain runs from Tasmania, along the Eastern Coast of New Holland and under Torres Straits, all the way to New Guinea. This colony may be said to be entirely occupied by a network of ridges or ranges, called here "Tiers," enclosing a mul-

titude of valleys, and in many places extensive plains. These ranges frequently attain a height of 5000 feet. On a clear day this chain of mountains may be traced from the N.E. portion of the island, in winding and lengthened array across Bass' Straits, by the curved line of points of lofty and rugged islands and islets that lead up to Wilson's Promontory, on the south part of the mainland of Victoria; that promontory consisting of a mass of granite rock, 24 miles long and 9 miles wide, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus of sand.

In the N.E. portion of Tasmania granite and metamorphic rocks exist in extensive masses, and in still larger force in the S.W. portion. The remainder of the island seems to consist of great intersecting ridges of greenstone, enclosing valleys of Palæozoic formation. From the lofty craggy battlements of Mount Wellington and Ben Lomond—which, though 90 miles apart as the crow flies, may yet be distinctly seen from each other on a clear day—the infinite diversity and grandeur of the mountain and valley, lake and river, scenery may be viewed. The range towards Lake St. Clair and the Frenchman's Cap Mountain is topped by bare and cloven summits of quartz-rock and sienite. Mount Wellington is composed of massive greenstone. In ascending this mountain we first pass over white and yellow sandstones nearly horizontal; then appear shales and limestone, also horizontal, 2500 feet above the level of the sea; then the capping of greenstone at least 1700 feet thick.—(*Wintle.*)

Sandstone of a firm and solid nature, containing an enormous amount of silica and beautifully white, appears close to the surface in a hill in the village of Bellerive, near Hobart Town, and it is largely quarried for exportation to Victoria, where it is used for facing public buildings and for ornamental pillars or tombs.

Limestone of a dark blue colour, and richly interspersed with fossils, occurs at Glenorchy. It is also found in the bed of the Gordon River, and at many other points; whilst white limestone is very prevalent.

Above New Norfolk much fossil-wood, sometimes in large masses, is found. On Macquarie Plains and High Plains the country is strewn with opalised wood, jasper, obsidian, and igneous rocks, indicative of volcanic action at some former period of time.—(*Selwyn.*) Granite is also found on the Eldon Range; in the Ben Lomond

tier; and on the Frenchman's Cap. Glandular quartz, feldspar, and tabular mica are found about Cape Portland and on Flinder's Island. Quartz rock on the Mersey and Meander Rivers, at Rocky Cape, Cape Grim, and at the head of the River Derwent. Serpentine and asbestos occurs in masses at Anderson's Creek near George Town. Marble is found at Chudleigh, and in the bed of the Gordon River. Quartz rock with slate, which are said to be the matrix of gold, are found at Fingal, Waterhouse, Nine-Mile Springs, Mount Horror, Ringarooma, Inglis R., Hellyer River, King's River, and all round the Ben Lomond tier. Iron ore is found in enormous quantities at Ilfracombe and other points on the River Tamar (*Gould*), and at the Ironstone Mountains. Porphyry occurs at Forester's River, at Waterhouse, and on the Nive River. The Coal formations appear at Seymour, Douglas River, Schouten Island, Spring Bay, and Fingal on the Eastern side of Tasmania; at Port Davey and Macquarie Harbour on the West; at Port Arthur, Adventure Bay, South Cape, Gordon Township, and Southport on the South; at the Mersey and Don Rivers, and at Port Sorell, on the North; and at Ouse River, Hamilton, High Plains, Constitution Hill, Richmond, Jerusalem, Jericho, Colebrook Dale, and New Town in the centre of the island. Some of these seams are highly bituminous, whilst others are anthracitic.

Slate of a valuable character for building purposes is found at Piper's River. Gold has been traced all the way from Fingal to the N.E. Coast; and will in time become an important source of wealth. Silver ore, lead, copper, antimony, and plumbago occur in patches in various parts, but have not yet been found in workable or paying quantities; whilst tin has been discovered and is now being worked at Mount Bischoff, where it is found in very large quantities and of a very rich description.

LAKES.

The Lakes of Tasmania are nearly all on high land in the interior, from which their pure fresh waters flow in every direction of the compass. They vary in size from 42 miles in circumference to a mere mountain tarn. As they lie about 3000 feet above the sea level, the advantages they hold out for irrigation purposes are very great.

who pays half a crown a week to the Government for permission to go upon Crown land and split timber, receives £2 a thousand; laths or shingles, 100,000, for which he receives 4s. a thousand.

It then costs the purchaser about £25 to cart or carry by boat this prepared timber to the Hobart Town Market Wharf, where it is sold for exportation at a considerable advance on cost price for the neighbouring Colonies.

In 1873 the timber shipped for other Colonies was valued at this Port at £63,246, and consisted of 5,797,596 feet of sawn timber; 11,065,800 laths and shingles; 8,110,215 palings; 43,290 posts and rails; 76 piles and beams; 389,699 trenails and staves; and 544,800 feet of blackwood logs.

The Blackwood, Huon-pine, Myrtle, Musk, Dogwood, Sassafras, and other timbers are valuable for cabinet making, as they are all beautifully veined and take an excellent polish. The bark of the wattle is used for tanning, and is largely exported to Great Britain, where it fetches £8 or £10 a ton.

The bark of the sassafras is medicinal, and the oil distilled from it, and the leaves of the tree, act with great energy on the vital functions. It is sold for 15s. an ounce. 100 lbs. of bark produce 18 ozs. of oil.—(*Mueller.*)

The gum of the wattle is eatable, and nearly as sweet as jujubes. The gum of the eucalypti is medicinal, and resembles the gum *kino* of commerce. The balsamic gum of the grass-tree produces picric acid, and yields a good yellow dye.—(*Weaver.*) In the country districts no other fuel than the timber trees is used; whilst in the towns, where coal is plentiful, householders frequently prefer to burn wood, three tons of which are equivalent to one ton of coal. The forests of Tasmania are in some parts very extensive, and valuable for the various timber trees for cabinet and other purposes growing therein, large quantities of sawn and split timbers being annually exported to the neighbouring colonies.

At the London International Exhibition of 1874 there were exhibited tar-oils from eucalyptus globulus (blue gum); potash from gum trees and fern trees; pure alcohol from the sawdust of the gum tree; oxalic acid from the same; citric acid from the *Casuarina* (she-oak); volatile oil from *Melaleuca* (or tea-tree); fibres of various sorts, and oil from blue gum leaves.—(*Mueller.*)

FARMING.

The settlers are largely employed in pastoral and agricultural operations. The climate is well adapted to agriculture, and is mild and well suited to the growth of good woolled sheep. The pasture is generally good, and much care is now taken by sheepowners to breed good sheep, and to export to the neighbouring Colonies stud rams, which bear high prices,—even as high, in one instance, as £680 for a *Ram!** Much care is taken on some estates in getting up and packing the wool, by which prices vary-
ing from 1s. to 3s. a lb. and upwards are realised.

The agricultural farmers will be required to give more care to their mode of procedure in regard to rotation of crops, fallow, &c., by which better results are sure to be secured; where land is properly cultivated the crops are always satisfactory.

SUMMARY.

To sum up in as few words as possible, consistent with the strictest accuracy, it may be said that in Tasmania all the cereals of Europe, with the maize of America and the gramm and millet of India, flourish in luxuriance; all the root crops that grow in Great Britain arrive at greater perfection here, because there are two months more growing weather in autumn. Fruits indigenous to Europe and Asia are all cultivated with success; whilst, in some sheltered spots, oranges, lemons, shadocks, citrons, loquats, passion-flower fruits, and other tropical luxuries are grown. Flowers from every clime, from Japan to the Falkland Islands, grow readily. In Osborne's garden at Sandy Bay, growing in open air, may now (1874) be seen the camellias of Japan, the rhododendrons of the Himalayas, the azaleas of India, the fuchsias of the South American forests, the date palm of Algeria,—the orange, citron, shaddock, and lemon of the tropics in full bloom, with nearly all the fruits and flowers of Europe.

The timber trees are gigantic, evergreen, and numerous; many of the shrubs are medicinal; and whilst all are

* Mr. James Gibson, of Belle Vue, sold, in 1874, a small number of well-bred sheep (145) at £17 17s. each; and from the progeny of the Ram (*Sir Thomas*), which he had sold in Victoria for £680, he has realised upwards of £3000.

evergreen, some yield oils and perfume by distillation; whilst native animals exist which are esteemed for food, and in some parts of the colony are even too plentiful.

The mineral wealth of the colony is exhibited in its extensive deposits of iron and tin,—in its gold-diggings,—coal, slate, plumbago, and other minerals. The marble is veined, white, black, and dove-colored. The freestone is white and full of silica, and is much prized in the neighboring colonies, to which it is exported for facing public or important buildings.

Fish of numerous varieties, and delicate for the table, abound all round the coast and in the rivers. English brown trout, salmon and salmon trout, have been acclimatised, and their *ova* are distributed in thousands to other Colonies. Game birds are plentiful; oysters and other edible shell-fish abound. Its whale fishery employed, in 1873, 444 men in 18 ships, and brought in £45,000 to its merchants.

The Ova and Fry distributed from the Breeding Ponds, River Plenty, during the year ending 31st December, 1873, were as follows :—

OVA.

Salmon Trout—Launceston	300
New Zealand	300
Victoria	200
Brown Trout—New South Wales	250
Hobart Town.....	100
Victoria	2300
New Zealand.....	600
	<hr/>
TOTAL OVA.....	4050
	<hr/> <hr/>

FRY.

Brown Trout—Hobart Town.....	500
Ditto	700
River Styx.....	100
River Plenty.....	200
	<hr/>
TOTAL FRY	1500
	<hr/> <hr/>

During the year, 120 licences to fish for trout were issued, producing a revenue of £80 15s., and a sum of £30 was paid into the Treasury for sale of ova to New South Wales.

Since the year 1868, there have been distributed by the

Salmon Commissioners (of whom Sir Robert Officer, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, is Chairman), for the purpose of stocking the rivers of this and the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, 32,800 ova of the brown trout, 2850 ova of the salmon trout; 32,049 fry of the former, and 1621 fry of the latter. Many of the rivers of Tasmania are now swarming with these fish, which, in a few years, will probably produce a considerable addition to the public revenues.—(*Nowell.*)

Mr. Edwin Cradock Nowell, the Government Statistician, reports of 1873, that there is more matter for congratulation than has appeared for many years past. Trade was brisker, commerce more enterprising, the Revenue rising, capital accumulating; the means of intercommunication (Post-office, Telegraph, and Railway) more extensively used; the public lands in greater demand; the mineral wealth of the Colony becoming better known,—the rich deposits of tin proving a source of large profit; slate quarries opened; the Gold-fields produced £18,390 worth of that precious metal; and efforts have been made successfully to bring English capital to bear upon our manufactories.

IN 1873 TASMANIA HAD BEEN SETTLED BY THE
BRITISH NATION FOR 70 YEARS.

Hull's Advice to intending Emigrants.—The small capitalist is one who is reckoned to be a man having three or four hundred pounds and upwards in hand, after paying his passage-money and that of his family to Tasmania, and who wishes to become a farmer on his own account. The most secure and expeditious way of bringing out money is by an order on one of the banks here, which he can readily obtain at the head offices in London. He should first of all call upon the Agents for Tasmania in London, who will give him information as to how he should act. These Agents are named on the front page of this pamphlet.

On landing in Tasmania, and taking lodgings according to his means, the emigrant should at once call on the Immigration Agent at Hobart Town, who will give him advice, and refer him to the Surveyor-General for information as to the Land Regulations,—the extent and locality of available land,—the prices and regulations of sale,—

and the name and residence of the surveyor of the district in which the emigrant has decided to settle. If this should be in Northern Tasmania, he can apply to the Launceston Immigration Agent, or to the Deputy Commissioner of Crown Lands, who have in their possession all charts, &c. of the Northern Counties. He is advised to place a certain sum in one of the Savings Banks as a stand-by, for which he will receive $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in Hobart Town and 4 per cent. in Launceston.

Emigrants are advised not to cumber themselves before sailing with large agricultural implements. These can be obtained in the colony cheaper than in England, and far better adapted to the rough lands on which they are to be used in the "forest primeval." Seeds of all sorts are much cheaper than in England, and more likely to be pure and genuine than those sent out to the colony, which are frequently adulterated or damaged.

A farm of 50 to 100 acres is enough for a small capitalist; from forty to fifty shillings will suffice to clear from under-wood and grass an acre of good selected land and to ring or bark the big trees, reserving to a future day the task of cutting them down or burning them.

The average crop from rich newly cultivated land is 25 bushels of wheat, 25 of barley, 26 of oats, potatoes 3 to 10 tons. These, however, have been very largely exceeded in good seasons and in good situations, viz.,—50 bushels wheat, 60 barley, 100 bushels oats, 15 tons potatoes, 37 tons carrots, 70 tons of mangolds. Individual specimens of mangolds 126 lb. weight, turnips 90 lb., carrots 18 lb., potatoes 5 lb., and pumpkins of 120 lb., have been exhibited in Hobart Town. A sufficient cottage can be erected in the bush for about £50; and while the wife managed the household cookery and the small children, the father and the boys could use their bill-hooks according to size, and then burn off at night the rubbish collected by day. Of course all have to *work*; the richest settlers in Tasmania, who have made their thousands, have not been *idlers*. Many a rich settler knows how to drive and hold a plough, and has done it for years; many a rich settler's wife knows how to cook a dinner for the farming men, and has done it for years; and such knowledge, once acquired, is always ready for occasion.

Upon the head of tillage, it is a man's own fault if, in an average of seasons, he be not abundantly repaid for

whatever he does in cultivating the earth. For all sorts of grain that are usual in Great Britain—such as wheat, barley, oats, rye, and for various kinds of pulse—both the soil and climate are wonderfully well adapted; and, where proper tillage has been attended to, the returns have always proved satisfactory. The fact is, that in a very few instances indeed has even a fair trial been made; for, from the want of knowledge of many of the small farmers of Tasmania, much more has frequently been done towards counteracting the advantages that have been liberally bestowed by nature, than towards their fostering and encouragement. Where, however, the land has been duly ploughed and harrowed, a proper rotation of crops attended to, the ground cleared of stumps and other obstructions, the growing crop preserved by a fence,—where, in fact, industry and care have been manifested,—the returns may be safely set down as equal to those derived per acre from the fair average land of the Mother Country. Not, however, in quantity only, but in quality, is the grain of Tasmania all that a farmer need desire. Few samples of wheat yield less than from sixty-two to sixty-four pounds per bushel—the average standard of sixty pounds, at which it is purchased by the public, being invariably found in favour of the grower: and when it comes to the meal-tub, although it does not absorb so much water as the American flour, yet it is found to be rather above the best wheat of English growth in the comparative quantity of bread produced from the same quantity of flour,—rendering the wheat of Tasmania most desirable for export, as well as an article that may be held with safety by its owner, so far as injury might be apprehended, quite as long as his policy may lead him to think desirable.

Potatoes occupy a considerable portion of attention at the hands of some agriculturists; but here, again, the same causes that operate against wheat-growing are found to exist in too many cases. Certain soils in this Colony, as elsewhere, are peculiarly favourable to the culture of the potato, for it is well known that few roots are more capricious as to situation,—but even in the best of these, much less is accomplished than might easily be effected; and, consequently, about one-half of what is generally estimated as a crop per acre, by the potato-growers of England, is considered sufficiently satisfactory in Tasmania: whereas repeated instances have been presented, which ought to

have stimulated to greater exertions than are commonly used ; it having been shown that land, properly tilled, produces equal to an average crop in England.

Within the last four or five years, turnips have almost ceased to become an article of cultivation ; the aphid, which proves so destructive at home, is well known here.

Mangel-wurzel is a root cultivated in nearly every part of the colony, and is found to answer extremely well. It requires good deep soil, but is less subject to be destroyed by insects, and it is off the ground much earlier, so as to admit of crops succeeding. It is, therefore, extremely desirable to have a portion on every farm, where stall-feeding is pursued, cropped with it ; and it may be reasonably presumed, indeed, its culture will increase,—for the experiments that have been made by some of the first practical farmers in England, tending to ascertain the relative merit of mangel-wurzel and turnips, are decidedly in favour of the former.

Every settler ought to keep bees. A young swarm can be obtained in October for 8s. or 10s., and an empty tea-chest or gin-case can be used for a hive. If placed in a sheltered corner facing the sun, the bees will thrive, and produce from seven to ten swarms and second swarms in the season ; and, where they have had access to the flowers of the gum-trees, as much as from 40 to 100 lbs. of honey have been taken from one hive. In town the price of honey is 4d. to 1s. a lb., or the farmer may make mead for his own drinking, or use the honey at his own table, whilst the wax makes excellent candles.

But a garden, to one who may have sought a home in Tasmania, must ever be an object of peculiar interest ; for, whilst cultivating the trees, fruits, and flowers of his childhood's home, the recollection of early days and a love for the country of his birth are brought vividly before him by the simple flower he is rearing,—and he points it out to his children as a native of the same land as that to which he himself owes his existence, and keeps up a feeling of loyalty.

The next class to which advice is tendered is that of the **AGRICULTURAL or FARM LABOURER.**

At home his wages vary from 5s. to 15s. a week, with some vegetables from the homestead, and a room for his family in a small cottage.

Here the same man would obtain from 8s. to 16s. a week

wages ; and, in addition thereto, cottage, firing, water, and about the following weekly rations of food, which vary on different farms, but are fully as follow :—10 to 12 lbs. of meat, 14 lbs. of flour, 2 lbs. of sugar, $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. tea, and milk for his children. He has only to show an interest in his master's service, and be sober and honest, and his labours will be duly appreciated by occasional presents of fruit, cider, &c. He has visiting clergymen, if not close to a church ; he has public schools in every district, open to his children at about 6*d.* per week ; medical men and doctors' shops scattered through the colony—these latter, however, do not flourish in the healthy interior. His hours of labour are not more than 60 a week at the furthest ; and during shearing time or harvest there is always remunerative employment for his children down to six or seven years of age,—and the bit of rich ground for his potato or turnip bed for his household, and his pig, is never stinted. There is a good demand for boys of 12 to 14, who have gained a slight knowledge of farming and milking. Ploughmen's wages are from 9*s.* to 16*s.* a week with rations and house.

The third and last class is the HOUSEHOLD SERVANT, whose labours are the same here as in England, but whose wages and advantages are much greater. A respectable female servant can get from £15 to £30 a year, according to her abilities ; and a good cook and laundress will get higher wages : the alternate Sunday afternoon out is usually allowed, with the wages paid monthly ; the occasional holiday for a trip or picnic ; and, if well behaved and proper in her conduct, an almost certainty of a respectable man for a husband.

A good sober man servant in a household receives high wages if he is inclined to make himself generally useful ; while a steady attentive nursemaid is always sure of a good place with every comfort,—for in a large family the little ones are greatly entrusted to the nursemaids in their walks and in their nurseries, and any carelessness or neglect carry with them oftentimes serious consequences. The writer speaks from experience as a householder and employer of servants for 39 years.

But one thing is necessary to all emigrants on their arrival in Tasmania, and that is, to avoid the public-house and its attractions. The colonial ale is excellent in its quality, and a sufficiency can be obtained for a few pence. The great art is to use the good gifts of Providence so as

not to abuse them ; and the married mechanic or labourer who, in preference to going to his club or the tap-room, spends his evenings at home, and shares his ale with his wife and big boys, feels more satisfaction, when laying his head on his pillow, than he who comes home hot-headed and quarrelsome after an expensive evening at a public-house, where there may have been a grand debate as to the extension of the franchise or the subjection of women.

The colonist who has a due regard to the interests of his family will avail himself of that great colonial life assurance company, The Australian Mutual Provident Society, which has 17,000 members in the Colonies, and an income of £316,000 a year, with £1,300,000 invested in Government and other securities ; or in the Liverpool, London, and Globe Company, both of which Companies have a very large number of insurers in Tasmania. The directors and agents of these Companies, as well as many other Provident Societies, are well known ; and, for a few shillings a month, a father of a family can make provision to protect his wife and children from want when his "active heart shall have ceased to beat, and his toiling hands shall have ceased from their labours" in this beautiful land of his adoption.

There are only certain classes of the population required in Tasmania, and these are :—

1. Men with capital to invest, either as resident or absentee capitalists ; or tenant farmers with a small capital.
2. Agricultural labourers, or persons accustomed to field labour or dairy farming.
3. Domestic servants, either male or female.

There are plenty of mechanics, artizans, clerks, book-keepers, grooms, coachmen, dressmakers, and needle-women, shopmen and shopwomen. Any of these classes coming to Tasmania would not find the market for their labour so remunerative as it might be in some other of the British colonies.

The educational establishments of Tasmania are, and have been for many years, such that the son of the poorest hut-holder, if the boy possesses talent, might hope to become a member of the Legislature, or to fill the highest offices in the State or in the Church ; and there is a strong current of that Scottish feeling in the colony which induces the parent to give a child the best education he or she can afford, and in 90 cases out of a 100 to deny luxuries in a

household, so that a good education may be afforded to all the little ones,—many parents well knowing that the only provision they can make for their children is an education, coupled possibly with a small life policy.

Families in Tasmania range larger than in England or Europe, or in the warmer Australian colonies, the average of households being about five children, whilst families of 13 or 14 are not unfrequent.

The emigrant will find the climate of Tasmania equal, if not superior, to the healthiest part of Europe,—the winter not more severe than the south of France; the summer not hotter than London; the spring like that at Montpellier; and the autumn resembling that in the south of England.

Those who consider the vast importance of fine weather, to that class of persons whose avocations require that they should be employed in the open air, will place its due value on this climate as a blessing of inexpressible importance.

Life and property are as secure as in Great Britain.

All our native trees and shrubs are evergreen, and the smaller shrubs are mostly aromatic, and bear beautiful and variously coloured flowers. The English-looking cottages, snug farm-houses, large mansions surrounded by cultivated fields, the neat villages, and prominently placed churches, make the scenery very English, and altogether point to Tasmania as the Britain of the South.—*Sir Paul de Strzelecki, K.C.M.G.*

The English reader can obtain fuller information as to the characteristics of the Colony by reading my “Forty Years in Tasmania,” an illustrated pamphlet, of which 3000 copies were gratuitously circulated, by order of the Tasmanian Government, at the Crystal Palace in 1859; or my “Hints to Emigrants,” of which 20,000 copies were gratuitously issued in 1871.

In the compilation of the present pamphlet, great care has been taken in collecting facts and figures that may be fully relied upon; and it is hoped that the intending emigrant will derive practical assistance in the selection of his future home from the hints and information given him in this little book.

The Board of Immigration and its officers are always ready to attend to the applications of emigrants upon their arrival in the Colony, and to afford them the best advice.

INDEX TO THE APPENDIX.

Which contains a brief account of 3000 places in Tasmania ; with the position, area, owner, and annual valuation of all the properties in the Colony which bear a value of £100 a year and upwards.

Acclimatisation of Birds, Fish, and other Animals. See Franklin Island, Green Island, Partridge Island, Slopem Island, Lake Echo, Great Lake, Lake Sorell, Back River, Brown's River, Clyde, Derwent, Huon, Jordan, Mersey, North Esk, North West Bay, Ouse, Plenty, Port Esperance, Shannon, South Esk, Southport, Styx, Tamar.

Asbestos. See Anderson's Creek, Asbestos Hills.

Coal. See Adventure Bay, Bicheno, Bothwell, Break-o'-Day, Brighton, Coal Head, Coal Mines, Constitution Hill, Denison Creek, Doctor's Creek, Don River, Douglas River, Fingal, Fourteen-tree Plain, Gordon, Grass-tree Hill, Hamilton, Henry Mt., High Plains, Jerusalem, Jordan R., Killymoon, Lewis Hill, Llandaff, Long Point, Macquarie Harbour, Mersey R., Mount Nicholas, Native Hut R., New Norfolk, New Town, Piccanini Creek, Port Arthur, Prosser's River, Recherche Bay, Red Water Creek, Richmond, Rookwood, St. John's Mount, St. Paul's Dome, Schouten Island, Seymour, Shepton Montacute, South Cape, Southport, Spring Bay, Tarleton, Tasman's Peninsula, Three-Hut Point, Tiberias Lake, Triabunna, Twelve o'Clock Hill, Wallaby Creek, York Plains, and York Rivulet.

Copper. See Castra, Copper Creek, and Franklin R.

Crown Lands available for Settlement. See Adam's Water, Arnon River, Arve, Boobyala, Brid, Carlton Scrub, Collingwood, Cuvier, Dorset, Eldon, Esperance, Exeter, Father of Marshes, Florentine Valley, Groom, Gunn's New Country, Gunn's Plains, Handsome Marsh, Horror Mt., Junction Valley, Little Forester River, Loddon Valley, Myrtle Bank, Navarre Plains, New England, Nicholl's Rivulet, Patersonia, Rasselas, Ringarooma, St. Alban's, St. George's Plains, St. Patrick's River, Scott's New Country, Sidmouth, Springfield, Thomson's Lake, Vale of Belvoir, Weasel's Plains.

Freestone. See Bellerive, Kangaroo Point, Knocklofty, Ross, Taylor's Bay, Ventenat Point, Bridgewater, Orford, Spring Bay.

Galena. See Tea-tree Point.

Gold. See Alexandra, Back Creek, Benlomond, Blackboy, Bridport, Cameron Mt., Campbell's Range, Devil's Den, Fingal,

Gordon R., Hellyer R., Hugel Mt., Inglis R., Kelly's Bason, King's R., Lake R., Linda R., Lyndhurst, Mangana, Mathinna, Maurice, Meander, Nine-Mile Springs, Piper's River, Reedy Marsh, Richardson's Creek, Saddleback Mt., Sharky's Creek, Tower Hill, Tower Rivulet, Waterhouse, Weymouth, Woolnorth.

Granite. See Clarke's Island, Portland, St. Mary's, St. Patrick's Head, Waub's Harbour.

Iron. See Blue Tier, Ilfracombe, Dial Range, Ironstone Hills, Lempriere, Leonardsborough, Marsden's Hill, Port Esperance, Sugar-loaf Rocks, Swansea.

Lead. See Tea-tree Point.

Light-Houses. See Ironpot, Goose Island, King's Island, Kent's Group, South Bruni, Swan Island, Low Head, Eddystone Point.

Limestone and Marble. See Chudleigh, Circular Ponds, Elephant Rock, Franklin River, Geilston, Glenorchy, Gordon River, Leven River, Logie Mt., Middle-arm Creek, Mount Murchison, Oakden's Cave, and Risdon.

Minerals. See Forth, Penguin Point, Tea-tree Point.

Precious Stones. See Bass'-straits Islands, Cornelian Bay, Lake Sorell, Diamond Beach.

Resinous Shale. See Caroline Creek and Mersey R.

Silver. See Penguin Creek.

Slate. See Beechford, Piper's River, Rapid Point.

Tin. See Bischoff Mt.

APPENDIX,

Containing a brief Account of 3000 Places in Tasmania.

Abbotsbury is a town on the north sea-coast, in County Dorset, near the Bay of Fires. Anson's Bay is at the south side of the town, and the Anson's and Spurr River water the adjoining country, which is generally marshy.

Abbotsham is a parish in the County of Devon, watered by the Gawler River.

Abel's Bay is on the east side of Port Cygnet, District of Kingborough.

Abercrombie Parish is in County Somerset, and is watered by the Macquarie River.

Abercrombie Township is on the Macquarie River, near Campbell Town, County Somerset.

Aberfoyle Rivulet is a tributary of the South Esk River, running S.E. about 6 miles. It is in the County Cornwall.

Abergavenny, a parish in County Somerset, watered by the Clyde and Ouse Rivers.

Abraham's Creek is a small tributary of the Lake River, in County Westmoreland.

Abysinia is an extensive plain in the District of Bothwell, County Cumberland. The Donnybrook Rivulet rises in this plain, which is used as a sheep-walk. The road from Hamilton to Bothwell runs through the plain.

Acanthe, or *Ancanthe*, is on the New Town Rivulet, County Buckingham. Here Lady Franklin built a museum, and fitted it up, in connection with the Hutchins School; but it is now dismantled, and its contents placed in the Royal Society's Museum, the building being used as a Sunday School.

Actæon Island, two miles long and half a mile broad, is in D'Entrecasteaux Channel; so called from the ship *Actæon*, from India to Hobart Town, having been wrecked thereon on 28 October, 1822. On a reef just to the south of the island the *Wallace* was wrecked in August, 1835. The Actæon Island and Reef are composed of greenstone.—(*Milligan, F.R.S.*)

Ada, Lake, County Lincoln, is the source of the Little Pine River, and is one of the so called Nineteen Lagoons. It is about three miles in circumference. All the Tasmanian lakes are fresh water.

Near this is a fine block of grazing land, containing a good proportion of sound marsh land, with good shelter on the upland. The Great Lake Road runs along this land.—(*Crawford.*)

Adam's Marsh is near Chudleigh, County Westmoreland.

Adamson's Peak, 4017 feet high, is in the County Kent. One of the branches of the Picton River takes its rise on the north, and the Esperance River on the east side of this range, which is very thickly wooded. South and east of this mountain are thousands of acres which might be advantageously occupied.

Adams's Water is on the Blyth River, County Devon, and is about ten miles from the shipping-place at Heybridge. Here are about 5000 acres of superior forest land, to which a good road could be cut at about £100 a mile.—(*Crawford.*)

Adelaide's Bay is a small bay on the south of Flinder's Island in Bass's Straits.

Adelaide Lake is a small lake near the Fish River, County Lincoln, and is the source of one of the tributaries of that river.

Adelaide River, or the *Loddon*, is on the Loddon Plains. Mr. Sharland called it the *Adelaide*, 11 March, 1832, and Mr. Calder afterwards named it the *Loddon*.

Adelaide Township is on the west bank of the Huon River, near Surges Bay, in the District of Franklin, County Kent.

Adelphi Estate, Westbury, 4662 acres, C. R. Princep owner; is rated at £955 a year.

Adelphi is a parish in County Westmoreland, watered by the Liffey River.

Adventure Bay is an extensive bight on the east of Brunl Island, in Storm Bay. Here Captain Cook anchored on the 9th March, 1773, in the ship *Adventure*. A seam of coal, 18 inches thick, was found here which produced 80 per cent. of carbon, but when used in a steamer was reported to have a great deal of soft clinker,—far too much to make it of value as a steam coal. It gave a pressure of only five pounds to the square inch.—(*Falconer.*) It is reported that the coal could be delivered at a shipping-place at 8s. a ton.—(*Parliamentary Report.*)

Agnes Lake is a small lake near the Little Pine River, County Westmoreland.

Agnes Rivulet runs into the head of Port Cygnet, District of Kingborough. A log bridge has been erected across the rivulet at the terminus of the Port Cygnet Road.

Ainstable is a parish in the District of South Longford.

Aithin's Ford is over the South Esk River near Cleveland. A high bridge has been approved to be erected here, in con-

sequence of the dangerous nature of the ford when the river is swollen by floods or by the melting of the snow on the Ben Lomond Range.

Albatross Island is one of the Hunter's Islands, in Bass's Straits. The aboriginal name was "Tangatema."

Albert Creek is a small tributary of the Gardner's Creek, near Port Cygnet, County Buckingham.

Alderman Lodge, Richmond, 2423 acres, W. Broadribb owner; is rated at £260 a year.

Alexandra is a township in Fingal District, County Cornwall. It was named after the Princess of Wales. Here gold mining is carried on in quartz reefs.

Alford Parish is in County Lincoln, watered by the Fish River.

Alford is a township in Selby District, County Dorset.

Allanvale, Selby, 357 acres, Mrs. Maddox owner; is rated at £180 a year.

Allanvale Rivulet runs into the Russell Falls River, District of New Norfolk.

Allen's Rivulet is a small tributary of the North West Bay River, County Buckingham, running north about 4 miles.

Allison is a township on the River Leven, in the District of Port Sorell and County Devon.

Alma is a township in County Devon, on the Forth River.

Alma River is a small tributary of the Collingwood River, County Lincoln. It rises in Lake Petrarch, at the foot of Mount Olympus.

Alphington is a parish in County Devon, watered by the Mersey River.

Altamont is a township in New Norfolk District, County Buckingham, on the west bank of the River Derwent.

Altamont (2) is a township in Westbury Parish, County Westmoreland, near the Meander River.

Alum Rocks exist to the north of Brown's River, on the banks of the Derwent River.

Avanley is a parish in County Pembroke, watered by the Sandspit River.

Alveston is a township in Deloraine District, County Westmoreland.

Amherst is a parish in County Cumberland, watered by the Clyde River.

Amphitheatre.—This is in the Western District, near the Eldon Range, County Lincoln. In form it roughly approximates to a horse-shoe. The summit is of greenstone, with horizontal layers of sandstone and shale. It is 4539 feet above the sea level.—(*Gould, F.G.S.*)

Anchor Point is on the west side of the River Tamar, near West Arm, County Devon.

Anderson's Rivulet, County Dorset, runs into the River Tamar at the head of York Town Bay. The Serpentine Rock occupies the basin of this Creek for a distance of six miles, with an average breadth of a mile. It is in this rock that asbestos is found. Serpentine rock is susceptible of a good polish, and is valued in the English market at 5s. 6d. per cubic foot. Asbestos is used in the manufacture of the finest porcelain. A wooden bridge is erected over this creek at the smelting works of the Ilfracombe Iron Company.

Andover is a township at the foot of Mount Seymour, near Murderer's Tiers, District of Oatlands. Here is a fair block of grazing land, part scrubby, but it would be much improved by burning off.—(*Cranford.*)

Anglesea Parish is in County Buckingham, watered by the River Derwent.

Anglewood, Richmond, 1690 acres, E. R. Lord owner; is rated at £232 a year.

Angus Rivulet is a small tributary of the Jones's River, County Buckingham.

Annandale, an estate of 7695 acres belonging to N. J. Brown, in Ross Municipality: it is rated at £420 a year.

Anne, Mount, is in County Buckingham, near Lake Edgar.

Anson's Bay is at the head of the Bay of Fires, on the East Coast, County Dorset. The Anson and Spurr Rivers empty into this bay.

Along the coast line the soil is poor, sandy, and coarse gravel; the upland rocky, barren, and very scrubby; heavily timbered.—(*Cranford.*)

Anson's River runs into Anson's Bay on N.E. Coast, and is capable of receiving vessels of 60 tons burthen at high water; there is a ford, three feet deep at low water, a mile from the sea.

Rough marshes all round this part of the country. They could be drained so as to form good cattle feed and fit for dairy purposes.—(*Cranford.*)

Anstey is a parish on the border of Lakes Sorell and Crescent, County Somerset.

Anstey Barton, near Oatlands, the property of Askin Morrison, is composed of 4520 acres, and is rated at £390 a year.

Antill Ponds, a post town on the main line of road, in Oatlands District, County Somerset, 61 miles from the city, to which there is a daily mail. The Curryjong Rivulet runs through the township, named after Major Antill. A public school is here established.

Antimoni Lake is in County Lincoln, and is one of the sources of the Fish River. It is about a mile in circumference.

Apollo Bay is on west side of N. Bruni Island, in D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

Apple Orchard Island is in Banks' Straits; so named from the number of kangaroo apples found there.—(*Brownrigg.*)

Apsley is a parish in County Monmouth, watered by the Jordan River.

Apsley, a village on the Jordan River, in the District of Bothwell, County Cumberland, through which the road to Bothwell passes. It is at the east foot of the Den Hill. A good substantial bridge has been erected here over the Jordan. A public school is established.

Apsley, Bothwell, 800 acres, T. Bell owner; is rated at £160 a year.

Apsley River is in the District of Glamorgan, and runs through the rich agricultural Vale of St. Albans with a sluggish stream, with a southerly course of 10 miles, into Moulting Lagoon, where it loses itself. Here the hills abound in clay slate.

Arch Island is in D'Entrecasteaux Channel, off the Township of Gordon, District of Kingborough. The aboriginal name was "Pooratingale."

Archdale's Creek is in Fingal District. Here 600 feet of the coal measures are exposed, consisting of sandstone, with an outcrop of 3 or 4 seams of coal varying from 7 inches to 4 feet. They are nearly horizontal.—(*Selwyn.*)

Arched Rock is one of the rocks off Tasman's Head, South Bruni Island.

Archer is a parish in County Westmoreland, on the Dairy or Western Rivulet.

Archer's Sugar Loaf is on the Meander River, near Jackey's Creek, District of Deloraine.

Arden Forest is in County Wellington, near Hampshire Hills, on the estate of the V.D.L. Company.

Argyle Parish is in County Buckingham, watered easterly by the River Derwent.

Arm Rivulet is a small tributary of the Detention River, County Wellington.

Armstrong's Channel lies between Clarke's and Cape Barren Islands, in Banks' Straits.

Armytage Rivulet runs into the Ouse River, near Murderer's Hill, County Cumberland.

Arnon River is a small stream in Scott's New Country, County Dorset.

The land for about 8 miles is fine and rich, heavily but not thickly timbered, and covered with an undergrowth of myrtle

scrub and very large fern trees. The Arnon Valley is about ten miles wide, and the land is all good for a length of four miles.—(*Crawford.*)

Arrowsmith, Mount, between Frenchman's Cap and Lake St. Clair, is according to Strzelecki 4075 feet high. It is in Lincoln County, and is capped with two piles of quartz rock resembling beehives. The valley beneath is a drift of quartz and greenstone, while the mountain itself is of vertical slate and quartz.—(*Gould, F.G.S.*) Some quartz rock brought from thence produced, on assay, from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 ounces of gold to the ton of quartz.

Arthur, County of.—This is a south-western County, bounded on one side by the sea, and on the other sides by Counties Montgomery, Buckingham, and Kent.

This portion of the Colony, as far as has been surveyed or explored, appears to be mountainous, with occasional extensive plains,—such as the Arthur Plains, Denison Plains, Huon Plains, and Collingwood Valley. These plains are probably susceptible of great improvement by occupation, draining, burning, &c. If roads or access to them be then made, they would perhaps vie with some of those in the settled districts, at present more esteemed for the richness of their soil and their value as sheep-runs. Time and occupation alone will tell.—(*C. Gould, F.G.S.*)

There is a noble harbour at Port Davey, from whence quantities of the best pine timber are brought to market. The County is watered by the Huon, Davey, De Witt, Spring, Wedge, Serpentine, and Cracroft rivers. There is also Lake Pedder, covering 2500 acres, 2000 feet above the sea, and very deep. The only township laid out is Cracroft, which is not yet inhabited.

The old settlers can tell of many parts of the Colony, now thickly inhabited, which were at first considered useless from the various swamps or lagoons and the thick scrub which formed their prominent features;—and even near the city, in places where the sides of the hills are too steep to use the plough, the soil being black and rich, and the scrub being burned off, large crops of corn and other produce have been raised—certainly not without the outlay of capital. But fifty years hence so will it be with the County of Arthur, where the more valuable minerals are supposed to exist, and where water-power for saw-mills, and a good port of shipment, will eventually lead to a thriving trade in timbers of the class most valuable to the cabinet-maker and ship-builder.

Arthur's Bay is on west coast of Flinder's Island, Bass's Straits.

Arthur, Lakes, are two extensive pieces of water, which

cover 15,000 acres, and are very shallow. They are in the County Westmoreland, and are 3388 feet above the sea. The water is fresh. This is the source of the Lake River, which is a tributary of the South Esk River. They are divided by an extensive morass, and are fed by Jones's Rivulet and Tumbledown Creek.

Arthur's Lakes Run, South Longford, 8109 acres, J. Jones owner; is rated at £350 a year.

Arthur, Mount, or Row Tor, is in Dorset County, and is 3395 feet above the level of the sea. Named after one of the Governors.

Arthur Plains are on the north side of the Arthur Range, in County Arthur. These are extensive plains, bordered by the Cracroft and Huon Rivers, and said to be about 30,000 acres of open country, whilst Colonel Cotton, Surveyor-General, estimated the extent to be 80,000 acres, partly fit for agricultural, but mostly for pastoral occupation.

Arthur Range, 3668 feet high, is in County Arthur. At its sides are extensive plains, watered by the Huon and Cracroft Rivers.

Arthur River runs a course of fifty miles into the sea, in the County Wellington, on the West Coast, having six smaller streams as tributaries, one of which is the Hellyer, in which gold is found. The mountain sides along this river are covered with "button-grass," and are composed for four or five miles of "pudding-stone," the large boulders of which cover the ground. The aboriginal name of the river was "Tunganrick." The river was discovered and named by Surveyor Hellyer in 1827.

Arthur's Seat is a hill on the Ouse River, County Cumberland, near Black Charlie's Opening.

Arundel, on the Derwent River, County Buckingham. The lignite found here has been tried in the Hobart Town Gas Works, and found to produce 10,000 cubic feet of gas to the ton, superior to any gas obtained from Tasmanian coal.—(*Falconer.*)

Arve River runs north, by a fifteen mile course, into the Huon River at the foot of the Hartz Mountains, County Kent. The reports show that there are about 5000 acres of good land, and valuable for its timber, in the vicinity of the tracks which have been cut.—(*Parl. Report.*) The land is also adapted to agriculture.

Asbestos Hills, 1700 feet above the sea level (*Capt. Stokes, R.N.*), near Kelso, George Town, Dorset County. This mineral is found in the neighbourhood in small quantities, imbedded in steatite or soapstone, but is not made marketable use of. Here also is found serpentine rock in masses,—the

only part of the island in which it is largely found; and associated with this rock is the asbestos mineral.—(*Gould, F.G.S.*) The steatite is often found with a vein of silver, which is not uncommon, and is met with in most of the primitive mountains.

Ashby, near Ross, is an estate of 4940 acres, the property of Arthur Leake, and is rated at £480 a year.

Ashford is a parish in County Cornwall, watered by the Nile River.

Ashgrove is a parish in County Devon, on the Coiler's Creek and Rubicon River.

Ashgrove, near Jericho, 5400 acres, is the property of James Wilson, and is rated at £460 a year.

Ashley Point is on east side of Port Davey, County Kent.

Ashwater is a parish, County Devon, watered by the River Leven.

Ashrigg, New Norfolk, 988 acres, A. Reid owner; is rated at £161 a year.

Auburn, a village on the Isis River, County Somerset, near the York Lagoon.

Auburn, near Isis, 4400 acres, is the property of Joseph Bayles, and is rated at £370 a year.

Augusta Lake, in County Lincoln, is a small lake at the foot of the Amphitheatre, in the Eldon Ranges; named by C. Gould, F.G.S., after Lady Young.

Augusta Lake, (2), in County Westmoreland, is one of the Nineteen Lagoons, and is the source of the Ouse River. This lake covers about four square miles. Near this lake is fine sound dry marsh land, well grassed, with good herbage. The Great Lake Road runs through the land.—(*Cranford.*)

Augusta, Mount, is near Campbell Town, in the County Somerset.

Augusta Toll-gate, one mile from the city, is a post station on the main line of road to Launceston.

Augustus, Mount, is near Pipe Clay Lagoon, Muddy Plains, County Pembroke.

The chief value of the land hereabouts is for timber; the soil is barren, covered with heath.—(*Cranford.*)

Austin's Ferry, over the Derwent River, 9 miles from the city, was established, and rates of tolls settled, 20 February, 1820.

Avenue, Deloraine, 1355 acres, W. Field owner; is rated at £270 a year.

Avoca is a parish in County Cornwall, watered by the South Esk and St. Paul's Rivers.

Avoca is a village on the South Esk River at its junction with St. Paul's River, in Fingal District, County Cornwall,

99 miles from the city; with a daily mail; a population of 200. A public school is here established. There is a daily communication with Campbell Town, where the main line of coaches can be met.

Babel Island is on the east coast of Flinder's Island.

Guano has been obtained from this island, which is one of the great number of low islands and islets frequented by countless flocks of the sooty Petrel and other oceanic birds.—(*Brownrigg.*)

Back Creek is in George Town District, County Cornwall.

Gold exists over a considerable extent of ground in alluvial deposit. At one time this place had a population of several hundreds, but owing to the greater part of the most valuable ground being held in large blocks under lease the miners abandoned it; and now the only persons engaged in mining pursuits are a few Chinese—who are working their claims at a considerable profit,—and also a limited number of miners prospecting in the neighbourhood, one of whom recently reported the discovery of gold. Its value has never been properly tested. An auriferous quartz reef has recently been discovered upon private property within three or four miles of the Back Creek, and not more than a few yards from crown land, towards which it appears to run.—(*Shaw.*)

The flats or marshes in the neighborhood are of considerable area, decreasing to narrow gullies, as at the Springs and Den Gold-field.

Back Lagoon is in County Westmoreland near Lake Antimoni on the Pine River.

Back River, in New Norfolk District, is a small tributary of the Derwent River. The geological formation here is about 400 feet of clay rock and 300 feet of sandstone, the latter forming the cap of the hill; and here and there caves are found in the sandstone on the hill side,—one of which, of large size, was the haunt of bushrangers in the earlier days of the Colony.

Badger Corner is on Flinder's Island. It is the most sheltered anchorage in the sound, but very shallow. The land hereabouts is hilly and very heavily timbered.

Badger Head is on N. coast near Port Sorell 1300 feet above the sea level.

Badger Hill is on Lake River, County Somerset, near Wood's Lake.

Badger Island is one of the Chappel Islands in Bass's Straits and contains about 1500 acres. It was so called from a vessel of that name wrecked there. It is well timbered, but good water is scarce. Sarsaparilla and wild tobacco grow here. Wild pigeon, quail, duck, and wallaby form the game.

At S.W. are the Unicorn Rocks, a cluster of massive boulders. Anchorage opposite Henry Beadon's cottage on the east side. No mutton birds come to Badger Island, and no shells are found on its coast except a very common one.— (*Brownrigg.*)

Bagdad is a Post Township on the Main Road in Green Ponds District, County Monmouth, 22 miles from the City, to which there is a daily mail. The Bagdad Rivulet runs through the Township with the Jordan River at Pontville. A public school is here established.

Bagot is a Parish on D'Entrecasteaux Channel, County Buckingham.

Bagot Point is at the head of Oyster Bay near the Moulting Lagoon, County Glamorgan.

Bailey's Plains, Carrick, 972 acres, Mrs. Brooke, owner; is rated at £220 a year.

Bailly Cape is on East Coast, near Little Swanport.

Bains, Mount, is a hill near Colebrook Dale, District of Richmond.

Baker's Creek runs into the River Huon, County Buckingham.

Bald Cape is on east coast of Maria Island.

Balfour, Mount, is on the west coast, County Russell, near the River Leigh.

Ball, Lake, is a small lake at the head of Fish River, County Westmoreland.

Ballie, Lake, is a small lake near the Little Pine River, County Westmoreland.

Banks' Strait is the great highway through which the trade passes between Hobart Town, Launceston, and Victoria. The principal danger in the strait is Moriarty Bank, extending about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. from the S.E. point of Clarke's Island. The light-house system of Banks' Strait is complete. For example,—before losing sight of Swan Island light, Goose Island light is visible; and before getting beyond that range the light on Kent's Group is seen; and before losing sight of that the Wilson's Promontory light is seen. An Admiralty survey is about to be made, at an expense of £12,000, of which sum £3000 are to be charged to Tasmania. This survey will clearly show the various difficult points in the passage of vessels between Tasmania and Victoria.

Ballochmyle, near Tunbridge, 6510 acres, is the property of the Hon. James Maclanachan, and is rated at £590.

Barber's Bridge is over the Guelph River, near King William Plains, County Cumberland.

Bare Hill is in County Kent, and is 909 feet high.

Bare Mount is one of the spurs of the Black Range, near the Vale of Belvoir, County Devon.

Barilla Bay is in Pittwater, above the Bluff Ferry, Clarence District, into which Barilla Rivulet runs.

Barilla Rivulet runs east into Pittwater, County Pembroke.

Barker Lake covers 1100 acres, and is very deep. It is 1800 feet above the sea level, and is in the County Cumberland, north of Mount Field east.

Bark-hut Creek is a small tributary of the Clyde River, County Cumberland.

Barn Bluff is one of the spurs of Cradle Mountain, County Lincoln.

Barnes's Bay is on the west coast of N. Bruni Island, in D'Entrecasteaux Channel. This is a favorite place for steamboat excursions.

Barrel Rock is a beacon in the River Tamar, near George Town, and marks dangerous rocks in the immediate neighbourhood.

Barren or *Barren Joey Island* is one of the Hunter's Islands in Bass's Straits. The aborigines called it "Roobala Mangana."

Barren Plains, South Longford, 2975 acres, Hon. J. Mac-lanachan owner; is rated at £165 a year.

Barren Plain Tier, 3899 feet high, is in County Westmoreland, at the south of the Great Lake.

Barrington is a parish in County Devon, watered by the Don River.

Barrington Township is in the Electoral District of East Devon. Here a public school is established. The district is fertile, and will soon have the advantage of a tramroad to the port at the Don.

Barrow, Mount, 4694 feet high, is in County Franklin.

Barrowville, Selby, 3300 acres, is the property of P. J. De Bomford, and is rated at £300 a year.

Barton, Isis River, 9740 acres, Geo. Gatenby owner; is rated at £800 a year.

Basaltic Pillars are near Wedge Bay, on west coast of Tasman's Peninsula.

Basaltic Pillars (2) are near Cape Raoul, at the point of Maingon Bay, Port Arthur.

Bashan's Plains are between the Ouse and Shannon rivers, in the District of Hamilton, County Cumberland. So called by an early surveyor on account of the number of wild cattle observed by him on the beautiful small marshes, which are well calculated for grazing.

Bashervale, Brighton, 1030 acres, T. Reynolds owner; is rated at £165 a year.

Bass's Straits Islands.—Population, 138 male, 104 female, by Census of 1870.

Bass's Straits were named after Dr. Bass, R.N., who discovered them in February, 1798.

These islands are distributed in groups on the N. and N.W. coasts, covering altogether an extent of a million and a quarter acres. The hypothesis is, that they are the rocky summits of mountains which, thousands of years ago, were submerged by volcanic agency in the Straits that divide Tasmania from the main continent of New Holland; for, on looking at the map, a line of peaked islands runs from the N.W. coast, and another set from the N.E. coast, direct to Victoria, leaving an enormous inland sea between them.

On these Straits' Islands granite prevails as a rock, except on the largest, Flinder's Island, which occupies 513,000 acres, and which, where it is not mountainous, is composed of low sandy marshes covered with grass-trees, and affording very little land available for cultivation, and maintaining only a number of kangaroos, mutton-birds, plovers, and snakes. The bays are filled with black swans and wild ducks, and the shores with crayfish and shellfish.

About 11,000 sheep are depastured on the Straits Islands.

On King's (272,000 acres), Clark's (20,000 acres), and Swan Islands, in the Straits, lighthouses have been erected, and are maintained.

Rock crystals of great beauty, and specimens of tourmaline, are found on Cape Barren Island (110,000 acres), and Flinder's Island, where is also a peculiar breed of geese.

Many of the islands in the Straits are inhabited by men who follow the precarious trade of sealers and mutton-bird procurers. Their families are mostly half-caste children of the aboriginal women, and efforts are being made by the Government to provide religious and secular education for them.

In 1870, they were found to be inhabited by about 250 persons, most of the children being half-castes of aboriginal women. One of the men stated that he was 104 years old, and had been 45 years on the island.

The immense number of mutton-birds annually destroyed may be inferred from the fact, that two and a half tons of feathers formed the export of one season, each bird furnishing only the twentieth part of a pound weight, or about 112,000 birds. The birds themselves are salted, dried, and smoked for use in the winter, like the dried fish of the poor on the coast of Great Britain, and sold in the city for 3*d.* each.

Bastion Bluff is on the Ironstone Mountain, County Westmoreland.

Batman's Look-out is a hill near the butts of Ben Lomond Mount, so called after John Batman, who was employed by the Government to capture the aborigines.

Bath is a parish in County Monmouth, near Oatlands.

Bathurst is a parish in County Somerset, watered by the Macquarie River. Lord Bathurst was Secretary for the Colonies.

Bathurst Harbour is the easterly portion of Port Davey.

Bathurst Range, 2626 feet high, is in County Devon.

Bathurst or *New Plains*,—the original name of plains north-west of the Lake River.

Bay of Fires is a large bight on the East Coast, near Anson's Bay. The soundings are 20 fathoms and upwards.

Bayley's Hill is near the head of Great Mussel Roe River, County Dorset.

Beagle Reef lies between Deal Island and Flinder's Island, near Wright Rock; named after the surveying sloop *Beagle*.

Beagle Spit, a dangerous sandspit about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Outer Sister Island, and extending about five miles outwards from Flinder's Island.

Beaufort is a parish watered by the Jordan River, County Monmouth.

Beaufront and *Wetmore*, post town Ross, 10,717 acres, the property of G. and T. Parramore; is valued at £1040 a year.

Beauty Bay is a charming spot for picnics and fishing, on the E. bank of the Derwent near Lindisferne.

Bedford is a Parish on Huon River, County Buckingham. Named after Senior Chaplain Dr. Bedford.

Bedlam Walls are on the Coal River near the Coal Reserve.

Bedlam Walls (2) are on the east bank of the River Derwent near Risdon. The water here is very deep; and there is fine salt-water fishing in the neighbourhood.

Beechford is a Township on the north coast near Currie's River.

The country round is heathy, ferny land, with belts of forest and tea tree scrub: quartz hills with slate and sandstone.—(*Cranford*.)

Beefeater's Hill is near Chudleigh on the Lobster Rivulet.

Belbin's Rivulet runs E. near head of Pittwater, County Pembroke.

Belgrove, Green Ponds, 1058 acres, J. Brock owner; is rated at £170 a year.

Bellerive is a postal village on Kangaroo Point in Clarence District, County Monmouth. Mail four times a day from the city. Steamers ply at all hours from and to the City. There is an Institute here with a Library; and in the immediate

neighborhood on top of a hill is situated the quarry of white freestone which is largely exported to Victoria, where it is so much valued for facing the Public Buildings.

Belleview, Campbell Town, 1700 acres, J. Gibson owner; is rated at £220 a year.

Belle Vue, New Town, 25 acres, S. Page owner; is rated at £165 a year.

Bell's Bottom is a valley in County Glamorgan on W. side of the Blue Tier.

Belmont, New Norfolk, 1690 acres, W. Dean owner; is rated at £167 a year.

Belmont is a hill in New Norfolk District.

Belstone is a parish in County Devon on the Mersey River.

Belvoir, Vale. See Vale of Belvoir.

Bend Farm, Campbell Town, 750 acres, J. Gibson owner; is rated at £180 a year.

Bengeo, Deloraine, 384 acres, A. F. Rooke owner; is rated at £200 a year.

Ben Lomond is a parish in County Cornwall, round the mount of that name.

Ben Lomond, Mt. The culminant point is 5010 feet high. County Cornwall. A rivulet rises here and runs into the South Esk River just below the Township of Beverley. The N.W. point of this mountain is 4354 feet high; the S. Bluff 4500 feet. It is in the spurs of this mountain that gold digging has been pursued since 1854.

Sandstones and coal beds, both anthracitic and bituminous, have been seen by Dr. Milligan in the Ben Lomond tier at an elevation of 3500 feet above the sea.—(*Royal Society's papers.*)

The Aboriginal name was "Toorbunna." The immense plateau of Ben Lomond is supposed to be of an age posterior to the deposition of the coal, and that at the time of this stupendous volcanic action the highest peaks of the present day laid under water.

Ben Nevis, a mountain 3900 feet high, is in George Town District, County Dorset.

Ben Nevis is a parish in County Cornwall watered by the Ford River.

The country around is broken and rugged, heavily timbered, very scrubby, with coarse herbage.—(*Crawford.*)

Bentley, near Chudleigh, 1400 acres, Edward Gee owner; is rated at £385 a year.

Bernier Cape is on the east coast, County Pembroke.

Berriedale, Bothwell, 1930 acres, R. Russell owner; is rated at £200 a year.

Berry Head, 2132 feet high, is near Port Davey, County Kent.

Bethune, Mt., County Buckingham, is near Mt. Field, east.

Bethune is a township on the Repulse River, County Franklin.

Betsey's Island is in Macquarie Harbour on the west coast.

Betsey's Island (2) is in Storm Bay now known as Franklin Island (which see). The Aboriginal name was "Teme-teletta."

Beulah near Eastern Marshes, 11,730 acres, Samuel Page, owner; is rated at £350 a year.

Beverley is a parish and township in County Cornwall, watered by the South Esk River.

Bicheno, a post township on the east coast in Glamorgan District, County Glamorgan, 91 miles from the City, with a mail once a week. It is a Customs port of clearance. Bituminous coal is found in its immediate neighbourhood.

Bicton near Campbell Town, 5500 acres, Christopher Gatenby owner; is rated at £475 a year.

Big Creek is at Wynyard, Table Cape.

Big Dog Island is in Bass's Straits. It is about 2 miles long by 1 in width. It possesses two mutton-bird rookeries, one on the E. and the other on the W. Sheep are fed and fattened on Big Dog. The boat harbour is on the S. side of the island, and is dry at low water.—(*Brownrigg.*)

Big Hill is near the Split Rock on Great Lake, County Westmoreland.

Big Marsh, County Cumberland, is near Brady's Sugar-loaf.

Big Tamar Hill is in County Devon, near Piper's Lagoon.

Bill Knight's Basin is on the Meander River, District of Westbury, Here a bridge is constructed above the influence of floods.

Billup, Longford, 2527 acres, E. B. Lawrence owner; is rated at £275 a year.

Billycock Tier is a range of hills between Ringarooma and the Arnon Rivers, County Dorset. Here is found a very hard compact stone of a clayey nature, which appears to have undergone extreme heat.—(*Thomas, Surveyor.*)

Birch's Inlet is one of the bays of Macquarie Harbour on the West Coast, so called after one of the first merchants of Hobart Town

Bischoff, Mount, is at the head of the Arthur River, County Russell. The Tin Mining Company established in connection with this district has issued 12,000 shares, on which the sum of £25,800 has been paid up. Two tons of tin ore, pro-

ducing 60 per cent. of pure tin, are weekly being turned out; and there is no doubt that the Mount Bischoff Tin Mines will rival the Burra Burra Copper Mines of South Australia in wealth.

Between Chudleigh and Mount Bischoff there are extensive tracts of grazing land, which would be rendered accessible by roads.

The road to the mines is as follows:—From Chudleigh to the River Mersey, a distance of 17 miles, a bullock dray road exists. The Mersey is crossed by a ford with good sound footing, and then the ascent of Gad's Hill commences. This is too steep for anything but pack horses, and extends for about two miles. Two miles of in parts densely scrubbed but, on the whole, easy country brings us to Messrs. Fields' station at Gad's Hill. A track, by which the abrupt incline of Gad's Hill could be materially reduced, could be obtained by crossing the Mersey about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the present track. The track then passes for some two miles through rather wet country, and difficult for a stranger to find, and requires well marking. Then the descent to the Forth commences along a sidelong hill chiefly densely scrubbed, and much obstructed by fallen trees, &c. About five miles from Gad's Hill to Forth Ford, which is good and sound; the ascent from the Forth, though rather severe, is not nearly so steep as Gad's Hill. About nine miles to Middlesex Plains station (Messrs. Fields') sandy and poor soil with button-grass (*Gymnoschenes adustus*) for about two miles from Forth when herbage improves on top of hill. From Middlesex Plains we travel through open forest ground, tolerably level for about seven miles till Bond's Plain is reached. This is grassy and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles across. Track requires well marking through this. The track in this part does not adhere to the Van Diemen's Land Company's road, which has been abandoned on account of its bogginess. Next we come to the Vale of Belvoir, about two miles across—track requires marking at short intervals across this; ground sound. From the Vale of Belvoir the track keeps on a gradual ascent through button-grass country, but sound for about a mile and a half till the table at the Black Bluff is attained. All difficulty so far as broken country is here at an end. Eighteen miles from this to Cheltenham, Fields' Station, at Surrey Hills. The Van Diemen's Land Company's old station lies to the west of this. From this to the tin mines is about sixteen miles, but a much shorter track could be obtained by going to the west of Cheltenham Station. A surveyor's services would be indispensable here and indeed throughout. It is estimated that it would cost £300 to open a good pack-horse track.

Bischoff, Mount, Tin Mines.—Seven slabs of tin were sent to Sydney, and sold by public auction at £90 a ton. From December, 1873, to April, 1874, 59 tons have been carted to the port and shipped, of which 34 tons were sent to England.

The Government leases of land for tin-mining purposes cover 1679 acres, at an annual rental of £419 15s.—(*Parliamentary Paper.*)

Bisdee is a Parish in County Monmouth watered by the Coal River.

Bishop and Clerk is a remarkable hill on Cape Boulanger, Maria Island, near the N.E. side of the Island, and is nearly 3000 feet above the sea. These are two immense turreted rocks, one jutting over the other.

Bishopsbourne is a post township in Longford District, County Westmoreland, 123 miles from the city, to which there is a daily mail. This is also a railway station of the Launceston and Western Railway.

Bivouac Bay is at the N. entrance of Fortescue Bay, Tasman's Peninsula.

Blackadder Farm, Campbell Town, 500 acres, Mrs. Davidson owner; is rated at £150 a year.

Black Bluff, 4381 feet high, is in County Devon. Here the basaltic pillars are horizontal in a magnificent cliff; the only instance of horizontal basalt met with in the colony. The basalt is dark blue, compact, and without foreign minerals.—(*Gould, F.G.S.*)

Black Bob's Falls are on the Dee River, in the Marlborough District, County Cumberland. These falls are about 40 feet high, over a perpendicular precipice.

Black Bob's River runs into the River Derwent, County Cumberland, near James's Look-out.

Black Boy, a post township on Reedy Marsh, in Fingal District, County Cumberland, 134 miles from Hobart Town. This is one of the extensive gold-mining stations of the District, and is 570 feet above the sea level. A money order office is established here.

Black Boy Gold-fields.—The Commissioner reports in 1874 that from one reef 98½ tons of quartz produced 1 oz. 12 dwts. 11 grs. to the ton. From another out of 1590 tons of quartz Gold was obtained averaging 1 oz. 2 dwts. 8 grs. to the ton. The deepest workings are those of the City of Hobart Company, not much below 250 feet; and experience has shown that the reef of this Company conforms to the general law, by improving as it descends. This Gold is valued at £3 19s. an ounce. (See also Reedy Marsh.)

Black Brush, a post township on the Jordan River in Brighton District, County Monmouth, 18 miles from the city,

to which there is a twice a week mail. A public school is here established.

Black Charley's Opening Farm, Richmond, 1585 acres, W. Hodgson owner; is rated at £150 a year.

Black Charley's Opening is at the junction of the Kenmere Rivulet with the Ouse River, County Cumberland.

Black Charley's Sugarloaf is a hill in the District of Richmond, County Monmouth.

Blackfish Creek runs about two miles W. into the Mountain River, County Buckingham. Here are some farms and orchards.

Black Forest is near Evandale in the County Cornwall.

Black Jack is on Tasman's Peninsula, where are some she-oak hills with feeding good for sheep.

Blackman's Bay is at the head of Forestier's Peninsula, near Marion Bay, East Coast.

Blackman's Bay (2) is on the W. bank of River Derwent, below Kingston township, Kingborough District.

Blackman's Hill is in the Parish of Henry, County Monmouth, at the head of the Dew Rivulet.

Blackman's Point is on N. Coast, near Emu Bay.

Blackman's River rises in the Marshes near Lake Crescent, and has an E. course of 20 miles to the Macquarie River, of which it is a tributary. The bridge over this river is 646 feet above the sea level, and is on the main line of road and railway.

Blackman's River (2) rises near Lagoon of Islands, and runs S. into the Shannon River, County Cumberland.

Blackman's Valley is in Parish of Henry, Co. Monmouth, and head of Dew Rivulet.

Black Marsh is a valley at the foot of the Den Hill, Bothwell District, in a high state of cultivation.

Black Mount is on South Bruni Island, near Taylor's Bay.

Black Mount (2) is on the Huskisson River, Co. Russell, 3381 feet above the sea level.

Black Pier is near York Rivulet and Salt-pan Plains, District of Oatlands.

Black Ridge is in Fingal District. Here the granular granite rises to a great height towards St. Patrick's Head.

Black River has a N. course of 10 miles to the sea at Sawyers' Bay, near Circular Head, Co. Wellington. Here a public school is established. Slate is found on the bank of this river, but it is said to be too absorbent for roofing purposes.

Black Rock is on the Buffalo Brook, Fingal District. The land hereabouts is scrubby, heavily timbered; here and there agricultural and pastoral land.—(*Cranford.*)



Black-snake Marshes are between Wood's Lake and Lake Sorell, Co. Cumberland; so called from the numbers of the black snakes found near water in these marshes.

Black-snake Rivulet runs into the River Derwent, near Bridgewater, Co. Buckingham.

Black Sugarloaf, Co. Devon, is near Brumby's Creek.

Black Sugarloaf Creek is in Selborne Parish, Co. Devon. Here is some second-class agricultural land.—(*Cranford*.)

Black Tier, 2544 feet high, is in Co. Monmouth. These are sandstone ranges of little value but for the timber.

Blackwood Creek is a small stream running W. into Millbrook, Co. Somerset.

Blair, Bothwell, 1570 acres, G. Nicholas owner, is rated at £200 a year.

Blanche Rock is off Southport Bluff, Co. Kent.

Blandford is a parish in Co. Dorset, near George Town, on the R. Tamar.

Blessington is a parish in Co. Cornwall, watered by the Nile River.

Bloomfield (1), near Hamilton, 6480 acres, Cecil Parsons owner; is rated at £420 a year.

Bloomfield, near Ross, 5960 acres, Mrs. Robertson owner; is rated at £450 a year.

Blow Hole is a horizontal tunnel pierced by nature through a cliff on Tasman's Peninsula, through which the waves of the ocean dash noisily.

Blue Hill, 2922 feet high, is in County Cumberland. A favourite camping ground in earlier days of the aborigines.

Bluepeaked Hill is on the Hellyer River, County Wellington.

Bluestone Bay is near Cape Tourville on East Coast, County Glamorgan.

Blue Tier is near the Ilfracombe Tramroad, County Devon. Here is a lode of available iron ore of fair quality.

Bluff Ferry is across Pittwater, Counties of Clarence and Pembroke. This ferry will be useless when the Sorell Causeway (which see) is finished.

Bluff Point is on West Coast, near Cape Grimm and Studland Bay.

Bluff River runs 10 miles S. into the Prossers River, near Buckland, County Pembroke. It rises in Native Plains.

Blythe River is in County Wellington, and has a N. course of 25 miles to the sea at Heybridge. Commencing at the mouth and running S. along the course of the river the lands are on each side crown lands, and about four miles south are immense deposits of iron ore which are now being taken up under "The Mineral Leases Act." By extending the road four miles fur-

ther an area of about 10,000 acres of good crown land suitable for agricultural purposes would be rendered available for settlement; and a still further extension of eight miles would strike other mineral lodes such as tin and copper, and also render available a forest of celerytop pine of considerable extent.—(Dooley.)

Boa Vista, Hobart, 12 acres, S. Moses owner; is rated at £192 a year.

Boggy Marsh is on the Boggy Marsh Rivulet, in County Somerset, just at the south-east point of Lake Crescent. It requires draining—the land is rough. The Great Lake Road runs through this marsh.

Bold Point, King's Island. Over the point the coast range is 630 feet high and densely timbered.

Bona Vista, near Avoca, 8700 acres, Simeon Lord owner; is rated at £930 a year.

Bond Peak is near the head of the Fall River, County Devon, and the Vale of Belvoir.

Boobyala River runs into the North Sea by a 60 miles course at Ringarooma Bay. (See also Ringarooma.)

The plains here are of about 15,000 acres of land of fine quality in every direction. An easterly course leads into a fine expanse of rich table land, with white gum trees of immense size and thinly scattered. They are well watered by streams and streamlets abounding throughout. —(Cranford.)

Boomer Creek runs into Little Swanport on the East Coast, County Glamorgan.

Boomer Island is in Blackman's Bay, near Dunolly Township, on East Bay Neck, Tasman's Peninsula. It contains 87 acres.

Booth, Lake, is a small lake on the Little Pine River, County Lincoln.

Bothwell, 10,930 acres, Edward Bisdee owner; is rated at £720 a year.

Bothwell is a post town and electric telegraph station on the Clyde River in County of Monmouth, 45 miles from the city, to which there is a daily mail. Here is a public library of 2500 volumes. A Court of General Sessions is established for the recovery of debts up to £30.

The churches of England and Rome, and the Wesleyans, have places of worship in the town. There is also a Road Trust, a Board of Works, a Local School Board, a Public School, a Post Office Money Order Office, a Cricket Club, and some Friendly Society Lodges. The means of communication with the city are a daily coach to and from the main line of road at Melton Mowbray. Population about 500.

Bothwell Rural Municipality was proclaimed on 23 October,

1862, has an area of 281,300 acres, and the annual value of property was £18,461 in 1873. Population about 1300. This is a pastoral district having 102,580 sheep depastured. Through it flow the Rivers Clyde, Shannon, Jordan, and Ouse. The fresh water lakes Crescent, Sorell, Great Lake, Arthur, and others are near. Coal is found here. Irrigation to some extent is adopted from the waters of the Clyde and Ouse Rivers; the Clyde River being placed under river trustees. The church in Bothwell is used alternately by the Church of England and Scotland. Here is a public library of several thousand volumes, which is largely used by the surrounding settlers.

Bougainville Point is on the East Coast near Maria Island.

Boulanger Cape is on N.E. coast of Maria Island.

Boulton is a parish on the East Coast, County Cornwall.

Bowerbank, near Exton, 600 acres, Henry Douglas owner, is rated at £330 a year.

Bowood is a township in George Town District, County Dorset, on the road to the Waterhouse gold fields.

Boyd River, a small stream, the muddy waters of which are filled with "snags," which the current is powerless to remove, flows into the Gordon River near Denison Plains, County Franklin, named after Deputy Surveyor-General Boyd.

Brabazon is a township in Franklin District, County Buckingham, on E. bank of the Huon River.

Bracknell is a township on the Liffey Rivulet, in Westbury District, County Westmoreland, about 140 miles from Hobart Town. A public school is here established. The soil around is good, and many of the gardens are well laid out with hawthorn hedges. Population about 150.

Bradford is a parish in Co. Devon, near Dry's New Country.

Bradworthy is a parish in Co. Devon, watered by the Wilmot River.

Brady's Creek runs W. into the River Nive, in Co. Cumberland; it rises in Brady's Marsh.

Brady's Look-out, 4497 feet high, is in Co. Westmoreland; so called from a celebrated bushranger of olden time in Tasmania.

Brady's Marsh is at the head of Brady's Creek, Co. Cumberland. This could be readily drained and made sound; a large proportion of the highland would be much improved by draining and burning off.—(*Cranford*.)

Brady's Sugarloaf, 3361 feet high, is in Co. Cumberland; so called from a celebrated bushranger.

Bramber is a parish in Co. Somerset, watered by the Macquarie River.

Brandy Bottom, Richmond, 822 acres, J. Robertson owner, is rated at £175 a year.

Brandy Creek runs E. into the Tamar R., near Middle Arm, Co. Devon.

Breadalbane is a parish in Co. Cornwall, watered by the South Esk River.

Breadalbane, a post township in Evandale District, Co. Cornwall, 114 miles from the City, to which there is a daily mail. Here a public school is established, and it is also a Railway station. The railway cuttings here open up sections very interesting to geologists.—(*Johnston.*)

Breakneck Hill is at the head of the Barilla Rivulet, District of Clarence.

Breakneck Bay is between Green Island and the mainland, near East Bay neck, Co. Pembroke.

Break-o'-Day Plains is in the District of Fingal, Co. Cornwall, on the Lightwood Rivulet, near Mt. Logie. These plains are largely occupied by dairy farmers, who send cheese, butter, and bacon to market.

Break-o'-Day is a parish in Co. Cornwall, watered by the Break-o'-Day River.

Break-o'-Day River runs 15 miles W. into the South Esk River, near Fingal, Co. Cornwall.

Break-o'-Day Valley, Fingal District, County Cornwall. Here limestone crops out in the bottom of the valley. In the flanks of the hills, at 400 or 500 feet above the valley, bituminous coal in several seams is found in soft grey sandstone, evidently portions of the same as are found near Mount Nicholas.—(*Selwyn, F.G.S.*)

Bream Creek is a post station in the District of Sorell, County Pembroke, 33 miles from the City, with a twice a week mail. A public school is here established.

Brenton's Rivulet runs S.W. into the head of the Great Lake, County Westmorland.

Brentwood is a parish in County Cornwall watered by the North Esk River.

Brickfields Pauper Establishment for very old men is at the north end of the City of Hobart Town, affording accommodation for about 250 inmates, who are fed, clothed, and receive medical aid from the Government, and are employed at such work as their strength will allow them to perform.

Brid River, a small stream, runs into the North Sea at Bridport, County Dorset.

Two miles from this river the country becomes comparatively level. At the N.W. of the River is a fine section of 5000 acres of good land having easy access to the road. The west head of the *Brid* shelters the Port from westerly winds ;

the east shore is low. After crossing the Brid the land is good for 6 miles long and about 2 miles wide, which is computed to contain about 13,000 acres of good agricultural land.—(*Cranford.*)

Brid River is 30 miles from Launceston.

In this valley is magnificent land extending through Scottsdale for 10 miles, averaging 5 miles in breadth. It is heavily timbered. On this land are about 100 freehold settlers clearing their land. A bridge has been built over the Brid at a cost of £575.—(*Scott.*)

Bridgenorth is a parish in County Devon watered by the Meander River.

Bridgewater is a postal station and township on the River Derwent, in the New Norfolk and Pontville Districts, County Buckingham. It is 12 miles from the City, to which there is a daily mail. The steamer *Monarch* calls daily at the wharf of the township on its trips to and from New Norfolk. Mr. Selwyn, F.G.S., thinks that the fossiliferous beds here constitute the basis of the carboniferous series of Tasmania.

A Pile Bridge with a Causeway are built over the Derwent at Bridgewater on the Main Line of Road between Hobart Town and Launceston. The length of the Causeway is 2350 feet, with an average breadth of 70 feet, and it has been made by cutting down and carting out the claystone rock on the western bank. The Causeway was commenced in 1830 and completed in 1839 at an average annual expense of £4500. The Bridge is built upon 363 piles, which are driven to a depth of between 40 and 50 feet; the river being here from 20 to 25 feet deep on a bed of mud 5 to 15 feet deep, and covering soft yellow clay to an indefinite depth. The bridge is 960 feet long with 24 feet of roadway, and cost £7850, which with the causeway gives a total expense of £52,780.—(*Kay.*)

It was opened for traffic by Sir W. Denison on 30 April, 1849.

Owing to a high flood in 1864 having damaged the causeway, it was raised and repaired at a cost of £3219, and various sums are annually expended in improving the Bridge and its approaches.

The Main Line Railway Company have erected a Bridge of ten arches parallel with the other bridge; the buttresses are of stone 20 feet by 9, and the arches are of wood. The Railway Station-house is on the west end of the Causeway.

Bridport is a post township on the sea coast in George Town District, County Dorset, 171 miles from the City. The harbour is available for vessels of 30 or 40 tons at high water.

There is a mail once a week. The country around is pastoral, with she-oak land. Gold has been found here in

shallow alluvial deposits in the vicinity of Bridport and the Little Forester River. Quartz reefs have also been found in the same localities, but have not been sufficiently examined to ascertain their value.—(*Cranford.*)

Brig Rock, King's Island, is 45 feet high; there is deep water between it and the shore and between it and the South Brig Rock, which is 40 feet high, and of much greater extent than the Brig Rock. A few detached rocks lie off it to southward, and the sea breaks a cable length off its south extreme.—(*Marine Survey.*)

Brighton, originally called Stony Plains, a township on the River Jordan, in County Monmouth.

In May, 1825, a petition was published in the *Gazette* praying that the principal town of the Colony might be placed here, but the counter petition of the merchants decided against it. The main line of road runs through Brighton.

Brighton Electoral District, in which are 387 Electors, returns a Member to the House of Assembly.

Brighton Rural Municipality was proclaimed on 5th October, 1863; has an area of 95,000 acres, and the annual value of property was £10,492 in 1873. Population about 2048. Brighton is an agricultural district, having 17,340 acres in cultivation. The River Jordan flows through it. Coal is found near Constitution Hill. A local court is held quarterly for the recovery of debts up to £30. Coaches from Hobart Town and Launceston pass through daily. The principal town is Pontville on the Jordan, and on the main line of road and in the town is an electric telegraph station. Five public schools are established under the Board of Education in the Municipality.

Brighton Lodge, Brighton, 576 acres, W. Elliston owner; is rated at £165 a year.

Broad Marsh Farm, Broadmarsh, 1000 acres, Mrs. Read owner; is rated at £165 a year.

Broad Marsh, a post township on the Jordan River, in the Brighton District, County Monmouth, 24 miles from the city, to which there is a mail twice a week. A public school is here established.

Broad River rises in Mount Field West, and runs ten miles east into the River Derwent, County Cumberland.

Broad Valley.—Here a station of the main line railway is marked out about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Oatlands Town.

Broad Valley Rivulet runs into Benlomond Rivulet near Beverley Township.

Brockley, Spring Bay, 6500 acres, D. Simpson owner; is rated at £150 a year.

Brookhill, Deloraine, 400 acres, E. Cubit owner; is rated at £176 a year.

Brookstead, Fingal, 3110 acres, R. Cowie owner; is rated at £200 a year.

Brooks Bay is on west bank of Huon River, County Kent.

Brooms Grove is a parish in County Cornwall, watered by the South Esk River.

Brougham is a parish in County Cumberland, watered by the Black Bob's River.

Brownfield on West Tamar, 370 acres, J. M. Patterson owner; is rated at £320 a year.

Brown Marsh lies between Marlborough and Lake Echo.

Brown Mountain, 2598 feet high, is in County Pembroke, covered with low scrub, falls with a precipice to the sea, the waves of which dash against its base.

Brown Mountain (2), is on the east side of Frenchman's Cap, near Loddon River, County Franklin.

Brown Mountain near Richmond, 6068 acres, Jas. Hadden owner; is rated at £300 a year.

Brown's River runs into the River Derwent, about 10 miles S. of Hobart Town. A public school is here established. The extensive beach here forms a favourite pic-nic and fishing ground to excursionists, and the Alum Caves are on its north side. The aboriginal name was "Promenalinah." The aborigines used to camp here; as many as 300 having been seen in one mob by Pilot Kelly in 1806. The river was named after Brown, the Assistant Naturalist of Cook's Expedition.

Brumby's Creek, Cressy, 2750 acres, J. Field owner; is rated at £600 a year.

Brumby's Creek runs by a 15 miles course E. into the Macquarie River, County Westmorland.

Brumby's New Country is in County Devon, on the Franklin Rivulet. It is about 6000 acres in extent, and is heavily wooded and well watered.

Bruni or *Bruny Head Light House* is 335 feet above high water mark, and has a revolving light. It was commenced in December, 1835, by Mr. Hoy, a liberal member of the Church of Scotland, who at his death bequeathed £500 to the poor of St. Andrew's Parish, Hobart Town.

Bruni or *Bruny Island* lies between Storm Bay and D'Entrecasteaux Channel. It is 50 miles long by 12 or 14 wide, and contains 90,000 acres in extent, and is divided by a narrow neck of land into North and South Bruny. A public school is here established. The aboriginal name was "Lunawannah alonnah." Bruny or Bruny was the christian name of Admiral D'Entrecasteaux.

Bruni or *Bruny Mount*, 1659 feet high, is on S. Bruny

Island in Storm Bay, County Buckingham, near Tasman's Head.

The grass-tree which grows around this hill has been tried in the Hobart Town Gas Works, and Mr. Falconer reports that it produces 11,000 cubic feet of inferior gas to the ton.

Brushy Plains is an extensive flat of open forest, bearing grass and sedgy herbage intermingled with scrub, near Prosser's River, County Pembroke.

Brushy Plains River is an E. tributary by a course of 10 miles to Prosser's River in Pembroke.

Brushy Plains, near Richmond, 5490 acres, A. Morrison owner; is rated at £500 a year.

Brushy River runs into the Swan River, County Glamorgan. It is a small rivulet.

Brushy Rivulet runs E. into the Meander River, County Devon.

Bryn Estyn Hill, District of New Norfolk, near the Plenty Rivulet, Major Lloyd owner, 900 acres; rated at £100 a year.

Buckingham, County of. This is a large County, and first in importance, because in it are the principal city and port, and also the seat of Government. Buckingham contains the city of Hobart Town, and 53 other towns and villages, of which 11 are post-office stations; and the Rural Municipalities of New Norfolk and Glenorchy are within the County, each with a Warden and a sufficient police. Those portions of the district which are not included in these two municipalities are in the municipality of the City, and are protected by the municipal police.

The principal river watering Buckingham is the Derwent, which takes its rise in Lake St. Clair at an elevation of 3000 feet above the sea, has a course of more than 120 miles, and, being fed by numerous other large rivers, is navigable for 24 miles above the port of the city. There are also the Huon, North-West Bay, Brown's, Russell's Falls, Styx, Plenty, Florentine, and Broad Rivers, and numerous rivulets.

The principal towns are Glenorchy, New Town, Kingston, and New Norfolk, all of which are money-order stations, to which there are daily mails, and at the last named there is a public library.

Buckingham Electoral District, in which are 214 electors, returns a member to the Legislative Council.

Buckland is a parish in County Pembroke, watered by the Prosser River.

Buckland is a post township on the Prosser's River in the Spring Bay District, County Pembroke, 34 miles from the city, to which there is a mail twice a week.

All around are indications of coal.—(*Parliamentary Report.*)

Budehaven is a parish in County Devon, near Port Sorell.

Buffalo Mount is near George Town, County Dorset.

Buffalo Plains are on the Buffalo Brook, which rises in Ben Lomond Tiers, and runs into the South Esk River.

Buffer's Look Out is a hill in Parish Brougham, County Cumberland, near Black Bob's River.

Bullock Hills are in County Pembroke near Gordon's Sugar Loaf.

Bullock Point is on E. side of Huon R., near Township of Brabazon, Co. Buckingham.

Burford is a township on the Clyde River, District of Bothwell, Co. Cumberland, near the Blue Hill.

Burgess River is a small tributary of the Henty River running W., in the Co. Franklin, near Macquarie Harbour.

Burgess is a post town on the W. side of Port Sorell, Co. Devon, 203 miles from the City, to which there is a mail twice a week. It is watered by the Marshy Creek.

Burleigh, Evandale, 3800 acres, H. W. Falkiner owner, is rated at £200 a year.

Burghleigh is a parish in Co. Lincoln, watered by the Little Pine River.

Burlington, near Longford, 1450 acres, Joseph Archer owner, is rated at £360 a year.

Burnett's Lagoon is on the East Coast of Flinder's Island.

Burnie is a post town on the shore of Emu Bay, Co. Wellington, 214 miles from the City, to which there is a mail twice a week. Burnie is a Customs port of clearance, and has a population of 200; a local Court for the recovery of debts up to £30 sits four times a year. Communication is by periodical steamer. Burnie has three places of worship, and two hotels.

Burst-my-Gall Hill is in Buckland Parish, Co. Pembroke.

Bushy Park near New Norfolk, 1900 acres, E. Shoobridge owner; is rated at £450. Here are extensive hop-grounds.

Butchers Bottom, Bothwell, 2360 acres, E. Triffett owner; is rated at £250 a year.

Butler's Hill, 2179 feet high, is in County Monmouth.

Butts, are rocks at E. entrance to the Huon River, County Buckingham. Covered at high water.

Buxton Point is on the East Coast near Little Swanport.

Buxton's Rivulet runs E. into the sea at Buxton's Point, Oyster Bay, County Glamorgan.

Byfield Farm, Woolnorth, 191 acres, T. J. King owner; is rated at £150 a year.

Byfield Mount is one of the points of the Eldon Range, County Lincoln.

Cadbury is a parish in County Somerset, watered by the Macquarie River.

Cairnmount, Deloraine, 597 acres, G. Ritchie owner; is rated at £220 a year.

Calder's Gully is in Woodside Parish, County Cornwall, near the Township of Mangana and the Gold Diggings. Named after a Surveyor-General.

California Bay is on the south of Egg Island, in the River Huon.

Calm Bay is on the West Coast, off the Woolnorth Block, County Wellington.

Calstock is a parish in County Westmoreland, watered by the Meander River.

Calstock near Midhurst, 3400 acres, John Field owner; is rated at £940 a year.

Calton Hill is in District of Bothwell on the Hamilton Road. A public school is established here.

Cam River has a N. course of 25 miles to the sea in County Wellington. The tramway here to the port cost £2000.

Cambria, near Swansea, 19,380 acres, John Meredith owner; is rated at £820 a year.

Cambridge Electoral District, in which are 120 electors, returns a member to the Legislative Council.

Cambridge is a parish in Co. of Monmouth on Pittwater.

Cambridge is a post township in Clarence District, Co. Monmouth, 8 miles from the City, to which there is a daily mail. There is a Public School established.

Cambock, Evandale, 440 acres, T. B. Bartley owner, is rated at £250 a year.

Camden is a township near Huon Point in Franklin District, Co. Buckingham.

Camden Rivulet is near Mt. Barrow, Co. Dorset.

Camelford near Ross, 5800 acres, trustees W. Davidson owner, is rated at £680 a year.

Cameron's Inlet is on E. side of Flinders Island.

Cameron Mt. (East), 1808 feet high, is in Co. Dorset. There are auriferous indications all round this neighbourhood.

Cameron Mt. (West), is on West Coast near the sea, in Co. Wellington. The aboriginal name was "Preminghana."

Campbell's Range is a range of hills between the Hellyer River and Surrey Hills, Co. Wellington. This is presumed by Mr. S. B. Emmett to be the chief matrix of the gold brought down by the Hellyer River.

Campbell Town Electoral District, in which are 232 electors, returns a Member to the House of Assembly.

Campbell Town is a parish in the Co. Somerset, watered by the Elizabeth and Macquarie Rivers.

Campbell Town Mountain, 2226 feet high, is in Co. Glamorgan.

Campbell Town is a post town and electric telegraph station on the Elizabeth River, in the county Somerset, 81 miles from the city, to which there is a daily mail. The Elizabeth River runs through the centre, and the Main Line of Road and of Railway also pass through the town.

There are four churches and chapels, and also a public library, and an hospital with Turkish baths. Coaches from and to Launceston and Hobart Town pass daily through Campbell Town, and there is a branch coach daily to Avoca and Fingal.

Campbell Town Rural Municipality was proclaimed on 6 August, 1866, has an area of 392,527 acres, and the annual value of property was £24,930 in 1873. Population about 1600.

Camperdown, Evandale, 594 acres, T. B. Bartley owner, is rated at £200 a year.

Canning is a parish in County Pembroke near Ringarooma Creek.

Cannon Rock is near the head of the River Blythe, County Devon.

Cape Barren Island, in Banks's Straits south of Flinder's Island, and is worthy of its name, as it is deeply indented with caves and strongly projecting headlands, and exposes a bare denuded surface to the incessant stormy weather of the straits. Rock crystals of great beauty are found here; and there is also a peculiar breed of geese. The island is about 23 miles long by 17 miles wide. It is covered with worthless scrub, and quite unfit for cultivation. Its peaks are of bare granite, and can be seen many miles off.—(*Brownrigg*.)

Cape Grimm is on N. coast, County Wellington. Near this cape are found beaches which have been elevated at some former period to a height of 100 feet above the present sea level. The aboriginal name was "Kennaook."

Cape Portland Farm, 8600 acres, John Foster owner, is rated at £287 a year.

Cape Portland is on the sea coast at the N.E. point of the island in District of George Town, County Dorset. The aboriginal name for this cape is "Tebrakunna."

Carbuncle Island is on W. side of Port Sorell, County Devon.

Cares Island is off Carlton Bluff in Frederick Henry Bay.

Careless, Mount, is at the head of the Supply River, County Devon.

Carlton is a parish in County Pembroke, on the Carlton River.

Carlton, Sorell, 1190 acres, G. Maum owner, is rated at £150 a year.

Carlton is a post town on the Carlton River which runs into Frederick Henry Bay in District of Sorell, County Pembroke, 23 miles from the City, to which there is a mail twice a week. Carlton Scrubs are 2000 acres of the finest agricultural land in Tasmania, only 14 miles from a shipping-place and well watered. Carlton Bluff is the easterly headland of the Carlton Bay. Here a public school is established.

Caroline Creek is in County Devon. Dysodile, or combustible schist, is found varying from 6 to 7 feet thick in one distinct seam. It abounds in olefiant gas, with a peculiar and powerful disagreeable odour.—(*Milligan, F.R.S.*)

An analysis made in England by Professor Lee shows that it contains (1) an oily matter, (2) a tarry matter, (3) an acid reaction to water, and at white heat gives off a large quantity of gas.—(*Royal Society's Papers.*)

Carrick is a parish in County Westmoreland watered by the Liffey and South Esk Rivers.

Carrick is a post township on the River Liffey in the Longford District, County Westmoreland, 131 miles from the city, to which there is a daily mail. This town is 560 feet above the sea level. A public school is here established. Coach communication with Launceston.

Carrickfergus Bay is on East Coast, near Maria Island.

Carrington, Richmond, 1067 acres, S. Lovell owner; is rated at £160 a year.

Carter's Lakes are near Lake Augusta, County Westmoreland.

Cartland Crags are in a wild glen near the town of Fingal. These are cliffs of sandstone of considerable height. The character of this gorge is remarkable, the precipitous rocks shelving down like artificial buttresses to the edge of the brook. The chasm is about 600 yards long and from 200 to 220 feet deep, and seems to have been caused by the rush of a mighty torrent in former ages.

Cascades, Hobart, 2000 acres, C. & J. Degraeves owners; is rated at £660 a year. Here are the extensive breweries and flour-mills of the Messrs. Degraeves.

Cascades, on the Hobart Town Rivulet, near the City, is one of the prison establishments of the Colony, chiefly occupied by female prisoners and invalids. Here some cultivation is carried on by prison labour, and vegetables are grown to a considerable extent for prison use.

Cascades, on Tasman's Peninsula, is a prison station. There are numerous buildings, but fast going to decay. Cottage and garden, slaughter-house, bakehouse, two large prisons, row of cottages, workshops, hospital, numerous cells, and a large building formerly used for a church, the remains

of an old building burnt down some time ago. There have been about 40 acres in cultivation, but the fencing is all down. About a mile and half west of Cascades there has been a paddock cleared, about eight acres in extent. There may be about two hundred acres that could be cultivated about here; it is covered in a dense scrub. All the available good timber has been cut about this station. From Cascades to Impression Bay the land, about two thousand acres, is only fit for rough pasture.—(*Parl. Paper.*)

Castle Carey Rivulet is a tributary of the South Esk R.

Castle Carey is a parish in Co. Cornwall, on Aberfoyle and Storey's Rivulets. The *Castle Carey Rivulet* runs through the parish.

Castleforbes Bay is on the Huon River, near the town of Franklin; the *Castleforbes Rivulet* runs into the Bay. Here a public school is established.

Castle Rock is on the south point of Wedge Island, at entrance of Wedge Bay, Tasman's Peninsula.

Castra is a parish in Co. Devon, between the Leven and Wilmot Rivers. In this parish the Government have expended £11,308 in making roads to the Port at Ulverstone.

Castra, in the District of Port Sorell, Co. Devon, is a block of fifty thousand acres of rich land reserved by the Crown by statute, at the suggestion of Colonel Crawford, for Indian officers. Copper ore has been found near this. A plank-road has been completed, from which branch roads are being made to the port of Ulverstone, which has cost about £18,000, and which will be of great service to the proposed Indian settlers, to whom an area of 14,151 acres has been disposed of; and Colonel Crawford writes that the attention of Indian officers to the subject of settlement in Tasmania has been thoroughly awakened, and needs only a little encouragement.—*Parliamentary Paper*. Numerous applications have been made to various persons in Tasmania for further information, prior to many officers making up their minds to migrate hither with their families.

Catamaran River runs into Recherche Bay, Co. Kent.

Cataraqui Point on King's Island (so named from the *Cataraqui* wrecked hereabout) forms the western point of Fitzmaurice Bay; it lies from Netherby Point S. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 9 miles. Off it at a cable's distance N.W. are a few sunken rocks, some awash at low water. From *Cataraqui Point* the coast, which has an elevation of about 300 feet, and is here bold and cliffy, trends S.S.E. for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Surprise Point, eastward of which is the bay of the same name.

Cattley Mt. is in Devon County, near head of Leven River.

Cattley Plains are all around Mt. Cattley.

Cavern Cliff is on the N. Coast, near Rocky Cape.

Canwood near Ouse, 29,500 acres, Henric Nicholas owner, is rated at £1170 a year.

Caxton is a parish in Co. Lincoln, near Lake St. Clair.

Cellars are at the head of the Pine River, Co. Lincoln.

Cemetery, Hobart Town, is on Cornelian Bay Point, near New Town. This Cemetery was established under an Act of Parliament, 29 Vict. No. 7, and is managed by Trustees appointed by the Government.

Central Plains, near Great Lake, 20,000 acres, P. T. Smith owner; is rated at £1000 a year.

Chain of Lagoons is in Glamorgan District, near Seymour.

Chale Bay is at the north west part of Port Esperance, County Kent.

Chamber of Commerce Office, Hobart Town, is at the Town Hall, Macquarie-street; meets first Tuesday in each quarter.

Chamber of Commerce, Launceston, office is at Public Buildings; meets monthly on first Tuesday.

Champ is a parish on the Huon River, County Buckingham, named after a Colonial Secretary.

Chappell Islands are three small islands in Bass's Straits, called Chappell, Badger, and Goose Islands, on the last of which a light-house is erected. Chappell Island is the principal seat of the mutton bird operations. The boat harbour is dangerous on account of rocks. The island rises from the sea to a cone about 570 feet high, the upper portion bare rock and loose boulders. Snakes abound, 40 having been killed in one day. There are no trees on the island. The mutton birds arrive in each year on the 21 September on one day, some a day later. They deposit their eggs on the dry ground or in burrows. The birds go to sea all day and return to land at night, when they occupy themselves in nest-making and egg-laying all night long with a deafening din. Each bird lays only one egg as large as a duck egg, which the birds male and female alternately sit upon and hatch in six weeks. Flinders computed a flock of mutton birds that he saw to be 40 miles long. A good season yields 3000 gallons of mutton bird oil; 20 birds will produce a pound of feathers. The birds take their departure in April, no one knows whither, until September.—(*Brownrigg.*)

Chappell Mount, 570 feet high, is on Chappell Island, Bass's Straits.

Charing is a parish in County Dorset on N. coast.

Charles Mount is near Romney Marshes, County Russell.

Charles Mount (2), is in the Marlborough District, a remarkable sugar-loaf hill, the country to the west of it is open and flat.

Charlotte's Cove is in D'Entrecasteaux's Channel near Garden Island, County Buckingham.

Charmouth is a township in District of George Town, County Dorset, on Ringarooma Bay.

Heathy plains and coarse marshes, with a fair proportion of sound feeding country all around. A fresh water lagoon is at the S. of the township.—(*Cranford.*)

Chasey's Creek is a tributary of the Carlton River, running about five miles S. into that river, County Pembroke.

Chasm Creek runs N. into the sea at Emu Bay, County Wellington.

Chatsworth is a parish in County Somerset watered by the Isis River.

Cherry Hill is near Hadspen on the South Esk River, County Cornwall.

Cherry Tree Opening is in the Electoral District of Sorell. Here a public school is established.

Cheshunt, near Meander, 9070 acres, Wm. Archer owner; is rated at £1430 a year.

Chesterfield is a parish in County Cornwall, watered by the South Esk River.

Chichester is a parish in County Somerset near Longford.

Chimneys are remarkable rocks at the head of N. W. Bay, near the town of Margate, County Buckingham.

Chimneys (2) are rocks on the east branch of the Great Mussel Roe River, County Dorset.

China Creek, a small stream running S.W. into Pittwater, County Pembroke.

Chapman Lake is at head of Little Pine River, County of Westmoreland.

Chiswick, near Ross, 18,278 acres, F. Horne, owner, is rated at £1640 a year.

Christmas Hill is near Elizabeth Town, District of Deloraine.

Christy Rivulet runs E. into Lake Ada, Counties of Lincoln and Westmoreland.

Chudleigh Caves, District of Deloraine.—These caves, which are of great extent in the limestone formation of the whole district of Chudleigh, are well worthy of a visit from tourists. They extend for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles under ground, and the Lobster Rivulet runs through them. The Lobster Rivulet is so named from the fresh water lobsters found therein. (*See also Mersey.*)

Chudleigh, a post town on the Lobster Rivulet, in Deloraine District, County of Westmoreland, 161 miles from the city, to which there is a mail three times a week.

Churchill, Richmond, 800 acres, Mrs. Simmons owner, is rated at £175 a year.

Church Rock is on west coast, near the Arthur River.

Cimitiere Point is on west side of Tamar River, near Muddy Creek, County of Devon. So called after Colonel Cimitiere, who was Commandant of Launceston, 8th April, 1818.

Circular Head is on the north coast, in the District and County of Wellington. This is a singular example of the extended elevation of trap rock, towering suddenly from deep water to a height of 490 feet above the sea level, and containing extensive areas on its summit. It may be seen 5 or 6 leagues off at sea. There is good anchorage in the Port of Stanley, (which see). The Aborigines called it "Monattek."

Circular Marsh is in parish of Spilsby, County of Cumberland, on the Pine River.

Circular Pond Marshes are near the Mersey Flats, Deloraine District. These are 1140 feet above the sea level, and are caused by the peculiar limestone formation of this part of the country.

City of Hobart Reef is the first and only Quartz reef in the district of Fingal that has been fairly tried at a depth of more than a hundred feet; and it is surely premature to say that there are no profitable gold deposits in Tasmania, or that reefing has even yet received anything like a proper trial.

The main shaft of this Company is down 250 feet, and a level has been carried 300 feet westerly and south-westerly into the hill, and is still being driven along the course of the reef at an estimated depth of nearly 250 feet from the surface. The upper workings are now connected with this level, and all the quartz and rubble is thus sent up the main shaft, the trucks being lifted to the surface by steam power. The Company have crushed 438 tons of quartz during the last half year of 1872 from their main reef, yielding 600 ozs. 5 dwts. of gold, or at the rate of rather more than 1 oz. 7 dwts. 9 grs. of gold to the ton. They also crushed 50 tons from the north reef, which yielded 6 ozs. of gold, or about 2 dwts. 10 grs. per ton, and 55 tons of tailings yielding 7 ozs. 2 dwts. of gold, or at the rate of about 2 dwts. 14 grs. per ton. The City of Hobart Company this year crushed 1590 tons of quartz, yielding 1 oz. 2 dwts. 8 grs. of gold. From the foregoing figures it will be seen that, as far as they have been tested, the reefs at and near Mathinna have given very fair results, and hold out good promise for the future.

Civilization Point, on Flinder's Island, or *Wybalemna*, (the blackman's house,) formerly known as Pea Jacket Point.

24 cottages were there, and quarters for the Commandant,

Doctor, Catechist, and soldiers. Also a church of brick 41 × 19 feet, and a two-celled watchhouse.—(*Brownrigg.*)

Clairville, near Evandale, 820 acres, Robert Cameron owner, is rated at £350 a year.

Clarence Electoral District, in which are 174 Electors, returns a Member to the House of Assembly.

Clarence Lake is a small lagoon, the head of Power's Rivulet, near Lake St. Clair, County Lincoln.

Clarence is a parish in County Monmouth, on the River Derwent and Ralph's Bay.

Clarence Plains in County Monmouth.—These are about 7 miles from the city. Rokeby is the township. The valleys are all extensively cultivated, and are famous for quail and wild ducks in their respective seasons. The manufacture of salt from evaporation of the sea water is now carried on here. The Aborigines called these plains "Nannyeleebata."

Clarence Point is on the West Bank of the Tamar River, near Kelso Bay, County Devon.

Clarence River has a S.E. course in Co. Cumberland of 11 miles to the Derwent, of which it is a tributary.

Clarence Rivulet runs into Ralph's Bay near Rokeby Village, Clarence District.

Clarence Rural Municipality was proclaimed 14th November, 1860; has an area of 56,000 acres, and the annual value of property was £8462 in 1873. Population about 1600. A Local Court for the recovery of debts up to £30 sits quarterly. Coach to Richmond daily, and conveyances to the Bluff Ferry and Rokeby.

Clarence, township, is at the head of the Kangaroo Bay Rivulet, District of Clarence, County Pembroke.

Clarence Vale, Clarence Plains, 1200 acres, Joseph Chipman owner; is rated at £350 a year.

Clarendon, near Hamilton, 5800 acres, J. F. Walker owner; is rated at £360 a year.

Clarendon, near Lymington, Nile, 4000 acres, James Cox owner; is rated at £900 a year.

Clarke Island, in Banks' Straits, contains 20,000 acres. Its peaks, of porphyritic granite mixed with sienite, are 690 feet above the sea level.

This island offers little else than scenes of desolation, yet in the sheltered parts fruit trees are grown. It is 10 miles from the main land.—(*Brownrigg.*)

Clark Point is one of the heads of George's Bay, on the East Coast, County Glamorgan.

Claude Mount, is near the River Forth, County Devon.

Clayton Rivulet in County Devon. Serpentine occurs in this neighbourhood, also specimens of magnetic oxide of iron have been found here.

Cleghorn, West Tamar, 230 acres, Hon. J. Thomson owner; is rated at £220 a year.

Cleveland, near Hamilton, 10,780 acres, W. A. B. Gelli-brand owner; is rated at £780 a year.

Cleveland is a parish in County Somerset, on the main road, near Hyland's or Diprose's Lagoon.

Cleveland, a post town in Epping Forest, in the District of Campbell Town, County Somerset, 91 miles from the city, to which there is a daily mail. Diprose's or Hyland's Lagoon is close to the township.

Cleveland, Mount, is in the George Town District, County Dorset, and is surrounded with myrtle forests to the eastward. A public school is here established.

Clifton is a parish in County Cumberland, watered by the Nive River.

Clog Tom's Creek runs N. into the River Tamar, at Middle Arm.

Cloudy Bay is on South Bruni Island, near Gt. Taylor's Bay.

Clover Hill, Westbury, 1628 acres, A. Clerke owner; is rated at £362 a year.

Cluan, Westbury, 780 acres, A. Clerke owner; is rated at £150 a year.

Clumner's Hill is on the Fish River, in the Deloraine District.

Clump Island is on North Coast, near Cape Gribbin, Co. Wellington.

Cluny, near Bothwell, 5460 acres, W. P. Weston owner; is rated at £475 a year.

Clyde's Island is at the N. head of Pirates' Bay, Tasman's Peninsula.

Clyde River has a S. course of 50 miles to the Derwent, of which it is a tributary; it rises in Lake Crescent and runs through the Co. of Cumberland. The Falls of the Clyde, near Bothwell, are well worthy a visit from excursionists,—the base of the fall appears to be the small crater of an extinct volcano. The English brown trout has been acclimatised in the Clyde; and on 10th February, 1873, seven fish, weighing $14\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., were caught; and at same time a brown trout, weighing 8 lbs. 7 ozs., was taken. The original name of the Clyde was the "Fat-doe River."

Clynevale, near Cleveland, 2100 acres, Miss Crear owner; is rated at £720 a year.

Coal Head is on N. bank of Macquarie Harbour. Here coal of a good quality was found about the year 1850, but it has not been worked.

Coal-mine Creek joins the Wallaby Rivulet in Co. Mon-

mouth : where the seam of coal crops out is, for nearly three-quarters of a mile, along the creek in a three-foot seam.

Coal Mines are on western side of Norfolk Bay, Tasman's Peninsula : here the famous Port Arthur coals are obtained. 2500 tons were raised in 1873, and were sold for £3700. The mine was first opened in February, 1835, at which time 500 tons per month were raised by prison labor. The mass of this piece of land is of sandstone with some trap, but at the colliery the bed of coal is worked, the following being a section of the working :—Ironstone, 60 feet ; sandstone, 60 feet ; sandstone and shale, 30 feet ; coal, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Coal River Cottage, Richmond, 584 acres, Rev. W. J. Dunne owner, is rated at £200 a year.

Coal River has a S. course of 25 miles to Pittwater. A township is marked in the District of Richmond, Co. Monmouth. The Coal River runs for many miles through a deep and narrow gorge, with cliffs on either side of several hundred feet in height, eroded by its own long-continued action on the sandstone.—(Gould, F.G.S.)

Coal River Sugarloaf is in the District of Richmond, near the Coal River.

Cobler's Rocks are on the East Coast, near Cape Naturalist, Co. Dorset.

Cochatoo Island is in Moulting Lagoon, East Coast, Co. Glamorgan.

Cockburn Cove is in the harbour of Port Davey, W. coast.

Cocked Hat Hill is near Breadalbane village, County Cornwall, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Launceston on the main road.

Cockle Bay is on east coast near Maria Island.

Cockle Creek is near Recherche Bay in D'Entrecasteaux Channel. It is extremely narrow at its entrance, and expands behind a line of low sand hills into shallow flats with green rushy borders.

Coiler's Creek runs N. into the Mersey River near Native Plains. Near this creek is the Mersey and Deloraine Tramway line.

Coldstream River runs S. about 15 miles into the Huskisson River, County Russell.

Colebrook Dale, a township on the Coal River near Jerusalem, County Monmouth.

Colebrook Farm, Richmond, 1511 acres, G. Ibbott owner, is rated at £200 a year.

Collingwood River runs S.E. into the Gordon River. The valley of the Collingwood River for more than 10 miles looks like a park studded with plantations of timber ; the marshes are bounded on each side by steep declivities, on which the quartz rock crops out like battlements. It contains a con-

siderable extent of land available for pastoral purposes, and enjoys a much milder climate than the adjacent valley of the Cuvier.—(*Tully.*)

It is, however, difficult of access, and the soil is inferior to that of the Cuvier.—(*Gould, F.G.S.*)

Collins' Bonnet, 4131 feet high, is part of Mount Wellington Range, County Buckingham, a remarkable basaltic peak, near which the great landslip of 1872 took place, which was so destructive of property in the valley of Glenorchy.

Collins' Springs are in Ralph's Bay Parish, County Pembroke, near the Goat's Bluff.

Communication Point is a signal station on Tasman's Peninsula, 1131 feet high, County Pembroke.

Compton Ferry, or *Stony Point*, is on the River Derwent about 12 miles N. of Hobart Town. This was once the best ferry on the main road to Launceston.

Conacle Cape is near Fluted Cape, Adventure Bay.

Coney River runs N. about 5 miles into the sea near Emu Bay.

Connection Mount, 2630 feet high, is in County Glamorgan near the old Flagstaff Marsh.

Connelly's Creek runs into Frederick Henry Bay near Point Renard, County Pembroke.

Connorville, near Fingal, 39,900 acres, Arthur O'Connor owner; is rated at £4400 a year.

Constance Rivulet is a small tributary of the Agnes Rivulet, County Buckingham.

Constitution Hill is in Brighton District, on the Main Road. Here a public school is established. Coal is found at the foot of the hill, but it is not worked.

Contrariety Cape is on south of Ralph's Bay Neck, Storm Bay.

Cooke's Rivulet is a small tributary of the North West Bay River, County Buckingham, running north about 2 miles.

Cookstown is a parish in County Glamorgan, watered by the St. Paul's River.

Cookville is a township on Fluted Cape, Adventure Bay, so called from being the spot where the great navigator Cook landed in 1773.

Coombe Bank, Evandale, 7780 acres, J. Cameron owner; is rated at £200 a year.

Coombe End, Glamorgan, 10,150 acres, Henry Lyne owner; is rated at £400 a year.

Copper Alley is on W. side of Port Cygnet, County Buckingham, near the town of Lymington.

Copper Creek is a small tributary of the River Leven, County Devon, so called from indications of copper in the soil.

Coquet Rivulet runs into the St. Patrick's River, County Dorset.

Cora Linn is on the River Ouse, near Skittle Ball Plains, County Cumberland.

Corfe Castle is a township on the sea coast, in George Town District, County Dorset, near Waterhouse Point. The country round is chiefly open, with sandy soil, heath, and coarse herbage. (*Cranford*.)

Cormiston, West Tamar, 4545 acres, John Thomson owner; is rated at £370 a year.

Cornelian Hill, Brighton, 500 acres, W. Hodgson owner; is rated at £220 a year. Cornelians are found here.

Cornelian Bay, on the Derwent River, near Hobart Town. A point here forms the general Cemetery of the city.

Corners is a township in Campbell Town District, County Somerset, 86 miles from the city, to which there is a daily mail. Here is a station of the Main Line Railway, 8 miles from Campbell Town. The *Epping Hotel* is here from which the mail cart goes to Avoca, Fingal, and Falmouth.

Cornhill, Sorell, 613 acres, Edward Marshall owner; is rated at £340 a year.

Cornwall, County of, a north-easterly county, having in it the town and port of Launceston. A considerable part of this county is mountainous, culminating in Ben Lomond, which is 5010 feet high.

Cornwall contains 20 towns and villages, of which 10 are post-office stations; and in the county are the Rural Municipalities of Evandale and Fingal, each with its Warden and a sufficient police; and there is also the Police Magistracy of Selby, and the Launceston Municipality.

The rivers watering Cornwall are the Tamar, with the town of Launceston at the head of the navigable portion, 40 miles from the sea; the North Esk, Nile, and South Esk (which last river is 100 miles long); and there are besides many rivulets.

The principal towns are Launceston, Evandale, Fingal, Avoca, Falmouth,—the first four being money-order stations, with a daily mail, and one to Falmouth twice a week.

Fifteen public and six private schools, and 21 churches and chapels.

The pastoral lands of the crown in this county, which have been reported upon by Mr. Crawford, are:—About 5000 acres first-class, 55,000 acres second-class, 220,000 acres third-class lands.

In the Tamar and North and South Esk Rivers, mullet and several other fish are taken in quantities for market, and the English brown trout has been acclimatized.

Kangaroos are plentiful, and also several kinds of game birds.

From the dairy farms of Fingal there were produced, in 1870,—169 tons of cheese, 49 tons of butter, and 9 tons of bacon, valued at £12,800.

From the orchards of Cornwall 21,361 bushels of apples and 4973 bushels of pears were produced for market, at 2s. to 6s. a bushel.

Coal is largely found in extensive beds near Fingal. Gold, both alluvial and in quartz, has been worked in several places for many years in the same district.

There are two ports, Falmouth and George's Bay.

A Public Library of 3000 vols. at Evandale, Agricultural Associations, Benefit Societies, Odd Fellows' Lodges, &c.

The Launceston and Western Railway has a station near Evandale.

Corra Linn is a remarkable gorge of the North Esk River about 7 miles from Launceston, frequently visited by tourists. "Here the river rushes over a series of cataracts, amidst perpendicular basaltic walls, whose crevices are filled with rich green vegetation, making a wild and beautiful scene." It was named by Governor Macquarie, because it resembled the place of the same name in Scotland.

Corra Linn, Evandale, 1880 acres, J. H. Rose owner; is rated at £420 a year.

Cotton's Rivulet is a small tributary of the Huon River running about a mile N. into that river.

Council of Education Office is in the Public Buildings, Hobart Town. The Council meets second Thursday in each month.

Court's Island is off Bruni Head, South Bruni Island, near S.W. Passage.

Coxe's Bight is on South Coast, near Dewitt's Islands.

Cox's Rivulet is in County Dorset near the River Brid.

Cracoft River has a N. course of 15 miles to the Huon, of which river it is a tributary. The Township of Cracoft is on this river, but is not settled upon. Fine beds of Huon pine timber exists in the neighbourhood.

Cradle Mountain is north of Lake St Clair, 5069 feet high, County Lincoln, and is said to be the highest mountain in Tasmania. It is of a compound structure; at the base are quartzose schists, overlaid by thin deposits of conglomerate, and surmounted by a considerable thickness of columnar greenstone. Between the Cradle Mountain and Middlesex Plains a gradual amelioration of the character of the soil takes place. Open forest lands alternate with marshes and plains rich in herbage.—(*Gould, F. G. S.*)

Cradoc is a township in Franklin district, County Buckingham.

Craigelchie, Ross, 3032 acres, John Foster owner; is rated at £295 a year.

Cranbrook is a post town, County Glamorgan, 116 miles from the city, to which there is a mail twice a week.

Cranford is a township at the head of the Gawler River, County Devon.

Crayfish Point is on the W. side of the River Derwent, in the Queenborough District.

Crayfish River runs N. into the N. Sea near Sawyer's Bay, County Wellington.

Creehton, near Longford, 3240 acres, Wm. Gibson owner; is rated at £550 a year. Limestone is found here.

Creehton River runs into E. Port Esperance in D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

Crescent Lake covers 6000 acres and is shallow. It is about 3000 feet above the sea level, and is in the County Cumberland. It joins by a narrow canal the larger Lake Sorell, and together they are the source of the Clyde River. The waters from these lakes are under the control of trustees, so as to secure summer supplies. The English brown trout has been acclimatised in Lake Crescent.

Cressy, Longford, 592 acres, A Rose owner; is rated at £240 a year.

Cressy, 2750 acres, John Field owner; is valued at £600 a year.

Cressy is a parish in County Westmoreland, watered by the South Esk River.

Cressy is a post town in the Longford District, County Westmoreland, 121 miles from the city, to which there is a daily mail. This is 654 feet above the sea level. A public school is here established.

Cressy Estate, Bishopsbourne, 3540 acres, Wm. Field owner; is rated at £1000 a year.

Cripps's Marsh is on Tasman's Peninsula, at the W. foot of Mount Arthur.

Cripp's Mount is near Mayday Plains, at the head of Paddy's River, County Russell.

Crooke's Rivulet is a tributary of the Kermandie River, County Kent.

Croppie's Bay is on the N. Coast, near Waterhouse Island, County Dorset.

Croppie's Point is the S. Point of Croppie's Bay, County Dorset.

Cross Marsh is on the Main Line of Road, in District of Green Ponds, County Monmouth. This is an extensively

cultivated district. Here the Quoin Rivulet joins the Jordan River.

Crosse's Rivulet runs easterly into Pittwater, County Pembroke.

Crystal Marsh, Bothwell, 2612 acres, Edward Bisdee owner; is rated at £200 a year.

Cubit's Creek runs into the Lobster Rivulet, near Chudleigh, District of Deloraine.

Cullenswood is a township in the Fingal District, County Cornwall.

Cumberland.—This County, which is a vast sheepwalk, is to the north of Monmouth, and occupies a large portion of the elevated plateau on which the extensive fresh-water lakes are situated.

Cumberland contains eight towns and villages, four of them being post-stations; within its borders is the rural municipality of Hamilton, with a Warden and a sufficient police.

The rivers watering the County are the Derwent, Ouse, Shannon, Clyde, Dee, Pine, Nive, and Jordan; and the Kenmere, Power, Blackbob, Blackman, Armitage, Navarre, and other rivulets. These rivers rise principally in the following lakes, which are situated 3000 feet above the level of the sea:—St. Clair, covering 1000 acres, and very deep; Sorell, 15,000 acres, very deep; Echo, 8000 acres, shallow; Crescent, 6000 acres, shallow; Wood's, 2500 acres, and deep; and a number of smaller lakes and lagoons.

The principal town is Hamilton, which is a post office money-order station, and to which there is a mail three times a week, and an electric telegraph line.

Four public schools and seven churches and chapels.

The pastoral lands belonging to the Crown are reported by Mr. Crawford to be 14,800 acres first-class, 23,600 second-class, and 25,000 third-class. The main roads under the Great Lake Road Trust, and leading to the Lake District, are in good order. The sheep lands in the Lake District are of great extent, level, and marshy; and the expense of draining them would vary from 2s. to 5s. an acre. Where the trees have been barked and destroyed, at an expense of 1s. or 2s. per acre, a considerable improvement has been effected in the herbage; and it has also had the effect of ameliorating the climate of these elevated lands—which, being so keen, and suffering from summer frosts, are unfit for cereal agricultural operations; root crops however flourish. These Lake lands are principally rented by large sheep-owners in the lower districts, for the purpose of sending their flocks up in December, after being shorn and regulated,—for which purpose they are usually brought down in October and November, and they form

a fine pastoral country, which would be greatly enhanced in value by a proper system of drainage.—(*Crawford.*)

The river Shannon rises in the Great Lake, a sheet of water 42 miles in circumference, or about 50,000 acres. When the wind is high, it acts on the water so as to make the Shannon overflow its banks. There is a horse-track or a marked road to the other lakes, some of which are extensive sheets of fresh water, where the sportsman can find black swans, pigeons, teal, wild ducks, &c. in quantities, and on their green margins the finest specimens of kangaroos in the island.

On the borders of Lake Sorell are found amethysts, topazes, and rock crystals of great beauty. One beach glistens so much with the small particles as to be named the Diamond Beach.

Bituminous coal has been discovered at Hamilton, 30 feet from the surface, and worked for use: it is also found at the Ouse. The County has evidently, many thousand years ago, suffered from volcanic agency: and jasper, obsidian, opalized wood, and scoriæ are abundant.

In the rivers are mullet, eels, black fish, trout, English brown trout, and platypus; and kangaroos and game-birds abound.

The white gum-trees produce manna from October to February; and black cockatoos, white cockatoos, and richly coloured parrots are very numerous,—the white cockatoos being troublesome at the season for sowing grain, but they are easily disposed of by poisoned wheat.

Cumberland Electoral District, in which are 349 electors, returns a member to the House of Assembly.

Cumming's Head is a spur of the western mountains near Deloraine. The hill is of dark basalt.—(*Archer, F.R.S.*)

Curraghmore, Evandale, 1960 acres, John Beveridge owner, is valued at £450 a year.

Currie Harbour, on King's Island, lies just to the southward of Netherby Point; it is only adapted for small craft such as frequent the island for seal or kangaroo skins. When once inside it affords shelter from all winds. It is a small semi-circular cleft in the rocks about three acres in extent. Several rocks in the harbour make it dangerous.—(*Parliamentary Paper.*)

Currie's Rivulet runs N. about two miles into the sea to the west of Beechford, County Dorset. Here is a considerable area of second class agricultural land, lightly timbered and generally level. A good soil for wheat or grasses.—(*Crawford.*)

Curryjong Rivulet runs N.W. into the Brushy Plains River in County Pembroke.

Curtis Island is in Bass's Straits, and is 1060 feet above the sea level.

Cutting-grass Marsh is in Spring Bay District, County Glamorgan.

Cuvier River runs S.E. into the Lake St. Clair in the County of Lincoln. At its source it is 3000 feet above the sea. This river drains the Cuvier Valley.

Cuvier Valley is in County Lincoln on the west side of Lake St. Clair. Its width varies from half a mile to a mile and a half, and is about ten miles long. It is chiefly occupied by open marshes, where the herbage is of fine grass mixed with tussocks. The marshes are drained by numerous open creeks, and contrast favorably, in point of dryness, with many of the present sheep runs. The amount of available land in the valley is estimated at 5000 acres. Here is a thin seam of coal, too thin to be of economic value; and its elevation above the sea appears to be nearly 3000 feet. At the outlet of the valley boulders of greenstone of great size and in considerable quantities are found, the occurrence of which it is difficult to explain, unless it is attributed to glacial action.—(*Gould, F.G.S.*)

Cygnets Mount is in the District of Kingborough, County Buckingham.

Cygnets Port is a large bay on the east bank of the Huon River in the District of Kingborough. The aboriginal name was "Talune."

Cygnets River runs S.E. into the Swan River on the east coast, County Glamorgan.

Dabool Rivulet runs E. about 5 miles into the Lake River, County Westmoreland.

Dairy Plains, Deloraine, 800 acres, R. Gibson owner; is rated at £220 a year.

Dairy Plains, Chudleigh, 2370 acres, Thos. Gibson owner; is rated at £320 a year.

Dairy River rises near Ironstone Mountain, and runs N.E. into the R. Meander, District of Deloraine.

Dale River rises near Ironstone Mountain, and runs N.E. into the Western or Meander River, near Chudleigh, District of Deloraine.

Dalness, Evandale, 2600 acres, A. M'Kinnon owner; is rated at £700 a year.

Dalrymple, Port, is the old name of George Town at the entrance to the Tamar River. Alex. Dalrymple was Hydrographer to the Admiralty in Captain Cook's time.

Dan's Marshes are in County Cornwall, near the town of Evercreech. The land is tier land, heavily timbered, parts very scrubby with coarse herbage.

Darling Range is a mountain on Flinder's Island, Bass's Straits, named after Lieutenant Darling, once Commandant of the island.

Darlington is a township at the north point of Maria Island, East Coast. This used to be the head quarters of the Convict Establishment, where Smith O'Brien, the Irish rebel, was confined.

Darlington Park, Campbell Town, 3440 acres, G. F. Thirkell owner; is rated at £320 a year.

Dasher River rises near Mount Boland and runs N.E. 15 miles into the Mersey River, County Devon.

Davey Head, Port Davey, is 1122 feet high, County Arthur. This was named after Governor Davey, 1813.

Davey, Port, is an extensive bay on the S.W., into which five rivers run. This port is the resort of whaling vessels which require to be cleaned, the port affording every facility for the purpose, and security against the absconding of the seamen. The depth of water in the port varies from 3 or 4 fathoms up the bay to 27 fathoms at the entrance. The aboriginal name was Poynduc. The port having been explored by Mr. Birch, a merchant, the Governor granted him exclusive right to trade to Port Davey and Macquarie Harbour for twelve months from the 14th September, 1816. Coal was discovered near Port Davey on 21st June, 1816, by Dennis M'Carthy and others. There is a sunken rock half a mile N. of the large pyramidal rock in the entrance.

Davey River runs S. about 30 miles into Port Davey on S.W. Coast. It rises near Lakes Pedder and Maria.

Dawson's Road, from Hamilton to the Great Bend of the Gordon River. Mr. Dawson, the surveyor, successfully formed this road in the face of difficulties almost insuperable.—(*Calder.*)

Dead Island, or Ile de Morte, is in Opossum Bay, Port Arthur, used as a cemetery for the Prison Establishment. About 1500 bodies have been interred here.

Deadman's Flat is in Westbury District, County Westmoreland.

Deal Island is the largest of the Kent's Group of Islands, Bass's Straits.

It is picturesque from its lofty conical granitic hills clothed with impervious scrub, deep ravines, and bold precipitous cliffs. There are four coves or anchorages, the best is on the E. at the foot of a hill covered with she-oak and boobyalas. The light-house on Deal Island is a solid structure and in good order. The view from the light-house commands the coast of Victoria and Flinder's and other islands.—(*Brownrigg.*)

Dean's River runs into the South Esk River, in the District of Fingal.

Deceitful Cove is on E. bank of River Tamar, near George Town.

Deddington is a parish in County Cornwall, watered by the Nile River.

Deddington is a post town in Evandale District, County Cornwall, 146 miles from the city, to which there is a mail three times a week.

Dee Scrub is a belt of heavily timbered land running parallel 2 or 3 miles with the Dee River, County Cumberland. Patches of fine rich soil from 50 to 100 acres can be had in many parts. The climate does not ripen wheat. All root crops, English grasses, and oats flourish well, and would make first class dairy farms. The Marlborough Road is near.—(*Cranford.*)

Dee River rises in Lake Echo and has a S. course of 30 miles to the Derwent, of which river it is a tributary in County Cumberland. The land north of the Dee River is suitable for cattle breeding, but for three miles through the Dee Marshes the water is nearly level with the top soil, and running very sluggishly; the slightest fresh in the river throws the water back over the low lands. If the snags were taken out of the river the marshes would be relieved thereby.—(*Cranford.*)

The agricultural lands are more or less covered with dog-wood and sassafras.

Deep Bay is on the N. of Cape Barren Island, Banks' Straits.

Deep Bay (2), is on E. side of Port Cygnet, County Buckingham.

Deep Bay Creek runs W. about 2 miles into Deep Bay, Port Cygnet.

Deep Bay Point is on N. side of Deep Bay, Port Cygnet.

Deep Gully Rivulet runs E. into D'Entrecasteaux Channel, near Long Bay, County Buckingham.

Delasarte Cape is at head of N. Bruni Island, near Kelly's Point.

Deloraine Electoral District, in which are 533 electors, returns a Member to the House of Assembly.

Deloraine, a post town on the Meander or Western River, in the County of Westmoreland, 150 miles from the city, to which there is a daily mail; population 800. This is the terminus of the Launceston and Western Railway, which runs three trains daily to the port of Launceston. Here is a Public Library, a Public School, and a station of the Electric Telegraph. A Local Court for the recovery of debts up to £30

sits quarterly. A conveyance to Chudleigh three times a week.

Deloraine is the terminus of the Launceston and Western Railway. It is a flourishing town in the centre of the wheat-growing districts, and is situated on the Meander River. The famed Chudleigh caves are 16 miles off.

Deloraine Rural Municipality was proclaimed 2nd November, 1863, has an area of 376,000 acres, and the annual value of property was £21,480 in 1873: population about 5000.

Den Hill is 2544 feet high, composed almost entirely of sandstone, in the District of Bothwell, County Cumberland. There is a good road over this hill constructed at a great expense. Formerly the expense of carting wool to the port was very great. Fossiliferous limestone is found near the summit of one of the neighbouring hills. *Den Hill* was a great camping place of the aborigines in old times.

Den Plain is on the Mersey River near Magog Range, District of Deloraine. Here is a coarse marsh of 150 acres, and the remainder rough tier land and in part very scrubby; where open it is fairly grassed with coarse herbage.—(*Crawford*.)

Denbigh is a parish in County Somerset watered by the Lake River.

Denison Creek runs E. into the sea on the East Coast near Seymour. From a shaft sunk at 35 feet from the surface at one spot, a seam of 15 inches of a bright lustrous coal is succeeded by a 6-inch parting of clay and bituminous shale with apparently a foot of coal below. At another point two beds exist separated by about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet of measures, and yielding about 30 and 20 inches of coal respectively. The creek rises at the foot of Mount St. John. At one point, about 35 feet above the level of the creek, 5 or 6 seams of coal are cut in less than 50 feet. In some places the coal beds are overlaid with enormous masses of fallen greenstone.—(*Selwyn, F.G.S.*) Mr. Gould says, the coal is of fair quality and burns freely.

Denison Mount is a range on the west of the Gordon River, near Valley of Rasselas, County Franklin, called after Sir W. Denison.

Denison Plains are on the south bank of the River Gordon.

Dennistoun, Bothwell, 24,600 acres, J. D. Wood owner; is valued at £2830 a year.

Dennistoun Creek is in the District of Bothwell, County Cumberland, a tributary of the River Clyde.

D'Entrecasteaux's Channel is a large entrance to the Port. It was discovered and named by Rear Admiral Bruny D'Entrecasteaux of the French discovery ship *Recherche*, 20th April, 1792. The Admiral died of cholera near the Louisiade, on 21st June, 1793.

Derbyshire Rocks are steep sandstone cliffs on the E. bank of the Derwent River, close to New Norfolk.

Derwent Electoral District, in which are 185 electors, returns a Member to the Legislative Council.

Derwent River, County of Buckingham, has a southerly course of 120 miles to the sea, having numerous tributaries. It is bridged at Dunrobin, New Norfolk, and Bridgewater, and has a navigable course of 40 miles. Fish of great variety are found in it. It takes its rise in Lake St. Clair.

A steamer plies on the Derwent to New Norfolk five days a week, calling at Risdon and Bridgewater; and small vessels ply on the river to the various farms on its banks. There are three steam ferry-boats to Kangaroo Point, and a number of other ferry boats.

Mullet, trout, eels, trumpeter, gar-fish, rock-cod, flathead, perch, salmon-trout, barracouta, mackerel, and other fish, are caught in quantities.

The Aboriginal name of the Derwent was "Teemtoomale menennye."

Desolation Bay is on the west bank of Huon River, county of Kent.

Des Tombeaux, is a cape on the east coast of Maria Island.

Deslaco is a cape on west side of Frederick Henry Bay, in District of Clarence.

Detention River runs with a northerly course of 15 miles into north sea, near Rocky Cape. It rises in Dipwood Marsh, county of Wellington. A contract for a bridge has been taken which is to be 234 feet long and 12 feet wide.

The Aboriginal name was "Purreka."

Devil's Den is in the George Town district, county Dorset, and is on a range of quartziferous rocks, among which gold has been found in small quantities,—but the several claims at one time taken upon this ground have been abandoned.

Devil's Den (2) is near Lake Julian, county Westmoreland.

Devil's Elbow is in the River Tamar, near Whirlpool Reach, county Devon.

Devil's Gullet is on Fisher River, district of Deloraine.

Devil's Royals (1) are near Port Cygnet, district of Kingborough.

Devil's Royals (2) are rough steep rocky hills near Prosser's River, county Pembroke.

Devon, County of, this is a coast county, occupying the centre of the north of Tasmania, bounded on the east by the navigable river Tamar, on the west by the Emu River, on the south by the mountains of the Counties of Westmorland and Lincoln. The ports at which vessels enter and take produce to Launceston, Victoria, and adjacent Colonies, are Port

Dalrymple, Ports Sorell and Frederick, Don, Leith, and Leven.

Devon, which is an agricultural county, contains 23 towns and villages, of which 17 are post stations. Within it are the Rural Municipalities of Westbury and Deloraine, each with its Warden, medical men, and a sufficient police. There is also the Police Magistracy of Port Sorell, with a sufficient police, and a resident medical man.

The rivers watering it, and which mostly run into the sea in Bass's Straits, are the Emu, Blyth, Leven, Gawler, Forth, Don, Mersey, Dasher, Rubicon, Flowerdale, Supply, and Meander; also the Sulphur, Penguin, Clayton, Green, Muddy, Caroline, Franklin, York Town, Anderson, and Middle Arm rivulets.

The principal towns are Deloraine, Westbury, Latrobe, Torquay, and Carrick. The first four are stations where post office money orders can be obtained.

The mail communication is daily to five towns, three times a week to eight, and twice a week to four; and lines of Railway and Electric Telegraph connect Deloraine and Westbury with the port of Launceston.

There are public libraries at Deloraine, Westbury, and Torquay; 22 public schools, 23 private schools, and 69 churches and chapels.—(*Census Papers.*)

In this county, near Ilfracombe, on the River Tamar, iron ore of rich quality is found in large quantities, in what are called the Ironstone Hills. The deposit at one spot is estimated by Mr. Gould, F.G.S., to contain 705,800 tons of ore, above the water level, the assay of which produced 72 per cent. of iron.

“On some of the heaviest timber land, Mr. T. Giblin, of Hobart Town, has cleared about 150 acres near Alma at a cost of 30s. an acre, ringing the large trees, and cutting down and burning small timber and scrub: on this land, without ploughing, he had for the first year 40 bushels of oats to the acre.”—(*J. H. Wedge.*)

Limestone of an excellent quality has also been worked here for many years; and copper ore has been found near the Castra Settlement, which is a block of 50,000 acres of rich land reserved by the crown by statute, at the suggestion of Colonel Crawford, for Indian officers. A plank-road has been completed, from which branch roads are being made to the port of Ulverstone, which will be of great service to the proposed Indian settlers, to whom an area of 14,151 acres has been disposed of; and Colonel Crawford writes that the attention of Indian officers to the subject of

settlement in Tasmania has been thoroughly awakened, and needs only a little encouragement.—(*Parliamentary Paper.*)

Devon County. In this County the Government have issued leases of land for iron and copper mining, in the former case 2080 acres, at a rental of £520 3s. 9d., and for copper 80 acres at a rental of £20 a year; and two leases are issued for limestone working, covering 99 acres, at a rental of £14 17s. 6d.—(*Parliamentary Paper.*)

Devon, East, Electoral District, in which are 466 electors, returns a member to the House of Assembly.

Devon, West, Electoral District, in which are 362 electors, returns a member to the House of Assembly.

DeWitt Islands are about 12 islands and islets on the S. of Tasmania near West Cape. The two largest are from three to four miles in circumference. Their sides are steep. Admiral DeWitt was Commodore of the Dutch East Indian squadron in 1642 when Tasman discovered Tasmania.

DeWitt Range, 2445 feet high, is in County Arthur.

DeWitt River runs with a S. course of five miles into the Davey River on S.W. side of the island, County Arthur.

Dial Range is on N. coast near Ulverstone, County Devon. At the bluff of this range specular iron ore and pyrites are found in thin veins over at least 10 miles of country. The summit of the range is of breccia.—(*Gould.*)

Diamond Beach is on E. side of Lake Sorell, so called from the number of small particles of rock crystals and amethysts found here.

Diamond Island is on east coast near the township of Bicheno, County Glamorgan.

Diana's Bason is a remarkable bay on the E. coast near St. Helen's Point, County Cornwall. "A most lovely lake, a beautiful fairy-like scene, with the trees growing to the water's edge."

Dickinson's Creek runs N. into the Huon River near the E. boundary of Hull township, County Kent. Here is a large hop plantation and some orchards.

Dilston is on the Tamar River, a post-town in Selby District, Co. Dorset, 130 miles from the city, to which there is a mail twice a week.

Diprose's or Hyland's Lagoon is near Cleveland, District of Campbell Town, Co. Somerset.

Dipwood Marsh is near the River Cam, Co. Wellington, the source of the Detention River.

Direction Island is on S.W. part of Port Davey, on south-west coast.

Direction Mt. is near Risdon, Co. Monmouth, on the E. bank of the River Derwent, 1468 feet high.

Direction Mt. (2) is on River Tamar, Co. Dorset, 1212 feet high.

Direction Mt. (3) is on the W. coast, 2409 feet high, Co. Montgomery.

Disappointment Bay is on the E. coast of King's Island, Bass's Straits.

Dismal Mt. is on the Piper's River, in the county Dorset. The land hereabouts is generally inferior, but susceptible of cultivation.—(*Crawford.*)

Distillery Creek runs into the River Tamar, near Launceston. The English trout are here acclimatised.

Dixon Lake lies S. of Mt. Hugel, county Franklin.

Dixon's Point is on the east side of Ralph's Bay in Muddy Plains District.

Doctor's Corner is a small fording-place on the Derwent River on the road from Monto's Marsh to Hamilton. It is fordable about 8 months in the year.

Doctor's Creek runs into the sea at Seymour on east coast, county Glamorgan. Here bituminous coal is found in large seams. The aboriginal name of this creek was "Wuggateena menenya."

Dodbrook is a parish in county Dorset, near Cape Portland.

Dog's Head is a point on east side of Lake Sorell, county Somerset.

Dog Island is in Franklin Inlet, south of Flinder's Island, north of Vansittart Island. This is a mutton bird rookery; the ground is breast high in ferns and grass.

Big Dog is about 2 miles long by 1 wide. It possesses two "Rookeries," and sheep are fattened on the island. The boat harbour at Big Dog is safe, but dry at low tide. The ground for months is alive with mutton birds. A strong tide sweeps between Big Dog and Vansittart Islands.—(*Brownrigg.*)

Dog Island, Little, is in Franklin Inlet, south of Flinder's Island. Inhabited by sealers.

Dolomica Bay.—See *Fortescue Bay*.

Doland is a parish in county Devon on the Mersey River.

Don is a post township in Port Sorell District, county Devon, 193 miles from the city, to which there is a mail three times a week; a public school is here established. The river has a northerly course of 20 miles to the sea. The Don River coal crops to within 20 feet of the surface in two places, the seams being 26 to 28 inches thick, and the coal in quality is by far the best in Tasmania. It produces 9400 cubic feet of gas to the ton, and when used in a steamer gave a pressure of 11 lbs. to the square inch; but the coke, though fine and clean, gives off sulphur. The amount of refuse was only about 14 per cent.—(*Falconer.*) An English company now advertise

oil made from the Don River coal as an excellent and cheap lubricant. Limestone crops at a sub-triangular area of nearly a mile in length, occurring in regular beds,—hard, compact, of a bluish colour streaked with white, and mottled with dull red; but with no fossils. Here also is a yellow coal called Dysodile, which is the same as is found at Syracuse in Sicily, and produces 3800 cubic feet of good gas to the ton.—(*Gould.*) The Don River was discovered and named in 1827 by Surveyor Hellyer.

Don Coal-mine is about three miles S. from the village; the seams appear to cover about 30 acres, and some of them are 21 inches thick. About 2000 tons were raised in the first half of 1873; it fetches 27s. 6d. a ton in the Launceston market.

Don Tramroad runs from the village up into the forest. About nine miles is finished, with a gauge of 4 ft. 6 in.; rails of gum and stringybark, 7 × 4, some of which have been down for 13 years and are yet in good preservation: the rails are keyed down to sleepers. The tramroad is surveyed two miles further, to connect it with the Barrington road and to open up communication with that fertile district. The tramroad cost between £600 and £700 a mile.

Don Village is on N.W. side of the River Don, about a mile from its mouth in Bass' Straits; it is on the slope of the hill, on the bank of the river. Here is a Mechanics' Institute, a church, and about 85 cottages.

Don Farm, Port Sorell, 400 acres, G. Drew owner, is rated at £160 a year.

Donaldson River runs W. 20 miles into the W. Sea, near Pieman's River, county Russell.

Donnybrook Rivulet runs E. into the R. Jordan, near Apsley, county Monmouth.

Dora Point is one of the heads of George's Bay, on the East coast, county Glamorgan.

Dorchester is a township on the R. Tamar, in George Town District, county Dorset; here is deep water, and space sufficient for vessels to lie secure. Between this and Scottsdale, myrtle timber is unlimited, and blackwood and wattle trees are abundant.—(*Scott.*)

Dorchester.—Here are a few small areas of good soil for cultivation; but in the gross the land is hilly, stony, and heavily timbered. It is 20 miles from Launceston.

Dornock is a township on the River Derwent, near Dunrobin Bridge.

Dorset. This County comprises the north-east corner of Tasmania, and is bounded on the north and east by the sea, on the west by the navigable river Tamar, and on the south by

the gold-producing country about Mangana and Fingal and the Ben Lomond tier of mountains, and contains about 3600 square miles of country. The country generally inclines downwards to the shipping port.

Dorset contains 21 townships and villages, at nine of which are post offices; and within its borders is the Police Magistracy of George Town, with a medical officer and a sufficient police, and at Lyndhurst are the head quarters of a Gold Commissioner.

The rivers watering it are the Forester, Tamar, Boobyala, George, Anson, Brid, Piper, Little Piper, St. Patrick's, Tomahawk, Mussel Roe; and the Nine Mile, Currie's, Muddy, Camden, and other rivulets.

The principal town is George Town, which is a seaport.

There is a twice-a-week mail to George Town and Lyndhurst. The Melbourne steamers pass the George Town Wharf twice a week. Vessels trade between Hobart Town and Launceston and the gold diggings at Waterhouse.

There is a public library at George Town, with 1000 vols.

Two public schools, one private school, and two churches.

Of the pastoral and agricultural lands belonging to the crown in the County, there are about 30,000 acres of best quality and 38,000 acres of second class land in the Ringarooma district. The best quality is generally of the richest description of agricultural land, of a chocolate and red colour, varying to a deep black, and usually of great depth. This land abounds with useful hardwood timber, and veneer woods, such as musk, blackwood, myrtle, laurel, and dogwood. There is open country to the north, west, and south, capable of grazing large flocks and herds; also open grassy plains of granite formation, adapted for summer grazing. It is difficult to define the limits of the good land.—(*Mr. Surveyor Hurst.*)

In the vicinity of the township of Springfield, which is a most convenient place for travellers seeking land to start from, there are 15,000 acres of generally good land, watered by the Forester and Brid Rivers.—(*Mr. Surveyor Scott.*)

Near Ringarooma there are 16,000 acres of first class and 10,000 acres of second class land, and a large tract of fine land to the north and east—a district capable of producing grain to the value, at a very low estimate, of £100,000 a year, or if laid down in grass, of depasturing 100,000 sheep—with a port at Bridport.—(*Gould, F.G.S.*)

Ringarooma River is bounded for miles by myrtle forests.

Mr. Crawford has reported very fully on about a million and a half of acres. His reports are published by the Parliament for general information. Referring to this county, he says—
“In Dorset, near the Boobyala Plain, is an area of from ten

to fifteen thousand acres of really rich soil, with a fine expanse of table land. Near Ringarooma are from three to four thousand acres of first class land; whilst in the county there are from fifteen to twenty thousand acres of first class lands, four to five thousand of good second class, thirteen to fourteen thousand of second class, and about two thousand of third class lands.—(*Cranford's Reports.*)

Gold reefs are now worked by numerous public companies at Nine Mile Creek, Piper's River, the Den, and Waterhouse.

Iron ore has been discovered to exist, estimated to be in drifts of several hundred thousand tons, on the banks of the river Tamar.

Kangaroos and wallaby are numerous in the county; and wild ducks, black swans, teal, widgeons, quail, and snipe are found in great numbers, these birds being protected during the breeding season. Black fish, lobsters, and eels are caught in the rivers; and the coast waters abound in the finest of salt water fish.

Saw mills for cutting timber have been established, with tramways to the navigable river Tamar.

The Electric Telegraph line runs through George Town from Hobart Town. Low Head, near George Town, is the Tasmanian station of the Submarine Cable to Victoria and the Australian Colonies.

Dorset County.—The surveyors estimate the extent of agricultural crown lands in this county at 84,500 acres, and the pastoral land at 263,000 acres. The principal agricultural crown lands lie near Ringarooma 60,000 acres, Brid 13,000, and St. Patrick's River 9000 acres, all of which could be opened up by a main line of road and a branch line or two.

Dorset County Slate Quarries, covering 251 acres, are leased by the government to companies, at a rental of £31 7s. 6d. a year.—(*Parliamentary Paper.*) See *Piper's River*.

Dorset River is in George Town district, county of Dorset, running north west into the Ringarooma River. Here the land is of a first-class character. On the bank there are 1500 acres of low-lying land subject to floods, but capable of improvement by draining.—(*Cranford.*)

Double Cove is on the south side of Macquarie Harbour, county of Arthur.

Double Lagoon is on the Pine River, county of Westmoreland, near Lake Fanny.

Double Peak is on Cape Barren Island, Banks' Straits.

Double Rock is near Preservation Island, Armstrong's Channel, Banks' Straits.

Double Sandy Point is off the township of St. Alban's, on the north coast, county of Dorset.

Doughboys are two islets on the north west coast, near Cape Grimm, county of Wellington.

Douglas is a parish in county of Glamorgan, near Seymour township.

Douglas Park, Campbell Town, 15,066 acres, Charles Archer, owner; is rated at £1200 a year.

Douglas River runs into the sea near Seymour, county of Glamorgan, flowing for 6 or 7 miles from its mouth through sandstone. Here the coast line is entirely granite, in the hollows of which the carboniferous beds have been deposited. The 20-inch seam is the only part available for fuel. Supposing this to extend over 640 acres, it would give 800,000 tons of coal. In ascending the Douglas River for four miles we come on a magnificent seam of coal 8 feet thick, of first rate quality. This seam would give 5,200,000 tons per square mile. On either bank of the stream the beds are overlaid by large masses of greenstone to the depth of 30, 40, and even more feet. I should say that this district possesses advantages not to be found in any other district in the Colony for facilities in the production of coal.—(*Selwyn, F.G.S.*)

The Aboriginal name of the river was "Leeaberra."

The thickness of the seam of coal here is about 8 feet, consisting of alternate layers of a laminated dull coal, with brilliant jet-like layers, thus:—

	feet.	inches.
Coal.....	0	10½
Thin parting	—	—
Coal	0	10
Thin parting.....	—	—
Coal	0	8
Coal	1	3
Clay	0	1
Coal	0	3½
Clay	0	4
Coal and Stone	0	4
Clean Coal	1	3
Parting.....	0	0½
Coal	2	1½
Fire clay	0	6

(*Gould.*)

Dove River rises in a small lake at foot of Cradle Mountain and runs S. 10 miles into the Forth River, county Devon.

Dovenby, near Bothwell, 2355 acres, T. J. Harrison owner, is rated at £150 a year.

Dover is a post township in Franklin district, county Kent, 42 miles from the city, to which there is a once-a-week mail. The slab road to this township cost £375 a mile.

Downham is a parish near Poole township, county Dorset.

Dowsett's Marsh is near Ringarooma, county Dorset.

Dragon Reef is on the W. side of the Tamar River near Point Rapid, county Devon.

Dromedary Mount is 3245 feet high, county Monmouth, a heavily timbered hill where the Railway Company obtain their best piles for bridges. The aboriginal name was "Rallo linghamana." A cave on the side of the mount has a deposit of sulphate of magnesia, like Epsom salts, in considerable quantity.

Drummond is a parish in county Monmouth on the Strathallan Rivulet.

Drumreagh, Deloraine, 991 acres, R. H. Munce owner, is rated at £396 a year.

Drumstick Island is an islet in the Tamar River near Whirlpool Reach.

Dry's Bluff, 4257 feet high, is in county Westmoreland. This is a remarkable elevation, resembling a commanding promontory. There is a grand view from this of the valley of the Tamar, with Ben Lomond, Ben Nevis, &c. in the back ground; and also of the Meander Valley and the table-land of Great Lake, which is a vast verdant plain nearly stripped of timber, plentifully intersected by rivers and rivulets, with here and there ravines and elevations which break the monotony. This bluff was named after Sir Richard Dry, once Premier of Tasmania and Speaker of the House of Assembly.

Dry Creek runs E. into the River Derwent near the River Styx, district of New Norfolk, county Buckingham.

Dry Creek (2) runs N. into Iron Creek in county Pembroke near Forcett.

Dry's New Country is on the Deep Creek near the town of Kermodie in the Port Sorell district. Between this and the Black Sugar Loaf there is a large agricultural area, having a shipping place at Gravelly Beach on the Tamar River, from whence to Green's Creek a road has been cleared at a great expense. The best part of the land is on Black Sugarloaf Creek and its vicinity.

Du Cane is a township on the Tomahawk River and Ringarooma Bay in the George Town district, county Dorset. The surveyor's report is—open, heathy land, with wet swamps destitute of timber, and very much exposed to the N.W. gales. Named after Governor DuCane.

Duck Bay is in district and county Wellington, near on the township of Smithton. Here is a chalybeate spring which contains much magnesia as well as a good deal of lime. Limestone exists in large quantity.

Duck Creek runs into the River Dee, county Cumberland.

Duck River runs into Duck Bay on the north coast, county

Wellington. In the neighbourhood of this creek is some good land for two or three miles.

Duck-hole Creek runs into Pittwater near the mouth of the Coal River; Richmond District.

Duke's Marsh is at head of St. Paul's River, county Cornwall, district of Fingal. Of no great extent, principally tea tree scrub, coarse herbage, and surrounded by barren tier land. The marshes would run a moderate number of cattle in summer.

Dulcot is a township on the Belbin Rivulet, in Clarence district, county Monmouth, near Pittwater. Here a public school is established.

Dulverton is a parish in county Devon, watered by Gardner's Creek.

Dulverton Lake or Lake Frederic, is a large body of fresh water adjoining the town of Oatlands, county Monmouth; the head of the Dulverton River. The main line of railway runs across this lake. English trout are acclimatised.

Dulverton Lake was originally called Jericho Lagoon; and the plain around, Westmoreland Plains.

Dulverton is a parish in county Somerset, on the Dulverton Rivulet.

Dulverton River rises in Lake Dulverton, near Oatlands, county Monmouth, and runs into the Exe Rivulet.

Dunalley is a post town on East Bay Neck in Sorell District, county Pembroke, 33 miles from the city, to which there is a mail twice a week. The neck is 920 yards wide from water to water.

Dunedin, North Esk, 8230 acres, Charles C. Swan owner; is rated at £560 a year.

Dunorlan, Deloraine, 3785 acres, H. Reed owner; is rated at £1668 a year.

Dunrobin Bridge is a large wooden bridge on massive stone piers across the River Derwent, near High Plains, district of Hamilton.

Dunrobin, Hamilton, 25,225 acres, J. C. & W. Bethune owner, is rated at £1680 a year.

Du Ressac Point is near Marion Bay, east coast, county Pembroke.

Dysart is a parish in county Monmouth, watered by the Jordan and Green Ponds Rivers.

Eagle Hawk Bay lies between Tasman's and Forestier's Peninsula, east head of Norfolk Bay.

Eagle Hawk Neck is a narrow point of land connecting Tasman's and Forestier's Peninsula, on the east side of Monge or Pirate's Bay. Here is a police station. The aboriginal name was "Terra linna." The Neck is one of the celebrities of Tasmania on account of the peculiar jointed structure of its

rocks, forming what is locally called "the tessellated pavement." The rock is a very hard, brittle, fine-grained sandstone, horizontal, and containing pebbles of granite porphyry and quartz rock. The rocks abound in fossils. (*Jukes, F.G.S.*)

Early Rises are in District of Westbury,—a public school station.

East Arm is a Bay in the River Tamar, on E. bank, into which the Fourteen-mile Creek runs.

East Bay Neck lies between Sorell District and Forestier's Peninsula, on which is situated the township of Dunalley and Blackman's Bay. The aboriginal name was "Luena langhta." It has been estimated that the cost of cutting a canal across this neck of land, which is 920 yards across,—so as to permit coasting vessels to pass through, instead of going out round Cape Pillar,—would be about £10,244.

Eastbourne, Fingal, 5406 acres, Miss Catherine Grey owner, is rated at £410 a year.

Eastbourne is a parish in county Glamorgan, watered by the S. Esk River.

Eastern Marshes are on the Little Swanport River, District of Oatlands.

Eastern Marshes, Oatlands, 7500 acres, John Lord owner, is rated at £560 a year.

East Grimstead is a township on the South Macquarie River, near Toombs' Lake, District of Oatlands.

East Lagoon is on west side of Longford, county Westmoreland.

East Tamar Farm, Selby, 1096 acres, W. Coulson owner, is rated at £150 a year.

East Tamar Farm, Selby, 1060 acres, Hon. W. K. Hawkes owner, is rated at £150 a year.

Ebrington is a township on the East coast, in the District of Fingal.

Ebrington (2) is a township on the Clyde River, near Weasel's Plains, county Cumberland.

Ecclestone is a parish on the South Esk River, county Devon.

Echo Lake is in county Cumberland, and covers 5000 acres. This lake is shallow; it is 3000 feet above the sea level. The scenery around this lake is very beautiful, and the River Dee rises in it.

Echo Island is at the mouth of the River Lune, county Kent, D'Entrecasteaux's Channel.

Eddystone is a township on Eddystone Point, on the East coast, county Dorset. The country around is marshy. It has been decided to erect a lighthouse with a fixed light here, to facilitate the navigation of the coast of Tasmania, and the

traffic to and from New Zealand through Banks's Straits. The ship Wynaud was wrecked on this point during a fog, Feb., 1874.

Edgar Lake covers 1120 acres, and is deep. It is 1800 feet above the sea level, and is in county Buckingham. The plains near are estimated by Major Cotton to contain 15,000 acres of land.

Education Board Office is in Public Buildings, Murray-street. Office hours, 9 to 4.

Effingham, Point, is on east bank of R. Tamar.

Egg Islands are two islands in the Huon River, near township of Cradoc; they are occupied by settlers, who have established orchards thereon.

Egg Island Point is the head of the Bay at Dorchester township, on the R. Tamar. The soil is very poor, and only fit for building on.

Eggs-and-Bacon Bay is on the east side of the mouth of Port Cygnet, county Buckingham.

Eggleston, Campbell Town, 7500 acres, Charles Headlam owner, is rated at £980 a year.

Egmont, Westbury, 2540 acres, Rev. J. H. Reibey owner, is rated at £200 a year.

Elderslie is a post town on the Jordan River, in district of Brighton, county Monmouth, 31 miles from the city, to which there is a mail twice a week.

Eldon Bluff, county Montagu, 4701 feet above the sea, is the abrupt termination of the main portion of the Eldon Range. It has a peculiarly massive and square appearance. Perpendicular cliffs of greenstone uplift themselves to many hundred feet above the forest-shrouded basement of sandstones. A small but picturesque lake lies at the foot of the Bluff. Kangaroo and wombats abound,—and on this account and its sheltered situation it was formerly a favorite camping ground of the aborigines.—(*Gould, F.G.S.*)

Eldon Range, 4789 feet above the level of the sea, is in counties Lincoln and Montagu, at the head of King's River. The whole range, which is about 15 miles long, varies in height from 3000 feet upwards, and is free from heavy timber, and only occupied by scrub in the hollows of the hills. The amphitheatre (which see) is at the east part of this range. The summit of the range is greenstone, below which are sandstones and shales.—(*Gould, F.G.S.*) There are 1500 acres of agricultural land in the valley of the N. and S. Eldon, covered with myrtle forests and very little underwood, but fern trees growing all through.

Eldon River, county Montagu, is formed by a junction of streams between the N. and S. Eldon mountains, and runs into King's River along a valley of considerable width, in which

are marshes computed to cover 6000 acres. This valley is supposed to be about 880 feet above the sea level. They are of a better class than most of those in the western country. Where the button-grass has been burned by bush fires, native trefoil and fine grass spring up. 4000 acres of these marshes are on the eastern bank of the Eldon River, and 2000 in a valley opposite running towards the sea coast.—(*Gould, F.G.S.*)

Elephant Hill, near Eldon Range, is capped with sandstone to the extent of 800 or 900 feet; upon it, as usual, there rests the cap of greenstone of three or four hundred feet thick.

Elephant Rock, is at N. mouth of George's Bay, on E. coast, county Dorset. Here are limestone beds which form vertical escarpments 40 or 50 feet deep, about 250 feet above the plain, and 850 feet above the level of the sea.—(*Milligan, F.R.S.*)

Eliza Mount is on S.E. of Flinder's Island, near Logan's Lagoon. Named after Lady Arthur.

Eliza Point and *Eliza Rocks* are S. of Southport Lagoon, county Kent.

Elizabeth Lake is a small inlet of the Great Lake on the E. side.

Elizabeth Mount is near the head of Iron Creek Bay, Sorell, county Pembroke.

Elizabeth River rises in Kearney's Bogs under Snow Hill; runs W. 35 miles into the Macquarie River in county Somerset. Named after the wife of Governor Macquarie.

Elizabeth Town is a post town at the head of the Rubicon River in Deloraine district, county Devon, 158 miles from the city, to which there is a mail three times a week. The country around is good soil and fairly grassed, but hilly; a considerable area on the eastern side heavily timbered rich agricultural land.—(*Crawford.*)

Elkington, Evandale, 3430 acres, J. Williatt owner; is rated at £150 a year.

Ellenthorp Hall, Ross, 15,268 acres, Samuel Page owner; is rated at £1110 a year.

Ellerslie is in the electoral district of Morven. Here a public school is established.

Ellerslie, Fingal, 7100 acres, John Youl owner; is rated at £625 a year.

Ellesmere, Jericho, 3630 acres, John R. Roe owner; is rated at £310 a year.

Ellesmere, a post town in Selby District, county Dorset, 157 miles from the city, to which there is a mail once a week.

Ellsden, Evandale, 600 acres, J. Youl owner; is rated at £150 a year.

Elmswood, Evandale, 706 acres, A. M'Kinnon owner; is rated at £250 a year.

Ely is a parish in county Dorset on east coast, near Eddy-stone Point.

Emma Lake is at head of Pine River, county Westmoreland. A small lake.

Emu Bay Block, Emu Bay, 43,000 acres, V. D. Land Company owner; is rated at £540 a year.

Emu Bay is on north coast, in county Wellington, into which the Emu and Pet Rivers run, and also the Ford Creek. There is good anchorage in Emu Bay. Here a public school is established. A local court for the recovery of debts up to £30 is held quarterly. The principal town is Wynyard. A jetty is in course of construction by contract, and £605 were expended up to June, 1873.

Emu Bay.—The plains and cleared lands are of a rich chocolate colour, thinly timbered hills, and marshy plains. There are in the immediate neighbourhood magnificent forests of timber,—gum, blackwood, stringy bark, myrtle, sassafras, dogwood, with fern-trees 30 feet high.—(*Dooley.*)

Emu Bay Police District.—The annual value of property was £2610 in 1873. Population about 893.

Emu Ground is at the head of Little Piper's River, county Dorset, so named from the large number of emus which used to congregate here.

Emu Plain is at the head of the River Forth, county Lincoln, so called from the numbers of that beautiful species of ostrich, which is now nearly extinct. The emu weighed from 60 to 100 lbs.; very timid in its nature, it soon abandoned the civilised districts and retired into the uncultivated wilds of the colony. It fed, like geese, on grass and anything green. The male emu alone sits and hatches the eggs of the female.—(*Royal Soc. Papers.*)

Emu Plains, Westbury, 300 acres, H. Laird owner; is rated at £176 a year.

Emu River runs with a N. course of 20 miles to the sea in Emu Bay, county Wellington. This river was discovered and named by Surveyor Hellyer in 1827. It takes its rise near Valentine's Peak, and flows to the sea near the town of Burnie. In this river trout, blackfish, and eels are found.

Endeavour Reef, and a sunken rock about a mile outward of Craggy Island, constitute the chief dangers between Kent's Group and Flinder's Island.

Enfield, Bishopsbourne, 3540 acres, W. Field owner; is rated at £1000 a year.

Enfield is a township near the Coal River, in Richmond District, county Monmouth.

Ennerdale is a parish between Marlborough and Lake Echo, county Cumberland.

Entally, Carrick, 1864 acres, Rev. T. Reibey owner; is rated at £595 a year.

Epping is a parish in county Somerset on the South Esk River.

Epping Forest is near Cleveland on the Main Line of Road, District of Campbell Town.

Erith Island is one of the Kent's Group of islands in Bass's Straits. There is only one cove, called West Cove, about a mile across and a quarter of a mile long, where vessels of the largest tonnage may always find secure and convenient anchorage.—(B.)

Erith is about 4 miles long and almost divided in its centre by what is called "the funnel." At flood tide Erith looks like two islands. It is entirely without vegetation beyond that which is indigenous. Goats and rabbits are very numerous. Upon Erith is the grave of a Russian named Jacobsen, who was buried there on 10 May, 1865.—(Brownrigg.)

Eskdale, Campbell Town, 2000 acres, Thomas Gibson owner; is rated at £300 a year.

Eskdale, Evandale, 1360 acres, William Gibson owner; is rated at £400 a year.

Eshdale is a parish in county Somerset, watered by the South Esk River.

Esperance Narrows.—A bridge has been erected five feet above high water, and connects the Southport main road with the Dover and Walpole Road.

Esperance Point is the north point of the entrance to Port Esperance in D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

Esperance, Port, is in D'Entrecasteaux Channel, into which run the Creekton, Esperance, and Dover Rivers, and Bates' Creek. Hope Island is in the centre of the bay. Between this and Southport are about 12,000 acres of good land, at an elevation of 600 feet above the sea. The soil is excellent, and the forest trees magnificent. It is pretty well watered. Port Esperance is about 40 miles from the city.

Esperance River runs east about five miles into Port Esperance, District of Kingborough. Here is a considerable area of excellent ground, admirably adapted for small agricultural farms of 40 or 50 acres.—(Parl. Paper.)

Espie's Craig is near the Hunting Ground, district of Hamilton; so called after Dr. Espie, R.N.

Etherington, village reserve, is on coast, George Town district, county Dorset.

Etterick Creek is on west side of King's Island.

Evandale is a post town near the South Esk River in county Cornwall, 118 miles from the city, to which there is a daily mail. The district is an agricultural one, and the South Esk and Nile rivers flow through it. Evandale possesses a large public library. There is also a railway station, and two churches. A daily coach runs to and from Launceston. The cultivated fields and hedgerows all round the township give a very English appearance to the place. Hunter's mill is about two miles from Evandale, and herrings are here abundant in autumn.

Evandale Rural Municipality was proclaimed 9 October, 1865, has an area of 255,000 acres, and the annual value of property was £24,158 in 1873. Population about 3260.

Evercreech is a township on the South Esk River, in Fingal District, county Cornwall.

The land hereabouts is heavily timbered, rocky upland, with small patches fit for cultivation.—(*Cranford.*)

Everett, Mount, is near Valentine's Peak, county Wellington.

Evershot is a parish in county Cornwall, on George's Bay.

Everton, Evandale, 250 acres, Mrs. J. B. Thomas owner; is rated at £150 a year.

Exe Rivulet rises near Table Mountain and is a tributary running south to the River Jordan, county Monmouth.

Exceter is a post town on the River Tamar, in George Town district, county Dorset, 136 miles from the city, to which there is a mail twice a week. The country around is good soil, well grassed, and capable of much improvement.

Exmouth is a parish in county Somerset, near Table Mountain.

Exton is a parish in county Somerset, on the Exe Rivulet.

Exton is a parish in county Westmoreland, watered by the Quamby Brook.

Exton is a township in Westbury District, county Westmoreland, 147 miles from the city, with a daily mail. Here a public school is established; and it is also a station of the Launceston and Western Railway.

Exton, 2600 acres, John Martin owner; is rated at £1370 a year.

Fadden's Lagoon lies south of Fadden's Tier, district of Oatlands.

Fadden's Tier is a range of hills 2144 feet high in county Somerset.

Fairfield, Campbell Town, 1000 acres, W. H. Gibson owner, is rated at £200 a year.

Fairfield, Longford, 6200 acres, Joseph Archer owner, is rated at £485 a year.

Falls is a district in the Municipality of New Norfolk, county Buckingham, near the Falls of the River Derwent.

Falls River rises in the Vale of Belvoir near Black Bluff, and runs N.E. 15 miles into the River Forth, county Devon.

Falmouth, a post town on the sea coast in Fingal district, county Cornwall, 139 miles from the city, to which there is a mail twice a week. Here is hotel accommodation for sea bathing. From Falmouth, westerly to the top of Saint Mary's Pass, the formation consists entirely of granite; descending towards the Break O'Day Valley, at an elevation of about 1000 feet, vertical clay-slates make their appearance.—(*Selwyn.*)

Fanny Lake is in county Lincoln on the Fish River. This lake is about two miles in circumference.

Farm Bay, the name given by Governor Collins to Cornelian Bay on the River Derwent, a public farm being established on that neck of land in 1804.

Father of Marshes is near Marlborough township in county Cumberland.

The surrounding land is well grassed, but would be much improved by draining and burning off.—(*Crawford.*)

Fatigue Hill, the name given by Mr. Surveyor Calder to Mount Arrowsmith, (which see).

Faulkner Mount, near Sorell Creek, district of Glenorchy, County Buckingham. This hill is covered with timber.

Faulkner Rivulet is a small stream which runs E. into the River Derwent, county Buckingham.

Fencker's Creek is a small stream which runs into the Ringarooma River, county Dorset.

Fennington is a parish in county Dorset near DuCane township, watered by the Tomahawk River.

Fenton Forest, Glenora, 15,575 acres, M. Fenton owner; is rated at £850 a year.

Fenton Forest.—See Glenora. Here a public school is established.

Fenton, Lake, lies between Mount's Field, east and west, county Cumberland.

Fenton, Mount, is near Russell's Fall River, county of Cumberland. Named after a Speaker of the House of Assembly.

Fergus, Lake, is the head of the Little Pine River, county Lincoln.

Fern Hill, Evandale, 4200 acres, executors C. Viney owners; is rated at £700 a year.

Fern Ridge is a hill near Elizabeth Town, district of Deloraine.

Ferntree, a township on the Huon Road, in Hobart District, county Buckingham, 5 miles from the city, to which there is a

mail three times a week. In the immediate neighbourhood is the Bower, or as it is called, "Cook's Monument," which forms a favourite resort for tourists. The scenery and forest flowers and trees here are very beautiful.

Ferntree Creek is a small tributary of the Long Creek, which runs into the Brown's River in county Buckingham, near Summerleas.

Field, East, Mount, 4165 feet high, is in county Buckingham. Lake Barker is at its north foot. The country all around is heavily timbered.

Field, West, Mount, 4721 feet high, is in county Buckingham. Lake Fenton is between this and Mount Field, East.

Fingal Electoral District, in which are 256 electors, returns a member to the House of Assembly.

Fingal is a parish in county Cornwall, watered by the South Esk, St. Paul's, and other rivers.

Fingal Rivulet runs north into the South Esk River, near the town of Fingal, county Cornwall. Coal is found all round here.

Fingal, a post town and money order office, on the South Esk River, county of Cornwall, 117 miles from the city, to which there is a daily mail. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of the town and 500 feet above the level of the South Esk River, and about 1500 feet above the sea, are two coal seams 14 feet and 3 feet thick, exposed in a small creek cutting through greenstone. One seam about 12 inches thick appears to have been burned at some remote period either by bush fires or lightning, and such has been the intensity of the fire that the sandstone is coloured red.—(*Milligan.*) The coal produces 7200 cubic feet of gas to the ton, and contains 57 per cent. of carbon. When used for steam purposes it gives a pressure of $10\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to the square inch. The coke is like that of cannel coal, but dirtier. The gas is inferior.—(*Falconer.*) Limestone is also found here. Very fine herrings are taken in the river by the rod and fly in March and April. A public school is established in Fingal.

Fingal Gold Field.—Gold has been procured from this district since 1853, but not in large quantities.

During the period from 1st January, 1870, to 30th June, 1873, gold to the value of £20,248 was obtained from alluvial diggings, and to the value of £20,862 from quartz crushing; making a total in $3\frac{1}{2}$ years of £41,110.

The following Return, furnished by the Gold Commissioner, shows the produce of this Goldfield and the number of persons employed in Gold digging:—

RETURN relative to Gold Mining Operations in the District of Fingal, 1870 to 1873, June 30th.

YEAR.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.			APPROXIMATE VALUE OF MINING PLANT.	ALLUVIAL DIGGINGS.		QUARTZ MINING.						
	In Alluvial Mining.	In Quartz Mining.	Total.		Gold produced.	Value.	No. of Tons of Quartz crushed.	Amount of Gold produced.	Value.	Average yield of Gold per Ton of Quartz.		Average Cost of Crushing per Ton.	
										dwts.	grs.		s.
1870.....	50	60	110	£ 6000	ozs. 600	£ 2340	884	ozs. 364	£ 1360	8	6	13	6
1871.....	120	70	190	7600	3120	12,168	2049	1282	4920	12	10	9	6
1872.....	130	90	220	10,250	1100	4375	3388	2350	9106	13	21	8	0
1873 (6 months to 30th June)	40	80	120	10,000	350	1365	1912½	1369	5476	14	7½	8	0
3 years 6 mths..	85	75.	160	8462	5170	20,248	8233½	5365	20,862	12	5	9	9

Fingal Rural Municipality, proclaimed 5th January, 1863; has an area of 1,152,000 acres, and the annual value of property was £25,556 in 1873. Population about 2500.

Fingal tier of Hills is full of coal measures to a greater or less extent.

First Basin, is a small sheet of water in the South Esk River, lying between high rocky hills close to Launceston. The water is about 40 feet above the usual high-water level of the River Tamar.

Fish River rises in Lake Fanny and runs north west into the Mersey River, county of Westmoreland, district of Deloraine.

Fisher's River rises in Lake Lucy Lone, and runs into the Mersey River, district of Deloraine, county of Westmoreland.

Fisher's Sugar-loaf is in county of Cumberland. The land hereabouts is very rocky and broken up by steep gullies. Small patches of grassy land here and there.

Fisher's Tier is one of the spurs of Mount Ben Lomond, county Cornwall.

Fitzmaurice Bay is on west coast of King's Island, Bass' Straits. The whole western shore, north of this bay, is fringed with sunken and half-tide rocks, in one place to a distance of three miles.—(*Capt. Stanley*, R.N.) Fitzmaurice Bay affords good shelter in easterly winds in about ten fathoms sand off the sandy beach in the depth of the bay; a sand patch is a good guide to the locality. As the wind always veers from east round northerly to N.W. and west, and the westerly change is often very sudden, this bay can only be used with caution. There is a good freshwater stream near the northern corner of the sandy beach, but a heavy surf will nearly always be found.

Fitzmaurice Point is on west side of King's Island, 15 miles south of Currie Harbour. All the coast is studded with rocks and reefs. The most suitable point for a lighthouse would be on the piece of high land jutting out into the sea at the south boundary, where the light could be seen by vessels some miles off at sea.

Five-mile Beach is in Pittwater, parallel with Seven-mile Beach, Clarence District.

Five-mile Bluff is on the north coast, near Bechford, county Dorset. In the neighbourhood, the scented shrub *Alyxia* grows to a large size and in considerable abundance; its scent is like sandalwood, but more agreeable, and it bears a white flower and a small red berry.

Five-mile Marsh is near the Duck Creek, Victoria Valley, county Cumberland.

Flag Hill is a hill on the Kent's Group Islands, in Bass' Straits.

Flagstaff Marsh is near Toom's Lake, county Glamorgan.

Flat-topped Hill is south of Lake Tiberias, district of Oatlands, near Mount Mercer. Coal disappears under this hill and emerges on York Plains at a high level, which commences the coal of the Jerusalem basin. Here is a branch creek called Flat-top Rivulet, and the coal has been struck at 37 feet and gradually deepens southerly. An extensive tunnel is here being constructed on the Main Line of Railway from Hobart Town to Launceston; the length is 49 chains, with a gradient of 1 in 40.

Flight's Bay is a township in D'Entrecasteaux Channel, district of Franklin, county Kent.

Flinder's Bay is on east side of Forestiers Peninsula, county Pembroke, so called after Lt. Flinders, R.N. of H.M. ship *Reliance*, who accompanied Dr. Bass in his discovery of the straits that bear his name, and the island called after Flinder's in 1797.

Flinder's Island or Great Island is in Bass's Straits, occupies 513,000 acres, and, where it is not mountainous, is composed of low sandy marshes covered with grass-trees, and affording very little land available for cultivation, maintaining only a number of kangaroos, mutton-birds, plovers, and snakes. The bays are filled with black swans and wild ducks, and the shores with crayfish and shellfish. Flinder's Island was the last home and grave of hundreds of the Aborigines, who were captured on the main land of Tasmania, by G. A. Robinson, "the Apostle of the Blacks," and sent thither by the Government in charge of him as Protector. In December, 1835, there were 135 Aborigines on Flinder's Island. It is at present rented from the Crown by a tenant. Flinder's Island is about 35 miles long by 15 miles wide. E. it is low and swampy. N.W. and S.W. hilly and almost mountainous. Mt. Killierankie, 1000 feet, and Sugar Loaf, 1400 feet. Patriarchs are remarkable hills, E. rising abruptly from the lowlands to the height of 800 or 900 feet; Strzlecki peaks are frequently capped with clouds, 2550 feet high, the sides are very precipitous; some leaning outwards in an opposite direction, giving the impression that they are going to fall. S. and E. portion of range heavily timbered and close scrub to the very sands. Numerous bays afford anchorage for small craft. White sandy beaches. Wild fowl abound; black swans especially in the lagoons. Kangaroo plentiful, their skins are salted and sent to market.—(*Brownrigg.*)

Flinder's Peak is on Flinder's Island, Bass's Straits.



Flinder's Point, or West Head, is the N.W. point of the mouth of the River Tamar, named by Flinders the Navigator.

Flint Quarry Marsh is in county Glamorgan, near Kearney's Bogs. It is here where the aborigines used to obtain their flint weapons.—(*James Scott.*)

Flora Lake is at head of Little Pine River, county Lincoln. Here is a good deal of marshy land. The uplands are fairly grassed, with good shelter for sheep.—(*Crawford.*)

Florentine is a parish in county Cumberland, watered by the Derwent and Florentine Rivers.

Florentine River runs N. 15 miles into the Derwent River, near James's Look Out in county Franklin. Dawson's Road runs from Hamilton to the Florentine (*see Florentine Valley.*) Shell limestone crops out towards the foot of the hills between the Derwent and Florentine Rivers immediately above the level of the Florentine Valley, and argillaceous schist intervening between it and the ironstone which forms the summit of the range, and contains impressions of shells and corals similar to those found in the ranges about Mount Wellington.—(*Gould.*)

Florentine Valley is in county Cumberland. This is a rich valley on the river of the same name, where dense forests of the cabinet timbers—the myrtle, sassafras, and musk—exist. The soil is a deep alluvial deposit, and if cleared would be exceedingly fertile under cultivation. There is a bridge over the Florentine on Dawson's Road, where limestone is the prevailing rock. This valley is parallel with the Gordon valley, from which it is divided by a range of hills about five miles away. Bush fires have much thinned the underwood of the valley.—(*Hull's Forty Years in Tasmania.*) Here are probably 30,000 acres of the finest land in the Colony, admirably suited for settlement.—(*Gould.*)

A limestone equal to marble, black and beautifully streaked with white, can be found in abundance in this valley, and if a large population existed there, the marble might be worked and polished and exported to other colonies; whilst the natural fertility of the soil of the valley, of about 20,000 acres, would encourage a population of agricultural farmers.—(*Basset Dickson.*) There is an immense quantity of very excellent land on the west bank.

Flowerdale River in county Devon. A road from Table Cape has been cleared and grubbed at an expense of £284.

Flowerpot is a rock at the entrance of a small bay on W. bank of Huon River, in county Kent. It is so called from the peculiar shape of the brushwood growing on its top.

Fluerty's Bay is on W. side of D'Entrecasteaux Channel, county Kent.

Fluerty's Rivulet is a small tributary of the Huon River, running E. about 4 miles into that river. County Kent.

Fluted Cape is near township of Cookville, Adventure Bay. Here Capt. Cook anchored in March, 1773. It is so called from the circular pillars of columnar basalt which stand up close together like the barrels of an organ.

Folkstone is a parish in county Dorset on E. coast, watered by the Anson River.

Folkstone is a township on Port Esperance in Franklin district, county Kent.

Fonthill, Oatlands, 6332 acres, W. Harrison and G. Keach owners; is rated at £552 a year.

Fonthill is a township in Fingal district, county Cornwall, on the South Esk River, near the Tyne Rivulet. It is near this place that the largest yield of gold from the Fingal gold-fields, during the three years 1871-3, has been obtained.

Forbes is a parish in county Monmouth, watered by the River Derwent.

Forcett, Sorell, 640 acres, F. Vigor owner; is rated at £200 a year.

Forcett is a parish in county Pembroke, on the Forcett and Gilling Rivulets.

Forcett is a post town on the Forcett Rivulet in Sorell District, county Pembroke, 20 miles from the city, to which there is a mail twice a week. Here a public school is established.

Forcett Rivulet is a small stream which runs into Pittwater, county Pembroke.

Ford River runs west into the North Esk River, near Mount Barrow, county Cornwall.

Fordell, Bothwell, 2500 acres, Robert Barr owner; is rated at £820 a year.

Fordington is a parish in county Dorset, on the River Tamar.

Fordington is a township on north coast, at mouth of Little Piper River, county Dorset.

Fordon, Evandale, 6810 acres, Hon. Donald Cameron owner; is rated at £1300 a year.

Forest, near Circular Head, in the county of Wellington. Here a public school is established.

Foresters, Meander, 416 acres, Mrs. Brooke owner; is rated at £220 a year.

Forester's River is a township on the Little Forester's River, in George Town District, county Dorset, near Bridport.

Forestier's Peninsula is in county Pembroke. Here are about 8000 acres of sheep land, with good she-oak hills and bottom land capable of improvement by ringing and burning off. The Commissariat Reserve of 210 acres is good feeding land, with some portion fit for cultivation, and having the most

suitable site for a homestead. The township reserve is chiefly sandy soil, bearing coarse herbage and heath. It is not a good position for a town.—(*Shoobridge*.)

Formby, a town on the sea coast, in county Devon, is on the west side of the River Mersey, and is the nearest township to the coast at Port Frederick. It is on the opposite side of the river to Torquay, and both places are within a short distance of Latrobe, which is one of the termini of the Mersey and Deloraine Tramway.

Formosa, Longford, 11,486 acres, James Thirkell owner; is rated at £1720 a year.

Forrabury is a parish in county Devon, watered by the Mersey River.

Forster's Bridge is over the River Dee, in county Cumberland; named after a former Chief Police Magistrate.

Forster's Rivulet runs east into Port Cygnet, county Buckingham.

Forsyth Island lies between Clarke Island and Cape Barren Island, in Banks's Straits.

Fortescue is a parish in county Cumberland, watered by the Shannon River.

Fortescue Bay is on the east side of Tasman's Peninsula. There are about 500 acres of very heavily timbered land, nearly all stringy-bark, with a little lightwood through it, and with a fresh-water lagoon in the centre of the 500 acres. The timber is good and clean, well adapted for saw-mills, and the soil is a rich chocolate loam. There is good land on to the beach in places,—no one could wish for better. As there are so many ships calling in here for wood and water, and abundance of fish in the bay, no doubt a good many small lots would sell where the land is good. There is a fine bed of lightwood up Watson's Creek, and some fine land, but it is a dense scrub. Also towards Port Arthur there is a large tract known as "Surveyor's Marsh." This marsh has many goats (estimated at 600) feeding on it, and swarms with kangaroos. If the land at Fortescue Bay were offered for sale in 10 or 20 acre allotments, it would be bought as residences for the families of fishermen, who would raise vegetables, for which a good market would be found in the whalers and other vessels that would call in there.—(*Parliamentary Paper*.)

Forth (see *Hamilton-on-Forth*).—This district has been fully examined by Mr. Gould, F.G.S., and he reports that he has obtained at various localities in the district the following minerals :—

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Oxide of Titanium. 2. Red Hæmatite. 3. Brown Hæmatite. 4. Iron Pyrites in lodes. 5. Iron Pyrites, associated with Carbonate of Iron. 6. Manganese, probably containing Cobalt. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Sulphate of Barytes, or Heavy Spar. 8. Blue Carbonate of Copper. 9. Green Carbonate of Copper. 10. Grey Copper. 11. Copper Pyrites. 12. Cupriferos Pyrites. 13. Zincblende. |
|--|--|

Forth River has a north course of 40 miles to the sea, in county Devon. The bridge over this river cost £2000, and is of one span of 126 feet, supported by two arches trussed and carried by stone piers of coursed masonry.

Serpentine occurs here, and also magnetic oxide of iron. Between this river and the Leven R. the coast section is much interrupted by long sandy beaches.

The oxide of titanium is found in the immediate neighbourhood of the River Forth, on the property of Mr. James Smith and the adjacent ground; it occurs in crystals imbedded in a hard conglomerate, and also abundantly in a detached form in the debris derived from it. Mr. Ronald Gunn also gives as a locality the vicinity of the Falls of the Forth some thirty miles up, where it probably occupies the same geological horizon. The present applications of titanium to useful purposes are not numerous; but if, as is not improbable, science should eventually extend their number, the facility with which rutile could be obtained in these localities must render them valuable. Brown hæmatite occurs at many points, either alone or in combination with manganese.—(*Parliamentary Paper.*)

Fossey River is one of the tributaries of the Hellyer River, county Devon, so named after a surveyor.

Fossil Bank is a post town in Port Sorell district, county Devon, 178 miles from the city, to which there is a mail three times a week.

Fosterville, Ross, 3300 acres, John Foster owner, is rated at £300 a year.

Four-mile Creek runs into the sea on E. coast, district of Fingal.

Four-mile Marsh lies between Lake Echo and Marlborough in county Cumberland.

Four Spring Plains are near the Black Sugarloaf, county Devon.

Fourteen-mile Creek runs into the River Tamar at East Arm; the summit of the Fourteen-mile Bluff is 320 feet above the sea level. The creek waters a few hundred acres of medium crown land through which it runs.

Fourteen-tree Plain is in the district of Oatlands, county

Monmouth. The Main Line Railway runs through this plain. Here coal of good quality is found, but it is not worked at present.

Frankland Cape is on N.W. coast of Flinder's Island, Bass's Straits.

Frankland is a parish in county Dorset on east coast, named after Surveyor-General Frankland.

Frankland River runs N.W. 10 miles into the Horton River in county Russell.

Franklin Electoral District, in which are 318 electors, returns a member to the House of Assembly. Named after Governor Sir John Franklin, K.C.H.

Franklin Inlet lies between Flinder's Island and Cape Barren Island, Bass's Straits.

Franklin Island, (originally Betsey's Island), in Storm Bay, has been presented to the colonists by the purchaser, Lady Franklin, and is used for the purpose of the Acclimatization Society, where partridges, rabbits, hares, deer, pheasants, and other birds are kept. The Secretary to the Society is John Woodcock Graves, Solicitor, Hobart Town, who energetically manages the affairs of the Society. The island contains 420 acres, and is close to the Iron Pot Light-house, and can be visited in a boat from the city in an hour or two.

Franklin, Mount, 3587 feet high, is in county Somerset.

Franklin Museum.—This building was erected and fitted up by Lady Franklin at a cost of about £1700. The road to it is through the Augusta Toll-gate and along Stephen-street past the New Town Coal Mines and across the New Town Creek. It is now dismantled and used as a Sunday-school.

Franklin Police District.—The annual value of property was £7736 in 1873; population about 5000; area 2,507,000 acres.

Franklin River rises at west foot of the Frenchman's Cap, county Lincoln, and runs 20 miles south into the Gordon River. Gold has been found in its bed about four miles from its embouchure. The river is full of rapids. Limestone is found along its banks for 6 or 7 miles, and there are patches of good alluvial soil for cultivation.

Galena is found on this river, about 7 miles from its union with the River Gordon, in the limestone there, not as a vein crossing the beds, but as a layer conformable to the stratification, and it occurs again disseminated in veins of calc-spar traversing the limestone beds at points several miles higher up the river.—(*Gould.*)

Franklin Rivulet runs 8 miles north into Port Sorell, near the town of Kermodé, county Devon.

Franklin Road is a harbour north west of King's Island in Bass's Straits.

Franklin Square is in Hobart Town. Here the Bronze Statue of the late Admiral Sir John Franklin, who was Governor of Tasmania from January, 1837, to August, 1843, stands on a polished granite pedestal surrounded by fountains and shrubberies. It was erected at an expense of upwards of £1500, and the grounds are maintained at the expense of the Colonial Government.

Franklin Village is a township in Selby District, county Cornwall, near Launceston.

Franklin, a post town and Money Order Office on the Huon River, in the county Kent, 24 miles from the city, to which there is a mail coach daily. The Huon River is navigable by steamers and boats five miles above Franklin. The tramroad to the town cost £5400. There is a Mechanics' Institute with a good library, and a public school.

Fraser is a township on the St. Patrick's River, in district of George Town, county Dorset.

The country around is sound grazing land, but generally rocky with patches of bottom land and she-oak hills interspersed.—(*Crawford*.)

Frederick Hendrick Bay is at head of Storm Bay, the entrance to the River Derwent, it was so named by Tasman.

Frederick Henry Cape is on the east of Forestier's Peninsula, near Lagoon Bay. It was so named by Tasman.

Frederic Lake. See *Lake Dulverton*, near Oatlands. The main line of railway runs across this lake.

Freestone Cove is on north coast near Table Cape, at the mouth of the River Inglis.

French's Creek is in Scott's New Country, on the Scottsdale Road.

Frenchman's Cap, mountain, 4756 feet high, in county Franklin. The government hut at the foot of the mountain is 2157 feet above the sea.

The River Franklin rises at its foot. The mountain is capped with quartz rock. Some specimens of the quartz were assayed and produced at the rate of $1\frac{3}{4}$ ounces of gold to the ton.—(*Gould*.) The aboriginal name was "Mebelek."

Freshwater Point, Selby, 1590 acres, W. Griffiths owner; is rated at £150 a year.

Freshwater Point is on west side of the River Tamar, near Muddy Creek, county Devon.

Freycinet, Mount, 2014 feet high, in county Glamorgan, so named after Capt. Freycinet of the French ship of war *L'Uranie*, which arrived at the close of the year 1819. He published an account of Tasmania.

Freycinet's Peninsula is on east coast, near Schouten Island.

Friars Rocks, off Tasman's head, South Bruni Island.

Fordesley, Fingal, 3620, Wm. Valentine owner; is rated at £320 a year.

Frogmore is on the Mersey River, county Devon, at the head of Port Frederick. Coal is here found.

Fulham, Sorell, 2393 acres, J. Lester owner; is rated at £170 a year.

Funnel is a remarkable rock in Kent's Group Islands, Bass's Straits.

Furneaux Islands are a group of Islands in Bass's Straits, inhabited by sealers. A public school under the Board of Education of Tasmania is established there, with a local board of management. So called from Capt. Furneaux, of the "Resolution," second in command to Capt. Cook, in February, 1773. (See *Bass' Straits*.)

Fury River runs west about 5 miles into the Mackintosh River, county Montagu.

Gad's Hill is near Emu Plain, head of the Dasher River, Co. Wellington. This hill is 2588 feet above the level of the sea.

Gage Brook is a small stream which runs W. into the R. Derwent near Herdman Cove, District of Brighton. Named after John Ogle Gage, Esq., a pioneer military settler.

Gainsborough is a parish in Co. Lincoln, near Clarence Lagoon.

Gala Kirk is the station of the Church of Scotland, in Glamorgan Municipality, Rev. T. Dove minister.

Garden Cove is in Kent's Group, Bass' Straits.

Garden Island is one of Kent's Group Islands, Bass' Straits.

Garden Island (2) is in the Huon River, it contains 133 acres of land.

Garden Island (3) is in the River Tamar.

Garden Island Rivulet runs West into the R. Huon, near Garden Island.

Gardens are at Etherington Village, in George Town District. Here is a boat harbour open to the east wind, surrounded by rocks.

Gardner's Creek runs W. into Port Cygnet, District of Kingborough.

Garrett is a parish on D'Entrecasteaux Channel, Co. Kent.

Garrett's Plains, Meander, 1820 acres, J. and T. Field owners, is rated at £460 a year.

Gates, or *Hell's Gates*, are two rocks at the narrow passage of entrance into Macquarie Harbour, on the West Coast.

Gawler River runs N. 15 miles into the sea at Ulverstone, Co. Devon. A wooden bridge of one span 61 feet, has been erected over this river, at West Castra, at an expense of £313.

Gaylor's Sugar Loaf is near township of Cradoc, on Huon River, District of Kingborough.

Geeves' Tramway follows the course of the River Kermadec for a considerable distance in the Huon District. Its extension north east towards the River Arve would reach a very large area of fine agricultural land.—(*Osmond Geeves.*)

Geils' Town Bay is near Risdon, on east bank of Derwent River. Here fossiliferous limestone is worked in quarries. Geil's Town was named after Colonel Geils, the Commandant of Hobart Town in 1812.

Gell, Mount, is in county Lincoln, to the south of the Eldon Range.

Gell River is a small stream which runs east into the Gordon River near its source, county Franklin. Named after a surveyor.

Geographe Strait lies between Freycinet's Peninsula and Schouten Island, East Coast; so named after the French vessel of discovery commanded by Captain Baudin in 1801.

George's Bay is a post town on the sea coast in Fingal District, county Cornwall, 151 miles from the city, to which there is a mail once a week. The Ginger River runs into this bay, which has the township of St. Helen at its head, and that of Stieglitz at its entrance. The entrance to the bay is by the channel between the North and Middle Shoals, and only safe in fair weather. The depth of the channel varies from 8 to 30 feet at low water over the bar. The bay offers a safe anchorage to any number of vessels of any draught, the deep water approaches near to the south shore, but the mud flats off South Arm extend over to Pebbly Point. (*Lieut. Brooker, R.N.*) This bay is about 17 miles north of Falmouth.

George, Lake, rises at south foot of King William Mount, and is the head of the Guelph River, county Cumberland.

George, Mount, is near George Town, county Dorset.

George's Plain is near Mount Barrow, on St. Patrick's River, county Dorset.

George's River runs into the sea on the east coast near town of St. Helens, county Cornwall. There is a depth of water of from 8 to 11 feet over the bar, and there are extensive mud flats off its entrance, which uncover at half tide. The tides are regular. The aboriginal name was "Kunarrah Kunna." Two farmers near this place cleared in three years from 30 to 40 acres of land, ringing the larger trees and burning off the smaller ones.

George Rock is on east coast, above Eddystone Point.

George Town Electoral District, in which are 170 electors, returns a member to the House of Assembly.

George Town is a post town and Money Order Office at the mouth of the River Tamar, county Dorset, 151 miles from the city, to which there is a mail twice a week. Shrimps in quantities are produced here for the city and town markets. Here a public school is established. The Launceston people resort to *George Town* for sea bathing. *George Town* was named after King George III. by Governor Macquarie, on 8 Dec., 1811. Communication is by periodical steamer, and the Melbourne steamers are also available.

George Town Police District, the annual value of property was £5063 in 1873. Population about 1400; area 792,320 acres.

Gibson's Ford is over the South Esk River on the E. side of Perth, Co. Somerset. So called after David Gibson, Esq., a pioneer settler.

Gibson's Sugar Loaf is near Chudleigh, District of Deloraine, Co. Devon.

Gildas Point is on the W. Bank of the River Tamar, near township of Exeter. So named from a farmer residing in that spot who was murdered by the Aborigines.

Gilling Brook runs into Pittwater near township of Lewis- ham, Co. Pembroke.

Ginger River runs into Ginger Bay, East Coast.

Gipps Creech runs into Buffalo Brook, District of Fingal.

Glamorgan, County of, is the central eastern coast County, having contiguous to it the island of Schouten. The steamers, on their voyage to and from Victoria, pass close along and in sight of the coast. Oyster Bay is a very extensive inlet between Schouten Island and the main land. The Aboriginal name was "Tebrannykunnah."

Glamorgan contains five townships, all sea-ports, and two Customs stations. At Swansea there is a money-order office. The *Glamorgan Rural Municipality* has its Warden, two medical men, and a sufficient police.

The rivers watering it are the Swan, Apsley, Meredith, Wye, Buxton, Northern Macquarie, and North Elizabeth, besides various rivulets; and also Toom's Lake.

The principal post-towns are Swansea, Bicheno, and Seymour, the mail communication with which is twice a week, and some small schooners trade between the ports and Hobart Town, and during the fruit season vessels are usually laid on for Victoria. Two colliers also ply between the Seymour Coal Mines and Hobart Town.

The extensive orchards of the County produce large quantities of apples and pears for market—the price ranging from 2s. to 6s. a bushel.

There is a public library, agricultural association, one private and three public schools, and six churches and chapels.

The lands of the Crown in this County are not extensive, and are situated either immediately at the back of lands sold or granted along the coast-line, or are hedged in by the high rough hills which compose the greatest part of this County. There are fertile spots among these hills of more than ordinary value; and the valleys running down to the sea, being sheltered and rich, are well calculated for orchards, or for small dairy farms. The East Coast cider, honey, butter, and cheese hold a high place in the estimation of consumers.

Coal, of an excellent quality, is worked at Seymour.

Kangaroos and game birds are plentiful, especially ducks, quail, and black swans.

The finest salt water fish, crayfish, and oysters are found all along the coast.

Glamorgan Electoral District, in which are 138 electors, returns a member to the House of Assembly.

Glamorgan Rural Municipality was proclaimed 23 January, 1860, has an area of 439,000 acres, and the annual value of property was £6204 in 1873. Population 1100.

Glasslough, Campbell Town, 2270 acres, David Gibson owner; is rated at £300 a year.

Glastonbury is a parish in county Glamorgan, watered by the St. Paul's River.

Glazier's Bay is in Kingborough district on the Huon River. Here a public school is established.

Glencoe, Fingal, 2560 acres, John Woodbury owner; is rated at £500 a year.

Glendessary, Evandale, 1660 acres, G. Stancombe owner; is rated at £220 a year.

Glen Dhu, Hamilton, 4700 acres, J. King owner; is rated at £450 a year.

Glenfern, Green Ponds, 4590 acres, K. and O. Flexmore, owners; is rated at £570 a year.

Glen Gala, Glamorgan, 3100 acres, A. Amos owner; is rated at £200 a year.

Glen Heriot, Glamorgan, 4456 acres, J. Amos owner; is rated at £188 a year.

Glenmorrison, Evandale, 4370 acres, P. I. De Bomford owner; is rated at £300 a year.

Glen Moriston Rivulet rises in the Eastern Tiers and runs into the Macquarie River, near Mona tower, county Somerset.

Glenora, South Longford, 8000 acres, N. J. Brown owner; is rated at £310 a year.

Glenora is a post township in New Norfolk District, county Buckingham, 36 miles from the city, to which there is a mail three times a week; here is a public school.

Glenorchy, Electoral District, in which are 495 electors, returns a member to the House of Assembly.

Glenorchy is a post town and money-order office, on the Main-road to Launceston, in the county Buckingham, five miles from the city, to which there is a mail three times a day. *Glenorchy* is an old village, where there is a large extent of cultivation of grain, hops, and fruits; and manufactories of soap, candles, vinegar, starch, blue, leather, parchment; and a bone-crushing and flour mills, and also large limestone quarries. In fact, it is the most English-looking village in the colony. Mangel-wurzel is a root largely cultivated here, and is found to answer extremely well. It is watered by the Humphreys Rivulet, on which are two water-mills. The Launceston and Green Ponds and New Norfolk coaches, and the Main-line of Railway, pass through the village.

Glenorchy Rural Municipality was proclaimed 4th April, 1864; has an area of 24,000 acres, and the annual value of property was £8357 in 1873. Population about 3500.

Glenore is a post township in the Westbury District, county Westmoreland, with a daily mail. It is also a railway station.

Goat's Bluff is on the south point of Ralph's Bay, in the River Derwent.

Goat's Hill is near Pontville, district of Brighton, on east bank of the River Jordan.

Goat Hill (2), is in *Glenorchy* district; it is about 2000 feet above the sea. Here was found the skull of the goat said to have been left by Captain Cook, 1773.

Goderich Plain is near the Surrey Hills, county of Wellington; named after a Secretary of State.

Gog Mount is on the River Mersey, district of Deloraine.

Gold Fields of Tasmania are under the care of a Commissioner, aided by Mining Registrars. (See *Fingal*, &c. &c.)

Golden Valley is in the Electoral District of Deloraine: here a public school is established.

Goldie's Sugar-loaf is at southern part of Lagoon of Islands, county of Cumberland, at the head of the River Blackman.

Goodleigh is a parish in the county of Devon, near Kermode Township; watered by the River Rubicon and Franklin Rivulet.

Goose Island is in Bass's Straits. The lighthouse erected here is 135 feet above the sea, and is a fixed light. It was struck by lightning in 1868. The Island is about 300 acres in extent, very low,—the highest point not 50 feet above the sea. Not a tree is to be found on the island,—a tussock grass and pig-faces are all the verdure. No water but rain water; the spring water being mineral and usuitable for drinking or cooking; mutton birds abound.—(*Brownrigg*.)

Gordon is a post township and police station in D'Entrecasteaux Channel, district of Kingborough, county of Bucking-

ham, about 40 miles from the city, with a twice-a-week mail. Coal of a semi-bituminous character is found here, and is about to be worked.

Gordon Plains, district and county of Franklin. These consist of extensive low-lands along that large river the Gordon, whose course for 35 miles is followed by these valleys: every three or four miles these plains are crossed by small streams finding their way to the Gordon. The road to these plains is by Hamilton, from which they are distant, as the crow flies, about 25 miles, but a track has been opened by Mr. Surveyor Dawson which makes the distance 32 miles.—(*Hull's 40 Years in Tasmania.*)

The extent of these plains is variously stated by the Survey Department at from 30,000 to 120,000 acres.—(*Parliamentary Report.*)

Gordon River, in county of Franklin, has a south course of 20 miles to the Great Bend, and then a course of 60 miles to the sea in Macquarie Harbour. It is navigable for vessels drawing 8 or 9 feet of water for many miles from its embouchure. Gold was found on its banks by Mr. Gould, F.G.S. "The river bed is of massive and water-worn quartz overlying a bed of blue marble or limestone, which extends for a distance of 6 or 7 miles; mudstones crop out near the mouth of the river. Traces of galena and copper have been found in its bed; here and there on its banks, for 30 miles of its course, are small patches of alluvial land most heavily timbered."—(*Gould, F.G.S.*)

Fresh water lobsters, sometimes 14 inches long, are found in this river, but the claws are smaller than the River Mersey species.

Gordon's Sugar-loaf, 1350 feet high, is in county of Pembroke, named after James Gordon, Esq., Police Magistrate.

Goschen is a post township on the George's River, in Fingal District, county Cornwall, 158 miles from the city, to which there is a mail once a week.

Gould's New Country is in Fingal District, to which there is a mail once a week. Named after Charles Gould, F.G.S., who explored it. (See also *Scottsdale.*)

Graham is a parish in county Cumberland, watered by the Shannon River.

Grange, Glamorgan, 4047 acres, F. Cotton owner; is rated at £160 a year.

Grange, Green Ponds, 5190 acres, James Hadden owner; is rated at £520 a year.

Granite Rivulet, in county Lincoln, is a stream half a chain in width, with a good flow of water, runs into the Mackintosh

River with a course of four miles, through a valley of about 4000 acres, good land.

Grant is a parish in county Cornwall, at the head of St. Paul's River, called after James Grant, Esq., a pioneer settler.

Grantham is a parish in county Monmouth, watered by the Clyde River.

Grant's Creek runs into the Tower Rivulet in parish of Woodside, county Cornwall, near the gold diggings. Here gold is found in the soil of the gullies leading to this creek. Named after James Grant, Esq., of Tullochgorum, a pioneer settler.

Grant's Point is on east coast, to the north of George's Bay, county Cornwall.

Grass-tree Hill is on Richmond Road, 1778 feet high, county Monmouth. Near this hill is a good road, which was constructed at great cost by Governor Arthur, leading to Richmond.

This hill is capped with sandstone; then claystone rock, then hard crystalline greenstone, and then beds of coal, as in Richmond, of an anthracitic character.—(*Selwyn, F.G.S.*)

Grass-tree Hill Rivulet rises in Grass-tree Hill, and runs W. into Risdon Cove.

Grass-tree Point is on the east bank of Port Sorell, county Devon.

Grass-tree Ridge is on the Surrey Hills, county Wellington.

Grassy Hut Tier is near Hadspen, on the Western River, county Devon.

Grassy Hut Rivulet runs into the Clyde River, south of Bothwell, county Monmouth.

Grassy Island is in Port Sorell, on north coast, county Devon.

Gravelly Beach is on the Tamar River, county Dorset. Suggested as a shipping-place for produce from Dry's New Country and the Black Sugar-loaf.

Gray is a parish in county Cornwall, on east coast

Grayton is a parish in county Cornwall, near Fingal.

Great Bay is on the west side of North Bruni Island.

Great Bend of the Gordon River, near the Township of Huntley, county Cumberland. Here the river which has for 30 miles run due south, suddenly turns due west, over a limestone bed.

Great Black Sugar Loaf is in Selbourne Parish, county Devon, at the head of the Black Sugar Loaf Creek.

Great Forester's River is in district of George Town, county Dorset, rises near Mount Maurice, and runs north about 30 miles to the sea at Bridport. It has only two feet of water at entrance at low water.

Great Lake, county Westmoreland, covers 50,000 acres, and is very deep. It is 3822 feet above the sea level, and is the source of the River Shannon. The country around is flat and marshy, and reminds the traveller of the Pampas of S. America. Looking at this elevated portion of the island, it appears as if an area of 1200 square miles had been raised by volcanic action to a height of nearly 4000 feet. The Great Lake was discovered by John Beaumont, the Sheriff, and is charted in Cross's map, 1829, as "Beaumont's Lake."

Great Muscle Roe River runs 15 miles into the N.W. sea, near Poole, in district of George Town, county Dorset. It is not a good harbour. The river is two chains wide at the entrance, and there is a ford 4 feet deep at half a mile from the entrance. Several mineral claims were taken out for gold in this neighbourhood.

Great Oyster Cove Rivulet runs east about 6 miles into Great Oyster Cove in D'Entrecasteaux Channel, county Buckingham.

Great Swanport is on east coast, county Glamorgan.

Great Taylor's Bay is on west of South Bruni Island in D'Entrecasteaux Channel. Here is an extensive quarry of fine sandstone.

Green Bottom is near Allanvale Rivulet, county of Monmouth, district of Hamilton.

Green's Creek is a post township in Port Sorell district, county Devon, 197 miles from the city, to which there is a mail three times a week. The creek runs north into the head of Port Sorell. A vessel of 140 tons was loaded here with produce in 1873.

Green Forest divides the Surrey Hills from the Hampshire Hills, county Wellington. The trees are sassafras, myrtle, celery-top pine, and stringy bark, all of large circumference. Pepper trees, musk, and dogwood are also found in the forest. —(*Parl. Paper.*)

Green Hill lies between Bothwell and the River Jordan, near Black Marsh, county Cumberland.

Green Hills, Campbell Town, 2820 acres, W. H. Gibson owner, is rated at £380 a year.

Green Island, near Long Bay, in D'Entrecasteaux Channel, is reserved for acclimatisation purposes.

Green Island (2) lies between Kangaroo Island and Flinders' Island, by about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles at the narrowest part. It is of granitic formation, with an elevated beach of a hundred feet above the present level of the sea. There is no timber upon it, the entire surface being covered with sow-thistles, nettles, and yellow everlasting flowers. Numbers of snakes are found, and by a record kept on the island 8000 venomous snakes have been destroyed

in eight years. The island occupies about two square miles. There are two harbours; in one, opposite the homestead, vessels of large draught may anchor, but the other is almost dry at low water. Green Island is a mutton bird rookery. The native name of the mutton bird was "Yola."—*(Brownrigg.)*

Green Island (3) near East Bay Neck in Blackman's Bay. It contains 24 acres.

Green Lagoon is a small lagoon, county Somerset, near Lake Sorell.

Green Point, Bridgewater, 900 acres, Thomas Woods owner, is rated at £300 a year.

Green Point is in Brighton district near Bridgewater Causeway. Here a public school is established.

Green Point (2) is in Port Cygnet, district of Kingborough.

Green Point (3) is on west coast near West Point, county Wellington.

Green Ponds (see Kempton.) Here a public school is established.

Green Ponds Rural Municipality, proclaimed 7th March, 1862, has an area of 101,041 acres, and the annual value of property was £10,999 in 1873.

Green Water Holes, (now called Green Ponds), used to be favourite camping grounds of the Aborigines in and before the year 1817.

Grey Mountain, 2713 feet high, is in county Buckingham.

Griffith's Rivulet runs east into the Sandspit Rivulet on east coast, County Pembroke, near Carrickfergus Bay.

Grimes's Lagoon is near Tunbridge, district of Oatlands.

Grimes's Sugarloaf is in the same vicinity. Named after Surveyor Grimes, who dispossessed the French from King's Island in 1811.

Grimes's Sugarloaf, on Salt Pan Plains, so called by Surveyor Grimes, who intended to use it as an observatory.

Grimm Cape is the north-west point of county Wellington, on the sea coast. The aboriginal name was "Kennaook."

Grindelwald is a township on the east side of Lake River, county Somerset, near Royal Plains. Much forest land about the township, and soil poor.—*(Cranford.)* The Hurricane Opening is close to the township.

Grindstone Bay, near Spring Bay, 4865 acres, J. Gatehouse owner, is rated at £200 a year.

Grindstone Bay is on east coast, near Oyster Bay, county Pembroke.

Groom River is in county Dorset, near Ginger Bay; it is a fine rapid stream, running over a sand-like gravelly bed with occasional boulders, which never appears to overflow its banks.

The land is level on each side, of first-class quality, and admirably suited for agricultural purposes. The Groom is fed by numerous creeks, and the country around is of a granitic nature.—(*Gould.*) It unites with the Ransom River eastward of the agricultural settlement, and flows into Ginger River on its left bank at Goschen.

Grove, Glenorchy, 75 acres, S. P. H. Wright owner; is rated at £230 a year.

Grove House, Jericho, 2400 acres, Peter Harrison owner; is rated at £310 a year.

The Grunter is a remarkable hill in county Westmoreland, on Circular-pond Marsh.

Guelph River rises in Lake George, at foot of King William's Mount, and runs five miles east into the River Derwent, county Franklin. King William's Plains and Barber's Bridge are on this river; and the Guelph Plains are estimated to contain 20,000 acres of land, partly fit for agricultural but mostly for pastoral occupations.—(*Cotton.*)

Guide River runs north 10 miles into the River Cam, on north coast, near Emu Bay, county Wellington.

Guilford is a parish in county Cumberland, watered by the Clyde River.

Guildford Hills, 12,700 acres, W. S. Sharland owner; is rated at £950 a year.

Gulliver's Lagoon lies near the head of York Rivulet, district of Oatlands.

Gull's-nest Point is on Maria Island, East Coast.

Gun-carriage Island, or Vansittart Island, is in Bass' Straits, inhabited by sealers. Here the aborigines were first located when they were removed from the Main-land, and before their next removal to Flinders' Island. (See *Vansittart.*)

Gunning's Sugar-loaf, called "Tittarah" by the aborigines, is in the district of Richmond, county Pembroke. On the east side are coal measures; the floor of the hill is sandstone, with a trap formation over it. So called after Lieutenant Gunning, R.M.

Gunn's New Country is on the east bank of the River Leven, county Devon. The area of good available land here is about 4000 acres, and about 2500 acres from thence north, extending as far as the south boundary of the Eden township; the distance to a shipping port at Ulverstone is eight miles. The pasturage available on Gunn's New Country is a great element in the establishment of a nice settlement. Limestone is abundant in the neighbourhood, namely, on the west side of the Leven. Named after Ronald C. Gunn, F.R.S.

Gunn's Plains are on the River Leven, county Devon, in

a well-sheltered valley, and contain about 4000 acres of good agricultural soil, interspersed with small grassy plains, and only about 13 miles from the shipping place at Allison township. Here are also mountains of limestone.

Gunn's Sugarloaf is near Brighton, county Monmouth.

Gunner's Quoin is a remarkable precipice near Grass-tree Hill, district of Brighton,—formed like the quoin used by artillerists;—hence its name.

Guy Fawkes' Rivulet runs north into Macquarie Harbour, opposite to Spencer's Rivulet, county Montgomery.

Guy Fawkes' Rivulet (2) is a small tributary of the Hobart Town Rivulet, county Buckingham, which supplies the city with water.

Hadlow is a parish in county Dorset, watered by the Great Forester's River.

Hadspen is a post township on the South Esk River, in Selby District, county Cornwall, 127 miles from the city, to which there is a daily mail. Here a public school is established.

Hagley Farm, Westbury, 400 acres, Mrs. Hogg owner, is rated at £200 a year.

Hagley Village is a post town in Westbury District, county Westmoreland, 136 miles from the city, to which there is a daily mail. Here a public school is established, and it is a railway station.

Hale is a parish in county Cumberland, watered by the Dee River.

Half-moon Bay is near Circular Head, county Wellington.

Half-moon Bay (2) is near Ralph's Bay, in the River Derwent.

Half-moon Bay (3) is on the south of Cape Barren Island, Banks' Straits.

Half-moon Bay (4) is on east coast, near Cape Lodi, county Glamorgan.

Half-way Bluff is in Norfolk Bay, near Impression Bay, Tasman's Peninsula.

Hall's Tier is a portion of the Arthur range of mountains, in county Dorset; the capping is of greenstone. Here are about 5000 acres of good land.—(*Crawford.*)

Hamilton-on-Forth, a post town on the Forth River, in Port Sorell district, county Devon, 198 miles from the city, to which there is a mail three times a week. Here a public school is established.

Hamilton is a post town on the Clyde River, in county Monmouth, 42 miles from the city, to which there is a mail three times a week. Hamilton is 346 feet above the level of the sea. Here a public school is established, and it is also a station of the Electric Telegraph.

The coal found here is bituminous, gives 8300 cubic feet of inferior gas to the ton, and when used for steam produces a pressure of 10 lbs. to the square inch. It gives no coke. The refuse is worthless, and has much sulphur.—(*Falconer.*)

Hamilton Rural Municipality was proclaimed 24 August, 1863. Area, 2,949,300 acres; and the annual value of property was £23,747 in 1873. Population about 1500.

Hammond's Tier is near the head of Duck-hole Creek, district of Brighton, county Monmouth.

Hampden, Evandale, 3740 acres, M. Ralston owner; is rated at £250 a year.

Hampshire Hills is a block of 10,000 acres of land in county Wellington, belonging to the V.D.L. Company. These hills are 1348 feet above the level of the sea. The aboriginal name was "Pateena." At Hampshire Hills the homestead is about 20 miles south from Emu Bay. Buildings are falling into decay. The Emu River here is about 50 feet wide, and fordable, except in winter. Across a plain near is the "Three-mile forest" of myrtle and sassafras. Pepper-trees abound.

Handsome Marsh, county Lincoln, is on the Pine River. Here is a good sound marsh, with a portion of upland fairly grassed.—(*Cranford.*)

Handsome Sugarloaf is near the head of York Rivulet, district of Oatlands.

Hanging Sugarloaf is near Native Plains, district of Campbell Town, county Somerset. Some marshy country at the south-west foot of the hill.

Hannant's Inlet is in Port Davey, on west coast, county Kent.

Harbinger Rocks are on the north point of King's Island, Bass' Straits.—N.E. Rock or East Harbinger lies N.W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Cape Wickham Lighthouse; it consists of a group of sunken rocks about one cable in extent. In heavy weather, or when there is a swell, this reef breaks much heavier than the West Harbinger; but there are times when it will only occasionally break,—vessels must therefore not consider themselves out of danger because they do not observe a break. The West Harbinger, lying W. by N. $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Cape Wickham Lighthouse, has the appearance of a small flat-topped boulder about one foot above high water; a sunken rock which does not always break lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ cables to the S.W. The East and West Harbingers are $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles apart; there is deep water between them, and from 9 to 14 fathoms all round. Irregular depths, varying from 15 to 28 fathoms, will be found between the Harbingers and the shore. Named after a vessel wrecked on them.

Harbour Island is at the point of Cape Grimm, county Wellington.

Harcus River runs north five miles into the North Sea, near Robins Island, county Wellington.

Harden's Rivulet, a small tributary of the Ringarooma River, county Dorset.

Harefield, Fingal, 500 acres, F. Groom owner; is rated at £200 a year.

Harland Rise, Evandale, 420 acres, J. W. Gleadow owner; is rated at £300 a year.

Harrietsham is a parish in county Dorset, near Corfe Castle township.

Harrington is a parish in county Cumberland, watered by the Dee River.

Harrison's Look-out is on the east side of Lake Sorell, county Somerset.

Harry's Bluff is a hill about eight miles from Port Davey.

Hartington is a parish in county Monmouth, watered by the Coal River.

Hartlepool is a parish in county Cornwall, on east coast.

Hartz Mountains are in county Kent, a range of very high mountains, in which the Picton and Arve Rivers rise; they are said to be more than 5000 feet above the level of the sea.

Harwood, Deloraine, 820 acres, Hon. D. Cameron owner; is rated at £220 a year.

Haslemere is a township on the Break-o'-day River, district of Fingal, near Mount Nicholas.

Hat Rock is a point of north of Kent's Group Islands.

Hally Cape is the south point of Fortescue Bay, on east side of Tasman's Peninsula.

Hawkridge, Evandale, 6090 acres, Frank Archer owner; is rated at £450 a year.

Hazard Island, or Refuge Island, is at the north-east of Oyster Bay, on east coast.

Head Quarters Island is a small islet on the south part of Macquarie Harbour; so named by Mr. Gould, F.G.S.

Heathy Hills are near Rocky Cape, on north coast, county Wellington.

Hebe Reef is a clump of rocks at the heads of the Tamar River, near George Town; so named from a brig wrecked thereon. The reef is a long narrow belt running east and west, covered at high tide, but drying in patches at low water.

Heemskirk Mount is on west coast, about five miles from the sea, county Montagu, named by Tasman after one of his discovery ships, the *Heemskirk*; the other being the *Zeehan*, or Sea Hen. The aboriginal name was "Traoota munatta."

Heidelberg is a township in Port Sorell District, county Devon.

Helen Island is a small islet in the Great Lake, county Westmoreland, named by Surveyor-General Power.

Hellyer River, in county Wellington, has a north-west course of 50 miles to the sea. Gold is being procured in its bed and on its banks, a number of Chinamen being there at work. Upwards of 300 ounces of gold were obtained in the summer of 1873, and several nuggets from 1·3 ozs. to 5 dwts., but the gold on the whole was scaly and waterworn. Coal is seen in various localities. Tin ore has been brought from its neighbourhood which, on analysis, produced 62·6 per cent. of tin. This river was discovered by Surveyor Hellyer in 1827. The banks of the river being precipitous and narrow, it is subject to floods after rain. A road has been cut from Table Cape to the Hellyer River at an expense of £702.

Henderson's Lagoon is on the east coast, near Falmouth, county Cornwall.

Henrietta Mount was an old name for a small hill on Salt Pan Plains.

Henrietta Plains was an old name for plains on the South Esk River, near the Lake River.

Henry is a parish in county Monmouth.

Henry Mount is near township of Leipsic, on the St. Paul's River, district of Fingal. This is of coal sandstone, with cliffs of common sandstone.

Henry William Bay is on the east side of Ralph's Bay, in the district of Clarence.

Henty River rises in Eldon Range, and runs westerly into the sea to the north of Macquarie Harbour; named after Colonial Secretary Henty.

Hepburn Point is at the head of Oyster Bay, on east coast, county Glamorgan.

Herdsmen's Cove is on the east bank of River Derwent, near Gage Brook.

Hermitage, Bothwell, 13,810 acres, Frederick Synnot owner; is rated at £980 a year.

Hermitage, Port Sorell, 340 acres, E. C. Shaw owner; is rated at £200 a year.

Heybridge is a township on the River Blyth, in Port Sorell District, county Devon.

Heybridge Rivulet runs into the sea at Heybridge, county Devon.

Hibbs' Point is on west coast, south of Macquarie Harbour, county Montgomery. Some specimens of quartz rock brought from this point produced gold at the rate of 71 grains to the ton. Limestone is the prevailing rock at this point.

Hibernia Park, Westbury, 2335 acres, Wm. Field owner; is rated at £300 a year.

Highferry Tiers is a range of hills near Wynyard township, county Wellington.

Highfield, Circular Head, 500 acres, F. W. Ford owner; is rated at £385 a year.

High Plains, Hamilton, 1900 acres, R. Chilton owner; is rated at £300 a year. It is on this estate that bituminous coal is found, and also opalized wood.

High Plains are in district of Hamilton, county Cumberland. Here highly bituminous coal is found in a seam four feet thick, at 35 feet from the surface. Fossil wood of great beauty is also found here. The coal gives gas at the rate of 8300 feet to the ton, has been used on board a steamer, and reported to give out very little smoke and very little soot, but after the first two hours the fires get choked with clinker and refuse; the rate of the latter being 30 per cent. It is reported as being useful for river steamers or land engines with a little extra labour, and the adit is only about 18 miles from deep water carriage at New Norfolk.—(*Falconer.*)

Hilly Park, Oatlands, 4500 acres, Thos. Littlechild owner; is rated at £310 a year.

Hippolyte Rocks are on east coast of Tasman's Peninsula, near Fortescue Bay. Here the finest trumpeter and albicore fish are caught; the former sometimes weighing 50 lbs. and the latter 150 lbs.

Hobart Electoral District, in which are 653 electors, returns 3 members to the Legislative Council.

Hobart, Central, electoral district, in which are 960 electors, returns a member to the House of Assembly.

Hobart, East, electoral district, in which are 548 electors, returns a member to the House of Assembly.

Hobart, North, electoral district, in which are 746 electors, returns a member to the House of Assembly.

Hobart, South, electoral district, in which are 506 electors, returns a member to the House of Assembly.

Hobart, West, electoral district, in which are 947 electors, returns a member to the House of Assembly.

Hobart, Police District, the annual value of property was £20,297 in 1872.

Hobart Town, City of.—Hobart Town is situated on the estuary of the River Derwent, 40 miles from the southern boundary of the Island. So named by Governor King of New South Wales, after the Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1803, Lord Hobart. It contains 4424 houses and 19,092 inhabitants. It is well supplied with pure water from Mount Wellington, whence it is brought in troughs to extensive reservoirs, and then by iron and delf pipes to the city on the high pressure principle.

The port is very safe and commodious, capable of receiving vessels of every tonnage ; and there is extensive wharf accommodation. The exports of 1873 from this port were valued at £506,375, of which £489,000 were the produce of Tasmania.

The Corporation of the city manages its paving, lighting with gas, water supply, and police protection. The city markets, where coal and wood, hay, potatoes, fruit, fish, and other produce are sold, are under the Corporation, whose annual income is £23,254. The city valuation is £96,000 per annum.

Coaches run daily to Launceston, New Norfolk, Green Ponds, Richmond, Brown's River, and Huon River ; and there are lines of the Electric Telegraph from the city to Launceston, George Town, Bothwell, New Norfolk, and Hamilton. Lines are now constructing to Spring Bay and to Circular Head.

Omnibusses ply, several times a day, between the city and New Town, Glenorchy, and Queenborough, at less than 3*d.* per mile.

Steamers leave the wharf for Melbourne, Sydney, and New Norfolk ; and there are three steam ferry-boats to Kangaroo Point, across the Derwent.

Carriers with waggons ply to Bothwell, Broadmarsh, Oatlands, Ross, Richmond, and Launceston.

A large number of cabs and hack-carriages are licensed for the city and suburbs, and a large number of watermen's boats ply on the river.

There are two cathedrals and 31 churches and chapels in the city. At the High School five Scholarships have been established, at the Hutchins School four, at the City School three, and at the Collegiate School two ; there are 58 other private schools, seven public schools under the Board of Education, and three ragged schools ; a Turkish Bath and sea-water baths, a Club for the higher classes, and a Working Men's Club, a Museum belonging to the Royal Society, and also a Free Library.

Extensive Gardens belong to the Royal Society, close to the city, covering 21 acres, which form a healthful place of recreation for the people ; the admission to these gardens is free.

The Government House is a very handsome and extensive building on the banks of the Derwent, erected and furnished at a cost of upwards of £80,000.

The Town Hall is a very fine structure, and is furnished with a large and valuable organ.

A Benevolent Society and a Dorcas Society are in full operation ; and (as the chairman of the former, Dr. E. S. Hall, expressed himself to the Governor at the annual meeting in January) "no man, woman, or child need be hungry or thirsty

for twelve hours in the city." In 1870, Mr. T. Y. Lowes gave £2000 to the Benevolent Society, and Mr. Hopkins £100. The labour test applied by the society for able-bodied men is to cut wood, for which they are paid fourpence per hour in food, the time being given according to the number in family.

A Boys' Home has been established in Hobart Town, where well-disposed poor boys are maintained and fitted for situations.

Several Cricket Clubs have good playing grounds provided for them near the city.

Hobart Town, port, extends from Cape Portland on the north, round the east, west, and south coasts to 42° S. latitude, and one nautical league to the seaward from low water mark along the whole of that coast line.

Hobart Town was selected, under the Government of that eminent and lamented man, Sir John Franklin, as the site for a Magnetic Observatory, at which, with the sanction, if not by the directions, of the Admiralty, Magnetic Observations were continuously registered during the years from 1841 to 1854.

The precise geographical position of the Hobart Town Observatory was ascertained by Captain Kay, R.N., then in charge of that establishment, and defined by that officer as—

42° 52' 13·7" South Latitude.

147° 22' 0·6" East Longitude.

This determination of the Latitude and Longitude of the Hobart Town Observatory was the result of a series of observations, extending over several years, conducted by Captain Kay, R.N., with the special object of supplying (to use his own words) "a correct knowledge of the geographical position of the Observatory in connection with the Trigonometrical Survey then in course of operation in this Island;" and his views on this important and interesting scientific problem were communicated to the Royal Society of Tasmania, in a paper read before and printed in the Transactions of that body, (Vol. II. Part II., January 1852.)

Again the atmospheric conditions essential to the satisfactory conduct of important astronomical observations are likely to be more favourable in Hobart Town than at any other point that could be named in the Australian group.

The general brightness and clearness of the atmosphere of Tasmania, as compared with that of continental Australia, arising from a less extensive evaporation, may be taken as an established fact.—(*Parliamentary Paper.*)

Hobartville, Hobart Town, 18 acres, Mrs. Lord owner; is rated at £192 a year.

Hobbs' Lagoon is near Little Swanport River, county Pembroke. So named after an officer of customs who had a farm near.

Hobbs' Mountain is near Kangaroo Rivulet, county Pembroke.

Hobhouse Mountain, 4031 feet high, is in county Buckingham.

Hobler's Bridge crosses the North Esk River, near Launceston.

Hog Island is between Slopen Island and Tasman's Peninsula.

Hollow-tree Bottom is in the district of Hamilton, county Cumberland. Here a public school is established.

Hollow-tree Bottom (2), Oatlands, 1780 acres, G. Stokell owner; is rated at £159 a year.

Home Vale, Longford, 510 acres, C. Brumby owner; is rated at £229 a year.

Honeysuckle Hill is at the head of the River Henty, near Macquarie Harbour.

Honeywood is a parish on the Huon River, county Kent.

Honeywood is a post town in Franklin District, county Kent, 31 miles from the city, to which there is a mail three times a week. Here a public school is established. Hop growing to some extent has recently commenced.

Honeywood Tramway is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long into the forests, where the timber is unlimited for many miles. Hill's saw-mill has been in work for 40 years, and there is still plenty of available timber. The Geeves's tramroad is being extended on account of the value of the timber. Coal has been found here in a shallow shaft, but it is not worked. Here is a school with 60 children in attendance, on the line of tramway about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Hospital Bay, where there is deep water and where large shipping can load. By the extension of the tramways here about 8000 acres of crown land could be opened for occupation.—(*Parliamentary Paper.*)

Hook's Marsh is near Vincent Hill, district of Oatlands, on the Curryjong Rivulet.

Hook River runs east into Detention River, county Wellington.

Hope Beach is at the narrow part of Ralph's Bay Neck, near the Iron Pot Light-house; so called after the ship *Hope*, wrecked here in 1827. Boats on their way down the river are sometimes taken across this neck on a species of tram, for a short cut.

Hope Island is in Port Esperance, D'Entrecasteaux Channel. This island contains 65 acres, and is cultivated; the climate is so mild and genial and so admirably adapted for farming, that two crops of potatoes have been taken off the land within twelve months.

Horncastle is a parish in county Lincoln, watered by the River Mersey.

Horror Mount is in Scott's New Country, county Dorset. The formation of the country around this mount is auriferous, as far as the Tomahawk or Boobyala River. In the vicinity is a block of from ten to fifteen thousand acres of first-class land. The ranges south of this mount present an open timbered country, easy of exploration,—free from dense scrub,—moderately steep, and with numerous gullies converging to the tributaries of the Sheepwash Creek and branches of the Forester River. Upon these, as well as upon the lower ridges nearer the coast, the surface is frequently bare of soil and strewed with fragments of rock and the *debris* of quartz veins.—(*Cranford.*)

Horsecroft, Sorell, 564 acres, Mrs. Nicholas owner; is rated at £150 a year.

Horse-shoe Bank is at the entrance of George's River, county Glamorgan, and forms the great barrier to the entrance of George's Bay and Moulting Bay.

Horse-shoe Gully is on the Main-line of Road and Railway, a viaduct being erected for each, at a great cost. The scenery here is romantic, and amongst the *debris* of rocks some opals and agates are found.

Horse-shoe Reef is on north coast, near Port Frederick, county Devon.

Horton College is two miles south of Ross. It is a large building in the Tudor style, established in 1855, with room for 70 pupils and residences for masters; it has a background of hills and a foreground of irrigated land, with the Eastern Tier in the background. The object was to afford the sons of Protestants a sound general education, in connection with a Christian home and careful training. Named after Captain Horton, a large contributor. The College has two Scholarships of £20 each.

Horton River is one of the tributaries of the Arthur River, county Wellington. So named after Wilmot Horton, once Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Hospital for General Patients, Hobart Town, is in Liverpool-street.

Hospital for the Insane is at New Norfolk, and is managed by a Commission appointed by the Government; Sir Robert Officer, Kt., being Chairman. The hospital affords accommodation for about 270 patients.

Hospital Bay is on the Huon River, near the mouth of the Kermadec River, county Kent. Here, towards the Franklin River, there is a block of land about 3000 acres, which might be advantageously opened up by means of a tramway with a

descending grade. On some of these tramways two horses can draw three tons up an incline of 1 in 15 feet.

Housetop Mount is west of the Leven River, about 20 miles inland, county Devon. About two miles north of the House-top Mount is a large circular hill, surrounded by a deep gully or ravine, on the sides of which are found specimens of "ruby tin," something like a pound weight to the dish of dirt.

Howden is a township on east side of North West Bay, in Kingborough District, county Buckingham.

Hugel Mount is in the county Lincoln; it is 4700 feet above the sea. In the quartz rocks which have been examined from Mount Hugel and its neighbourhood, indications of gold have been discovered.—*C. Gould, F.G.S.*

Hull is a township on the Huon River, in the Franklin District, county Kent, about five miles above Victoria, which is a post town. Hull is about 26 miles from the city. The country around is composed of rugged she-oak hills, with coarse herbage, and would graze a moderate number of sheep, and give commonage for cattle-grazing on about 3000 acres.—(*Cranford.*) A short distance above is found a considerable forest of Huon pine timber.

Hull, Mount, is a very thickly timbered hill, 2300 feet high, in county Buckingham. On top of this mountain a trigonometrical station is erected. Named by Count Sir Paul de Strzlecki, after Commissary Hull, of Tolosa.

Humboldt, Mount, is on the Western Range, county Westmoreland, and (according to Count Strzlecki) 5520 feet above the level of the sea.

Hummock Hill is on Three Hummock Island, in Bass's Straits.

Hummock Island is on the west coast of Flinders' Island, in Bass's Straits. It is six miles long, and half a mile across, undulating throughout, well diversified by timber and open land. The water supply is dependant on rain. There is good anchorage on the east side. Dangerous rocks off the north end: the *Bella Vista* was wrecked on one, and the *Koh-i-noor* struck on another.

Hummock, East, Hill, 1575 feet high, is near Epping Forest, district of Campbell Town.

Humpers' Bluff is on east coast, near Lagoon Bay, south of Cape Frederick Hendrick.

Humphrey's Rivulet runs through Glenorchy District into the River Derwent near O'Brien's Bridge, county Buckingham; so named after Mr. Humphrey, the first Tasmanian Mineralogist, and Chief Police Magistrate. A great number of manufactories are established on this rivulet; viz.—Flour-

mills, vinegar, starch, candle, and blue works, jam and leather manufactories; and the water of the rivulet irrigates extensive hop-grounds in the neighbourhood.

Hunter's Creek is a small tributary running north into the Jericho Lagoon, or Lake Tiberias, in county Monmouth.

Hunter's Hill, Ouse, 4726 acres, J. Young owner; is rated at £283 a year.

Hunter's Island was formerly a small rocky islet, on which the extensive buildings of the Old Wharf, Hobart Town, are now erected.

In 1815 and 1816 bushrangers and pirates were hung in chains on gibbets erected on this islet.

Hunter's Islands are a number of islands on the N.W. Coast, near Circular Head.

The aboriginal name was "Reeneka."

Hunter's Swamp is near Lake Tiberias, on the Coal River, district of Oatlands.

Hunterston, Bothwell, 5600 acres, N. P. Allison owner, is rated at £435 a year.

Huntingdon is a parish in county Monmouth, near Constitution Hill.

Huntingfield, Brown's River, 925 acres, J. Baynton owner, is rated at £220 a year.

Hunting Ground, Green Ponds, 3040 acres, Miss Clark owner, is rated at £250 a year.

Hunting Ground, Selby, 1000 acres, T. Gee owner, is rated at £150 a year.

Huntley is a township at the Great Bend of the Gordon River, county Franklin.

Huntsman's Cap is N.E. of Mount Nicholas, district of Fingal. These are very steep hills, fairly grassed, partly scrubby. From 500 to 1000 acres of good agricultural land, though heavily timbered. In a creek near the cap there appear bands of bituminous shale, a seam of coal 4 feet thick and another nearly 5 feet thick, the two seams being 35 feet apart.—(Gould.)

Huntworth, Jericho, 6990 acres, Geo. Wilson owner, is rated at £695 a year.

Huon Electoral District, in which are 102 electors, returns a member to the Legislative Council.

Huon District.—The prevailing timber over nearly the whole district is fine straight swamp gum-trees, of immense height and in endless variety, the greater part apparently well suited for splitting purposes. There are also extensive beds of blue gum trees, whilst silver wattles of from 18 inches to 2 feet in diameter are very numerous; and are suitable for cask staves.

The land in the Huon district as a general rule is adapted

for agricultural purposes, but it does not run in large blocks, and the crown land of this description mostly lies about 3 or 4 miles inland from the river.

Huon Island, 105 acres, is at the mouth of the River Huon in D'Entrecasteaux Channel. This island is cultivated. The aboriginal name was "Prahree."

Huon Plains are at the head of the Huon River, to the north of Arthur Range, county Kent.

Colonel Cotton, Surveyor-General, estimates these plains at 12,000 acres, partly fit for agricultural but mostly for pastoral purposes.

Huon Point is the west point of the mouth of the Huon River.

So named after Capt. Huon Kermadec, of the French ship *Esperance*, in 1792. Capt. Kermadec died of fever, near New Caledonia, on 7th May, 1793.

Huon River has an east course of about 80 miles, and then a south course of 20 miles to the sea, having several tributaries. On its banks are the finest timber trees in the colony, and the towns of Cracroft, Hull, Victoria, and Franklin are established.

It is navigable for steamers and sailing vessels for 25 miles from its mouth. The first fall occurs about 5 miles above the town of Victoria. The road to the settlements on the Huon has, up to this date (1873), cost the Colonial Treasury £36,000.

The earliest waters of the Huon River flow across an immense plain at least 16 miles wide and of very great but unascertained length. Five small streams form, when united, the first branch of this fine river.—(*Calder.*)

In the winter time there is a very heavy fresh in the river, and some very heavy logs come down with the current. Sometimes trees 90 feet long, branches and all, are carried down.

The river is near the site of the proposed bridge, from 3 to 13 feet deep, the middle is clean, but there are snags at each side. A barge drawing 6 or 7 feet could go up the middle at high water. The bottom of the river is generally covered with pebbles.

Huon Track is in county Buckingham, a post station 11 miles from the city, to which there is a mail three times a week. The track leads to the township of Summerleas.

Hurricane Marshes are in county Glamorgan, near Elizabeth River.

Hurricane Opening is on the E. bank of the Lake River, county Somerset, Kermode parish. So called from a large number of trees having been blown down in a straight line by a very high wind some years ago.

Hushisson River is one of the tributaries of the Pieman's River, county Montagu. So named after W. Huskisson,

Secretary of State, who was killed on the earliest railway in England.

Hutton Park, Green Ponds, 7880 acres, John Bisdee owner; is rated at £620 a year.

Hylands or *Diprose's Lagoon* is in county of Somerset, near the township of Cleveland. This used to be a favorite camping-place of the Aborigines.

Hythe, Longford, 2000 acres, Edward Weston, owner; is rated at £430 a year.

Hythe is a township on Southport in Franklin District, Kent.

Ida Mount is near Lake St. Clair, county of Lincoln.

Ilfracombe is a township on the west bank of the River Tamar, county of Devon. The greater portion of the country round here is hilly and broken; the soil is generally poor, in parts heavily timbered, with areas of heath, fern, and grass-trees, interspersed with wet bottom land and coarse herbage throughout. Here iron ore of rich quality is found in large quantities. Mr. Gould, the late Government Geologist, estimates that at Ilfracombe there are about 705,800 tons of brown hæmatite. "Assuming," he says, "that only one-half of this is rich ore,—and I consider this to be an estimate below rather than over the mark,—we have an amount of 350,000 tons of rich ore lying above the water-level, and presenting every facility for being *quarried* in slopes at an exceedingly low rate per ton, the other moiety presenting equal facilities for working; while every yard in depth below the water-level would yield, on the same calculation, 20,458 tons, without taking into consideration the extension of the lode westward, which would largely augment it. . . . It will probably average from 55 to 60 per cent. over a large portion of the lode." There are other lodes of hæmatite and magnetic oxide of iron in the same district. The largest lode crops out close to a tramway leading to the River Tamar. Limestone, which would be required as a flux, is reported to be sufficiently abundant in the district; but it does not appear that coal has been found in it. The latter would therefore have to be brought from other places. After speaking of the means of supplying coal and limestone, Mr. Gould proceeds:—"With regard to the second branch of the subject,—the question of the production of malleable iron by a direct process from the ore, by means of charcoal,—this is one which may well engage the attention of those who are interested in obtaining chemical products from the distillation of our woods, by a process which leaves a large amount of charcoal, as a by-product, to be disposed of. It would at least be worth calculating whether the advantages afforded by the existence of rich ore in large quantities, readily

worked, and of easy access, may not be set against the sole drawback—viz., dearth of labour—when the advantage of very cheap fuel is created.

“Let the question be determined how it may, for the present, I feel confident at least of this—that, at no very distant period, the district in which iron ore of such quality, abundance, and favourable position occurs, must become one of the most important in the Colony.”—(*Gould.*)

The difficulty in regard to labour—the only one which presented itself—might easily be obviated by adopting the principle of co-operation.

Iron ore.—Report of analysis in England, 5 Oct. 1874:—

Pure iron, per cent.	55·6
Pig iron	60·2

The Tasmanian brown hæmatite, by proper charging in the furnace for the different applications, will produce a superior quality of pig iron both for foundry and forge purposes, but not for the Bessemer steel manufacture.

Iron ore.—Report of analysis in Glasgow, 16 Oct. 1874:—

Iron, per cent.	89·46
Carbon	2·77
Ditto, combined	3·71
Silicon	3·39
Manganese	0·38
Phosphorus	0·07
Sulphur	0·05

99·83

Illawarra, Carrick, 2195 acres, E. Dumaresq owner; is rated at £278 a year.

Images, *The*, are some rocks off north point of Recherche Bay, county of Kent.

Immigration Office, Hobart Town, is in the Colonial Secretary's Office, Public Buildings. B. T. Solly, Esq., Assistant Colonial Secretary, is the Agent. Office hours 9 to 4.

Impression Bay is at the south of Norfolk Bay, Tasman's Peninsula.

This is a beautiful spot, with fine paddocks and good grass; about sixty acres in cultivation. There are some fine buildings; about sixteen are detached, in three squares. This would be a very suitable place for a township, as there is some good land west of it. Valley Farm, about one mile from Impression Bay, is good land and well cleared, with a very substantial fence around it, and good grass on it. There is a herd of deer on it. There may be about four hundred acres of good land fit for cultivation, and very fine feed on the lands adjoining. The Civil Commandant has men sinking a shaft for coal a quarter

of a mile from Impression Bay. They were down sixty-two feet, with every indication of coal. No doubt coal is in existence all along the coast from Impression Bay to the Coal Mines. There is an old tramroad and jetty at Impression Bay that could be repaired at a small cost. There are about four or five hundred acres of good land on Price's Flat extending from the beach, with rich black soil.

From Price's Flat to Salt Water River the land is only fit for rough pasture.—(*Parliamentary Paper.*)

Ina Lake is the head of the Little Nive River, county Lincoln.

Inglewood, Oatlands, 4670 acres, Wm. Burbury owner; is rated at £380 a year.

Inglis River has a north course of 20 miles to the sea, in county Devon; gold has been found in its bed. The bridge over the river cost £6000.

Interview Rivulet runs west into the West Sea, south of Sandy Cape, county Russell.

Invercarron, Bagdad, 4700 acres, Wm. Gunn owner; is rated at £480 a year.

Invermay is a township in Selby District, on the River Tamar, county Dorset.

Inverquharity, Richmond, 670 acres, D. Ogilvy owner; is rated at £200 a year.

Iris River rises in Middlesex Plains, county Devon, and runs into the River Forth.

Iron Creek runs into Pittwater, in Iron-creek Bay, county Pembroke.

Iron-creek Bay is on east side of Pittwater, county Pembroke, into which the Iron Creek runs.

Iron-pot Island is in Storm Bay,—a mere rock, on which a lighthouse is erected and maintained, at 65 feet above high-water mark, the light being a fixed one.

Ironstone Creek is in the Franklin District, a small tributary of the Huon River. Here are some orchards and cottages.

Ironstone-creek Ferry is half a mile below the proposed site of the Huon River bridge.

Ironstone Mount, 4736 feet high, is in county Westmoreland.

Ironstone Point is on west side of Norfolk Bay, Tasman's Peninsula.

Isaac's Point is on the East coast, near Moulting Lagoon, county Glamorgan.

Isis River rises in the York Lagoon, and runs N. about 15 miles into the Macquarie R., District of Campbell Town.

Isle du Golfe is on South Coast near De Witts Island, county Kent.

Isle du Nord is a small islet to the N. of Maria Island, East Coast.

Isle de Phoques, or White Rock, is at S. of Oyster Bay, East Coast, so called from the deposit of wild birds or *guano* all over the rock.

Islet Rivulet runs E. into the R. Derwent above the township of Bethune, county Cumberland.

Isthmus Bay lies between N. and S. Bruny Island, in D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

Jackass Point is on E. bank Tamar R. near Middle island, county Dorset.

Jack's Marsh lies between the Lagoon of Islands and the River Shannon, county Westmoreland.

Jack's Marsh, South Longford, 3490 acres, J. Jones owner, is rated at £195 a year.

Jackey's Creek runs W. into the Meander R., in county Westmoreland, near Archer's Sugar Loaf.

Jacobs' Boat Harbour is on the North Coast, near Table Cape, county Wellington.

Jacobs' Sugar Loaf is near township of Auburn, District of Campbell Town, county Somerset.

James' Bay is on the E. side of the Derwent R., about 3 miles from Hobart Town. Here is a patch of travertinous limestone, which appears to have been tilted up by the intrusion of an adjacent mass of trap.—(*Jukes, F.G.S.*)

James' Look Out is on E. Bank of R. Derwent, near Black Bob's River.

James's River is a small stream in county Westmoreland, which runs S.E. into Lake Augusta. The land about here is principally open plains with coarse marshes and fair shelter. The marshes require burning off to improve the herbage.—(*Cranford.*)

Jane Point, is the north point of Ralph's Bay Neck, in the River Derwent.

Jarvey's Bay is on east side of Huon River, county Buckingham.

Jason's Gates are near George's Bay on the east coast. They are about 70 yards wide and very steep, forming one of the entrances to the bay. The country around is heavily timbered with immense gum and silver wattle trees.

Jericho, 6900 acres, John Jones owner; is rated at £530 a year.

Jericho Lagoon, or Lake Tiberias, is in county Monmouth, the source of the River Jordan. It is of fresh water, and about 7 miles in circumference, and the resort of numerous wild fowl in the season.

Jericho is a post township on the Jordan River, in Oatlands

district, county Monmouth, 44 miles from the city, on the main line of road and railway. There is a daily mail.

Jervis is a parish in county Monmouth.

Jerusalem Plains are in county Dorset, near the town of St. Alban's, north coast.

Jerusalem is a post town on the Coal River, in Richmond district, county Monmouth, 30 miles from the city, to which there is a mail twice a week. This town is 634 feet above the sea level. Here a public school is established.

The coal found here is not of the best quality. It produces 68 per cent. of carbon, and 8400 cubic feet of inferior gas per ton, and on being tried for steam purposes gives a pressure of only $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to the square inch. There are various seams of coal, and they appear thus:—9 feet from surface, 2 feet 6 inches thick; at 25 feet further, 9 inches; at 61 feet further, 15 inches; at 64 feet further, 33 inches. Fossil wood of great size and beauty is found here, and also fresh water limestone with shells, &c.—(*Milligan, F.R.S.*)

The coal produces no smoke and the refuse is bad, with much iron pyrites and a great deal of sulphur.—(*Falconer.*)

The main line of railway passes here.

Jerusalem Walls are on the Fish River, near Lakes Adelaide and Fanny, county Lincoln.

Johnny's Creek rises under Platform Peak, and runs S.W. into the River Derwent, near Back River, district of New Norfolk.

Johnny's Lagoon is in the district of Oatlands, near Township of Andover.

Johnstone's Point is on the east coast near Maria Island, County Pembroke.

Jones's Bottom is near Hollow-tree in the District of Hamilton.

Jones's Gully is near Hamilton in the county Monmouth.

Jones's Point is a hill in Springhill Parish, county Monmouth.

Jones's Rivulet rises near Lake Barker and runs E. into the River Derwent near town of Dornock, county Buckingham.

Jordan Electoral District, in which are 226 electors, returns a Member to the Legislative Council.

Jordan River rises in Lake Tiberias and after running 10 miles N. has a S. course of 50 miles to the Derwent, of which river it is a tributary. Coal is found in its bed. English salmon trout have been acclimatised in this river. The aboriginal name was "Kuta lina."

Judd's Creek runs S. about two miles into the Huon River in the town of Hull, county Buckingham.

Judgment Rocks is a group of rocks off Kent's Group Islands in Bass's Straits.

Julian Lake is in District of Deloraine, county Westmoreland, one of the sources of River Ouse.

Jumper's Marsh is in the District of South Longford.

Junction Range, 1210 feet high, is in county Montgomery near Mainwaring's Inlet on the W. coast.

Junction Valley, county Franklin, is near the Wedge River. Here the level open land is about 12,000 or 15,000 acres.—(*Gould.*)

Kangaroo Island is in Bass's Straits on W. coast of Flinders' Island. It is about a mile and a half long and half a mile wide. There are a few dwarf trees on it. At the S. end is a rookery of mutton birds.

Kangaroo Island (2) is at the S. part of the Great Lake, county Westmoreland.

Kangaroo Point or *Bellerive* is on the River Derwent, opposite to the City of Hobart Town. Here is an Institute, and several large inns, and a daily mail. The beach is a favorite resort of the citizens, and several steamers ply all day between the point and the city. Population, 270. Here a public school is established. The finest freestone in the colony is quarried here for use in building and for exportation. The Kangaroo Point ferry was established in July, 1816.

Kangaroo Rivulet runs W. into the bay at Kangaroo Point, District of Clarence.

Kangaroo Valley is a small cultivated valley in the district of New Town, near the City of Hobart Town, county Buckingham, where an extensive pottery is established. It is at the head of the coal seams of New Town District.

Kay, Lake, is on the Little Pine River, county Westmoreland. Near this is a first-class block of pasture land, a good proportion of sound marsh land, with good shelter and timber. The Great Lake Roads run through this land.—(*Cranford.*)

Kay is a parish in county Dorset, watered by the Ringarooma River.

Kay Township is near the Legerwood Rivulet, county Dorset. Around the town, from 1000 to 1500 acres of good second class land can be had in detached lots, having easy access from a good road. Onwards, towards the Ringarooma River, the soil rapidly improves.—(*Cranford.*)

Keanefield, Chudleigh, 625 acres, C. J. L. Smith owner, is rated at £330 a year.

Kearney's Bogs are the source of the Elizabeth River, county and district of Glamorgan. Here is some good sheep pasture land.

Kellevie is a parish in county Pembroke.

Kellie, Broad Marsh, 1000 acres, John Espie owner; is rated at £220 a year.

Kelly's Basin is at the head of Macquarie Harbour, on west coast. Here gold has been found in the quartz pebbles.

Kelly's Basin (2) is a small bay in Port Davey, west coast, about five miles long by one broad, and two or three fathoms deep.

Kelly's Island is in Lagoon Bay, on east coast of Forestier's Peninsula.

Kelly's Point is a township on Bruny Island, county Buckingham, 16 miles from the city, to which there is a mail twice a week. Named after Pilot Kelly.

Kelso Bay is on the west bank of the River Tamar, opposite to George Town. Here are extensive beaches and fine salt-water fisheries. A number of marine residences have been erected here by the Launceston people. On the flat country near are found beds of fine white marl, of granular structure, so highly calcareous as to be capable of being burned with lime.—(*Royal Soc. Papers.*)

Kelvedon Lagoon is on the main road to Hobart Town from Swansea, county Glamorgan.

Kelvin Grove, Green Ponds, 3000 acres, S. Page owner; is rated at £300 a year.

Kempton is a post town and money order office on the main line of road, in Green Ponds District, county Monmouth, 29 miles from the city, to which there is a daily mail. The Hobart Town and Launceston coaches pass daily through the town, and a coach runs daily to and from the city. Kempton has a public library.

Kenmere is a parish in the county Cumberland, watered by the Dee River.

Kenmere Rivulet runs south into the River Ouse, county Cumberland.

Kenmore, New Norfolk, 450 acres, R. Terry owner; is rated at £150 a year.

Kenneth Lagoon is at the head of the Kenneth Rivulet, county Cumberland.

Kenneth Rivulet runs into the River Nive, county Cumberland.

Kent, County of.—This is the most southern County of Tasmania, and is bounded on the south by the sea, on the west partly by the mountain ranges of county Arthur and partly by the sea, on the east by D'Entrecasteaux Channel, and on the north by county Buckingham. There are several ports at which vessels load cargoes of timber, fruit, jam, and vegetables for the city, and Victorian and New Zealand markets.

Among these may be mentioned Port Esperance, Port Davey, South Port, and Recherche Bay, besides numerous small landing-places along the Channel. The De Witt's Islands are just off the south coast.

Kent is a densely timbered county, through which, at an enormous expense, metalled roads and tramways have been made or are in course of making by the Government, and by the various road trustees. The cultivation is not extensive; but there are very large and valuable orchards throughout the county, the produce of which forms a large item of export.

There are 14 towns and villages, of which 8 are post-office stations: Franklin, the chief town, is a money-order station.

The Police Magistracies of Franklin and Kingborough maintain a sufficient police, and there are two medical men resident.

The rivers watering it are the Huon, a large river nearly 100 miles long, and navigable for 25 miles,—the Arve, Spring, Picton, Esperance, and D'Entrecasteaux rivers,—and various rivulets running into the channel.

The mail communication is three times a week to most of the townships, and once a week to those of minor importance.

There are eleven public schools, six private schools, nine churches and chapels.—(*Census Papers.*)

The lands of Kent are reported as follow:—The soil in some parts is red, free from stones, comparatively level, and well-watered by small streams; thickly timbered, with swamp-gum of the size most suitable to the splitter, and superior timber for the sawyer; the good soil is in patches.—(*Surveyor Innes.*)

The district abounds in various woods for cabinet purposes—such as rosewood, pinkwood, sassafras, myrtle, musk, hickory, &c.—all of which could be brought readily to market by means of the tramways now in course of construction.—(*Mr. D. Chapman, of the Strathblane Saw Mills.*)

In some places I think I never saw any soil so good in the country before. All the trees grow with very large spurs, which I take as an instance of the fertility of the soil. It would take little labour to clear in some parts for grass or cultivation.—(*Mr John Watson, Shipbuilder.*)

Behind the coast-lines of Port Esperance and Southport there is a very considerable area of land of the very best description, and suitable for the growth of anything that the fine climate of the south is capable of maturing. The areas I have examined may be pretty safely taken at 15,000 acres, but reports of unquestionable accuracy rate the entire breadth of rich forest land within ten miles of Port Esperance at 50,000 acres. This port is unrivalled as a shipping place; its timber is perfectly magnificent.—(*Surveyor-General Calder.*)

Kangaroos of every description and size are numerous—too

much so for the crops and gardens; they are snared by hundreds for the sake of their skins, which fetch from 15s. to 19s. a dozen in Hobart Town. Wild ducks and quail are found; oysters and fish of every sort usual in these waters, and crayfish, are abundant.

The orchards produced last year 19,621 bushels of apples and 194 bushels of pears, fetching about 5s. a bushel in the market.

The mail coach runs to Franklin daily, the fare for passengers being about twopence a mile.

If a steamer of light draught of water, but of good carrying power, were laid on for the towns of Franklin and Victoria, and Hull, on the Huon river, and call at the intermediate ports, a brisk trade could be established; the steamer would also enable summer visitors to Tasmania from the burnt-up continental colonies to enjoy the delights of sea bathing and fishing near Rookwood. The valleys are all admirably adapted for hop-growing. A large establishment is already in full operation for jam-making from the smaller fruits, the export of which article from Tasmania was in 1873 upwards of two millions and a quarter pounds weight.

The chief value of this county is its timber. The average return and value from an acre of fairly timbered land is stated by several of the most competent employers of labour and dealers as follows:—40,000 palings, at 60s.; 100,000 shingles, at 8s.; of which is paid to the splitter 40s. for palings, and 4s. for shingles. The expense of cartage of the above would be about £25, leaving a balance of £35 per acre to be distributed among bargemen, dealers, &c.—(*Cranford.*)

There is a natural highway for conveyance of produce to the market in the navigable river Huon, with its many points for shipment.

Kent Bay is on the south part of Cape Barren Island, Banks' Straits. This is said to be the only locality where the topazes and beryls are found which have been so much admired at the Great Exhibitions in London and Paris.

Kentisbury is a parish at the head of Don River, county Devon.

Kentisbury is a post township in Port Sorell District, county Devon, 192 miles from the city, to which there is a mail twice a week. Here are the Kentish Plains, rich, and of great extent; and a public school is established.

Kent's Group.—Three islands in Bass's Straits, on the largest of which a light-house is erected, the light being 950 feet above the sea, and a revolving one.

These islands were named by Capt. Wm. Kent, of H.M.S. *Buffalo*, and are called Deal Island, Erith, and North-east

Island, which last island is only a rock covered with coarse grass, snakes, and mutton birds.—(*Brownrigg.*)

Kermantee River, in county Kent, runs into D'Entrecasteaux Channel; so named after Capt. Huon Kermantee, of the French ship *Esperance* in 1792. Capt. Kermantee died of fever on 7 May, 1793, near New Caledonia.

Kermode is a parish on the banks of Lake Sorell, county Somerset.

Kermode is a township at the head of Port Sorell, county Devon. It is watered by the Franklin Rivulet. Named after a former Member of Council.

Kermode's River runs E. into the Great Lake at its N.W. point, county Westmoreland.

Kerry Lodge, near Launceston, 5500 acres, T. B. Bartley owner; is rated at £610 a year.

Kettering is a township in Kingborough District, county Buckingham, on the south bank of Little Oyster Cove.

Kewstoke, Oatlands, 9760 acres, A. H. Bisdee owner; is rated at £870 a year.

Kilala Bay is on the west bank of Huon River, county Kent.

Kilburn, Longford, 466 acres, Mrs. Lawson owner; is rated at £150 a year.

Kilderry, New Norfolk, 1340 acres, C. Staples owner; is rated at £150 a year.

Killicrankie Mount, 1000 feet high, is on north-west point of Flinders' Island, Bass's Straits.

Killingford is a parish in county Pembroke, on the Sorell and Brushy Plains Rivulets.

Killymoon is in Fingal District. Here coal appears in the beds of two creeks descending the range of hills, about a quarter of a mile apart, immediately north of Mr. Ransom's estate. In the east of these two creeks coal occurs at an elevation of 500 feet above the plain. It consists of coal and clay partings as follows:—

Coal.....	12 inches.	Coal.....	43 inches.
White Clay and		Clay parting.	
Coal.....	4 „	Coal.....	3 „
Coal.....	29 „	Clay	5 „
White Clay....	5 „	Coal.....	16 „
Coal.....	9 „	Fire Clay	16 „
Sandstone	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	Coal.....	15 „

—(*Gould.*)

Killymoon, Fingal, 5600 acres, Thos. Ransom owner; is rated at £825 a year. About two miles north of this house a three-foot seam of coal is exposed. This is the famous Mount Nicholas coal. (See *Mount Nicholas and above.*)

Kilmanahan is a parish in county Pembroke, on the White Kangaroo Rivulet.

Kimberley's Ford is over the Mersey River, district of Deloraine.

Kimberley's Ford, Port Sorell, 1600 acres, T. W. Field owner; is rated at £150 a year.

Kimberley's Rivulet runs S. into the Great Lake at its north part, county Westmoreland.

King Bay is on south side of Moulting Lagoon on E. coast, county Glamorgan.

Kingborough Electoral District, in which are 558 electors, returns a Member to the House of Assembly.

King George's Sound is in Norfolk Bay on W. of Forester's Peninsula.

King George's Passage is on W. side of King's Island, Bass's Straits.

Kingsdon, Deloraine, 551 acres, T. T. Parker owner; is rated at £240 a year.

Kingsdon, Deloraine, 700 acres, S. Shorey owner; is rated at £382 a year.

King's Island, in Bass's Straits, lies half-way between the coasts of Victoria and Tasmania. It is 36 miles long from N. to S., and 13 miles broad at the centre, with a round hill 595 feet high on Cape Wickham, its N. extremity. The island contains about 270,000 acres. It was taken possession of by the French in 1802, but they were dispossessed by order of Governor King by Surveyor Grimes of N. S. Wales. The passage between King's Island and South New Year's Island is full of rocks, with large spaces of deep water between them. The western coast is low, treacherous, and rocky. A fixed light is erected 280 feet above the sea on Cape Wickham, and can be seen 24 miles off in a clear night. The house is circular and white. On south part of the west side of the island 8 ships have been wrecked since 1840 with a loss of 514 lives; and on the north part of the west side 7 ships with 302 lives; and on the N. end 1 ship; and on the centre 2 ships with 7 lives. King's Island abounds in kangaroo and wallaby, which gives employment to about ten men in hunting these animals for their skins. Fish are plentiful in the bays, and crayfish abound. The *Neva*, female convict ship, was wrecked here on 13 May, 1835, and only 22 persons were saved; and the *Cataraqui* emigrant ship also, when 400 lives were lost.

King's River has a W. course of 25 miles to the sea, in county Franklin. In the King's River drift gold has been found—(C. Gould, F.G.S., Geological Surveyor.) In the fastnesses of this wild and uncultivated country, the hyena, or

native tiger, is found, and also the native devil, both of which used formerly to be so destructive to sheep; wombats and kangaroo are plentiful, and also water fowl. The source of the King's River is 2150 feet above the sea level.

Kingston, Evandale, 3277 acres, J. Bomford owner, is rated at £200 a year.

Kingston, Avoca, in county Cornwall. Here a fine bituminous coal is found, light, compact, of a jet black colour, and splendid resinous lustre, it is easily ignited and burns with a bright white flame.—(*Royal Socy. Papers.*)

Kingston, Fingal, 5600 acres, A. O'Connor owner, is rated at £700 a year.

Kingston Police District; the annual value of property was £3772 in 1872, population about 3700.

Kingston, a post town on the Brown's River, in Kingborough District, county Buckingham, 10 miles from the city, to which there is a daily mail. This village is close to the celebrated Brown's River beach, and there is a daily conveyance to and from the city.

Kingston Mt., near Miller's Bluff, is in the Campbell Town District.

King William's Mount, 4360 feet high, is in county Franklin.

King William's Plains are near Barber's Bridge on the Guelph River, county Franklin. These and the adjoining Loddon Plains are estimated by Colonel Cotton, Surveyor-General, to contain 40,000 acres of land. The Colonel says in his report,—“I have seen the country to the westward only from the mountain peaks, and can make no particular report on them, nor estimate their extent, but from these means of observation I judge that an extent equal to half the area of this part of the island (100 miles by 40, or 1,000,000 acres of land) is fit for occupation by flocks. The tract contains a full proportion of fertile country fit for agricultural purposes, and never-failing rivers; and its geological structure bespeaks the existence of minerals.”

Kinlet, Longford, 880 acres, J. Wilmore owner, is rated at £400 a year.

Kinvarra, New Norfolk, 2589 acres, J. T. Read owner, is rated at £250 a year.

Kirkdale, Evandale, 256 acres, W. Dodery owner; is rated at £190 a year.

Kitty's Corners are on Kitty's Rivulet, in the district of Oatlands.

Kitty's Rivulet runs N. into the Macquarie River in district of Oatlands.

Knocklofty is a sandstone hill of considerable elevation on the west side of Hobart Town, where are large quarries of

freestone used for erecting houses and bridges in the city and neighbourhood.

Knole Plains are at the head of the Coldstream River, and at the extremity of the Surrey Hills Station of the V.D.L. Company, county Russell. The country is flat and studded with trees, well-grassed flats, and is well watered at all seasons. Cattle thrive on the plains, and the neighbourhood abounds in magnificent timber. Knole Plains are about 48 miles from Emu Bay.

Lachlan Islands are on the east coast, between Maria Island and Sandspit River.

Lachlan Rivulet runs north east into the River Derwent at New Norfolk, county Buckingham.

Lachlan Village is a township in New Norfolk District, county Buckingham, at the head of the Lachlan Rivulet. Named after Governor Macquarie.

Lady's Bay is on the west side of D'Entrecasteaux Channel, near the town of Hythe.

Lagoon Bay is to the south of Cape Frederick Hendrick, on north-east coast of Forestier's Peninsula.

Lagoon Bay (2) is on east side of entrance to Tamar River, near Low Head Lighthouse, county Dorset.

Lagoon of Islands is in county Cumberland, west of Wood's Lake.

Lagoon River runs into the sea on the West coast, county Russell, south of Sandy Cape.

Lagoon Tier is on the east bank of Lake Crescent, county Somerset.

Lake River, 2880 acres, A. Corney occupier; is rated at £420 a year.

Lake River, 5800 acres, John Gatenby owner; is rated at £500 a year.

Lake River, county Westmoreland, rises in Wood's Lake and has a north course of 30 miles to the South Esk, of which river it is a tributary. Gold has been found in its bed. The post town is 110 miles from the city, and has a mail twice a week. It is computed that 163,000 acres of good land may be irrigated from this river alone.—(*Cotton.*)

Lake Sorrell is in county Cumberland. On the banks of this lake the Irish Exile of 1848, O'Meagher (who afterwards became a General in the United States Army) had a cottage built and resided there for some time. O'Meagher married a Tasmanian lady, and deserted her.—(*See Sorrell Lake.*)

Lake Tiberias, 4480 acres, Geo. Stokell; is rated at £335 a year.

Lampton, Glenorchy, 82 acres, Hon. H. Butler owner; is rated at £180 a year.

Landfall, East Tamar, 2820 acres, Thos. Barnard owner; is rated at £375 a year.

Lane's Tier is in the district of Cumberland. A public school is here established.

Lanherne, Cambridge, 4000 acres, N. Lewis owner; is rated at £200 a year.

La Perouse Mountain, 3800 feet high, in county Kent. It was named after the French navigator, who was supposed to have been lost in the South Seas.

Largo, near Bothwell, 4063 acres, E. Bisdee owner; is rated at £190 a year.

Largo is a parish in county Monmouth, watered by the Clyde river.

Last River is in the parsh of Hartlepool, in county Dorset.

Latrobe is a post town on Port Frederick, in Port Sorell district, county Devon, 182 miles from the city, to which there is a mail three times a week. Here a public school is established, and it is a station of the Mersey and Deloraine Tramway.

Launceston, Central, electoral district, in which are 737 electors, returns a member to the House of Assembly.

Launceston, North, electoral district, in which are 600 electors, returns a member to the House of Assembly.

Launceston, South, 505 electors, returns a member to the House of Assembly.

Launceston, Port, extends from Cape Portland round the north and western coasts to 42° S. latitude, and one nautical league to the seaward from low-water mark along the whole of that coast line.

Launceston, on the River Tamar, is the second town of importance, covering an area of 3440 acres. It contains 10,668 inhabitants, occupying 2303 houses, and is 120 miles from Hobart Town.

The Municipal Corporation provides police protection, paving, lighting with gas, and excellent water supply. It also maintains the markets.

The value of property in Launceston is £63,376 per annum.

Coaches run daily to Perth, Longford, Evandale, and Hobart Town.

Cabs and watermen are licensed, and carriers with waggons go to Evandale, Westbury, Fingal, &c.

There are 20 churches and chapels, a grammar school, 33 private schools, and three public schools under the Board of Education; also public gardens, a town hall, and a mechanics' institute with 5000 volumes.

Launceston is the principal terminus of the Launceston and Western Railway, and the town is connected by the electric telegraph with the city of Hobart Town and with Victoria.

In the Launceston Savings' Bank £74,743 are deposited, by 3772 persons.

Launceston Mechanics' Institute cost £8000 in its erection, £3000 having been granted from the Colonial Treasury towards the expense. It was formally opened in 1860. Here are portraits of the Queen and Prince Albert, Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Duke of Edinburgh,—all painted by Robert Dowling, a Tasmanian artist.

Launceston and Western Railway, 45 miles long, connects Deloraine and other townships with the port at Launceston. The first sod was turned by Prince Alfred, 15 Jan. 1868, and the Governor, Mr. Du Cane, opened it for traffic on 10 Feb. 1871. Three trains run every day. The terminus is at the Tamar bridge, Launceston.

Lauraville, Longford, 1040 acres, W. Dodery owner; is rated at £690 a year.

Lavinia Point, the N.E. point of King's Island, is low and sandy; it received its name from a vessel called the *Martha and Lavinia* having been wrecked there. From Lavinia Point the coast, which continues to be sandy, trends N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Boulder Point, so named from a large granite boulder which forms it; at $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles is a conspicuous sand patch. A few sunken rocks lie off Boulder Point, and a shoal with as little as 11 feet of water upon it extends from the point in a N. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. direction for three quarters of a mile: the meeting of the tides has caused a heaping up of sand in the vicinity of this point, and it is not uncommon for coasters to drop anchor in westerly gales in about 9 fathoms upon the sand-bank thus formed. If the gale has settled into a westerly one the anchorage is as safe as Sea Elephant Bay, and it is handier for proceeding westward when the weather clears.—(*Parl. Paper.*)

Lawn is at the head of the Chamouni Valley, near the Loddon River.

Lawn Farm, New Norfolk, 1400 acres, H. Bacon owner; is rated at £150 a year.

Lawrence is a parish in county Westmoreland, on Deep Creek and Lake River.

Lawrence Plain is at the head of Arthur Lake, county Westmoreland.

Lawrenny is a parish of county Cumberland, on River Derwent.

Lawrenny, Hamilton, 15,350 acres, representatives Edward Lord occupiers; is rated at £1950 a year.

Laycock, or Wood's Lake. (See *Wood's Lake.*)

Leading Marsh is on the south of Wood's Lake, county Cumberland.

Legerwood Rivulet is a tributary of the Ringarooma River, county Dorset. There is rich agricultural land here. The first settlement was formed by Mr. Scott, Surveyor, who discovered it; the land hereabouts is well watered.

Leigh River is a tributary of the Arthur River, county Russell, running north.

Leipsic is a township on St. Paul's River, near Mount Henry, county Glamorgan. Tier land, rocky throughout, heavily timbered with coarse herbage; somewhat better on the north boundary.—(*Cranford.*)

Leith is a post town on port Fenton, in Port Sorell, county Devon, and is a customs station.

Leithbridge is a parish on the Huon River, county Kent.

Lemon's Hill is on west side of Lake Dulverton, in the Oatlands district.

Lemon Hill, Oatlands, 1260 acres, R. Sturgeon owner; is rated at £560 a year.

Lemon Springs are near Pike's Hill, in the district of Oatlands; so called after a celebrated bushranger who was shot here in 1808.

Lemont, Oatlands, 5950 acres, C. Headlam owner; is rated at £505 a year.

Lempriere is a township on the west bank of the River Tamar, county Devon, where the Tasmanian charcoal and iron company's works are situated. The analysis gives 70.60 per cent. of pure iron in the red oxyde of iron which abounds at this spot in such quantities.—(*See Ilfracombe.*)

Lempriere, Port, on the west bank of the River Tamar; several cottages have been erected here by the Ilfracombe Iron Company, on land which is the freehold of that company. A tramway has been erected by the company, leading from the iron works to the wharf or jetty on the Tamar river.

Lennon is a township on north-west side of Bruny Island on Barnes's Bay, 14 miles from Kingston.

Lennox is a parish in county Somerset, on the Isis and Macquarie Rivers.

Lenone Lake is one of the sources of the Little Nive River, county Lincoln.

Lentwardine, Hamilton, 7365 acres, T. L. Gellibrand owner; is rated at £610 a year.

Leonardsborough is a township in George Town district, county Devon. Iron smelting works are here established.—(*See Ilfracombe.*)

Leslie is a township on the Huon Road, county Buckingham, on the N.W. Bay River.

Leura, George Town, 1000 acres, W. Ritchie owner; is rated at £150 a year.

Leven River rises in Mayday Plains, and has a north course of 30 miles to the sea at the port of Ulverstone, county Devon. In this part of the country are absolutely mountains of limestone. The source of this river is 2404 feet above the level of the sea.

Leven Bridge crosses the River Leven at Ulverstone, where it is 1000 feet wide. It is a pile and timber bridge, of gum and stringy-bark timbers. The bridge over the Leven River cost £3715.

Leven is a township in Port Sorell district, county Devon, 206 miles from the city, to which there is a mail three times a week.

Leverington, Campbell Town, 8000 acres, Edward Archer occupier; is rated at £860 a year.

Lewisham is a parish in county Dorset, near Weymouth.

Lewisham is a township at the mouth of Pittwater, in Sorell District, county Buckingham, about 18 miles from the city.

Lewis Hill is on S. side of St. Paul's River, near Avoca, Fingal District. Here coal is found in seven layers, divided by shale. The total thickness of the seam was 9 feet 10 inches, of which 6 feet 6 inches was coal. The four bottom layers of coal are of good quality, but they are all divided by bands of shale each an inch thick.—(*Gould.*)

Liberty Point is on S. bank of Macquarie Harbour, so called by Pilot Kelly when liberating a large number of nearly starved black swans which had been inhumanly cooped in a net for the purpose of obtaining the beautiful white down which those birds produce.

Liffey Estate, Longford, 240 acres, C. Arthur owner; is rated at £180 a year.

Liffey Farm, 499 acres, C. Kerkham owner; is rated at £200 a year.

Liffey River rises under Dry's Bluff and runs N. 25 miles into the South Esk River District of Westbury.

Lightwood Rivulet rises in Break-o'-day Plain and runs into Break-o'-day River, District of Fingal.

Lillie's Bay is on W. side of Flinders' Island.

Lillybourne, Evandale, 3360 acres, J. Hamilton owner; is rated at £220 a year.

Lincoln. This county occupies the highest land in the colony. It is very wild and mountainous, and contains Lake St. Clair and many smaller lakes.

No towns or villages have yet been laid out.

It is watered by the rivers Derwent, Nive, Cuvier, Navarre, Mackintosh, and Little.

The western tier of mountains, many of them reaching to the height of nearly 5,000 feet, runs through the country.

In the quartz rocks which have been examined from Mount

Hugel and its neighbourhood, indications of gold have been discovered; but whilst there is so large an extent of land in more favoured parts of the island where auriferous quartz reefs are worked, it is not probable that the mountain fastnesses of Lincoln County will be disturbed for many a year, on account of its entire want of roads, with the exception of the track to Lake St. Clair, and its impracticability and distance from civilisation.—(*C. Gould, F.G.S.*)

The 40,000 acres of crown land in this county, which have been reported upon, are chiefly coarse marshes, which could be greatly improved by draining and burning off. They are all of second and third-class quality, that is, requiring more than three or four acres to keep a sheep.—(*Mr. Cranford.*)

Lincoln Lagoon lies between Epping Forest and the Macquarie River, county Somerset, district of Campbell Town.

Lincoln is a parish in county Somerset, watered by the Isis River.

Linda River is at the foot of Mount Lyell, one of the spurs of the Eldon range, county Lincoln. The Linda is a tributary of the King's River, in which gold has been found.—(*Gould.*)

Lindisferne Bay is on the east side of the River Derwent, above Rosny Point. Here are the remains of large works established many years ago for smelting copper ore from South Australia. This is a favourite fishing-ground for excursionists.

Lindisferne Farm, Risdon, 5287 acres, T. G. Gregson's executors owners, is rated at £250 a year.

Lingrove, Richmond, 600 acres, J. Griffiths owner; is rated at £160 a year.

Lisdillon, Swansea, 6900 acres, John Mitchell owner; is rated at £340 a year.

Lisdillon, a post station near Oyster Bay, in county Glamorgan, 68 miles from the city, to which there is a mail twice a week. Here a public school is established.

Lisdillon Rivulet runs east into Oyster Bay on East coast, county Glamorgan.

Little Badger Head, near Badger Head, is on North coast, east of Port Sorell, district of George Town.

Little Blue Hill lies to the north west of Blue Hill, county Cumberland.

Little Dog Island, in Bass' Straits, is a rookery for mutton birds, without timber or hills. It is occupied solely for its rookery.—(*Brownrigg.*)

Little Forester's River, county Dorset, district of George Town, runs north 15 miles into the sea near Bridport. Here is a considerable flat of good ground, which would make excellent grazing land, and could be easily and cheaply

irrigated, as it has a fine stream flowing through it.—(*Survey Report.*) The eastern branch of this river is the finest of its three branches.—(*Scott.*)

Little Gad's Hill is on the Lobster Rivulet, in the district of Deloraine.

Little Hampton is a parish in county Westmoreland, watered by the Liffey River.

Little Hampton, Longford, 400 acres, Christ's College estate, is rated at £260 a year.

Little Lake is near Arthur's Lake, county Westmoreland, the source of the Little-lake River. Here are sound marsh lands. The Great Lake road runs to it.—(*Crawford.*)

Little Lake Rivulet rises in Little Lake and runs into Arthur's Lake, county Westmoreland.

Little Mussel-roe River, county Dorset, district of George Town, is only a foot deep at its mouth at low water.

Little Neck is in the centre of the Great Lake, county Westmoreland.

Little Oyster-cove Rivulet runs east about four miles into Little Oyster Cove, county Buckingham.

Little Peppermint Bay is on the west side of D'Entrecasteaux Channel, to the south of Oyster Cove, county Buckingham.

Little Peppermint-bay Creek runs east into the bay of that name, near Oyster Cove.

Little Piper's River runs into the North Sea at Fordington, in county Dorset. It is nearly dry at its mouth at low water. The country around is low and sandy.

Little River runs south into the Nive River, county Lincoln.

Little Swan Island is an islet about a mile and a half W.N.W. from Swan Island, in Banks' Straits.

Little Swanport Hill—trigonometrical survey-post, 1757 feet high—is in county Pembroke.

Little Swanport, a post township in Glamorgan District, county Glamorgan, 62 miles from the city, to which there is a mail twice a week. A bridge has been built here, for a sum of £834.

Little Waterhouse Island lies between Waterhouse Island and the main-land, on North coast, county Dorset.

Liverpool is a township in Franklin District, county Kent.

Llandaff is a township in Glamorgan District, county Glamorgan, on the River Apsley. Near this is a seam of combustible coal 30 inches thick, overlaid by loose gravel. The greater part of the country here is low, wet land, poor soil, and heavily timbered, with small patches here and there fit for cultivation.—(*Crawford.*)

Llewellyn is a township in Campbell Town District, on the South Esk River, at the junction of the Salisbury rivulet, county Somerset.

Lobster Rivulet runs north into the River Mersey, in Deloraine District.

Lodi Cape is on East coast, near the township of Bicheno. This point is 884 feet above the sea level.

Loddon Hills are at the head of the Loddon River, county Franklin.

Loddon River is a tributary of the King's River, which runs into Macquarie Harbour, county Franklin. The Loddon runs west about 30 miles.

Loddon Valley, leads from Loddon River down towards the Frenchman's Cap Mount, county Franklin. Here are 3500 acres of plain, where are found numerous kangaroos. Where the scrub has been burned the grass grows well, and the marshes are gradually drying up.—(*Gould.*)

Logan, Bothwell, 1557 acres, A. M'Dowall owner; is rated at £194 a year.

Logan Falls, Evandale, 4650 acres, John Ralston owner; is rated at £400 a year.

Logan's Lagoon is on east side of Flinders' Island, near Mount Eliza.

Logie Mount is on East coast, near Break-o'-Day Plains, District of Fingal. On the sides of this hill limestone occurs in a position above the coal seams, which extend from here to Mount Nicholas, about ten miles west.—(*Gould.*)

Londavra, Fingal, 1981 acres, R. Cameron owner; is rated at £1029 a year.

Long Bay is on west side D'Entrecasteaux Channel, near Three-Hut Point, county Buckingham.

Long Bay (2), on Tasman's Peninsula.—Here are three wooden buildings, and about ten acres cultivated; there is some good land to the west of Long Bay, but not to a great extent,—about two hundred acres of red soil. The land from Long Bay to the Old Railway Station is only fit for rough pasture; at the Old Railway Station there are two buildings, and about five acres have been in cultivation. From the Old Railway Station to Norfolk Bay the land on each side of the road is only fit for rough pasture, with the exception of about one hundred acres, two of which have been cleared at the junction of the road to the Cascades.—(*Parliamentary Paper.*)

Long Creek is a small tributary of the Brown's River, near Summerleas township, county Buckingham.

Longford Electoral District, in which are 140 electors, returns a member to the Legislative Council.

Longford is a post town and money-order office on the Lake River, in county Westmoreland, 113 miles from the city, to which there is a daily mail. Here a public school is established, and a public library. There is also a station of the Launceston & Western Railway; the railway bridge over the South Esk here is a magnificent iron bridge.

Longford is a parish watered by the South Esk River, county Westmoreland.

Longford Rural Municipality, proclaimed Jan. 27th, 1862. Area, 262,000 acres; and the annual value of property was £36,171 in 1873. Population about 5000.

Long Island is on the north-west of Cape Barren Island in Banks' Straits. It is nearly three miles long and three-quarters of a mile wide, and lightly timbered on the east side. Vast quantities of gigantic boulders cover its south and west sides,—in one spot resembling a fine old cathedral.—(*Brownrigg.*)

Long Marsh is at north of Brady's Sugarloaf, county Cumberland.

Long Marsh (2) is on the North Loddon River, county Russell.

Long Marsh Tier is on west of Long Marsh, near Quamby's Brook, district of Westbury, county Westmoreland.

Long Plains, Deloraine, 1235 acres, J. Field owner; is rated at £338 a year.

Long Point, on the coast near Seymour, county Glamorgan. Here small vessels can discharge cargo and receive it, large vessels anchor further out. The beach is strewn with fine bituminous coal; granite, with vertical clayslates and sandstones resting on it, is exposed here.—(*Selwyn, F.G.S.*) The aboriginal name of this point was "Wuggatena pocenta."

Long Point (2) is near Parry's Bay, west side of Flinders' Island.

Long Scrub is at the bend of the River Henty, county Russell.

Longtom Point is on the east bank of the River Tamar, county Dorset.

Lookout Rock is on the S. W. side of Clarke Island, in Banks' Straits.

Lord Mount is near Pittwater, in the District of Richmond.

Lord's Springs are on the River Ouse, near St. Patrick's Plains, county Cumberland.

Loudwater River is a small tributary of the Emu River, county Wellington.

Louis Mt. is a small round hill in D'Entrecasteaux Channel, 726 feet above the sea, on which a signal semaphore has been erected and is maintained.

Louisa Bay is on the S. Coast near De Witt's Island, county Kent.

Louisa Lake is in the parish of Alford, county Lincoln, head of Mersey River.

Louth is a parish in county Lincoln, near Clarence Rivulet.

Lovely Banks, Green Ponds, 5600 acres, Edw. Bisdee owner, is rated at £345 a year.

Lovely Banks are on the Serpentine Rivulet at the S. foot of Spring Hill, district of Oatlands.

The aboriginal name was "Tughera wugatta."

Lovett is a township in Kingborough district, county Buckingham, at the head of Port Cygnet.

Lowestoft, Glenorchy, 2310 acres, D. Cameron owner, is rated at £366 a year.

Low Head, 4 miles from George Town, is at the entrance of Tamar River. Here a lighthouse is maintained at 142 feet above high water mark, the light being a revolving one. This is also the terminus of the Electric Telegraph which communicates with the neighbouring colonies and Great Britain. Here a public school is established.

Lowick, Oatlands, 4450 acres, R. B. Harrison occupier, is rated at £440 a year.

Low Islets are on the E. side of Clarke Island, in Banks' Straits.

Loxbere is a parish in county Devon, watered by the Mersey River, near Gog Mountain.

Luchs Point is on the S. side of Eagle Hawk Bay, Tasman's Peninsula.

Lucy Lone Lake lies to the N. of the Ironstone Mountain, in district of Deloraine, county Westmoreland. The Fishers River rises here. The lake is about a mile long, by a quarter of a mile wide.

Lulworth is a township on the north coast near Weymouth, county Dorset, district of George Town, near Fourteen mile bluff.

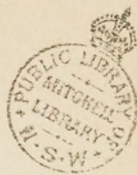
Lune River runs E. into South Port, near the town of Hythe, D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

Lyell Mount is one of the spurs of the Eldon range of mountains, county Lincoln, near the Linda River and Chamouny Valley.

Lyme Regis is a township on North-east coast, near Cape Portland.

Lymington is a parish in county Cornwall, watered by the Nile River.

Lymington is a township on the Huon River, Franklin District, county Buckingham, 45 miles from the city, to which there is a mail three times a week.



Lymington (2), on the River Nile, is a post township in the Evandale District, county Cornwall, 126 miles from the city, to which there is a mail daily.

Lyndhurst is a township in George Town District, county Dorset, and is the head-quarters of the gold-mining district of Waterhouse. It is 178 miles from the city, and has a mail once a week.

Lyne's Sugarloaf, 1777 feet high, is in county Glamorgan.

Maatsuyker's Islands are on South coast,—they are commonly known as De Witt's Islands (which see), county Kent. Maatsuyker was a Member of Council of Batavia who signed Tasman's Dispatch of Instructions, 1642,—and De Witt was the Commodore of the Dutch East India Squadron.

M'Dowall's Rivulet runs east about four miles into D'Entrecasteaux Channel, county Buckingham.

M'Gregor's Peak is on south-east side of Forestier's Peninsula, near Cape Surville, and is 1943 feet above the level of sea. Named after Captain M. M'Gregor.

Mackay's Rivulet runs east into Long Bay, D'Entrecasteaux Channel, county Buckingham.

M'Gintie's Tier is near Buffalo Brook, county Cornwall.

Mackenzie Lake is at the head of Fisher's River, county Westmoreland; it is about a mile in circumference.

Mackenzie's Plains are on the Mersey River, county Lincoln.

Mackintosh River rises in Cradle Mountain and runs west about 10 miles into the Pieman's River, county Montagu.

Maclaine Plains, an old name for plains on the Macquarie River.

Maclean's Bay is on east coast near Seymour, county Glamorgan.

M'Manus's Hill is on Tasman's Peninsula, on the road from the settlement of Port Arthur to Norfolk Bay.

Macquarie Harbour, county Franklin and Monmouth, is a large inlet of the sea, on the west coast, running up into land about 20 miles, until it meets the Gordon River, diverging on the right into a considerable bay called Hebe's Inlet, and on the left into Kelly's Bason. At the south-east corner of the entrance is Sarah Island, formerly the head quarters of the penal settlement. The country around is thickly timbered. The celery-top pine which grows here makes beautiful spars for ships; and there is a species of climber with a deep green leaf growing with remarkable rapidity, which is called the Macquarie Harbour Vine. Its clusters of white berries are sub-acid when quite ripe, and the juice was formerly used in lieu of lime-juice.—(*Hull's Forty Years in Tasmania.*)

Coal of a good character has been discovered here.

On the east of this bay are found shells, and a profusion of

impressions of leaves and seed vessels of plants characteristic of or peculiar to warmer climates than Tasmania at the present epoch.—(*Milligan, F.R.S.*)

Lignite almost approaching jet is found here. The aboriginal name for the harbour was "Parraldongatek." It was discovered and explored by Denis M'Carthy and others, in June, 1816, and was established as a penal settlement, under Lt. Cuthbertson, 2nd January, 1822, was partly abandoned in 1833, and finally given up on 11th January, 1834. The southern entrance is the best, as there is 9 feet water at the bar. The tide is uncertain.

Macquarie Plains, a post township on the Derwent River, in the Hamilton and New Norfolk Districts, counties Buckingham and Monmouth, 30 miles from the city, to which there is a mail three times a week. Here is found fossil wood in large blocks; one specimen, part of a tree, having about 12 feet of the stem exposed in a bed of vesicular lava. The bark of this tree had become a beautiful opal in appearance. Here is a large exhibition of igneous rocks, which, from the cellular character, seem certainly to have flowed as lava in the open air; it forms a mass of considerable thickness, and appears to have accumulated by successive accessions of melted matter.—(*Jukes, F.G.S.*)

The plains it is presumed have been the crater of an extinct volcano.

Macquarie River rises in Mount Connection, county Glamorgan, has a north course of 80 miles to the South Esk River, of which it is a tributary. The township is in the Campbell Town District, county Somerset, and is a post station 86 miles from the city, having a twice a week mail. The original name was the Relief River.

Works were undertaken in 1844 by Major Cotton to irrigate land in the valley of this river, which were said to be available to the extent of thirty thousand acres, but the works were abandoned.

Macquarie Rivulet runs west into the Tamar River, near Swan Bay, county Dorset.

Macquarie Springs, an old name for those near Lovely Banks.

M'Rea's Hill, Longford, 2490 acres, J. D. Toosey owner; is rated at £491 a year.

M'Rae's Hills are on the Western Lagoon, county Westmoreland.

Magog Range is at the head of the Mersey River, District of Deloraine.

Maiden Erlegh, Brighton, 736 acres, Mrs. Elliott owner; is rated at £220 a year.

Maingon Bay is on south of Tasman's Peninsula, at the entrance to Port Arthur.

Main Line Railway Office is on Macquarie Point, Hobart Town, near the great terminus of the line. Agent, Captain Audley Coote, Macquarie-street.

Mainwaring Cove is on the S. W. Coast, near the township of Montgomery, county Montgomery.

Mainwaring Inlet is a small inlet on S. W. Coast, south of Mainwaring's Cove, county Montgomery, at the foot of Junction Range.

Maitland is a township in Campbell Town District, county Somerset, on the Isis river.

Malahide, Fingal, 20,800 acres, Hon. G. R. Talbot owner, is rated at £1900 a year.

Malcolm's Huts are on the Grass Tree Hill Road, in the district of Richmond; once used as a probation station.

Maldon is a township in Emu Bay District, county Wellington.

Malling is a parish in county Devon, near Elizabeth Town.

Malmsbury, near Bothwell, 4110 acres, Robert Jones owner, is rated at £150 a year.

Malvern is a parish in county Cornwall, watered by the Castle Carey Rivulet.

Manfred Mount is one of the points of the Eldon Range, county Lincoln.

Mangalore, Black Brush, 2480 acres, Chas. Hollinsdale occupier, is rated at £305 a year.

Mangana is a post township in the Fingal District, county Cornwall, 123 miles from the city, and 6 miles north of Fingal, to which there is a twice a week mail. This is the head quarters of the gold-mining district of Fingal. Here a public school is established.

The Caledonian Company, who have erected a ten-head double discharge battery, formerly owned by the Union Company at Mangana, and who have constructed a large dam and other works in Long Gully, have the best return as regards value of gold obtained. The yield from 559 tons of quartz was 358 ozs. of gold, being at the rate of about 12 dwts. 23 grns. per ton, value £1386. The above returns appear, however, to have absorbed the whole or nearly the whole of the available stone. The Derby Company, which has nearly the same proprietary as the Caledonian, crushed 254 tons of quartz, yielding 99 ozs. 10 dwts. of gold, or 7 dwts. 20 grs. per ton, value £390. This company's claim is connected with the Caledonian battery by a tramway about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and the stone is thus brought from the mine to the battery at a

cost of about sevenpence per ton. The Caledonian Company make a charge of ten shillings per ton for crushing.—(*Parliamentary Paper*)

A seam of coal exists in the very heart of the gold diggings, 15 or 16 inches thick, and 18 feet from the surface. The coal is bituminous, of a brownish black colour, and apparently of good quality. In many respects it resembles the Mersey and Don coals, but contains less sulphur.—(*Stephens, M.A., R.S. Papers.*)

Margate is a township on the North-West Bay river, in Kingborough District, county Buckingham, 13 miles from the city, with a twice-a-week mail; here a public school is established.

Maria Island, on the East coast, covers 24,000 acres, and is occupied as a sheep and agricultural farm by a lessee from the Crown. Eight thousand acres are available for pasture; there are only about forty acres of good cultivatable land.—(*Cranford.*) Many rivulets and lagoons of excellent water are found on the island; and at Darlington, the station, a stream of fresh water runs into the boat harbour. The island was named by Tasman, who discovered it, after the daughter of the Governor of Batavia. Maria Island limestone yields a lime which sets under water as hard as Roman cement, as instanced in the entrance to Constitution Dock, which is built with it.—(*Sir W. Denison.*) A veined marble, suitable for slabs or stands, is found on Maria Island. The aboriginal name was "Toarra marra mona."

Maria Lake lies adjacent to Lake Pedder and one of the heads of the Serpentine River, county Buckingham. So called after Lady Pedder, wife of Sir John Pedder, Chief Justice, by Mr. Wedge, the surveyor, in 1835.

Maria Mount is on Maria Island, 2329 feet high, county Pembroke.

Maria Point is on west side of Ralph's Bay neck, district of Clarence.

Marine Board Office, Hobart Town, on the Franklin Wharf. Board meets every Wednesday, at 10 a.m. 32 ships, 8 brigs, 5 brigantines, 9 schooners, 1 ketch, 6 barges, 4 sea steamers, and 6 river steamers belong to this port.

Marine Board Office, Launceston, is in Lower George street. 3 ships, 2 brigs, 18 schooners, 21 cutters, 3 ketches, and 3 steamers belong to this port.

Marion Bay is on the East coast, south of Maria Island, county Pembroke. Named after Captain Marion Dufresne, of the "Castries," of the French Navy, who was afterwards murdered in New Zealand. He landed here on 4th March,

1772, and had a fatal encounter with the aborigines, who attacked the Frenchmen and wounded the Captain and another officer.—(*Dominy de Rienzi.*)

Marland is a parish in county Devon, watered by Little Supply River.

Marlborough is a township in Hamilton District, county Cumberland, on the River Nive. The country beyond this township is well adapted for pasturage; but from the great elevation of these plains, 2850 feet above the sea level, the winters are long and cold, and remind the settler of Home. Oats and turnips succeed well, and here and there wheat is grown, but it is not a satisfactory crop. The shepherds however state that as the country is becoming cleared and occupied the weather in winter is less severe. In one of the valleys, of about 20,000 acres, there is not a live tree for miles, and this feature extends for 15 miles to the River Clarence,—on the hills the trees are alive and green; it is supposed that frost or electricity destroyed these trees about 45 years ago. The country is covered with greenstone boulders, while the rocks are granite and ironstone; myrtle forests abound.—(*Hull's Forty Years in Tasmania.*) There is a track from Marlborough to the Great Lake, and also to Lake St. Clair, and from the Great Lake down to the Valley of the Meander.

Marsden's Hill is near Penguin Point, county Devon. Here massive hæmatite crops out, occurring abundantly in isolated blocks of the very purest quality.—(*Gould, F.G.S.*)

Marsh Island is at the head of Port Sorell, county Devon, near Green's Creek.

Marshall's Marsh is in the district of Hamilton, county Cumberland.

Marshy Creek runs north about five miles into Port Sorell, county Devon, near the town of Burgess.

Martha Vale, Fingal, 330 acres, J. Treloggan owner, is rated at £232 a year.

Martin Cash's Marsh lies on the east side of Lake Echo, county Cumberland, so called after a celebrated bushranger.

Martha Mt. is at head of Ralph's Bay, River Derwent, district Clarence.

Mathinna, or *Metyeena* (the footmark of the white man), is a township in Fingal district, county Cornwall. This is the head quarters of the Blackboy Gold Diggings. Here a public school is established. "Mathinna" was a black aboriginal girl for a time adopted by Lady Franklin.

The Report in Feb. 1873 is, "from a crushing of quartz 96 ounces of gold was obtained, being $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce to the ton."

As far back as December, 1870, a reef of remarkable rich-

ness was reported to have been discovered near Cox's Creek, in the parish of Evercreech, about six miles east of Mathinna, but, owing to the well-known tendencies of the discoverers to what may, at the least, be termed exaggeration, the discovery attracted little notice. The reef was reported to contain gold in enormous quantities, and a lease was applied for, but the holders of the claim were unable to excite the enthusiasm of the general public to the buying point, and the treasure remains undeveloped to this day.

The only other discovery at a distance from Mathinna that has attracted attention is the Britannia Reef, which has been opened near the banks of the South Esk River in the parish of Gardiner, about six miles from Mathinna, and above the junction of the South Esk and Tyne Rivers at Fonthill.

About $35\frac{1}{2}$ tons of quartz have been crushed from this reef, —yielding 11 ozs. 12 dwts. 5 grs. of gold, or at the rate of about $6\frac{1}{2}$ pennyweights to the ton. Another lot of stone is shortly to be crushed; and, should the yield offer sufficient inducement, the lessees of the claim contemplate the erection of a small battery, to be worked by water power, for which the situation of the claim offers great facilities.

The City of Hobart Quartz Mining Company at Mathinna, which appears to be generally looked upon as the representative gold mining company of the Fingal district, made considerable progress during 1872, their mine having contributed about two-thirds of the reef gold of the year. The company have erected a powerful ten-head battery, driven by a stationary engine of about 20 horse-power nominal. The battery buildings are extensive, and a large brick smoke stack has been erected adjoining the boiler. The battery engine also drives a pump connected with a reservoir on Reedy Marsh, but this water supply is only required when the water supply from Long Gully and from the mine fails to suffice for the requirements of the battery. A portable engine of 8 horse power nominal is employed in winding at the main shaft, while a third engine of about 12 horse power is employed in keeping the mine clear of water. The company were large employers of labor during the year 1872, and crushed 2002 tons of quartz, from which 1565 ozs. 13 dwts. of gold were obtained, averaging 15 dwts. 15 grs. per ton, value £6115.

Of the smaller crushings during the year the most noticeable is that of the White Boy company who obtained 95 ounces of gold from 35 tons of quartz, being at the rate of 2 oz. 14 dwts. 7 grs. per ton. The average value of the reef-gold at Mathinna is £3 17s. 6d. per ounce; some of the City of Hobart and Derby gold has realised upwards of £4 per ounce. The population on the Mathinna or Black Boy Gold

Field at the end of 1872 amounted to about 450 souls, of whom 270 were male adults, and 180 women and children. The male population may be thus classified:—quartz miners, 80; alluvial miners, 70; blacksmiths, splitters, wood-cutters, carters, and labourers employed in connection with reefing, 45; publicans, tradesmen, and servants, 35; unenumerated, 40; total adult, males, 270. During the six months of the year 1873 which have just expired alluvial mining has dwindled down to little more than a name, and the wetness of the season has made the Returns still less than they would otherwise have been. I cannot safely estimate the yield of alluvial gold at Mathinna for the half-year ending 30th June, 1873, at more than 350 ounces.

The population of Mathinna now comprises 326 persons, of of whom there are 142 men, 72 women, and 112 children. The people are as a rule quiet and well behaved, and the general health of the community is very good. During the three years that I have had charge of the Fingal Gold Fields there have been only two deaths of adults among the mining population. One of these adults was an old woman, an invalid for 25 years; the other was a man of 65 who died suddenly last Sunday night while at work, the cause of death being long-standing disease of the heart. Three children have also died from infantile complaints, the eldest being six months old.—(*Parl. Paper.*)

Mauge Point is on S. E. part of Maria Island, near Marion Bay.

Maurice Mount is at the head of the Ringarooma River, county Dorset. Here is an extensive reef of basalt running due N. and S., about sixteen miles long, and four miles wide.

Maurice Ravine is at the head of the Ringarooma River, county Dorset.

Maurice River is a small tributary of the Boobyala or Ringarooma River, county Dorset.

Maurice is a township on the Boobyala or Ringarooma River, about 30 miles from Launceston, in county Dorset. Here is an extensive auriferous formation, with an exposed breadth of four or five miles wide, for twenty-five miles.

Mauroard Cape is on S.E. part of Maria Island.

Mauroard Island is on E. coast, south of George's Bay, and near Diana's Basin.

Mayfield, Deloraine, 640 acres, J. Ritchie owner, is rated at £270 a year.

Maxwell is a parish in county Somerset, watered by Blackman's River.

May Day Mount is one of the spurs of the Black Range, county Devon, near the Vale of Belvoir. It was so called

from the highly prismatic colours of the basaltic columns—suggesting the holiday colours of the chimney-sweeps.—(*Hellyer.*)

May Day Plains lie between Paddy's River and Southwell River, county Devon.

Mead's Creek runs with a N. course for 4 miles into Port Esperance in D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

Meade Lake is a small lake near Lake Augusta in county Westmoreland.

Meadow Bank, Campbell Town, 6330 acres, trustees W. Davidson owners, is rated at £570 a year.

Meadow Banks, Hamilton, 10,960 acres, Mrs. Dickson owner, is rated at £530 a year.

Meadsfield, Bothwell, 10,090 acres, Edward Nicholas owner, is rated at £890 a year.

Meadstone, Fingal, 1610 acres, R. W. Franks owner, is rated at £150 a year.

Meander Electoral District, in which are 198 electors, returns a member to the Legislative Council.

Meander Farm, 4080 acres, Mrs. Brooke owner, is rated at £516 a year.

Meander Lake is a small lake at the S. of Ironstone Mountain, county Westmoreland. Here the country comprises open marshes, very stony, and parts much broken with tier land; a few blocks of 6000 acres each might be had.—(*Crawford.*)

Meander River, or Western River, rises in Ironstone Mountain, and has a N. course of 50 miles to the South Esk, of which river it is a tributary. Gold has been found in its bed. Here are some falls in the river, which have been measured, and found to be 350 feet high.

Medea's Cove is in George's Bay on the East Coast, county Glamorgan. Here are mud flats, through which the Channel runs.

Medical Examiner's Court. President, Sir Robert Officer, Knt., M.R.C.S., 1821. Office, Macquarie-street. Board meets last Monday in March, June, September, and December.

Medway River is a small stream, running N. into the River Leven, near the Surrey Hills, county Devon.

Melcombe Regis is a township about 5 miles from Launceston, in Selby District, county Dorset. Here is good sound grazing land, though hilly and stony. A fair proportion of feeding land, she-oak hills and bottoms. A small proportion of the reserve is fit for cultivation.—(*Crawford.*)

Melton Monbray is a post township in Green Ponds District, county Monmouth, 33 miles from the city, to which there is a daily mail, and it is also a telegraph station.

Merger Mount is at the head of the Hollow-tree Bottom, district of Oatlands, south of Lake Tiberias. This hill is of trap rock on a floor of sandstone.

Meredith River runs E. into Oyster Bay at Waterloo Point, county Glamorgan. Here is a large proportion of tier land, interlaced with good feeding hills. Fairly grassed, and good herbage next the river.—(*Crawford.*)

Meredith Valley is in Patersonia District, county Dorset.

Mermaid Rock is on the N. point of Three Hummock Island, one of the Hunter Islands, Bass' Straits.

Merry Creek is a tributary of the South Esk River, county Cornwall, district of Fingal.

Mersey Bluff is the extreme western bluff, and is composed of greyish greenstone. It is in Deloraine District.

Mersey Electoral District, in which are 224 electors, returns a member to the Legislative Council.

Mersey Flats are at the head of the river Mersey, district of Deloraine. Stony table forest land, coarse thin herbage, and poor soil; other parts limestone ranges, with inferior soil; plots of grassy land interspersed.—(*Crawford.*)

Mersey River, county Devon, is navigable for vessels of 200 or 300 tons for seven miles from the heads. It has a N. course of 40 miles to the sea. Up to 1855 the Mersey Coal Company had expended £14,000 and found no available coal. But now, near the basin of this river, coal of a good quality is found, which produces 9000 cubic feet of good gas to the ton. The coke is not of the best, and there is much sulphur in the coal. Near the great bend of this river, resinous shale crops out for a considerable distance. On sinking at one point, the result was a seam of the total thickness of 6 feet 6 inches, thus,—

	<i>feet.</i>	<i>inches.</i>
Dysodile, or resinous shale	0	3
Sandy clay, with resinous particles	1	3
Dysodile	2	6
Band of hard blue claystone	0	6 to 9
Dysodile	2	0

The seam is overlaid by a bed of buff-coloured and whitish rock, above 5 feet thick; and a bed of blueish-white clay varying from a few inches to a foot.—(*Gould.*)

The estuary, in which there is deep water and absolute shelter for vessels, is about 6 miles. On the E. side the shore rises rather steeply into rounded hills of greenstone, heavily timbered, and covered with deep red soil. On the W. side there is shoal water with mud flats succeeded by densely timbered forest land.—(*Milligan, F.R.S.*) Fresh water crayfish or lobsters are taken in the river which weigh up to 7 lb. each.

Mersey Coal-field. From operations effected in Sept. 1873, the following appears to be the reported result:—The beds of coal lie in nearly horizontal strata, between Caroline Creek and the western side of the railway at about 3 miles from the Latrobe Station, and are supposed to extend over an area of about 100 acres. 6 bores were made at different points, with the following results:—

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Depth of 60 feet | 23 inches of coal. |
| 2. Ditto 30 feet | 24 ditto. |
| 3. Ditto 52 feet | 24 ditto. |
| 4. Ditto 58 feet | 26 ditto. |
| 5. Ditto 84 feet | 24 ditto. |
| 6. Ditto 140 a fault.— | (<i>Parliamentary Paper.</i>) |

Merton Vale, Campbell Town, 1539 acres, C. H. Harrison's executors owners; is rated at £200 a year.

Mewstone is a large conical rock a few miles from the shore, near De Witt's Islands on the S. coast.

Michael Howe's Marsh lies on E. of Table Mountain, District of Oatlands; so called after a celebrated bushranger who was killed in 1818.

Middle-arm Creek is on the River Tamar, county Devon. Here are two important beds of limestone which are separated by a thickness of about 350 yards, and are locally distinguished as the blue and white limestone. The latter has been quarried in a little valley surrounded by hills of claystone to a thickness of about 140 feet. The limestone is of a light colour and crystalline structure. It takes a good polish and would contrast favourably with many imported marbles. The blue limestone is in excess of the white in thickness. It rises into hills and projects in large rocks from the surface.—(*Gould.*)

Middle Head is near the N.W. entrance to Macquarie Harbour, county Franklin.

Middle Island is near Ilfracombe in the River Tasmar. On the western side is the quarantine ground for the Launceston port.

Middle Plains, Deloraine, 372 acres, Hon. W. D. Grubb owner, is rated at £204 a year.

Middle Plain is near Elizabeth Town, county Devon.

Middle Point is in Port Sorell, county Devon.

Middlesex Plains are a block of 10,000 acres belonging to the V.D.L. Company on the River Iris, county Devon. These plains are 2709 feet above the level of the sea, and are comparatively bare of timber; the climate is, consequently, drier here than at other adjacent parts of the district.

Middleton is a post township on Long Bay in Kingborough district, county Buckingham, 28 miles from the city, to which there is a mail twice a week. The timber in this neighbour-

hood is very fine. One large swamp gum tree was here cut down some years ago, and being converted into palings, laths, and shingles, produced no less than £245.

Midhurst is a parish in county Devon, near Magog Range on the Mersey River.

Millbrook, New Norfolk, 450 acres, A. Turnbull owner, is rated at £200 a year.

Millbrook, Oatlands, 3470 acres, J. & A. Pillinger owners, is rated at £325 a year.

Millbrook is a stream running into the Blackman River, district of Oatlands.

Miller's Bluff, 3977 feet high, is in county Somerset

Miller's Brush—the old name for the valley of O'Brien's Bridge, county Buckingham.

Miller's Marsh is in the district of Campbell Town, county Somerset.

Millford, Bagdad, 1720 acres, Alexander Finlay owner, is rated at £460 a year.

Millford, Campbell Town, 640 acres, J. Rigney owner, is rated at £150 a year.

Milton is a parish in county Somerset, on the bank of Lake Sorell.

Minnaw River is a tributary of the river Mersey, county Devon.

Misery Flat is on the Henty River, near Macquarie Harbour, county Russell.

Misery Mount is on the west side of St. Paul's river, county Glamorgan.

Missionary Bay is at the head of Great Bay in D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

Mistaken Cape is on the east side of Maria Island, near head of Reidle Bay.

Mogeely is a parish in county Pembroke on Blackman's Bay.

Moir's Shot Factory, is on the road to Brown's River from the City. It is 176 feet high, built of stone, and the view from it is extensive.

Mole or Moleside Creek is a small tributary of the River Mersey, district of Deloraine, 48 miles from Launceston.

Moll York's Night-cap is a round hill near Miller's Bluff in district of Campbell Town. Here the land is a fair proportion of marsh land, coarse and wet, which requires draining; the upland is rocky, with good shelter for summer runs.—(*Cranford*.)

Mona Tower is on the Main Road to Launceston, on a hill 1050 feet high, county Somerset. This building was erected by Hon. W. Kermode, of Mona Vale, as an Observatory, but was never used as such.

Mona Vale, Ross, 18,850 acres, W. A. Kermode owner, is rated at £2020 a year.

Mona Vale is in district of Campbell Town, county Somerset. Here a public school is established. *Mona Vale Water*,—formerly called the “Big Swamp,”—is supplied from Blackman’s River, and covers an extent of 470 acres.

Monge Bay, or Pirate’s Bay, is on east coast of Tasman’s Peninsula, near Eagle Hawk Neck.

Monmouth, County.—This county is in the centre of the occupied portion of Tasmania. The main road from the port of Hobart Town to Launceston runs through its centre, and there are branch roads from the main line to Bothwell, Richmond, Broadmarsh, Colebrook Dale, &c.

Monmouth contains 28 towns and villages, at 18 of which are post-offices; and within its borders are the Rural Municipalities of Bothwell, Brighton, Clarence, Green Ponds, and Richmond, each with its warden and sufficient police.

The rivers Derwent, Coal, and Jordan run through it; and there are also the Strathallan, Duck, Wallaby, and Quoin rivulets.

The principal towns are—Bothwell, 40 miles, Pontville, 19 miles, Kempton, 29 miles, and Richmond, 14 miles from Hobart Town.

There is also Lake Tiberias, covering 3000 acres, 1300 feet above the sea; and Lake Dulverton, which adjoins the town of Oatlands, and supplies that town with water.

Two mail coaches pass through daily from Hobart Town to Launceston and *vice versa*. Another coach runs daily to and from Green Ponds, and one from thence to Bothwell, and also one to Richmond, carrying the mails.

There is a public library at Bothwell with 2500 vols., and one at Green Ponds with 1500 vols.

Sixteen public schools, eleven private schools, 36 churches and chapels.—(*Census Papers*.)

The pastoral lands belonging to the crown in this county are of the first class, 1200 acres; second class, 26,000 acres; third class, 73,000 acres.—(*Mr. Cranford*.)

Coal has been discovered at Colebrook Dale, Richmond, Constitution Hill, and Spring Hill. Irrigation of pasture lands is undertaken on several farms at Bothwell, from which fat sheep are sent to market.

The kangaroos are numerous in the county; and the wild birds fit for the sportsman and for the table are snipe, quail, bronze-winged pigeons, ducks, and teal, all of which are protected by law during the breeding season. Rabbits are plentiful. Eels, blackfish, mullet, and trout are caught in the rivers.

In the large orchards of the county, apples, pears, filberts, walnuts, almonds, peaches, and the smaller fruits grow in abundance, and form articles of export to Victoria and Sydney.

Montacute, Hamilton, 6700 acres, Capt. Langdon owner; is rated at £620 a year.

Montacute is a post station in Hamilton district, county Cumberland, 50 miles from the city, to which there is a mail twice a week. Here is a church built and endowed by Capt. Langdon, R.N.

Montagu Bay is on east side of the River Derwent, near Rosny Point.

Montagu Islands lie in the strait between Robin's Island and the mainland, N. W. coast, county Wellington.

Montagu is a township in Russell district, county Wellington. So named after a former Colonial Secretary, Captain John Montagu, 40th Regiment.

Montagu River runs into the N. sea near Robin's Island, county Wellington. Here a public school is established.

Montgomery is a very mountainous county on W. side of the Island, bounded by the sea on the west, and Gordon River on the east.

Monto's Marsh is on the W. bank of the River Derwent, in the district of New Norfolk, county Buckingham.

Morchington, Evandale, 275 acres, A. Stewart owner, is rated at £175 a year.

Moreton is a township on the Clayton Rivulet, county Devon.

Moriarty Bank lies off S. of Clarke's Island, in Banks's Straits. So named after Captain Moriarty, R.N., Port Officer.

Moriarty is a township on west bank of Port Sorell, county Devon.

Morning Hill is at S. entrance of Bathurst Harbour, Port Davey, S.W. coast, county Kent.

Morningside, Campbell Town, 7200 acres, James Mercer owner, is rated at £675 a year.

Morrison, Mount, is near Brushy Plains River, county Pembroke.

Mortimer's Bay is on the east side of Ralph's Bay, district of Clarence.

Morton, Westbury, 1000 acres, Joseph Hazlewood occupier; is rated at £330 a year.

Morven Electoral District, in which are 283 electors, returns a member to the House of Assembly.

Mosquito Plains are at north side of Brown Mountain, near the head of Prosser's River, district of Richmond.

Mosquito Point, near the mouth of Mountain River, on the Huon River, is where large quantities of timber are shipped

for the city and export. There is very fine timber for sawing and splitting in the neighbourhood, where it affords work for some saw-mills.

Mother Lord's Plains are on the north side of the Great Lake, county Westmoreland.

Moulting Bay is at the north of George's Bay, on the East coast, district of Fingal; so named from the large number of black swans which congregated there to moult their feathers. The Apsley river runs into this lagoon. The bay is deep at its entrance, and offers a safe anchorage to vessels of any draught.—(*Lieut. Brooker, R.N.*)

Moulting Lagoon, on East coast, at the head of Oyster Bay, county Glamorgan.—(See *Moulting Bay.*)

Mountain Marsh is in county Dorset, at the head of the Great Mussel-roe River.

Mountain River rises on west of Mount Wellington, and runs into the Huon River at Victoria, county Buckingham. Here are the celebrated *Wellington Falls*, 203 feet high, (which see).

Mountain Vale is near Ringwood, district of Longford. Here a public school is established.

Mount Barnard is near Douglas River, on east coast. Named after James Barnard, the Government Printer.

Mount Direction is a township on east Tamar River, George Town district, county Dorset, 136 miles from the city, to which there is a mail twice a week.—(See also *Direction Mount.*)

Mountford, Longford, 1560 acres, Alex. Clerke owner; is rated at £490 a year.

Mount Edgecombe, Selby, 739 acres, J. Adams owner; is rated at £151 a year.

Mount Hicks is in Emu Bay district, county Devon.

Mountjoy, Longford, 2180 acres, A. O'Connor owner; is rated at £160 a year.

Mountjoy is a parish in county Cornwall, near Youl's Lake.

Mount Logie blocks up the east end of the Break o' Day Valley,—and on the sides limestone appears in a position superior to the coal measures.—(*Gould.*)

Mount Morriston, Ross, 11,100 acres, Geo. Thos. Scott owner; is rated at £900 a year.

Mount Nassau, New Norfolk, 1500 acres, J. Geiss owner, is rated at £150 a year.

Mount Nicholas is in the district of Fingal, county Cornwall, 2812 feet above the level of the sea. This hill is composed of greenstone running E. & W. with newer sandstone and coal measures along its side and base. The coal here found is in several seams on the flanks of the hill, and from 400 to 500 feet above the level of the valley, and 1500 above the sea level. The seams, two in number, respectively 14 and 3

feet thick, are exposed in the upper part of two branches of a small creek which run at this point about 100 yards apart down the steep slope of a hill. Between the 3 feet seam and the lower thick one there are 100 yards of soft sandstone and beds of shale. The coal is of good quality.—(*Selwyn.*) It produces 7900 cubic feet of inferior gas to the ton; coke similar to that of cannel coal; refuse about 38 per cent. when used in a steamer. Mr. Gould found distinct seams of coal in the Mount Nicholas coal-field, one being a 12 feet seam, and favorably situated for being worked and transported to a shipping-place. Mr. Gould further estimates that every hundred yards of this seam would yield 20,000 tons of coal. A tramway from the seams on the S. side of the valley, across the low saddle of Mount Logie, would reach a shipping-place by a gradual descent of 10 or 12 miles.—(*Gould, F.G.S.*) Sir H. De la Beche analysed this coal as follows:—carbon, 57·38; hydrogen, 3·93; ash, 27·55; sulphur, 0·90; nitrogen, 1·15; oxygen, 9·09.

Mount Pleasant, Oatlands, 15,120 acres, A. O'Connor owner, is rated at £1715 a year.

Mount Puzzle is on the E. side of St. Paul's River, county Glamorgan, near Mount Misery.

Mount Rivulet runs into the Sorell Creek near New Norfolk, county Buckingham.

Mount Royal, 1149 feet above the sea, is on Gordon township, near Three Hut Point, county Buckingham. The aboriginal name was "Talune."

Mount Seymour, 2429 feet above the sea, is E. of Lake Tiberias, district of Oatlands. In this neighbourhood a public school is established.

Mount Seymour, Jericho, 3435 acres, Geo. Wilson owner, is rated at £300 a year.

Mount Sorell, Brighton, 992 acres, R. Parkinson owner, is rated at £165 a year.

Mount Stewart, Fingal, 2700 acres, C. Parker owner, is rated at £220 a year.

Mount Vernon, Green Ponds, 4680 acres, W. C. Bowman owner, is rated at £550 a year.

Mount Vernon is near Hadspen, in county Cornwall.

Mount Wellington, (see *Wellington*). The aboriginal name was "Pooranettere."

Mount William Marshes are on W. of Mount William, county Dorset.

Muddy Creek is in county Dorset, near the River Brid.

Muddy Creek (2), a post station on the River Tamar, 129 miles from the city, to which there is a mail twice a week.

Muddy Plains, a post township in Clarence district, county

Monmouth, 12 miles from the city, to which there is a mail twice a week. Here a public school is established.

Mulgrave Battery, in Hobart Town, was commenced 18 July, 1818, on what was then called Knopwood's Point, after the chaplain of the Colony.

Munden, Longford, 2280 acres, W. H. D. Archer occupier, is rated at £700 a year.

Munro, Mount, 2300 feet above the sea, is on Cape Barren Island, Banks's Straits.

Murchison, Mount, is a lofty mountain at the head of the Murchison River, beyond the Eldon Range, county Montagu. This hill is covered with dense forest, and its summit is composed of walls of jagged peaks of quartzite rocks. On the hill sides facing Mount Murchison red hematite is found interstratified with micaceous beds. The crest of the mountain is basalt.—(*Gould, F.G.S.*)

Murderer's Hill is near township of Andover, district of Oatlands, so called by bushranger Michael Howe, who also facetiously named it "The Tallow Chandler's Shop," where the captives were kept to melt the mutton and beef fat into tallow for more easy carriage and sale, and greater difficulty of identification. Howe was born at Pontefract in 1787, and was apprenticed to a merchant ship in Hull. He ran away and entered a man-of-war, till he again ran away. In 1811 he was transported for highway robbery, and headed a party of runaway convicts, and was killed by a soldier of the 48th regiment in the year 1818.

Murdoch's Hill is on the Sorell Creek, district of New Norfolk, county Buckingham.

Murky Island is near Cape Grimm, on N. coast, county Wellington.

Murphy's Lagoon is near the River Liffey, county Westmoreland.

Murrayfield, Glenorchy, 100 acres, Wm. Murray owner, is rated at £410 a year.

Murray, Mount, is on the east coast, at south part of Oyster Bay, county Pembroke.

Murray's Pass is in Kent's Group Islands, in Bass's Straits. This is at most times dangerous to square-rigged vessels; the wind rushes down the precipitous sides of the cliffs in gusts.—(*Brownrigg.*)

Museum of the Royal Society is in Macquarie and Argyle-streets, Hobart Town. The society was established in 1843.

Mussel Roe River, Great, runs into the N. E. Sea near the township of Poole, county Dorset. It is two chains wide at its entrance. There is a ford four feet deep at half a mile from its mouth.

Mussel Roe River, Little, runs into the sea near township of Lyme Regis, county Dorset. The mouth is only a foot deep at low water.

Myrtle Bank is a post township in Selby District, county Dorset, 141 miles from the city, to which there is a mail weekly. Here is a good rich soil, but stony. On the W., towards Mount Arthur, the country is less hilly, but heavily timbered and scrubby. A few strips of good land are found on the banks of the St. Patrick's River.—(*Cranford.*)

Here the land is heavily timbered, the soil being chocolate coloured; a good deal of land has been laid down in clover and English grasses. About two miles E. are about 5000 acres of crown land not yet occupied.

Myrtle Bank is at the summit of the range on the road to Scottsdale, and is known as the half-way house to that settlement. The view of the country from this point is very grand—Mount Barrow and the Arthur Range being in full view. Mount Barrow, being 4644 feet high, is one of our most important mountains.—(*Parliamentary Paper.*)

Myrtle Creek is a tributary of the South Esk River, district of Fingal.

**Myrtle Creek* (2) is a small tributary of the Leven River, county Devon.

Nairn's Sugar Loaf is between Kangaroo Rivulet and the Coal River in the district of Richmond.

Nant, Bothwell, 9820 acres, J. & W. Nicholas occupiers, is rated at £1000 a year.

Narrows are at the mouth of Southport, county Kent.

Native Corners are at the head of the Native Hut Rivulet, district of Richmond.

Native Hut Creek is near Victoria Valley, county Cumberland. Here are two very beautiful falls—one 80 feet, and the other 120 feet high. They can be seen from the Marlborough Road.

Native Hut Rivulet is in the district of Richmond, county Monmouth. Two seams of coal, 12 and 18 inches thick, crop from amongst variegated sandstone and coal measures.—(*Gould, F.G.S.*)

Native Plains are near the Hanging Sugar Loaf, district of Campbell Town, county Somerset.

Native Point, Evandale, 2170 acres, Wm. Gibson owner, is rated at £400 a year.

Native Point is on S. W. side of Macquarie Harbour, county Montgomery.

Native Track Tier is at E. foot of Valentine's Peak, county Wellington.

Native Tier is at the head of Kenmere Rivulet, county Cumberland.

Here the land is worthless for pastoral purposes until opened up by cultivation. Small lots fit for cultivation can be had; a number of lots are now occupied by sawyers and splitters. Could be improved by ringing the trees and burning off.—(*Cranford.*)

Naturaliste Cape is on N. E. coast near the township of Poole, county Dorset.

Navarino Rocks are a clustered group of rocks to the east of King's Island lighthouse, and closer in shore than the Harbingers. The sea breaks over them, and navigators should give them a wide berth.

Navarino Reef lies N.N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Cape Wickham Lighthouse, on King's Island, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the shore; the principal part is a rock awash at high water, N.E. of which at a distance of one cable is another rock occasionally dry; the body of the reef is nearly half a mile long in an E.N.E. and W.S.W. direction.

Navarino Shoal is on the N. point of King's Island, Bass' Straits, about two miles from Cape Wickham.

Navarre Plains are on the Navarre River, in the district and county Cumberland.

Here are plains of 20,000 acres in extent fit for pasturage, and the pasture land follows the course of the Gordon River for 35 miles, covering 55,000 acres,—then there is about eight miles of hilly country till the Huon River is reached, with some fine plains of about 80,000 acres.—(*Hull's 40 Years in Tasmania.*)

Navarre River is a tributary of the River Derwent, county Cumberland. The Navarre rises at the foot of Mount Hugel and runs E. to the Derwent.

Needle Rock, the southern islet of DeWitt's or Maatsuyker's Island, on S. coast.

Nelson's Creek is a small tributary running E. into Prosser's River, county Pembroke.

Nelson, Mount, 1191 feet high, is a signal station, county Buckingham, communicating between Hobart Town, Port Arthur, and the sea. This hill is within three miles of the city, and forms an agreeable point for an excursionist. The officers are courteous, and the views very beautiful and extensive, commanding a sea view to the open ocean and an inland view for 50 miles.

Nelson's Point is on E. bank of Tamar River, near Nelson's Creek.

Nelson's Shoals are on the E. bank of the Tamar River.

Nelson Rivulet is a tributary of the Carlton River, county Pembroke.

Netherby Point, on King's Island, so named from the *Netherby* ship wrecked on the west side there, lies S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 12 miles from Whistler Point; the whole intervening coast is broken up into small bays with off-lying rocks generally above water, but sometimes sunken; the sunken rocks in some cases extend to a distance of three quarters of a mile from the shore, and outside of these there is much foul ground, which with tidal streams and a westerly swell often makes a nasty breaking sea, leading any one unacquainted with the coast to imagine rocks everywhere. At $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Whistler Point there is a small sand patch, and at $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles there is a very conspicuous long and bare sand-hill, at the foot of which there is a sandy beach. The whole coast between Whistler and Netherby Points presents a very uniform appearance; the coast ranges are all densely timbered, and about 300 feet in height. At W.S.W. $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles from the sand-hill, and S. $\frac{3}{4}$ W. $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Whistler Point, is a patch of foul ground which was often observed to break, but upon which when not breaking no less water than 6 fathoms could be found. N.W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W. 2 miles from Netherby Point is a rock awash at low water which breaks heavily.—(*Parl. Paper.*)

Netherwood, in district of Bothwell, 3000 acres, Fred. Synnot owner; is rated at £220 a year.

Nettley Bay is near West Point on the West Coast, county Wellington.

New England is an extensive tract of country in the county Dorset, near Ringarooma, now called and chartered as Gould's Country (so named after C. Gould, F.G.S.).

New Ground is a post township in Port Sorell district, county Devon, 194 miles from the city, to which there is a mail three times a week. Here a public school is established.

New Ground is in parish of Hereford, county Devon, on west side of the Tamar river.

Newham Park, Campbell Town, 4560 acres, D. Fletcher occupier, is rated at £660 a year.

Newick is a parish in county Monmouth, watered by the Little Swanport river.

Newlands, Richmond, 1800 acres, Mrs. Butcher owner, is rated at £300 a year.

Newnham, Selby, 126 acres, Hon. W. Grubb owner, is rated at £150 a year.

Newnham is on the River Tamar, near Launceston.

New Norfolk Electoral District, in which are 331 electors, returns a member to the House of Assembly.

New Norfolk, or *Elizabeth Town* as it was first named, is a post town on the River Derwent, county Buckingham, 21 miles from the city, to which there is a daily mail. A public

school is established in New Norfolk, and a coach runs daily to and from the city. A steamer also runs daily to New Norfolk from Hobart Town. New Norfolk was settled in 1813 by a number of persons from Norfolk Island. Here are very extensive hop-grounds, producing large crops for export to Victoria. In 1870, the produce of hops was 636,564 pounds; in 1871, 646,438 pounds; and in 1873, 662,564 pounds. Here are also the Salmon Ponds, where that noble fish and the salmon-trout are being acclimatized; also the extensive Lunatic Asylum, where nearly all that unfortunate class of people in the colony are maintained, and treated upon the most approved modern system, and in a large number of cases restored to their friends and to sanity. About 7 miles above this town a seam of hard anthracite coal, 22 inches thick, of poor quality, crops out. Underlying it are thin beds of grey shale with fern leaves, and resting on it is hard grey nodular shale, which is again overlaid by sandstones enclosing branches of fossilized trees converted into silica or iron. About 200 yards higher up the river a solid mass of greenstone presents itself, occupying both sides of the stream and cutting off the continuity of the coal measure.—(*Selwyn, F.G.S.*) These rocks also form what are termed the "Falls," and impede further navigation without a "portage."

New Norfolk Rural Municipality was proclaimed 13th February, 1863, has an area of 248,000 acres; and the annual value of property was £13,580 in 1873. Population about 3000.

New Plains, Evandale, 2650 acres, Hon. D. Cameron owner, is rated at £300 a year.

Newry, Longford, 90 acres, A. Clerke owner; is rated at £150 a year.

Newstead is a township on the Macquarie River, west of Toomb's Lake county, district of Oatlands.

Newton's Marsh is in county of Cumberland, near the Dee River. The marsh is of limited extent, and could be drained readily. A homestead could be formed and small lots taken into cultivation.—(*Crawford.*) The Marlborough Road is on the north of this marsh, and the surrounding land is well grassed.

New Town Park, New Town, 15 acres, H. Hopkins owner; is rated at £220 a year.

New Town is a postal village on the main line of road, about 2½ miles from the city, and through which the Main Line Railway passes. It is situated on the River Derwent, and a fine bay runs up into the land. The New Town Rivulet runs through the village.

Anthracite coal of an inferior quality is largely produced in

the neighbourhood for city use, many of the shafts varying from 35 to 80 feet deep. The coal is deficient in carbon, and abounds with carbonate of lime and pyrites. Fossil ferns and other old world plants are here found in a beautiful state of preservation in shale.—(*Wintle, Geol.*)

The Queen's Asylum at New Town is conducted in a manner similar to the Industrial Schools of Germany, and is capable of containing 500 children. The children receive from 8 to 12 hours secular instruction weekly, and they are apprenticed out at 12 years old for six years as farm servants, gardeners, bakers, and general servants.

New Town (2) is on the north bank of the Tamar, near Launceston.

New Year Islands and Anchorage.—North New Year Island lies S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. in Bass' Straits, 7 miles from Cape Wickham Lighthouse; it is curved in form and about one mile long N.E. and S.W., its highest part near the S.W. extreme is 117 feet above high water; a channel a quarter of a mile broad divides the North from the South New Year Island; the latter is three quarters of a mile long in a N.N.W. and S.S.E. direction and less than 100 feet in height. Under these islands is an anchorage for small craft protected from all weathers, known locally as New Year Islands Anchorage, and never mentioned or indeed known as Franklin Road. The anchorage is in 5 or 6 fathoms, with the east point of North New Year Island N. by W., and a remarkable rock at north extreme of South New Year Island, known as the Asses' Ears, bearing about S.W.; but the best guide for the anchorage is the absence of kelp, which grows everywhere except in the tidal gutter setting between the islands; here only the bottom is comparatively free from rocks, the anchorage ground being small in extent it is necessary to moor, unless in a small craft, when there would be room nearer the shore. An ordinary-sized vessel must either moor or anchor further out, and in the latter case would be exposed to the swell, which more than the wind has to be guarded against at this anchorage. Immediately a swell sets in a spring should be placed on the cable and care taken that the cable does not foul any sunken boulders, which, however, is not likely to happen if the ship is moored in the position recommended. A small rock generally above water, but sometimes covered, occupies what would otherwise be the best anchorage. Though the anchorage may be considered quite safe if the above precautions are taken yet mariners are not advised to use it. Independently of the foul bottom and the smallness of the anchorage ground, which will only accommodate one ordinary-sized vessel, the tides often run too strong to enable a ship to pick up a berth as wished. A schooner of 120 tons was

in this way during the survey forced to take up an outer berth, and was only saved from wreck by the fact of the *Victoria* towing her into a place of safety. The principal use of the New Year Islands anchorage is a place of waiting for the vessel bringing stores or wishing to communicate with the lighthouse.—(*Parl. Paper.*)

New Year's Islands are separated from King's Island by a narrow strait. They were evidently once joined to it—the passage between being only available for small craft. The American ship *Whistler* was wrecked here in 1871, between King's Island and the larger New Year's Island; all hands were saved on the beach. The islands are covered with mutton birds and quail.

New Year's Lake is at the head of Pine River, county Westmoreland.

Nicholas's Cap, in county Cornwall, is a cone or needle column of greenstone, on the shoulder of a hill about four miles from Douglas River on the east coast, and its vicinity is remarkable for the number and magnitude of inferior cones which stand or lie at random in every direction around; huge black isolated masses, near which the tallest and largest forest trees seem to dwindle into walking-sticks.—(*Milligan, F.R.S.*) The aboriginal name of this mount was "Mita winna."

Nicholas Mount, 2812 feet high, is in county of Cornwall. Here coal of a highly bituminous character is found, producing 57 per cent. of carbon and 7900 cubic feet of gas to the ton. (See *Mount Nicholas* and *Douglas River.*)

Nicholas's Sugar-loaf is near the River Clyde, district of Bothwell, county of Cumberland. So named after a neighbouring sheep-farmer.

Nicholl's Rivulet runs into Port Cygnet, district of Kingborough. The land on the west side is of the very best description for agricultural purposes, being lightly timbered and consisting of two or three thousand acres. It has every requisite,—good land, good aspect, easily cleared, well watered, and 5 miles from water carriage.—(*Laffer, Surveyor.*)

A good road is required to be made from the water's edge, at Crooked-tree Point, on the Huon.

Night Island is near Preservation Island, on south west of Cape Barren Island, Banks's Straits.

Nile River rises on west side of Ben Lomond, and runs west 25 miles into the South Esk at Snake Banks, county Cornwall. The English brown trout has been acclimatised in this river.

Nine Mile Creek is a tributary of Currie's River, district of George Town, county Dorset. Gold is found here in quartz rock.

Nine Mile Springs.—A post station in the George Town District, 146 miles from Hobart Town, from which there is a mail twice a week. There are several gold reefs in the neighbourhood, where quartz crushing and alluvial diggings have been at work for some time. The value of gold found in alluvial deposit during 1872 was £8000. The gold is of the richest description. In February, 1874, three miners obtained 528 ounces of gold from 35 tons of quartz, and in April, 1874, a cake of gold from quartz weighing 680 ounces and valued at upwards of £2500 was exhibited in the Commercial Bank, Launceston, from these diggings.—(*Parliamentary Paper.*)

On assaying the gold at Melbourne it was reported to be worth £4 3s. 4d. an ounce. A second washing up took place on 23rd of April, when 72 tons of stone produced 694 ounces of retorted gold. In all 1422 ounces of gold have been taken from one claim within a few weeks; the only workings being a prospecting shaft 60 feet deep. The Chinese were busily working at alluvial digging in April and May, 1874, with remarkable success.

Nineteen Lagoons are in county Westmoreland, at the head of the River Ouse, at west of Great Lake.

Ninth Island lies off North coast, about 15 miles west of Waterhouse Island.

Nive Marsh is at south part of Brady's Sugarloaf, county Cumberland. The land in the vicinity is fairly grassed and well sheltered.

Nive River is in county Cumberland, and has a south course of 35 miles to the Derwent, of which river it is a tributary; it takes its rise in the Lake Lenone, and is at its source 4033 feet above the level of the sea. The land in the vicinity of the river is poor and rocky.

Nivelle is a parish in county Lincoln, between Clarence and Nive Rivers.

Noble Farm, Sorell, 134 acres, G. Marshall owner; is rated at £150 a year.

Nook is in the parish of Dulverton, district of Oatlands.

Norfolk Bay is between Tasman's and Forestier's Peninsulas. The water shoals out for a considerable distance, say for 500 yards, before a vessel drawing eight or nine feet could remain safe, and has a shifting bottom of fine sand.

Norfolk Bay is a very pretty place; there are six buildings, four of brick and two of wood,—a good jetty, and three small gardens in cultivation. The land about Norfolk Bay is very poor, only fit for rough pasture; and from the Bay to the Neck it does not improve. From the Neck round to Tasman's Arch it is equally bad, and heavily timbered in places; the timber is not of any commercial value where it is. From

Tasman's Arch to Fortescue Bay the land is inaccessible from the beach on account of the high cliffs. The land is very steep and very heavily timbered; that portion of land is of no value at present.—(*Parliamentary Paper.*)

Norfolk Head is on the north side of Wedge Bay, Tasman's Peninsula.

Norfolk Mount is on the West coast, county Russell. So named by Flinders, on the 10th December, 1778.

Norfolk Plains Electoral District, in which are 398 electors, returns a member to the House of Assembly.

North Bay is on north-east part of Forestier's Peninsula, near Cape Frederick Hendrich.

North Breaksea is in Port Davey, on South-west coast.

Northdown is a post township in Port Sorell district, county Devon, 199 miles from the city, to which there is a mail three times a week.

North-east Isle is one of the Kent's Group Islands, Bass' Straits: principally noted for mutton-birds and snakes.

North Esk Electoral District, in which are 168 electors, returns a member to the Legislative Council.

North Esk River Farm, 3075 acres, J. Williatt owner, is rated at £175 a year.

North Esk River rises in Mount Ben Nevis, and has a W. course of 60 miles to the Tamar, of which river it is a tributary. The English brown trout has been acclimatised in this river.

North Head is at entrance of Port Davey, on S. West Coast near Davey Head, county Arthur.

North Motton is a parish in county Devon, watered by the Leven River.

North Passage is in Port Davey, S. W. Coast, county Arthur.

North Point is the head of Hummock Island, in Bass' Straits.

North Point (2), the extreme point of Circular Head, county Wellington.

North West Bay.—(See *Margate*.)

North West Bay River rises near Summerleas township, and runs S. into North West Bay, district of Kingborough.

The English brown trout and salmon trout have been acclimatised in this river.

Norton Mandeville, Hamilton, 34,770 acres, Josh. Clarke owner, is rated at £2950 a year.

Norwood, Bothwell, 3100 acres, Wm. Webb occupier, is rated at £410 a year.

No-where-else is on the St. Paul's River, near N. foot of Mount St. John, district of Fingal.

Nugent is a parish in county Pembroke, watered by the Tea Tree Rivulet.

Oakden's Cave is in the limestone formation near the head of the Lobster Rivulet, district of Deloraine.

Oakhampton Bay is on the east coast near the township of Triabunna and Cape Bongainville.

Oaks, in the Longford district, county Westmoreland, is a railway station of the Launceston and Western Railway.

Oaks, Westbury, 1469 acres, C. Arthur owner, is rated at £845 a year.

Oaks Farm, Westbury, 4265 acres, Rev. J. H. Reibey owner, is rated at £1366 a year.

Oaks Farm, Westbury, 1946 acres, Rev. T. Reibey owner, is rated at £970 a year.

Oaks, Westbury, 1675 acres, John Symmons occupier, is rated at £740 a year.

Oakwood, Brighton, 500 acres, H. Pearce owner, is rated at £165 a year.

Oatlands Electoral District, in which are 343 electors, returns a member to the House of Assembly.

Oatlands is a post town and money order office on the Main Road. It is 1337 feet above the sea, and is in the counties of Monmouth and Somerset, 51 miles from the city, to which there is a daily mail. It is situated on the bank of Lake Dulverton. Here a public school is established. Coaches between Hobart Town and Launceston pass daily through the town. *Oatlands* is also a telegraph station, and the Main Line of Railway runs within three miles of the town. *Oatlands* forms the watershed northward to Launceston and southward to Hobart Town.

Oatlands, 30,000 acres, Samuel Page owner, is rated at £2700 a year.

Oatlands Rural Municipality was proclaimed 29 November, 1861, has an area of 369,000 acres, and the annual value of property was £30,950 in 1873. Population about 3000.

O'Brien's Bridge (or *Kensington*) is a post village on the Main Road to Launceston, about five miles from the city, in Glenorchy district, county Buckingham, with a mail three times a day. Here a public school is established. There are extensive manufactories on the O'Brien's Bridge or Humphrey's Rivulet (which see).

Observatory Point is near the north-west head of Port Davey at the mouth of the Davey River, county Arthur.

O'Connor's Rivulet is a tributary of the Wye River, county Glamorgan.

O'Connor's Sugar-loaf is on Lake River, district of Campbell Town, so named after the Director of Public Works, Roderick O'Connor.

Okehampton, Spring Bay, 3836 acres, F. Aubin's executors owners; is rated at £201 a year.

Old Beach Farm, Brighton, 900 acres, Rev. W. H. Browne owner; is rated at £165 a year.

Old Beach is on the Gage Brook, a township in Brighton District, county Monmouth, 10 miles from the city, to which there is a mail once a week.

Old Man's Head is a point on S.E. of Lake Crescent, county Somerset.

Old Park Creek is a tributary of the Emu River, county Wellington, and rises in Valentine's Peak.

Old Woman's Head is a remarkable hill near Old Man's Head, county Somerset, near Lake Crescent.

Olympus Mount is on the west side of Lake St. Clair, county Lincoln.

One-tree Hill is on Tasman's Peninsula, and is a beautiful feeding ground for 2000 sheep. Black Jack and Roaring Beach are all she-oak hills with sound feeding land. Mount Communication and Mount Wilmot are sheep-runs with fine black loam to a great depth; a large amount of post and rail fencing on these lands equal to thousands of acres.—(*Parl. Paper.*)

One-tree Point is a high bank of the River Derwent just below Sandy Bay, on which a battery has been commenced, intended for three guns of large calibre.

One-tree Point (2) is on E. bank of Huon River, near township of Brabazon, district of Kingborough.

One-tree Point (3) is on N.E. side of North Bruni Island.

Opossum Bay is on Tasman's Peninsula, at the head of which the large Prison Establishment of Port Arthur is built. From Opossum Bay to Safety Cove there are about two thousand acres of land fit for cultivation. Nearly all the large timber has been cut off the land, and it is now covered by a dense scrub. The soil is light and sandy in places, good grass grows where it has been cleared, and there is abundance of seaweed to manure it.—(*Parliamentary Paper.*)

Opossum Bay (2) is near Point Jane on South Arm, Storm Bay.

Opossum Island is in Opossum Bay, Port Arthur, Tasman's Peninsula.

Ordnance Point is on West coast, near Arthur River, county Russell.

Orford is a post township on the sea coast, in Spring Bay district, county Pembroke, 42 miles from the city, to which there is a mail twice a week. Near this is an extensive free-stone quarry, from which stone is largely exported to the neighbouring colony of Victoria.

Orielton (Denholm's Farm), 1300 acres, Sir H. Owen owner; is rated at £200 a year.

Orielton Rivulet runs south into Pittwater, district of Sorell, county Pembroke.

Ormaig is a parish in county Monmouth, watered by the Coal River and White Kangaroo Rivulet.

Ormley, Fingal, 3400 acres, Stephen Grueber occupier; is rated at £350 a year.

Ormley is a post station in the district of Fingal, 107 miles from the city, to which there is a mail twice a week.

Osmaston is a parish in county Westmoreland, at the head of Quamby's Brook.

Ossa Mount is one of the spurs of the Cradle Mountain, county Lincoln.

Ossian's Throne, otherwise the Bare Rock, is on the Fingal Road; it is a perpendicular brown sandstone rock, about 400 feet high.

Osterley is a township on the Ouse River, near Arthur's Seat, county Cumberland.

Ousedale, Ouse, 2320 acres, J. F. Sharland owner; is rated at £200 a year.

Ouse River rises in county Westmoreland, and has a south course of 60 miles to the Derwent, of which river it is a tributary: here is a post station 51 miles from the city, with a mail three times a week. It is in the district of Hamilton and county Cumberland, and is crossed by a bridge on the road leading to Victoria Valley and Marlborough. The English trout has been acclimatised in this river; and there is fine fishing for mullet in March and April. The original name of the Ouse was the "Big River." The Big River mob of aborigines was an outrageous tribe, and consisted of 16 men, 9 women, and 1 child.

Oven Hills was the old name of hills on the banks of the Coal River.

Overton, Ross, 3000 acres, J. Mercer owner; is rated at £225 a year.

Oven Mount is one of the spurs of the Eldon range of mountains, county Lincoln.

Oxberry Plains lie near the north foot of Mount Horror, county Dorset.

Oxford Marshes are adjacent to the town of Marlborough, county Cumberland.

Oyster Bay is a small bay between the north and south parts of Maria Island, on the East coast.

Oyster Bay (2) is a large bay on the East coast, between Maria Island and Freycinet's Peninsula. The aboriginal name was "Poyanna nupyaek."

Oyster Cove is in Kingborough district, county Buckingham, 22 miles from the city, with a twice-a-week mail. This

was the aborigines station from 1847 until the Black population died out, except the solitary old woman who remains. Here a public school is established.

Oyster-cove River is a small stream running east into the Derwent, at Oyster Cove, district of Kingborough.

Paddy's Island is a small islet on east coast near Diana's Basin, county Cornwall.

Paddy's River is a tributary of the Mackintosh River, county Russell.

Painter's Plains are on the Derwent River, county Cumberland; a small marsh with much scrub.

Palmer's Rivulet is a tributary of Brumby's Creek, county Westmoreland.

Palmerston, Cressy, 4145 acres, W. H. D. and Alfred Archer occupiers, is rated at £675 a year.

Panshanger, Longford, 4900 acres, Joseph Archer owner, is rated at £735 a year.

Paramatta is a township in Port Sorell district, county Devon.

Parish's Boat Harbour is on north coast mouth of Coney River, county Wellington.

Park is an open plain on the east side of Lake St. Clair near Mount Ida, county Lincoln.

Parknook, Longford, 4000 acres, Charles Parker owner, is rated at £400.

Parr's Creek is in Scott's New Country on the Scottsdale Road.

Parr's Plains are at the head of the Great Forester River, county Dorset.

Parr's Rivulet is on the Bridport Main Road, county Dorset.

Parry's Bay is on south-west side of Flinders' Island, named after Admiral Sir Edward Parry.

Parsons Bay is at the head of Wedge Bay, west side of Tasman's Peninsula.

Parsons Pass is near Richmond. Fragments of fossil wood abound here.

Partridge Island is in D'Entrecasteaux's Channel at the head of Great Taylor's Bay, South Bruny. This island is cultivated, and has been used for acclimatisation purposes. It contains 247 acres. The ship *Enchantress* was wrecked in July, 1838, about seven miles from this island, and 16 lives were lost.

Pasco Islands, a few small islets about six miles north from Settlement Point on Flinders' Island. A few sheep have been sent to inner Pasco, but no flocks can be kept there for any time owing to the rank grass. No resident on the islands.—(*Brownrigg.*)

Passage Island is a small island on south of Cape Barren Island in Banks' Straits.

Passage Point lies between Bruni Island and the main land near Mount Lewis, district of Kingborough.

Paterson's Island is formed by two branches of the Nile River in Breadalbane parish, county Cornwall.

Paterson's Plains are adjacent to the town of Launceston, county Cornwall, named after Colonel Paterson the first Commandant, who was Colonel of the 102nd Regiment, and died and was buried at sea on his way to England. The 102nd Regiment was raised in England for service in Botany Bay, New South Wales, and got the nickname of the hundred and worst.

Patersonia Rivulet is a tributary of the St. Patrick's River, county Dorset.

Patersonia is a post township in the district of George Town, county Dorset, 133 miles from the city to which there is a weekly mail. The road to this place has cost the Colonial Treasury (1873) £18,053. The country around is generally open forest lands, lightly timbered, with inferior clayey loam and gravelly soil, except in small patches on the St. Patrick's River and Patersonia Rivulet. Two or three thousand acres are capable of improvement by draining, and the country around is most suitable for dairy farms as it is well watered throughout.—(*Crawford.*)

Patrick's Cove is on north-east side of Bruni Island, Storm Bay.

Patrick Mount is on the Lake River near Wood's Lake, county Westmoreland.

Patrick's Plains, South Longford, 13,880 acres, George Nicholas' executors owners, is rated at £470 a year.

Patterdale, Evandale, 8370 acres, George Taylor owner, is rated at £620 a year.

Paul Lamanon Cape is on north point of Forestier's Peninsula, near Marion Bay, East Coast.

Pavement Point is on west coast near West Point, county Wellington.

Payne's Bay is in north part of Port Davey, county Arthur, near the Davey River.

Peaked Hill is on the south part of county Kent.

Pearse Mountain is in county Russell at the head of the Huskisson river.

Pearson Mountain, 1203 feet high is in county Dorset, on East Coast, near George's river.

Pebbly Bay is on north Coast, mouth of the Detention river, near Rocky Cape.

Pebbly Point is on East Coast, county Pembroke, opposite Maria Island.

Pedder Lake covers 2500 acres, and is very deep. It is 2000 feet above the sea level, and there are vast plains round about it. It is in the county Arthur. This lake is the head of the Serpentine river, which is a tributary of the river Gordon. Named by Mr. Wedge, the surveyor, after Sir J. Pedder, then chief justice.

Pedder is a parish on the Huon river, county Buckingham.

Pedder River runs west about 5 miles into the sea, on west coast near Sandy Cape, county of Russell.

Pegwell Bluff is on east side of Deal Island, one of the Kent's Group.

Peggy's Point is on the east coast, near town of Bicheno, county of Glamorgan.

Pelican Bay is in Moulting Lagoon, on the east coast, county of Glamorgan.

Pelion Mount is one of the spurs of the Cradle Mountain, county of Lincoln.

Pembroke, County of.—This is the south-easterly county: bounded on the east by the sea, on the north by Somerset and Glamorgan counties, on the west by Cumberland county, and on the south by Pittwater and Frederick Henry Bay.

Pembroke contains eleven towns and villages, of which six are post office stations; and Sorell, the principal town, is a money-order office station. Within its borders are the Rural Municipalities of Sorell and Spring Bay, each with its Warden and a sufficient police.

The rivers watering the county are the Prosser's, Carlton, Brushy Plains, Little Swan, and Bluff rivers, and numerous rivulets.

Population, upwards of 4055, inhabiting 693 houses. Nine public schools, five private schools, and twelve churches and chapels.

Kangaroos and wild game birds are plentiful; and very fine fish, crayfish, and oysters are caught along the coast.

The steamers to and from Victoria pass along the coast of Pembroke.

Several small vessels trade with the various ports on the coast, and with Sorell and Pittwater.

Maria Island is a few miles from the coast.

Excellent freestone is quarried in the county near Spring Bay, and exported to Victoria; and there is also an export trade in dried fish and crayfish, which are largely used by the Chinese people in Victoria.

The lands belonging to the crown in this county are not adapted to cultivation, being occupied principally as sheep-

runs. Nearly all the lands have been granted or sold to settlers, and in the cultivated districts of Sorell and Pittwater are some of the finest and oldest settled farms of the Colony. The convenience of water-carriage is so great, and the rich valleys so productive, that the southern part of Pembroke is almost one great grain country. For fifty years it has had the reputation of producing the finest bacon, cheese, and wheat of Tasmania.

Pembroke Electoral District, in which are 115 electors, returns a Member to the Legislative Council.

Penguin Creek is a post township in Port Sorell district, county Devon, 210 miles from the city, to which there is a mail three times a week. Here are some silver mines at work, and a public school has been established. The breakwater here erected, at a sum of £1750, is 416 feet long and 25 feet wide.

Penguin Creek.—The following list of Minerals, which have been obtained at various localities in the district, is given by Mr. Gould, F.G.S. :—

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Oxide of titanium. | 8. Sulphate of barytes, or heavy-spar, with other vein-stuff indicating lodes. |
| 2. Red hæmatite. | 9. Blue carbonate of copper. |
| 3. Brown hæmatite. | 10. Green ditto. |
| 4. Iron pyrites in lodes. | 11. Grey copper. |
| 5. Ditto associated with carbonate of iron. | 12. Copper pyrites. |
| 7. Manganese, probably containing cobalt. | 13. Cupriferos pyrites. |
| | 14. Zinblend. |

The most important minerals, however, are the ores of lead and copper which crop upon the beach between Penguin and Tea-tree Point. One of the lead veins at the latter spot is at one point nearly one foot in thickness, but is much broken by faults. Good specimens of galena may be obtained from the smaller strings.

The majority of the strings of copper have an east and west direction, and contain blue and green carbonates and grey copper-ore. More important veins containing pyrites, with a proportion of copper not yet determined, lie apparently N.W. and S.E.

Red hæmatite occurs abundantly at a point situated near the east side of Penguin Creek. On the higher ground the ore is pure, and associated with manganese: it juts out from the ground in great masses, which terminate westward in cliffs, presenting a face of some hundreds of feet in depth, and fronting on a tributary of Penguin Creek. Throughout the whole of this thickness there is a large proportion of iron-ore; and the number of tons, above the water level, of iron ore of fair quality must be something far in excess even of the largest

estimate made of the available iron ore similarly situated at the lode in the Blue Tier near the Ilfracombe Tramroad.

The variety known as specular iron occurs in thin veins at the Penguin Point; and massive hæmatite occurs abundantly in lodes fronting on the Penguin Creek, and outcropping on Marsden's Hill. The former appears to have a north and south course, and to be many feet in width; the latter merely shows in isolated blocks upon the summit of the hill, affording little clue to either its direction or magnitude. In both instances the ore is of the very purest quality.

Manganese, a metal chemically related to iron, and often containing in combination a proportion of cobalt, occurs in numerous localities, in the form of the oxide known as Psilomelane; and on the Penguin Point a mass of quartzose rock is traversed for a considerable distance by a great series of small parallel veins entirely filled with that mineral, which maintain a general east and west direction. The same mineral occurs at several points upon the beach east of the Penguin and in the Dial Range at intervals over at least nine or ten miles of country. Pyrites lodes upon the flanks of the Dial Range, and lodes containing pyrites associated with carbonate of iron occurring elsewhere in the District, and, as well as "veinstuff," containing heavy-spar upon the River Forth, increase the mineral aspect of the country, since they are the common accompaniments of useful minerals in lodes.—(*Gould, F.G.S.*)

Penguin Island is in Adventure Bay, near Fluted Cape, South Bruni.

Penguin Island (2) is on the east of Barren Island, one of the Hunters' Islands, Bass' Straits.

Penguin Point is on the north coast near Port Sorell, county Devon. Here is a mass of quartzose rock, traversed for a considerable distance by a great series of parallel veins of manganese, a metal chemically related to iron and often containing cobalt.—(*Gould, F.G.S.*)

Penny Mount, 3782 feet high, is in county Westmoreland, between Arthur Lake and Wood Lake. The land hereabouts is very rocky, broken tier land.

Peppermint Bay is in district of Kingborough, county Buckingham. Here is a post station, with a twice-a-week mail, and a public school is established.

Perch Bay is at the south of Oyster Cove, D'Entrecasteaux Channel. So called from the very fine perch fish caught here.

Perkins Island is on the north coast near Duck Bay, county Wellington.

Peron Cape is the south point of Marion Island on east coast, so named after the French historian of Tasmania, M. Peron, who was naturalist of the French expedition of 1802.

Perth is a parish in county Cornwall, on South Esk River. Here an extensive stone bridge crosses the river.

Perth is a post town on the South Esk River in Longford district, county Cornwall, 110 miles from the city, to which there is a daily mail. Here a public school is established. The Launceston and Western Railway passes through the town. The town is built on low ground, and it is surrounded by a good extent of land in cultivation.

Pet River is a tributary of the Emu River, county Wellington, running north about 10 miles.

Petchey's Bay is on east side of River Huon near the township of Brabazon, county Kent.

Peter Mount is on east coast near Great Swanport, county Glamorgan. Here are good she-oak feeding hills, with rocky uplands.

Petrarch Lake, county Lincoln, covers 960 acres, and is deep. It is 3200 feet above the sea level. It is the head of the Cuvier River, which runs into Lake St. Clair.

Petrel Island is a small islet of the Hunter's Island in Bass's Straits.

Phillip's Head is in Macquarie Harbour near Kelly's Bason, county Franklin.

Phillip's Island is a small islet in Macquarie Harbour, of rich peaty loam, on which potatoes used to be grown for the settlement, about 23 acres having been once in cultivation.

Phillips Norton is a parish in county Devon, near York Town or Tamar River.

Phoque Island, or White Rock, is in Oyster Bay, East Coast, county Glamorgan. So called from the guano or manure of sea birds which cover the rock.

Piccanini Creek is on East Coast, District of Fingal. In the main branch of this creek a considerable thickness of coal measures is exposed, with an apparent gradual passage into lower beds. At an elevation of 1000 feet from the sea, a seam occurs showing about 2 feet of shaly coal.—(*Gould.*)

Picton is a township on the main road in Green Ponds District, county Monmouth, near the Cross Marsh.

Picton Mount, 4340 feet high, is in county Kent. Picton River runs north about 20 miles into the Huon River, county Kent. A track for foot passengers has been made along this river, and a large quantity of Huon pine timber has been discovered in this neighbourhood.

Picton Valley is on the east side of the Picton River, county Kent. Here are fine beds of the Huon pine timber which is so much prized by cabinet makers.

Piemen's River rises in Cradle Mount and runs west about 50 miles into the sea on West Coast, county Russell. The

mouth of the river is unfit to approach, as a heavy swell always rolls in on the bay. At 18 miles from its mouth there are numerous falls, 21 in number, the water is deep and salt up to the first fall. The river rises in a swampy plain near Mount Heemskirk. The banks abound in pine, lightwood, and myrtle, but the land is sterile. The aboriginal name of the river was "Corinna."—(*Parl. Paper.*)

Piermont, Glamorgan, 2097 acres, J. P. King owner, is rated at £160 a year.

Pig Island is near Launceston in the River Tamar, county Cornwall.

Pigeon Hole Rivulet runs easterly into Pittwater, county Pembroke.

Pigface Point is on the head of Tasman's Peninsula, in Norfolk Bay.

Pigott Mount, county Cumberland, is near the head of the Derwent River.

Pike Hill, 2289 feet high, is in county Glamorgan.

Pillar's Lake is at head of James' River, county Westmoreland.

Pillar, Cape is the south-east point of Tasman's Peninsula, near Tasman's Island, 892 feet above the level of the sea.

Pimple, a hill in Alvanley Parish, county Pembroke, near the Tea Tree Rivulet.

Pine Cove is in Macquarie Harbour near the mouth of the King's River, county Franklin.

Pine Island is an islet in the Great Lake, county Westmoreland.

Pine Point is in Macquarie Harbour near Kelly's Bason, county Franklin.

Pine River has a south course of 25 miles to the Nive River, of which river it is a tributary. It rises at "The Cellars," county Lincoln.

Pine Rivulet rises in Lake Fergus, and joins the Pine River, county Lincoln.

Pipe Clay Lagoon is an extensive inlet on the W. side of Frederick Henry Bay, district of Ralph's Bay, county Pembroke. In the season this lagoon is visited by large numbers of wild ducks.

Piper's Lagoon is on the Meander River, county Devon, near Big Tamar Hill.

Piper's River is a township in George Town district, county Dorset. The river has a N. course of 20 miles to the sea; there is a bar of stones at its mouth, rendering it dangerous even for a steamer, though vessels of 40 tons have anchored there. It is 151 miles from the city, and has a mail once a week. Here are about 36,000 acres of not very

first-class land, but it is all taken up by settlers wherever it is valuable.—(*Crawford.*) Near this place argillaceous slate is found, associated with mica slate, and siliceous slate. Its strata here are nearly perpendicular for about 4 miles south; and it crops out again at Miller's Bluff, and then disappears. It has been brought recently into the market, though about 10 miles from water carriage. The aboriginal name was "Orramakunna," and "Wattra Karoola."

Piper's River Slate Quarries.—"*Launceston, 4 July, 1873.* 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 and marketing the same. Where the deposit has been opened it shows a face of slate rock of fully forty feet (40 feet) perpendicular height, the bottom still being slate rock, extending perpendicularly fully fifty feet 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. You have every facility for getting rid of, without expense, all rubbish from the works. The Piper River will supply unlimited water power for any machinery to be erected, and you have also every facility for removing and marketing the produce of the quarry. Timber abounds for the construction of a tramroad, and the shipping-place on the Tamar river cannot be surpassed, having three fathoms at low water at a distance of only fifty feet from the shore. In conclusion, I consider that if energy and capital are used in this undertaking it will yield an enormous profit, and must shut out all other slate from the colonial markets.—HARRY CONWAY, *Architect.*"

Marshall Creswell, Esq., C.E., a gentleman recently from India, where he had charge of some of the most extensive railway works now in progress there, reports:—

"There can be no doubt that slate to an unlimited extent exists here, and can be easily quarried.

"The hill containing the slate rises abruptly from the river on two sides, and from the water's edge to the summit (a height of 150 feet) is one mass of slate. A face of some hundreds of feet in extent could be opened out at a trifling outlay.

"The quarry as at present opened has been commenced too far up the face of the hill, and although the slate obtained from it is of a good quality, and has a cleavage that leaves nothing to be

desired, yet a much denser slate can be obtained by working at a lower level.

"I am of opinion that a tramway could be cheaply constructed from the quarry to the Egg Island Creek. The country falls gently towards the Tamar for nearly the whole distance, and there are no obstacles to be encountered on the route.

"I was fortunate enough to arrive at Egg Island Creek at low water; there was a good depth close in shore—two or three fathoms, I should say. A jetty could be run out here at a trifling cost, from which the slate could be shipped at any state of the tide. I shall be happy to undertake the construction of the tramway and jetty, and to open up the quarry for you.

"I am prepared to invest to a considerable extent in the undertaking if you succeed in forming a company.—MARSHALL CRESWELL, C.E."

Pirate's Bay (see *Monge Bay*).

Pittwater is an extensive inlet, 10 miles long by 3 wide, to the north of Frederick Henry Bay, district of Richmond. It is crossed in the centre by the Sorell Causeway. The farms in the neighborhood have been settled for nearly 70 years. The ferry across Pittwater, called the Bluff ferry, was established 7 December, 1816; but it is now superseded by the Sorell Causeway (which see).

Pituncarty, Campbell Town, 1100 acres, Mrs. Buist owner, is rated at £150 a year.

Plassy, Ross, 2200 acres, W. M. Ferrar owner, is rated at £180 a year.

Platform Peak is at the head of Johnny's Creek, county Monmouth, near Mount Dromedary.

Pleasant Banks, Evandale, 1400 acres, John Gibson owner, is rated at £500 a year.

Pleasant Hills are on the banks of the River Tamar, county Devon, 10 miles from Launceston. Here used to be favorite camping grounds of the aborigines on account of the abundance of kangaroo, opossums, and snakes which formed their principal food.

Pleasant Mount is near Ebrington, on the River Shannon, county Cumberland.

Pleasant Park, Upper Meander, 640 acres, J. Hall owner; is rated at £165 a year.

Plenty River runs north, a tributary of the River Derwent, county Buckingham. Here are the Ponds used by the Acclimatisation Society for breeding salmon and trout.

Ploughed Field is an extensive tract of about a hundred acres of land on the S. E. side of Mount Wellington, near the

summit, and is composed of massive rocks of greenstone boulders. The epoch at which the extraordinary phenomenon occurred puzzles geologists.

Pockthorpe, Longford, 3000 acres, Jas. Thirkell owner, is rated at £490 a year.

Point Beauprés is at W. entrance to Port Cygnet, county Buckingham.

Point Puer is in Opossum Bay, Tasman's Peninsula. Here was the station for juvenile convicts under the old system.

Point Puer appears to be composed of a white, compact, argillaceous sandstone which contains about 10 descriptions of fossils.—(*Jukes, F.G.S.*)

Point Sorell is the N.W. point of Port Sorell, county Devon.

Police Point is on W. side of Huon River, near Camden township.

Ponsonby, Mount, is at the head of the Coal River, Oatlands District.

Ponsonby is a parish in county Cumberland, watered by the Ouse River.

Ponto's Hill is in Sorell District, near E. bank of Pittwater.

Pontville is a post town on the Jordan River, on the main line of road, in Brighton District, county Monmouth, 16 miles from the city, to which there is a daily mail. Here a public school is established. The Jordan is here crossed by a stone bridge. Coaches between Hobart Town and Launceston, and also between Hobart Town and Green Ponds, pass daily through Pontville, which is also an electric telegraph station.

Pontypool is a township in the district and county of Glamorgan.

Poole is a township on the E. Coast, in district of George Town, county Dorset, on the Great Mussel Roe River.

The country around is chiefly open heathy country, with extensive marshes, coarse herbage, but capable of considerable improvement by draining. Some of the marshes have good soil for English grasses.—(*Crawford.*)

Pool's Marsh, Bothwell, 2200 acres, Mrs. Bell owner, is rated at £180 a year.

Porches Rocks, on East Coast, near Douglas River, are cliffs of yellow and grey sandstones, containing fossilised wood and vegetable remains.

Port Arthur is a penal settlement on Tasman's Peninsula, in the district of Pembroke, 64 miles from the city, to which there is a mail twice a week. Here are extensive coal mines in full operation. The coal is anthracite, and gives as steam coal a power of only 4½lbs. to the square inch. It contains 65½ per cent of carbon. These mines have been now in operation since February, 1835, at which time about 500 tons

of coal per month were raised by prison labour. The coal is coarse, but gives out great heat. The aboriginal name was "Premaydena."

Port Arthur has a fine harbour and jetties (which require some repairs), very good roads, and some fine buildings well suited for factories, a good supply of water sufficient to drive a water-wheel, some fine cottages, and several gardens in a high state of cultivation. The fences are in very good condition. There are about 100 acres in cultivation; a good deal of it is laid down in grass, which appears to grow well. The uncultivated land in the immediate vicinity of Port Arthur is poor and stony. There is a fine tramroad made into the land west of the settlement about two miles in length. The land is cultivated on each side of it for a considerable distance; the first mile the soil is light and sandy; it then improves into a very good soil,—a red loam. There are about a thousand acres of land south, west, and north of the tramroad all fit for cultivation. Some of it is rather steep. It is nearly all covered with a dense scrub of pear-tree, musk and wattle in places. The large timber is chiefly swamp gum,—good splitting timber. There is lightwood, and some myrtle in places, but no great extent of it. Nearly all of it good red soil. Port Arthur would be a very suitable place for a town. There is a good harbour and abundance of fish, and it is the only place on the Peninsula suitable for fruit-growing. It is sheltered every way from the wind, and the soil is well adapted for fruit of any description grown on the mainland. The cultivated lands could be sold in small allotments for orchards, and the adjoining lands in lots from fifty to one hundred acres.—(*Parliamentary Paper.*)

Port Cygnet is a post township in the Franklin district, county Buckingham, 45 miles from the city, to which there is a mail three times a week. The Port Cygnet Slab Road cost £4975. Here a public school is established. The aboriginal name was "Talune."

Port Dabrymple is the old name for the heads of the Tamar river, now called George Town. Alexander Dalrymple was hydrographer to the Royal Navy in 1804.

Port Davey Harbour is on the south-west coast, county Kent, consists of two distinct inlets, one running to the north, called Port Davey, into which the river Davey runs; and the other to the east called Bathurst Harbour, a secure harbour of great extent, running about 15 miles east, when it opens into a salt-water lake of about 30 square miles. The hills afford constantly flowing rills of water, and the Spring river, winding through a flat and fertile valley, is navigable for 10 miles. The distance of Port Davey from the city by way of Hamilton, Florentine,

and Lake Pedder would be about 120 miles.—(*Hull's Forty Years in Tasmania.*) The aboriginal name was "Poynduc."

Port Esperance is a large bay in D'Entrecasteaux Channel. Iron ore is found here in round masses. The tramroad at Port Esperance cost £370 a mile. Here a public school is established. The aboriginal name was "Raminea."

Port Fenton is on north coast at the mouth of River Forth, county Devon.

Port Frederick, the estuary of the River Mersey on north coast, county Devon, is suited for vessels of considerable size: as there are not less than 6 to 8 feet of water on its bar at low tide, and as the tides of Bass' straits rise about 10 feet, such vessels have no difficulty in entering.

Portland is a township on the sea coast in George Town district, county Dorset. The east boat harbour is sheltered by Green Island, and vessels of 50 tons burthen can lie there safely. The glandular granite peaks of the cape are generally about 700 feet above the level of the sea, but at Black Ridge it rises up to 3000 feet, towards St. Patrick's Head.

Portland Cape is the N.E. point of Tasmania, county Dorset.

Port Sorell is an extensive inlet on north coast, county Devon, at the mouth of the Rubicon and Franklin rivers. (See *Sorell Port.*)

Port Sorell Police District: the annual value of property was £23,514 in 1872. Area, 561,920 acres. Population, about 6900.

Potter's Creek, a small westerly tributary of the Isis river, county Somerset.

Poverty Point is at the east entrance of the Huon river, county Buckingham.

Power's River is a small tributary of George's River, East coast, district of Fingal.

Power's River (2) is a tributary of the River Nive, county Lincoln. Named after a Surveyor-general.

Preservation Bay is on the north coast near Ulverstone, county Devon.

Preservation Island is in Armstrong's Channel, near Cape Barren Island, Banks' Strait, about 2 miles long, by half a mile wide, very low, and covered with barilla, nettles, and long grass. It has many little sandy bays, and a good anchorage at its eastern side. It is not inhabited. It is presumed that tin ore exists here in the granite rocks.—(*Brownrigg.*)

Price, is a parish on the Huon river, county Kent, named after John Price, police magistrate, who was murdered in Melbourne.

Primrose Point is near Carlton Bluff, county Pembroke.

Price of Wales Bay is on the river Derwent, having Mount

Direction on the east, and the village of Glenorchy on west. This is the most extensive bay on the river except Storm Bay.

Prince's Steps are at the S.E. end of the New Wharf, Hobart Town: so called from their being the landing place in 1868 of Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh.

Procter's Road leads from Hobart Town to Brown's River, District of Kingborough.

Projection Bluff is a spur of Dry's Bluff in county Westmoreland.

Prospect, Selby, 100 acres, J. Crookes owner; is rated at £200 a year.

Prospect Village, Selby, 218 acres, J. Pitcher owner; is rated at £150 a year.

Prosser's Bay is on E. coast near Orford Township, county Pembroke. Here a public school is established. Indications of coal exists within three miles of the bay.

Prosser's Plains are on N. side of Prosser's River, county Pembroke. Here a public school is established.

Prosser's River has an E. course of 20 miles to the sea. There is a post station here in the District of Spring Bay, county Pembroke. The bridge over the river cost £2000, and is of piles and timber, 21 spans of 30 feet each.

In the Back River, a tributary of the Prosser's River, two seams of coal occur, together about 4 feet thick, passing under a flat of about 2000 acres. These coals are bituminous, but not of first-rate quality: they ignite freely and burn with a bright flame, but are slaty.—(*Selwyn, F.G.S.*)

Prosser's Sugar-loaf, 2195 feet high, is in county Pembroke, near the Sandspit Rivulet.

Providence Valley, Hobart, 40 acres, R. Shoobridge owner; is rated at £159 a year.

Punch Bowl is on the N. coast between Badger Head and Point Flinders, county Devon.

Puncheon Head, on Cape Barren Island, is the residence of the lessee.

Punter Mount is at the head of St. Paul's River, District of Fingal.

Pyramid Hill is in county Lincoln, part of the Eldon Range, and is 3900 feet above the sea.

Pyramid Island is in the Gordon River at the mouth of the River Franklin, county Franklin.

Pyramid Rock (1) is off Cape Peron, south of Maria Island.

Pyramidal Rock (2) lies to the S. of the entrance to Port Davey on S.W. coast.

Pyramid, a gigantic rock rising 300 feet precipitously, like a cutter under sail, near Kent's Group.

Quamby's Bluff is in District of Deloraine at the head of Jackey's Creek and Quamby Brook, about 140 miles from the city. The Bluff is said to be 3500 feet high. Gold was found in 1856 by Surveyor Smith near the Bluff. "Quamby" is the aboriginal word for "plenty" or plentiful.

Quamby's Brook rises at the foot of Quamby's Bluff and runs into the Meander River, District of Westbury.

Quamby is a parish in county Westmoreland, near Westbury, watered by Quamby's Rivulet.

Quamby, Westbury, 8200 acres, Lady Dry owner, is rated at £5550 a year.

Que River is a small tributary of Piemen's River, county Russell.

Queenborough Electoral District, in which are 376 electors, returns a Member to the House of Assembly.

Queenborough Cemetery is at Sandy Bay, near the 2nd milestone from Hobart Town. It was opened on 3 September, 1873, by a company.

Queenborough is a township at the south of Hobart Town, county Buckingham. It is a post station and has a daily mail. An extensive cemetery, to be used by the city inhabitants, has been established about 3 miles from the city of Hobart Town. Here are very extensive market gardens and farms which have been cultivated since 1810.

Queen's Asylum for Destitute Children, and for female paupers, is at New Town, on the main line of road and railway, and affords accommodation for about 500 persons.

Queenstown is a township in Westbury District, county Westmoreland. Here a public school is established.

Quoin, a mountain on the eastern tiers near Glen Morrision Rivulet, county Somerset.

Quoin Mount is near Kempton township and Constitution Hill, county Monmouth.

Quoin Mount (2), 730 feet above the sea level, is on the north point of Flinders' Island.

Quoin River is a tributary of the River Jordan, in Oatlands District.

Quorn, Campbell Town, 13,945 acres, T. B. Clarke owner, is rated at £1335 a year.

Rabbit Island is in Port Esperance, D'Entrecasteaux's Channel, so called from the number of rabbits feeding there. In 1873 there were exported from Tasmania no less than 525,752 rabbit skins, valued at £3566.

Race Course is a remarkable circular plain near the heads of the Medway, Leven, Huskisson, and Que Rivers, county Russell.

Race Course Tier is a range of mountains on east bank of Lake Crescent, county Somerset.

Ragged Head is on the east coast of Maria Island, near Cape Mistaken.

Ragged Tier is in the district of Sorell, county Pembroke.

Ralph's Bay, or *Double Bay*, is a large arm of the Derwent, at the head of which is Clarence Plains and the village of Rokeby. In the year 1806 whale fishing commenced in this bay. About a mile from Ralph's Bay Neck is a cliff where the sandstone was posterior to the igneous rock, and there is only another instance of this in the island.—(*Jukes, F.G.S.*)

Ralph's Bay is a parish in county Monmouth on Ralph's Bay and Frederick Henry Bay.

Ram Island is in Little Swanport at the mouth of the Little Swanport River, county Glamorgan.

Ramsbury is a parish in county Somerset, watered by the Lake River.

Ramsgate is a township in Franklin district, county Kent, near the south-west entrance to D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

Randall's Bay is near Garden Island, county Buckingham.

Ranelagh is a parish between the Huon River and New Norfolk, county Buckingham.

This parish has not been much explored, owing to the density of its forest, composed principally of silver wattle, which indicates good land.—(*Coombes, Surveyor.*)

Ransom's River is in county Dorset, and runs east into Ringarooma River or Gould's Country.

Raoul, Cape, is on Tasman's Peninsula, a basaltic rock 756 feet high, county of Pembroke. This cape which was named after the pilot of the French discovery ship *Recherche*, has the singular appearance of a stupendous gothic ruin projecting abruptly into the ocean, with its massive pillars rising like turrets, and the waves dashing against its dark and rugged walls below.—(*Ross, L.L.D.*)

Rapid Point is on west bank of River Tamar, near East Arm, district of George Town. Near this are slate quarries appearing to be extensive, and the slate of a superior quality.

Rasselas Valley is on west side of the River Gordon, at foot of Mount Denison, county Franklin. This valley is several miles long and about a mile and a half wide. Through it flows the Gordon belted by handsome myrtle trees. Across the Gordon a bridge has been thrown at the public cost. A very large quantity of perfectly open and nearly level land is here found, that is to say, many thousands of acres. The soil is a mixture of quartz, gravel, and coarse grey sand, or an alternation of them. The surface is marshy and produces abundance

of poor herbage. The valley of Rasselas I have since observed to extend nearly to Lake St. Clair. In travelling in a S. direction for some days we passed through immense plains intersected by numerous streams.—(*Calder.*)

Ratho, Bothwell, 5420 acres, Alexander Reid owner; is rated at £510 a year.

Ravenscroft Rivulet is a W. tributary of the Carlton River, county Pembroke, running about 5 miles W.

Ravensdale, Little Swanport, 6364 acres, A. Morey owner; is rated at £213 a year.

Recherche Bay is a township in Franklin District, county Kent, 68 miles from the city. There is a mail once a week. The aboriginal name was "Leillateah." This bay was discovered by Captain Huon Kermandee, of the French discovery ship *Recherche*, in 1792.

The seam of coal here is inferior in quality, and dips under water almost from the moment it is touched. It is a capacious harbour—one of the finest in the world, and offers great inducements to the ship-builder.—(*Milligan, F.R.S.*)

The land here is a rich soil along the W. side of the bay for some miles, even to the water's edge. The timber is especially fine, and attains a size seldom equalled elsewhere.—(*Calder.*)

Red Banks, Glamorgan, 2873 acres, E. C. Shaw owner; is rated at £188 a year.

Red Bill Point is on West Arm, River Tamar, opposite the Ilfracombe Iron Company's land.

Red Hills, Chudleigh, 2300 acres, J. Bennett owner; is rated at £335 a year.

Redlands, Deloraine, 500 acres, M. Alexander owner; is rated at £277 a year.

Redlands, New Norfolk, 1595 acres, R. C. Read owner; is rated at £400 a year.

Red Rock is about two miles west of Blackman's Point, Emu Bay, county Wellington.

Red Rock, (2), is on the N. side of St. Paul's River, Fingal district. Here is found coal in a seam 10 feet 4 inches thick, but not of a good quality.

Red Water Creek is a tributary of the River Mersey. Here a seam of coal crops out about 6 miles from the town of Tarleton. (See *Mersey.*)

Redwood Bay is on E. bank of River Tamar, near the township of Dorchester, county Dorset.

Reedy Marsh, the township of which is "Black Boy," is in Fingal district, county Cornwall, 134 miles from the city, to which there is a mail twice a week. Population 432. Gold

mining is carried on in this neighbourhood. The Commissioner's Report of 6th Nov., 1871, states that "out of 250 tons of quartz 386 ounces of gold, valued at over £1500, was obtained from two crushings of the battery. Several new reefs have lately been discovered, and the prospects of the district, so far as quartz mining is concerned, are good. The great drawback is the scarcity of capital. Many miners are earning from £2 to £3 a week, and I have heard of some men dividing upwards of £6 a week per head, after paying expenses. I estimate the yield of gold from Reedy Marsh during the year 1871 at 45 ounces a week, or a total of 2340 ounces, valued at £9126. This will give a yield of about £12,000 from the Fingal Gold Fields for the year ending 31st August, 1871, from quartz and alluvial mines."—(*Chapman, Commissioner.*)

Reef Point is in D'Entrecasteaux's Channel, near township of Gordon, Kingborough District.

Regent's Plain, South Longford, 3040 acres, Hon. J. D. Wood owner; is rated at £158 a year.

Regent's Plain is on the Lake River, near east of Arthur's Lakes, county Westmoreland.

Reibey's Ford is on the South Esk River, at Entally, 7½ miles from Launceston.

Reid Mount is on the Clyde River, near Abyssinia Plains, county Cumberland.

Reid Rocks, 10 miles south of King's Island, Bass' Straits, are of basalt of well-defined columnar form, with their divisional veins of some mineral. The largest rock, which is about a quarter of a mile in extent, is about 45 feet high, and is inhabited by seals.—(*Brownrigg.*)

Reidle Bay is on east side of Maria Island.

Relief River.—(See *Macquarie River.*)

Renard Point is at the head of Frederick Henry Bay, county Pembroke.

Repulse River is a small tributary of the River Derwent, county Cumberland, near township of Bethune, about 13 miles from Hamilton. Here the sassafras, myrtle, laurel, and warratah are found in the most perfect and vigorous condition of growth, combined with about 30 varieties of the delicate ferns of Tasmania.—(*Calder.*)

Restdown, Mount Direction, 2000 acres, Mrs. Cleburne owner; is rated at £250 a year.

Restdown Township.—(See *Risdon.*)

Retreat, Exton, 900 acres, Thos. K. Archer; is rated at £495 a year.

Return Point is on west side of Maria Island.

Reynolds' Neck, South Longford, 5002 acres, C. Headlam owner; is rated at £275 a year.

Reynolds' Neck is at north-west end of Great Lake, county Westmoreland.

Rheban, Spring Bay, 4795 acres, J. Radcliffe owner; is rated at £200 a year.

Rhodes, Longford, 2910 acres, Mrs. Walker owner; is rated at £660 a year.

Riccarton, Campbell Town, 5322 acres, trustees W. Davidson; is rated at £590 a year.

Richardson's Creek rises at foot of Tower Hill, and is a tributary of the South Esk River, district of Fingal. Gold-mining is carried on in this neighbourhood.

Richardson's Flat is in the district of Midhurst, Deloraine.

Richmond Electoral District, in which are 229 electors, returns a member to the House of Assembly.

Richmond Hills, Cressy, 1825 acres, J. D. Toosey owner; is rated at £715 a year.

Richmond Lake, in county Franklin, covers 200 acres and is very deep; it is 3000 feet above the sea level, and is the head of the Gordon River.

Richmond is a post town and money-order office on the Coal River, in county Monmouth, 15 miles from the city, to which there is a daily mail. Here a public school is established.

An inferior coal is found in three seams cropping in the south bank of the Coal River, about three-quarters of a mile below Richmond; all three are anthracite of poor quality and slaty structure.—(*Selwyn, F.G.S.*) It crops out, apparently 2 or 3 feet thick, in west bank of the Coal River, in beds of greyish sandstone, about a mile from an estuary where vessels of 20 tons may load; it is non-bituminous, but ignites freely, burns with a bright flame, but is slaty and contains much ash.—(*Milligan, F.R.S.*)

Richmond Rural Municipality was proclaimed February 2, 1861; has an area of 138,000 acres, and the annual value of property was £13,129 in 1873. Population about 1900.

Ridgeside, Evandale, 875 acres, W. Beveridge occupier, is rated at £450 a year.

Ridgeside is near Evandale township, county Cornwall.

Ridge way is a township in Hobart District, county Buckingham, on the Brown's River Road.

Riley's Creek is a small tributary of the Kermadec River, running N. into that river, county Kent.

Ringarooma Bay is on the N. coast, county Dorset. A vessel of 50 tons may cross the bar safely, which, however, at low water has only 5 feet of water.

Near Ringarooma River there are 16,000 acres of first-class and 10,000 acres of second-class land, and a large tract of fine

land to the north and east—a district capable of producing grain to the value, at a very low estimate, of £100,000 a year, or, if laid down in grass, of depasturing 100,000 sheep—with a port at Bridport.—(*Gould, F.G.S.*)

Ringarooma river is bounded for miles by myrtle forests.

There is no portion of Tasmania so suitable for settlement as the vicinity of the Ringarooma River, which has a N. course of 50 miles to the sea. There are thousands of acres of fertile lands where applicants may have plenty to choose from, and the advantage of having good land, lightly timbered.

The valley is about 18 miles long; and there are about ten gum trees to the acre, and good land for four miles on each side of the track.

Ironstone prevails in the soil.—(*Crawford.*)

Ringarooma Creek runs N. into the Brushy Plains River, county Pembroke.

Ringarooma is a township in George Town District, county Dorset, 60 miles from Launceston.

The country around the township is chiefly barren sand hills and heathy country, but further on there are some 60,000 acres of agricultural land. This land would be admirably adapted for grazing and dairy farms. There is a good summer road.—(*Crawford.*)

Ringwood is a parish in county Westmoreland, watered by the Lake River.

Ringwood Electoral District, in which are 167 electors, returns a member to the House of Assembly.

Risdon Brook runs W. into the River Derwent at Risdon Cove.

Risdon, or *Restdown*, is a post township on the E. side of the Derwent, about five miles from the city, with a daily mail. Here is a punt ferry across the river. The township is famous as being the spot on which the first settlers landed on 13th June, 1803, under command of Lieutenant Bowen, R.N., and where the first fatal encounter took place with the aborigines on 3rd May, 1804. Limestone of good quality is worked here at Geilstown Bay. The Main Line Railway Viaduct, of strong timbers, runs across the Risdon Road, at an elevation of 25 feet above the roadway.

River-o'-plain Creek is a tributary of the N. Esk River, running N. W. about 4 miles.

Roaring Beach is near Huon Point and Camden township, D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

Roaring Beach (2) is at N. entrance of Wedge Bay. Here are she-oak hills, with good feeding land for sheep.

Roberts' Bay is on E. side of Huon River, county Buckingham.

Roberts' Hill on N. Bruni Island, county Buckingham, is 688 feet above the level of the sea.

Robins Island, 24,450 acres, is on North Coast near Circular Head, county Wellington. It belongs to the V.D.L. company.

Robins Passage is between Robins Island and the main land, county Wellington.

Robins Point is the south-east point of Robins Island, county Wellington.

Rochford is a township on the Shannon River, county Cumberland.

Rochfort, Bothwell, 3300 acres, Geo. Burn owner, is rated at £220 a year.

Rockwood, Oatlands, 4570 acres, T. J. Harrison owner, is rated at £500 a year.

Rocky Bay is near the township of Ramsgate, in D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

Rocky Cape, on North Coast, county Wellington, 970 feet above the sea, is a remarkable example of the elevation of trap rock to a great height.

Rocky Creek is in county Cumberland, on the Marlborough Road.

Here are rocky sandstone cliffs, with shale covered with ferns, of no value but for timber.—(*Crawford*.)

Rocky Hills are a range of mountains on the East Coast near Oyster Bay, county Glamorgan.

Here was once a large probation party of prisoners.

Rocky Mount is at the head of the Vale of Belvoir near Middlesex Plains, county Wellington.

Rocky Point is on West Coast near Elliott's Cove, county Montgomery.

Rokeby, Campbell Town, 3600 acres, J. J. Bayles owner, is rated at £380 a year.

Rokeby is a post town on the Clarence Plains Rivulet, in Clarence Municipality, county Monmouth, about 6 miles from the city, with a mail twice a week. Population 180. Rokeby has a church and public school, and a private school.

Roland Mount, 4047 feet above the sea, is in county Devon, between the Rivers Forth and Dasher.

The original name was Roland's Repulse, so called from an officer of the 3rd Buffs. Here is a cave which does not appear to have been explored.—(*Calder, Survy. Genl.*)

Romaine Creek is in the Emu Bay District, county Devon.

Romney Bluff is the south point of Deal Island, one of the Kent's Group.

Romney Marshes are at the head of the Huskisson River, county Russell.

Rookwood, Three Hut Point, in D'Entrecasteaux Channel. Here a seam of semi-bituminous coal is worked by a company from South Australia. It is about 18 inches thick, and crops to the surface near the water's edge.

Rosebank, Coal River, 600 acres, E. Goodwin owner, is rated at £150 a year.

Rosedale, Campbell Town, 3210 acres, C. H. Leake owner, is rated at £470 a year.

Roseneath, Glenorchy, 400 acres, H. Brent owner, is rated at £210 a year.

Roseneath Rivulet is a small tributary of the River Derwent, district of Glenorchy. At the mouth of this creek is the ferry originally known as Austin's or Roseneath Ferry, on the main line of road to Launceston.

Rose Rivulet is a tributary of the South Esk River, county Dorset.

Rose's Tier is near Myrtle Creek and Mount Ben Nevis, district of Fingal.

Rosetta, Selby, 737 acres, Mrs. Thomson owner, is rated at £250 a year.

Rosetta, Patterson's Plains, 910 acres, Philip Pitt owner, is rated at £300 a year.

Rosevale is a school station under the Board of Education in Selby district.

Rosevear's Point is on the west bank of the River Tamar, 15 miles from Launceston.

Roslyn, Coal River, 840 acres, Mrs. Burn owner, is rated at £200 a year.

Rosny Farm, Clarence, 600 acres, A. Morrison owner, is rated at £150 a year.

Ross is a post town and money-order office on the main line of road on the Macquarie River in the Campbell Town district, county Somerset, 73 miles from the city, to which there is a daily mail. Here are quarries of very fine white freestone. A public school is established in the town. Coaches between Hobart Town and Launceston pass daily through Ross, and the Main Line Railway also goes through it.

Ross Rural Municipality was proclaimed 26 December, 1862; has an area of 178,000 acres; and the annual value of property was £14,128 in 1873. Population about 1000.

Rostella is on the River Tamar. Here a bed of lignite crops out in the channel of the river, and from its position it seems to be one of the lowest members of the Launceston series of geological beds.—(*Gould.*)

Rostrevor is near Spring Bay. Here a peculiar species of coal is found, resembling lignite, and containing no trace of bitumen. On testing it, it was found to be incombustible.—(*Gould.*)

Rostrevor, Spring Bay, 3220 acres, G. Mace owner, is rated at £261 a year.

Rotherwood, Hamilton, 5695 acres, W. K. Dixon owner, is rated at £590 a year.

Round Head is near the mouth of the Macquarie Harbour.

Round Hill is on north coast, county Devon, 738 feet above the level of the sea.

Round Marsh is on east side of Lake Crescent, Oatlands district.

Row Tor Mount, or Mount Arthur (which see), is 3895 feet high, county Dorset.

Roxford is a farm of 2556 acres in the district of Westbury, Lady Dry owner, rated at £220 a year.

Royal Mount is 1149 feet above the sea, on west side of D'Entrecasteaux Channel, district of Kingborough. It is used as a semaphore station.

Royal Plains are near foot of Mount Patrick, on the Lake River, county Westmoreland.

Royden, Brighton, 900 acres, D. Reynolds owner, is rated at £165 a year.

Roydon Island is a small islet on north-west side of Flinders' Island, near Cape Frankland.

Rubicon River rises near Middle Plain and Fern Ridge, district of Deloraine, and runs north about 25 miles into Port Sorell, county Devon.

Rufus Lake is in Franklin county, one of the sources of the River Derwent. It is in King William's Plains.

Rufus Rivulet is a tributary from Lake Rufus to the Derwent River, county Lincoln.

Rugby is a township on the River Derwent near Dunrobin Bridge, county Cumberland.

Rugged Mountain is near Lake Adelaide and the Emu Plains, county Devon.

Rum Island is in Armstrong's Channel, south of Cape Barren Island, Banks' Straits. This island is occupied by sealers.

Rumney's Hill is in Clarence district, county Monmouth, about 3 miles from the city. It is a great resort of excursionists. The hill is composed of basalt; and the view from the summit is extensive and beautiful.

Rushcroft is a parish in district of Hamilton, county Cumberland.

Rushy Lagoon is near township of Andover, Eastern Marshes, district of Oatlands.

Rushy Lagoon (2) is on Muddy Plains, in Ralph's Bay Parish, county Pembroke.

Rushy Lagoon (3) is on Brumby's Creek, county Westmoreland.

Russell.—This county is on the west coast of Tasmania. The character of this county is rugged, with high mountains, deep and densely timbered valleys, and occasional extensive plains, along which run large and rapid mountain streams, on the banks of which the most splendid cabinet and ornamental timbers are found. They are watered by noble rivers which are fed by small streams every three or four miles, all of which find their way into the sea on the west coast.

In the fastnesses of this wild and uncultivated country the hyena or native tiger is found, and also the native devil, both of which used formerly to be so destructive to sheep; wombats and kangaroos are plentiful, and also water fowl.

The climate of the Western Coast is much more humid than that of any other part of the colony.—(*Hull's Forty Years in Tasmania.*)

Near the coast in some places quartz rises to an elevation of 3000 ft. before it is broken through by the granite. Good gas coal is also found.—(*Gould.*)

Russell Police District, county Wellington, the annual value of property was £6442 in 1872. Population about 1400.

Russell's Fall River is a tributary of the River Derwent, district of New Norfolk, runs north east about 20 miles.

Russell's Plains are near St. Patrick's River, county Dorset.

Russell River runs south 10 miles into the Huon River west of Victoria township. A track has been cut from the south bank of the Huon River near its junction with the Russell, and extending to the Cracroft River, crossing Arve and Picton rivers, a distance of 40 miles, at an expense of £2418.

Rutland is a parish in county Monmouth watered by the Exe Rivulet.

Ryton, Spring Bay, 405 acres, W. Searle owner, is rated at £180 a year.

Sabina's Island is a small islet in Moulting Lagoon, on the east coast, county Glamorgan, named after Miss Meredith.

Saddleback Mount is one of the spurs of Mount Victoria, district of Fingal. Here the country is a succession of rocky, quartz ranges covered with hop-scrub, heath, and grass-tree, not of value as a pastoral country, unquestionably rich in mineral wealth: so much so as to be withdrawn from sale by the Government.—(*Gould, F.G.S.*)

Safety Cove is a fine bay with a sandy beach on Tasman's Peninsula. The land hereabouts is very flat and wet, and requires draining. The buildings are good and convenient.—(*Shoobridge.*) So named because vessels frequently run for shelter from the stormy winds on the coast.

There is a nice little farm, with buildings, and about sixty-three acres in cultivation, part of it planted with hops, and



would make a good dairy farm on a small scale. There is plenty of manure on the beach, and some very fine land adjoining.

From Safety Cove to the Brown Mountain there is a run formerly let to Mr. Mansfield, about a thousand acres in extent; very rough feed; cattle might live on it, but they would not get fat; scarcely any timber on it. It would make a useful appendage to Safety Cove Farm.

St. Alban's is a township on the sea coast, in district of George Town, county Dorset. The country around is chiefly open undulating land, with extensive plains and marshes, lagoons interspersed, and with numerous veins of quartz running into quartz ranges, with belts of scrub and tea-tree on the upland. This and the adjoining country south has strong auriferous indications, and well deserves the attention of gold prospectors.—(*Cranford.*)

St. Andrew's is a parish in county Glamorgan, watered by the St. Paul's River.

St. Aubin is a parish in county Cornwall, watered by the Ben Lomond Rivulet.

St. Clair Lake is in county Lincoln, and covers 10,000 acres. It is 3239 feet above the sea level. Its depth at one part has been found to be 550 feet. It is in the valley between Mount Olympus and Mount Ida, and the Lake has been formed by the damming up of the valley by volcanic action at a former period; and is the head of the River Derwent. The lake is about 10 miles long by 3 miles wide, and was discovered by Surveyor W. S. Sharland on the 8th March, 1832. The spurs of the mountains in the vicinity are topped with quartz-rock and sienite.—(*Gould, F.G.S.*) The aboriginal name was "Leea Wuleena."

St. Cuthbert's is a parish in county Glamorgan, watered by the St. Paul's River.

St. Cuthbert's is a township on the St. Paul's River, near St. Paul's Dome, district of Fingal.

St. David's Cathedral Church.—The foundation stone of the old building was laid by Governor Davey on 17 February, 1817, and named St. David in honor of the late Governor Collins. Divine service was performed therein for the first time on 7 April, 1822. The church was pulled down in 1874.

St. George's Island is in Lake Sorell, and contains 86 acres.

St. George's Plains are in the district of George Town, county Dorset. There are said to be 13,000 acres, chiefly myrtle flats, surrounded by hilly upland, heavily timbered.—(*Cranford.*)

St. Helen's Island affords anchorage safe in all weathers to vessels of any burthen. It is on the E. coast, near George's Bay, county Cornwall.

St. Helen's Point is on E. coast at the mouth of George's River, District of Fingal.

St. Helen's is a township at the head of George's Bay, district of Fingal.

St. Helen's.—The country around has just been surveyed by Government under "The Mineral Leases Act;" and the report is, that "alluvial tin is diffused over a considerable area at the head of the Little River, or Golden Fleece Rivulet, where the land is valueless for agricultural or pastoral purposes, being bare of grass except in the marshes where button-grass abounds. A boat or barge could be brought up to within 100 yards of the ford over the George's River, above Medea's Cove."—(*G. C. Smith, Surveyor.*)

St. John Mount, 2550 feet high, is in county Cornwall, near the head of the St. Paul's River. Coal is found at its eastern foot near the Denison Creek.

St. Johnston, Campbell Town, 5150 acres, David Taylor owner, is rated at £660 a year.

St. Leonard's is a village on the North Esk, 4 miles from Launceston, county Cornwall.

A public school is here established, and there is good fishing in the river. It is one of the stations of the railway. The village is on undulating slopes, dotted with villa residences in all varieties of architecture. Its shady nooks amongst the willows on the banks are the delight of pleasure parties, and the angler finds good sport in the river.

St. Mary's Pass is on the road to Falmouth, District of Fingal, and is composed of granite descending to Break-o'-day Valley at an elevation of 1000 feet, where vertical clay-slates make their appearance, and resting on these is coarse quartz conglomerate in round pebbles of white quartz. These beds would appear to form the base of the carboniferous series.—(*Selwyn, F.G.S.*)

St. Mary's, near St. Patrick's Head, is a post station in Fingal District, county Cornwall, 129 miles from the city, to which there is a mail twice a week. The plains about here are of poor gritty soil, with coarse herbage and granite rocks. Here a public school is established.

St. Mary's River is a small tributary of the Cam River, county Wellington.

St. Mary's Plains are at the head of St. Mary's River near Hampshire Hills, county Wellington.

The plains are bounded by a lofty forest, and the rivulet has several falls over basaltic rocks, some of them 30 or 40 feet high.

St. Mary's Well is on the road to Falmouth, near the entrance to St. Mary's Pass. The water is very cold and pure, and trickles in a tiny stream.

St. Maur is a township in district of Selby county Dorset, on the St. Patrick's River. The country round about is rocky forest land, with she oak hills interspersed; in part capable of improvement by ringing and burning off. A valuable belt of timber runs throughout.—(*Cranford.*)

St. Michael's is a parish in county Devon, watered by the River Tamar.

St. Patrick's Head, near St. Mary's Pass, 2227 feet high, county Cornwall, District Fingal.

This hill is composed of granite with syenitic hornblende, the strata on the surface are clay-slate with ferruginous schist; it is about 1190 feet above the sea.—(*Milligan, F.R.S.*)

The aboriginal name was "Lumera genena wuggelena."

Gold it is said was found here by a policeman in 1829, but nothing further appears to have been done towards prosecuting the discovery.

St. Patrick's Plains are between the Rivers Shannon and Ouse, county Cumberland.

St. Patrick's River is in county Dorset, and runs south east into the North Esk River. Near the river are about 9000 acres of good agricultural land.—(*Cranford.*)

The head of the waterworks which supply the Town of Launceston is in this river, about 13 miles from town.

St. Paul's Dome, 3368 feet high, is in county Cornwall, District of Fingal. Coal is found at its eastern foot near the St. Paul's River.

This is marked on Cross's Map of 1829 as "Tasman's Peak."

St. Paul's is a parish in county Cornwall, watered by the St. Paul's River.

St. Paul's Plains, on the St. Paul's River, county Cornwall. Here is found the tin stone or oxide of tin, the same as is found in Cornwall, being the killas of the miner. The principal parts of the numerous copper and tin mines of Cornwall are in these strata. Red hæmatite of a very rich quality has also been found here.—(*R. S. Papers.*)

St. Paul's River rises in Mount St. John and runs due west into the South Esk River at Avoca, District of Fingal.

St. Peter's Pass, Oatlands, 7060 acres, Askin Morrison, is rated at £595 a year.

St. Peter's Pass is on the main line of road near St. Vincent's Hill, District of Oatlands.

St. Vincent Point is to the north of Port Davey on West Coast, county Arthur.

Salmon Ponds are on the River Plenty near New Norfolk. They are managed by Commissioners appointed by the Government, of which Sir Robert Officer, Kt., is chairman.

Saltfleet is a parish in county Lincoln, W. of Clarence River.

Salt Lagoon is in parish Chatsworth, county Somerset, near the Hanging Sugar Loaf. The lagoon is about a mile long.

Salt Lagoon (2), is on Cape Portland Point, county Dorset.

Salt-pan Plains are near the town of Tunbridge, in district of Oatlands.

These are large lagoons of salt water, which partially dry up in summer and give a small deposit of salt. They are formed in saliferous sandstone, and are identical with those all around Richmond, where, in the earlier days of the Colony, the settlers collected salt for domestic purposes.—(*Milligan*, F.R.S.)

Salt-water Inlet is on the East coast, in parish of Boulbee, county Cornwall.

Salt Water River is on Tasman's Peninsula. A fine bay, with safe anchorage, and a long jetty very much out of repair. There are a number of buildings, four cottages on the hill, hospital buildings, barn, slaughter-house, cow-sheds, square of sheds for stables, two large buildings fitted up with boilers and a dip for sheep, a square of buildings used for workshops, one cottage, and a portion of a windmill never completed. This is a very extensive farm; about three hundred acres have been cultivated, splendid paddocks and well sodded with grass and clover, a beautiful red loam soil, but all the fences are in a dilapidated state. There are about two hundred acres adjoining the farm that would well repay the labour of clearing.

On the south side of the river there are about sixty acres cleared, about a mile and a half from the farm, good red soil; and about one thousand acres adjoining of good land, all a red soil, with good feed on it.

On Slopen Beach there is a beautiful marsh of from four hundred to five hundred acres, with good feed on it, and splendid black soil. It has been partially drained years ago. There is not a tree on some hundreds of acres of it. I rode over a good deal of it, and saw cattle feeding on it where I did not go, so that it cannot be so wet. There is a fence running through it. There are two small lagoons south of this marsh, with any amount of wild ducks on them. Around the Coal Mines the land is very poor, but the value of the coal makes up for that. They are working a four-foot seam at present, and sinking a new shaft some distance from their present one. There are about twelve buildings standing, the roofs of the other large buildings are off, and the walls falling by degrees. There may be about fifteen acres of cultivated land about this place. From the mines to the north-west point the land is only fit for pasture, and the extent about six thousand acres. There are some very good spots, several she-oak hills, and around the lagoon there is a good feed. The water in the lagoon is

very brackish. I saw plenty of wild ducks, and a pair of black swans.—(*Parl. Paper.*)

The Aboriginal name was "Mungaratya."

Saltwood is a parish in county Dorset, near Weymouth.

Salvator Rosa Glen is a romantic valley on the north-west side of the city of Hobart Town. Providence Valley is at its foot.

Sandfly Bason is in county Kent, and runs down to the Huon. The river is here bordered with fine swamp-gum timber, to which roads at great expense have been constructed. The bason, as it is called, covers 15,000 acres,—of which about 10,000 are of useful agricultural land, the soil of a brown loam, resting usually on a subsoil of clay.—(*Parliamentary Paper.*)

Sandfly Rivulet runs west into the Huon River, near North Egg Island, county Buckingham.

Sandgate is a parish in county Dorset, on East coast, near Anson's Bay.

Sandhill, Jericho, 13,390 acres, Alfred H. Bisdee owner; is rated at £720 a year.

Sandown Point is on West coast, near Arthur's River, county Russell.

Sand Rivulet is a small creek running into Prosser's River, county Pembroke.

Sandspit Rivulet runs east into the sea on East coast, near Maria Island, county Pembroke.

Sandy Bay.—(See *Queenborough.*)

Sandy-bay Point lies to east side of the Derwent, and is the Quarantine ground for the port of Hobart Town.

Sandy Beach is on North coast, near town of Lulworth, county Dorset.

Sandy Cape is on West coast, county Russell, near Pedder River.

Sassafras is an extensively occupied agricultural district in the parish of Forrabury, Port Sorell.

Sassafras, Port Sorell, 789 acres, H. Rockcliff owner; is rated at £160 a year.

Satellite Island is in D'Entrecasteaux Channel, county Buckingham. The aboriginal name was "Wayaree."

Saundridge, Longford, 5710 acres, R. J. Archer occupier; is rated at £1000 a year.

Savings' Bank, Hobart Town, is in Murray-street, opposite the Public Offices. Open from 10 to 3 daily; on Saturdays, 10 to 12, and 6 to 9 p.m.

Sawyers' Bay is on N. coast, at the mouth of the Black River, county Wellington.

Sayes' Court, Brighton, 1573 acres, ~~M. Weston~~ owner, is rated at £165 a year.

Scamander River rises in Scamander Tier, and runs E. into the sea on E. coast, near the town of Falmouth, Fingal district. At the mouth are contorted beds of carbonaceous clay-slate, varying to whetstone and alum shale; its mouth is guarded by massive granite, which extends 60 miles to N. and S. along the East Coast, almost without interruption. The river is crossed by a log-bridge.

Scamander Tier, a range of mountains on E. coast, near George's Bay, district of Fingal.

These are steep ranges, densely covered with scrub and hop plant. Poor soil, and heavily timbered.—(*Crawford.*)

Scantling Plains, the original name of York Plains. Called after a bushranger, who was murdered here by his companions in 1808.

Schemers' Rivulet runs E. into Peppermint Bay, county Buckingham.

Schouten Island, 7000 acres, is on the East Coast. The island is very rocky; the whole of the east part of it, to the extent of two thirds of the area, is composed of massive granite; the other third part is of greenstone eminences, with coal underneath. Where the coal mine is situated is on the N. shore of Geographe Strait, where vessels may anchor within 300 yards of the coal mine, sheltered from the heavy roll of the ocean waves. The strata over and under the coal are of white fire-clay. The sandstone rises with vertical cliffs to a great height.

The coal seam is from 6 to 6½ feet thick, and is composed of anthracite, with layers of bituminous coal—about three feet of the seam being bituminous. A miner states that the coal can be delivered at the water's edge for four or five shillings a ton.—(*Milligan, F.R.S.*)

Schouten was a Member of the Council of Batavia who signed Tasman's Despatch of 1642. The aboriginal name was "Tiggana."

Scone, Perth, 2000 acres, H. P. Dowling occupier, is rated at £550 a year.

Scotsdale, New Norfolk, 1542 acres, Mrs. Dickson owner, is rated at £188 a year.

Scott, Mount, is on the St. Patrick River, county Dorset.

Scott, Mount, (2), is a small hill on the Ilfracombe Iron Company's grounds, in which the iron ore (red hæmatite) is very plentiful, and is now being quarried for smelting. (See *Ilfracombe.*)

Scott's New Country, in George Town District, county Dorset, forms an irregular oval area, about 7 miles long by 3 broad, and includes about 7000 acres of first-class land. In some places the chocolate-coloured soil appears to be 15 to 20 feet thick, and well drained by the subjacent granite drift.

The growth of cabinet timber, such as blackwood, myrtle, and musk, is magnificent, the trees measuring 40 or 50 feet round. Some of the best crops have been obtained by simply sowing the grain broadcast on the ground immediately after the scrub was burned off, and without the ordinary process of ploughing,—and the land at the lowest calculation will yield 40 bushels to the acre. One piece of 6 acres of oats produced, in 1863, 80 bushels to the acre, and the cost of clearing and sowing these 6 acres was £14. In fact the whole district is adapted for dairy and grazing farms.—(*Dooley, Surveyor.*)

A public school is here established.

Scott Point, D'Entrecasteaux Channel, is the site of the wreck of the Katherine Shearer.

Scott's River is a tributary of the Kermadec River, county Kent, running S. about 4 miles.

Scrubby Den Rivulet is a small easterly tributary of the Lake River, county Somerset.

Scrummy's Marsh is on W. side of Lake Sorell, county Cumberland.

Seabrook is a parish in county Dorset, near Bridport.

Sea Elephant Bay, King's Island, is 6 miles wide, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, open to eastward. Sea Elephant Rock, a small island, 75 feet high, and nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in extent, is off the N. point of the bay. The depth is about 9 fathoms—very useful and safe anchorage. In summer a nasty swell rolls in. In the S. part of the bay there is a good freshwater stream. Sea Elephant Hill is about 338 feet high and is densely timbered.—(*Parliamentary Paper.*)

Sea Elephant Rocks are on the east coast of King's Island, Bass's Straits.

Seaham is a parish in county Dorset, watered by the Little Forester River.

Seal Bay, King's Island.—From Stokes' Point the coast trends northerly for about a mile and then N.W. half a mile to the sandy beach of Seal Bay. Middle Point, the north point of Seal Bay, bears from Stokes' Point N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Off Middle Point half tide and sunken rocks extend in an E.S.E. direction for half a mile. The best anchorage is near the centre of the bay 7 to 8 fathoms, with the eastern part of Stokes' Point just open of the next point to the northward. The bay, through seemingly protected from the prevailing winds, is actually exposed, for easterly winds are of more frequent occurrence here than on the Victorian coast; it has a bleak and warning appearance, and sealers never use it by any chance, preferring the safer anchorage upon the opposite side in Surprise Bay. Should a sailing vessel wish to anchor in Seal Bay, she is recommended to anchor in about 10 fathoms outside the

anchorage ground above given. A swell setting into the bay, or indications of an easterly wind, should be the signal for her to get under weigh.—(*Parl. Paper.*)

Seal Bay is at the south end of King's Island, Bass's Straits, so called from the number of seals found here.

Seal Rock is near Seal Bay, in King's Island.

Seaton is a township on East Coast, District of Fingal, near the Sloop Rock.

Secure Cove is at the head of Reidle Bay, east side of Maria Island.

Sedgewick Mount is a spur of the Eldon range of mountains in county Lincoln.

Selborne is a parish in county Devon, near Brumby's Creek and Four-spring Plain.

Selbourne, Westbury, 400 acres, W. Ryan owner; is rated at £160 a year.

Selby Electoral District, in which are 527 electors, returns a Member to the House of Assembly.

Selby Police District. The annual value of property was £18,165 in 1873, population about 2800; and its area is about 720,000 acres.

Selma, Bothwell, 3000 acres, Duncan M'Ra owner; is rated at £300 a year.

Selma, Campbell Town, 2250 acres, D. Smith owner; is rated at £170 a year.

Serpentine River takes its rise in Lake Pedder, in county Arthur, and runs north into the River Gordon.

Serpentine Rivulet is a small tributary of the Little Pine River, county Cumberland. Here the lands are marshy, and only suitable for summer pasturage of flocks.

Serpentine Valley, an old name for the Valley of Bagdad.

Settlement Harbour is on north point of Maria Island. Here a large convict station was once maintained.

Settlement Island is in Macquarie Harbour.

Settlement Point or *Wybalemna*, (the black man's home), is on west side of Flinders' Island,—the site of the township where the Aborigines, under G. A. Robinson, were located for many years.

Seven-mile Beach is at the head of Frederick Hendrich Bay. Shells and sponges are found here. It runs parallel by about 200 yards of land with Four-mile Beach.

Seymour, Mount, 2429 feet above the sea, is in county Monmouth, District of Oatlands.

Seymour is a post township on the sea coast, in Glamorgan District, county Glamorgan, 143 miles from the city, to which there is a mail twice a week. Coal is found all round this part of the country.

The Seymour coal produces 7800 cubic feet of inferior gas to the ton; and, on being used for steam, gives 11 lbs. to the square inch. The largest seam is 4 feet 10 inches in thickness. The coke is like that from the cannel coal. Very fine fire-clay is found here.

Seymour coal, on being tried on board a steamer, gave a great deal of heat and steam for about 2 hours, after which the fires got choked with a light white ash and clinker,—especially the former. The amount of refuse is quite 40 per cent. It is stated that the Seymour coal can be delivered at the shipping-place at from 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. a ton.

Shag Bay is on the east bank of the River Derwent, near Risdon, county Monmouth.

Shag Rock is in the River Tamar, near Ilfracombe, county Devon.

Shannon River has a south course of 40 miles to the Ouse, of which river it is a tributary. It is 56 miles from the city, and has a mail twice a week. The River Shannon rises in the Great Lake, a sheet of water 42 miles in circumference, or about 50,000 acres. When the wind is high, it acts on the water so as to make the Shannon overflow its banks. There is a horse-track or a marked road to the other lakes, some of which are extensive sheets of fresh water, where the sportsman can find black swans, pigeons, teal, wild ducks, &c. in quantities, and on their green margins the finest specimens of snakes and kangaroos in the island. The English trout has been here acclimatised.

Shannon Tier is on the River Clyde, in the county Cumberland, near the township of Rochford.

Shark Bay is in the River Tamar, near East Arm, county Devon.

Sharkey's Creek is a tributary of Richardson's Creek, and rises near Tower Hill, District of Fingal. Here gold mining is carried on.

Shaun Ravine is near the township of Osterley, on the Ouse River, county Cumberland.

Shear Beacon is in the River Tamar, near George Town, and marks rocks in the immediate neighbourhood.

Sheep Districts.—Under the Sheep Inspection Act of Parliament, Tasmania is divided into five sheep districts; viz.—N. E., having 180,302 sheep; N. W., 215,653; Midland and East, 368,425; S., 212,455; S. W., 554,407; or a total of 1,531,242, of which 368,862 are lambs of the season 1873.

Sheep Farm is on Tasman's Peninsula. There is a cottage, men's house, and shearing shed. There are about six thousand acres of land, a great deal of which could be cultivated, splendid soil and fine feed, mostly timbered with she-oak and gum; the she-oak is the largest I have seen. This is the

pride of all the Peninsula. The she-oak alone, leaving out of view the splendid quality of the land, would, if sold at £1 per acre, pay for it. As soon as this land is open to the public it will soon be disposed of.

The roads on the Peninsula are not good, and the bridges are the worst I have seen, simply spars about 9 inches thick, and then covered with saplings from 2 to 3 inches thick, and the most of them covered over with soil enough to break down the bridge. It is simply dangerous to ride over any of them, as the saplings are rotten in many places, and when a horse treads on them down they go. In my opinion it would enhance the value of the land, and facilitate the sale of it, if the prisoners were employed to erect new wooden bridges, with good sleepers about one foot three inches thick at the small end, and covered over with good split slabs four inches thick and twelve feet in length, and a hand-rail on each side of the bridge, all the slabs treenailed at each end, no soil put on them, they would last for years to come. There would be no expense required, only the labour, as there is plenty of timber on the ground, and they have plenty of bullocks to draw the timber for the bridges.—(*Parl. Paper.*)

Sheepwash Creek is near Mount Horror, Scott's New Country, county Dorset, district of George Town.

Sheffield is a township on the Dasher River, and near the Don River, in Port Sorell District, county Devon.

Sheffield Plains are at the head of the Arthur River, county Wellington.

Shelah Cove is on north-east side of North Bruny Island, Storm Bay.

Shellfish Point is on east side of Pittwater near Iron Creek Bay, county Pembroke.

Shell Island is in Port Sorell, county Devon.

Shelstone is a township on Grass Tree Hill in Clarence district, Monmouth county, on the main road to Richmond from the city. Neighbourhood is sandy poor soil, scrubby and heavily timbered, with coarse herbage.—(*Crawford.*)

Shene, Bagdad, 4960 acres, M. Weston owner, is rated at £550 a year.

She Oak Hills are on south west of the town of Hull, Huon River, county Kent. Here are from 3000 to 5000 acres of land valuable for their timber, but they are also adapted to agriculture.—(*Parl. Paper.*)

Sheppard River, a small tributary of the River Hellyer, county Wellington.

Shepton Montacute is a township on the Main Line of Road in Green Ponds district, county Monmouth, at south foot of Constitution Hill. Coal is here found.

Sherborne is a parish in county Dorset, watered by the River Tamar.

Sherwood, Bothwell, 1940 acres, J. P. Sherwin owner, is rated at £300 a year.

Sherwood is a township in Port Sorell district, county Devon.

Shipwright's Point is in the district of Franklin, county Kent, 29 miles from the city. Here is a post office, with mail three times a week.

Shoobridge's Farm, Glenorchy, 97 acres. R. Shoobridge owner; is rated at £200 a year.

Shorewell Creek runs into the sea on north coast, county Wellington.

Short Island is an islet near Robin's Island on north coast, county Wellington.

Shoulder of Mutton Plain is on the Meander River, near Deloraine town, county Devon.

Sidelong Hill is in the Bothwell district on the road to Oatlands.

Sidmouth is a township in George Town district, county Devon, 145 miles from the city, to which there is a mail twice a week. There is good grazing land about here, well grassed, with rich but stony soil.

Signal Hill is on Tasman's Peninsula, so called from the semaphore on it, which communicates with the city.

Sillwood is a parish in county Westmoreland, watered by the Liffey River.

Silver Hill is in Franklin District, where are some farms and cottages.

Silver Mines is an agricultural district in county Westmoreland, Westbury parish.

Simmond's Point is on east side of Pittwater, county Pembroke, near town of Lewisham.

Simpson's Creek runs into Isthmus Bay, Bruni (or Bruny) Island.

Simpson Point is the north-west point of Isthmus Bay, Bruni or Bruny Island.

Single Hill is on west bank of Frederick Henry Bay, district of Clarence.

Single-tree Plain is in county Dorset, parish of Seaham, near Bridport.

Single White Rock is near the Tomahawk River, county Dorset.

Sir John Cape is on west side of Cape Barren Island, Banks' Straits.

Sisters are two small islands on north point of Flinders' Island, Bass' Straits.

Sisters, a group of buff-colored sandstone rocks situated a short distance from the township of Avoca, observable from

the township projecting conspicuously from amongst the foliage of the forest trees surrounding them.

Sisters Bay is near Southport, in D'Entrecasteaux Channel, county Kent.

Sisters Creek runs north into the sea on North coast, county Wellington.

Sisters Island is on North coast, county Wellington, near Rocky Cape.

Sisters Islands, named the inner and outer Sisters, about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles apart from each other, the inner Sister being a mile and a half distant from the north point of Flinders' Island. A landing can only be effected in fair weather and when the sea is smooth; no shelter from the westerly gales that sweep the straits.—(*Brownrigg.*)

Skeleton Bay is on East coast, near Ginger River, district of Fingal.

Shelton, Campbell Town, 2190 acres, G. Gatenby owner; is rated at £250 a year.

Skittle-ball Plains are at the head of the River Ouse, and near Lake Fergus, county Cumberland.

Slate Cliffs lie between the Arthur and Hellyer Rivers, county Wellington.

Sleepy Bay is on East coast, near Cape Townville, county Glamorgan.

Sling Pot Creek, Fingal.—The gold-mining claim is situated about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south east of Mathinna, near a stream known as Little Sling Pot Creek. The prospectors have bottomed their shaft at a depth of nearly fifty feet, and got the "colour" of gold; but although they say they have not thoroughly bottomed, and there may be paying washdirt, they do not seem inclined to test the ground further, and no one else seems inclined to try the locality at all.

The apathy of the alluvial miners with regard to testing new and promising ground has always seemed very great in this district, and many content themselves with grumbling because they cannot work on private property where they may be gold, while they neglect crown land, which is equally promising, if not more so.—(*Parl. Paper.*)

Sloop Rock is in Kent Bay on the south of Cape Barren Island, Banks' Straits.

Sloop Rock (2), is on east coast near town of Lexton, district of Fingal.

Slopen Island, 600 acres, is in Frederick Henry Bay. About thirty acres have been cleared, and apparently lucerne grows well here in the spring, as there is a lot of the dry straw left in heaps on the ground. There are two wooden buildings and the ruins of other two. The soil on the eastern and southern side of the island is light and sandy. There are about fifty

acres on the north-west corner of splendid dark soil, three acres of which have been cultivated, and that is all covered in manure from either sheep or rabbits. Very little timber on the island. Thousands of rabbits and quail, and a small flock of twenty goats, and three sheep. The grass is cropped bare to the ground with the quantity of rabbits; they would require to be destroyed before any grass could be obtained for cattle.

From Norfolk Bay to within a half a mile of the Cascades there are about three thousand acres of good pasture land. There is some good timber, but not in sufficient quantities to induce any man to erect a saw-mill.—(*Parl. Paper.*)

Slopen Island.—The sea weed here is found abundantly, and one species yields on boiling a very beautiful straw-coloured and nearly transparent jelly for the table.

Slopen Main is on Tasman's Peninsula. Here is a marsh which, if drained and properly prepared, would grow grass and clover.

“This is a fine piece of land for grass meadows, capable of supplying food for fattening a great many cattle and sheep, and there is very good land on the runs adjoining. The trees, principally she-oak, require to be cleared. There are several hundred acres close to the coast, excellent land, which might be easily cleared. It is superior land for wheat and other crops.”—(*Shoobridge.*)

Sloping Point is on south part of Cape Barren Island in Banks' Straits.

Smithton is on the Duck River, a township in Russell district, county Wellington.

Snake Banks, a post station on the main road in Campbell Town district, county Somerset, 102 miles from the city, wit' a daily mail.

Snake Island is near Soldier's Point on west side of North Bruni or Bruny Island in D'Entrecasteaux Channel. This island is cultivated.

Snake Plains are in the Franklin district, county Buckingham.

Snow Creek runs north into St. Paul's River in county Glamorgan; rises at the foot of Snow Hill.

Snow Hill, 3175 feet high, is in county Glamorgan. The Elizabeth River and the Snow Creek rise at its foot.

Snug Bay is on west side of North-west Bay, near the mouth of the Snug River, county Buckingham.

Snug Cove is on west side of Clarke Island, Banks's Straits.

Snug Point is on west side of D'Entrecasteaux Channel, county Buckingham.

Snug River is in Kingborough District, county Buckingham, and is a small stream running into the Derwent. A romantic waterfall, 122 feet high, is worth a visit from excursionists;

but the country is rough. Here is a post station with a twice-a-week mail, 13 miles from the city.

Soldier's Marsh is on west side of Lake Sorell, near the River Blackman, county Cumberland.

Soldier's Point is on North Bruni or Bruny Island, near the head of Great Bay.

Somercotes, Ross, 3920 acres, Mrs. Horton owner; is rated at £360 a year.

Somerfield, Brighton, 2000 acres, R. Wilson owner; is rated at £220 a year.

Somerset.—This is a midland pastoral county, within the borders of which are the Rural Municipalities of Campbell Town, Ross, and Oatlands, each with its Warden and a sufficient police.

The county contains 10 towns and villages, all of which are post-office stations, and three are money-order offices; and they have a daily mail communication with the city.

The rivers watering the county are the South Esk (110 miles long), Isis, Macquarie, and Elizabeth. Lakes Sorell and Crescent are also on its western border. There are also the Crown, Stony, Rushy, and Johnny's Lagoons, and Lake Dulverton.

The principal towns are Campbell Town, Ross, Oatlands, Tunbridge, and Cleveland, to which there is a daily mail and coaches from the city,—the main line of road and the line of electric telegraph running through them.

There are 9 public and 7 private schools, and 29 churches and chapels.

The pastoral lands belonging to the crown in Somerset county, which have been reported upon by Mr. Crawford, amount to about 150,000 acres, of which nearly two-thirds are of first and second-class, and contain a fair proportion of fine marsh land, which would be rendered more valuable by draining, and of rocky forest land very fairly grassed. Ringing the trees and burning off would very much improve the fine runs.

The damp nature of many of these marshy runs is liable to engender the fluke disease in sheep, which, it is said, can be prevented by drainage.—(*Mr. Crawford.*)

There is plenty of good white freestone for building at Ross. In the rivers, mullet, blackfish, eels, trout, &c., are found, also platypus and otters. The birds of every sort are numerous,—especially ducks, pigeons, quail, snipe, kingfishers, parrots, and cockatoos.

The orchards produced 2700 bushels of apples and 153 of pears for market, at 4s. to 5s. per bushel. Tobacco for sheep-dressing was largely grown.

Kangaroos of every size are plentiful; and rabbits are so

numerous in the Campbell Town and Ross districts that it is not unusual for a shooting party of three to kill several hundreds in an afternoon. On some farms the bodies of the rabbits are boiled down as food for the pigs. In other parts the skins are taken off and sent to market, or are used by the men on the farms for rugs and bedding.

Somerset, a post township in Emu Bay District, on the River Cam, county Wellington, 229 miles from the city, with a mail three times a week. Here a public school is established.

Somerton, Green Ponds, 3594 acres, J. Bisdee owner, is rated at £150 a year.

Somerton is a parish in county Monmouth, watered by the Quoin Rivulet.

Sophia Point is on N. side of Macquarie Harbour, near the King's River, county Franklin.

Sorell Cape is the S. W. point of Macquarie Harbour, on West Coast. So named after Governor Sorell.

Sorell Creek is a tributary of the River Derwent, near New Norfolk, county Buckingham. The English trout have been placed in this rivulet; it rises in a spur of Mount Wellington, and runs S. E. into the Derwent.

Sorell Electoral District, in which are 355 electors, returns a member to the House of Assembly.

Sorell, Lake, is in county Cumberland, covers 15,000 acres, and is very deep. It is 3000 feet above the sea level, and is connected with Lake Crescent by a canal.

On the borders of Lake Sorell are found amethysts, topazes, and rock crystals of great beauty. One beach glistens so much with the small particles as to be named the Diamond Beach.

The English trout have been placed in this lake.

Sorell, Mount, is in county Franklin, near the King's River.

Sorell is a parish in county Pembroke, on Pittwater.

Sorell Point is on W. side of entrance to Port Sorell, county Devon, North Coast.

Sorell Rivulet runs into Pittwater, at town of Sorell, county Pembroke.

Sorell, or *Pittwater* as it was formerly called, is a post town and money order office in Pembroke County; it is also a Rural Municipality, 13 miles from the city, with a daily mail. Population 1990. Here is a causeway of some extent recently erected, which will be of vast advantage to the agriculturists of the district in conveying their produce to market. The cost of the present contract for completing the causeway is £13,521; and the work will have cost £28,000 altogether. It was commenced in 1861, and £4001 10s. 3d. of the amount was subscribed by residents in the neighbourhood. A public school and three churches in Sorell.

Sorell Rural Municipality was proclaimed 16th August, 1862, has an area of 136,000 acres, and the annual value of property was £11,654 in 1873. Population about 2000.

South Arm is a long point of land on S. and W. sides of Ralph's Bay, River Derwent.

South Arm is a post station on west side of Ralph's Bay, in Clarence District, county Monmouth, 27 miles from the city, with an uncertain mail. Here a public school is established. The aboriginal name was "Reemere."

South Breaksea is in Port Davey on S. W. coast, county Kent.

South Bruni or *Bruny Island*.—Here are freestone quarries, where the stone is valued in London at 2s. 2d. a cubic foot. See Bruni or Bruny Island.

South Cape is on South Cape Bay, county Kent.

The coal found here possesses 66 per cent. of carbon. It is an anthracite coal, in seams of 18 or 20 inches. It is highly carbonaceous, but contains pyrites and sulphur to a great extent.—(*Falconer.*)

South Cape Bay is near S. Cape, on the south part of Tasmania.

South East Cape is at the entrance of D'Entrecasteaux's Channel.

South East Head is at the entrance to Port Davey, county Kent.

Southernfield, Bothwell, 4430 acres, H. M. Howells owner; is rated at £330 a year.

South Esk Electoral District, in which are 115 electors, returns a member to the Legislative Council.

South Esk River rises in the Ben Lomond Range, and has a N.W. course of 110 miles to the Tamar, of which river it is a tributary. The English trout have been placed in this river. The aboriginal name was "Mangana lienta."

South Freycinet is a hill on Freycinet's Peninsula, 2014 feet above the sea level, county Glamorgan.

South Longford Police District.—The annual value of property was £5212 in 1873.

South New Year's Island, Bass's Straits, is surrounded by rocks, with large spaces of deep water between them. All the rocks are distinctly visible in rough weather through the heavy surf breaking upon them.—(*Parl. Paper.*)

South Port Bluff is the S. point of South Port, D'Entrecasteaux Channel, county Kent.

South Port Island is at the S. entrance to South Port, D'Entrecasteaux Channel, county Kent.

South Port Lagoon is a large inlet near South Port, D'Entrecasteaux Channel, county Kent.

South Port Police District.—The annual value of property was £573 in 1873.

Southport.—A post township in the Kingborough district, 55 miles from the city, to which there is a mail once a week. Here is a seam of useful coal, which burns without flame and yields a strong heat. It is approved for furnaces or blacksmith's forge work.—(*Milligan, F.R.S.*)

Behind the coast-lines of Port Esperance and Southport there is a very considerable area of land of the very best description, and suitable for the growth of anything that the fine climate of the south is capable of maturing. The areas I have examined may be pretty safely taken at 15,000 acres, but reports of unquestionable accuracy rate the entire breadth of rich forest land within ten miles of Port Esperance at 50,000 acres. This port is unrivalled as a shipping place; its timber is perfectly magnificent.—(*Surveyor-General Calder.*)

The aboriginal name of Southport was "Lamabell."

The timber in this neighbourhood is excellent for splitting. Government slab roads have been erected here three miles long, but whilst immense quantities of timber are taken out, no settlement has taken place of consequence. The land has not been occupied by agriculturalists because the timber cutting pays so much better. Mr. Chesterman, a proprietor, says—"It is the gold mine of the Colony, it would be a great pity if agriculture were here to take precedence of timber production."

The country round about here is heathy land with peaty soil, interlaced with belts of fine stringy bark timber.—(*Parliamentary Paper.*)

Southwell River is a small tributary of the Pieman's River, county Wellington, and rises in May-day Mount.

South West Cape is on the south part of Tasmania, county Kent.

South West Passage is the entrance to D'Entrecasteaux's Channel.

South-west Point is on Tasman's Peninsula, near Wedge Bay.

Spain Bay, in Port Davey, is near the south-east head of that harbour.

Spectacle Island is off Carlton township, county Pembroke.

Spencer's River is a small tributary of the River Gordon, county Franklin.

Speyside, Fingal, 2400 acres, John Stanfield owner; is rated at £310 a year.

Speyside is on the South Esk River, near the Tower Rivulet, district of Fingal.

Spider Creek runs east into D'Entrecasteaux Channel, county Buckingham, near Fluerty's Point.

Spilsby is a parish at head of Little Pine River, county Lincoln.

Split Rock is near Lake Augusta, county Westmoreland.

Split Rock (2) is on west side of the Great Lake, near the Big Hill, county Westmoreland. The aborigines got their flint weapons and tools from this neighbourhood.

Splitters' Tier is in the district of Sorell, county Pembroke.

Spode Mount is near Hamilton, county Cumberland, at the head of Cockatoo Valley.

Spring Bank, Longford, 1405 acres, J. Keane owner; is rated at £420 a year.

Spring Bay is on the East coast, in district of Sorell, county Pembroke. Here a public school is established. Excellent freestone is quarried in the county near Spring Bay and exported to Victoria; and there is also an export trade in dried fish and crayfish, which are largely used by the Chinese residents in Victoria. Coal is also found here, near the township of Triabunna, (which see).

Spring Bay Coal.—In the several bores a thickness of nearly 400 feet of coal measures has been proved, in which only one seam of coal of a workable thickness occurs. This seam, however, could be worked over 300 acres,—and taking the seam at three feet thick, would give 900,000 tons of coal. The fossiliferous limestone crops out about eight miles from Spring Bay, and the neighbourhood is occupied by massive crystalline greenstones, rising into high ridges and abrupt escarpments.”
—(*Selwyn, F.G.S.*)

Spring Bay (2) is on east bank of the River Tamar, near Dorchester, county Dorset. Magnetic iron sand is found here.

Spring Bay Rural Municipality, proclaimed 10th Sept., 1860, has an area of 330,000 acres, and the annual value of property was £6129 in 1873; the population is about 750.

Springfield is a township in district of George Town, county Dorset. In the vicinity of the township of Springfield, which is a most convenient place for travellers seeking land to start from, there are 15,000 acres of generally good land, watered by the Forester and Brid rivers.—(*Surveyor Scott.*) There is good land to the west of Springfield, and there is a fine stretch of auriferous country.

Spring Hill is a mountain about 800 feet high, at the entrance of Port Davey. Abundance of white quartz covers the hill; on the top of which are large blocks of quartz with thick low scrub.

Spring Hill is a parish in county Monmouth, at the head of Black Marsh.

Spring Hill is a township on the Main-road, in Oatlands district, county Monmouth, 40 miles from the city, to which there is a daily mail.

Springlands, Carrick, 4321 acres, J. Millar owner; is rated at £165 a year.

Spring Plains are in the Emu Bay district, on the road from Emu Bay to Mount Bischoff.

Spring River runs south about 20 miles into Bathurst Harbour, near Berry's Head, Port Davey, county Arthur.

Spring Vale, Glamorgan, 2012 acres, J. Amos owner, is rated at £180 a year.

Springs.—Are on Mount Wellington at the head of the Hobart Town Rivulet, and are about 3000 feet above the sea level. This spot forms a favorite resort of excursionists, a good foot and bridle road leads to the Springs, and the view is extensive and beautiful, whilst there are small cottages where refreshments can be obtained.

Here is a formation of slaty shale some hundred feet in thickness, which splits into large slabs. Some of the leaf impressions are four feet in length.—(*Wintle, Geol.*)

Spurr's River is a tributary of the Anson River, county Dorset, east coast.

Squally Cove is on south point of Deal Island, Kent's Group.

Squeaking Point is in Port Sorell in county Devon.

Stack Island is a small islet at south point of Cape Barren Island, Bass's Straits.

Staffa is a parish in county Monmouth watered by the Coal River.

Stainsforth's Cove, the name originally given to that part of the River Derwent near Hobart Town now called New Town Bay.

Standaway Bay is on south-west side of South Bruni or Bruni Island, D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

Stanley is a parish in county Devon watered by the River Tamar.

Stanley is a post town and money-order office and customs port in the Russell district, county Wellington, 263 miles from the city, to which there is a mail three times a week. Here a public school is established, and also a reading room. Communication with Launceston is by steamer periodically. The town is built on a flat at the foot of the extraordinary trap elevation called "Circular Head," (which see).

Staple's Sugarloaf is on the Jordan River near the village of Elderslie, Brighton district.

Staverton is a parish in county Devon at the head of the River Wilmot.

Steele's Sugarloaf is on the Carlton River, county Pembroke.

Steeple Rock is near Cape Grimm on north-west coast, county Wellington.

Steep Island is 250 feet above the sea level, a small islet on west coast of Barren Island, one of the Hunter's Islands.

Very poor sandy soil, part boggy marsh with coarse herbage, scrubby with grass trees and ferns.—(*Cranford.*)

Sterile Island is to the south of Actæon Island. The *Wallace* was wrecked off this island in 1835.

Stewart's Bay is at the head of Opossum Bay, Port Arthur, Tasman's Peninsula.

Stieglitz is a post township in Fingal district, county Cornwall, on George's Bay, near St. Helen's Point.

Stieglitz is a parish in county Glamorgan on the St. Paul's River.

Stinking Creek runs into the sea on north coast, county Wellington, near Wynyard.

Stocker's Bottom is near the Quoin on the Eastern Tiers, county Somerset.

Stockhurst Plains, Meander, 3000 acres, W. and T. Field owners, is rated at £550 a year.

Stockyard Flats are near Victoria Valley, at the head of Duck Creek, county Cumberland.

Stockyard Hills are on the W. bank of the Tamar River, near Kelso Bay, county Devon.

Stokes' Point on King's Island lies S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Surprise Point; its south extreme is only a few feet above high water, and takes the appearance of a group of boulders, over and outside of which the sea is constantly breaking; there are a few sunken rocks south of the point at $1\frac{1}{2}$ cables from the high line. At one mile north of the point the land has an elevation of 144 feet, and falls gradually on the opposite side to about 100 feet. In rounding Stokes' Point care must be taken to give it a good wide berth, the low shore at the south extreme and the rocks lying off it will appear more distant than they are in reality in consequence of the gradually rising hill to the northward.—(*Parl. Paper.*)

Stokes' Point is the southernmost point of King's Island, Bass's Straits.

Stonor, Oatlands, 5850 acres, Joseph Clarke occupier, is rated at £400 a year.

Stony Creek is a small tributary of the South Esk River, near township of Llewellyn, county Cornwall.

Stony Creek (2) is a tributary of the Tamar River, near Freshwater Point, county Dorset.

Stony Head or *Fourteen Mile Bluff* is on N. coast, parish Lewisham, county Dorset.

Stony Lagoon is about 15 miles E. of Oatlands township.

Stony Point is in the River Derwent, near Bridgewater. A ferry is established here across the river.

Stony Rivulet runs into the sea near Swansea, county Glamorgan.

Stoodley is a parish, county Devon, watered by the Dasher River.

Storm Bay is an extensive bay at the entrance of the River Derwent. It was so called by Tasman in 1642, from his ship having encountered a storm there.

Stormont is a hill in Middlesex Plains, county Wellington.

Storth, Fingal, 300 acres, F. Stieglitz owner, is rated at £150 a year.

Story's Creek is a tributary of the South Esk River running N., district of Fingal.

Stott's Plains are at the head of Port Frederick, near the town of Latrobe, county Devon.

Stowport is a parish, county Devon, near Emu Bay.

Stradbroke is a parish in county Monmouth, watered by the Clyde River.

Strangford is a parish in county Monmouth, watered by the Jordan River.

Strathallan, Brighton, 394 acres, Mrs. Elliott owner, is rated at £165 a year.

Strath Barton, Bothwell, 7150 acres, W. Bedford occupier, is rated at £650 a year.

Strathblayn Tramway, Franklin district, cost about 4s. a yard to make it. Some tramways in this district cost £400 a mile, but these are very superior. Some lines cost 1s. 6d. to 2s. a yard. But tramroads can be made from £100 upwards per mile.—(*Parliamentary Paper.*)

Strathlie, Brighton, 1222 acres, Henry Jones owner, is rated at £187 a year.

Strathmore, Eyandale, 2040 acres, C. C. Lord occupier, is rated at £450 a year.

Stringer's Creek runs with a north course for 2 miles into Port Esperance, D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

Stringy Bark Forest is near the Lake River, in the district of Longford, county Westmoreland.

Strzlecki Peak, 2530 feet high, is on the south part of Flinders Island.

Studland Bay is on west coast near Woolnorth, county Wellington.

Stynes' Corners are in the Campbell Town district, near the Round Marsh.

Styx Mount is in county Buckingham, at the head of the River Styx.

Styx River, a tributary of the River Derwent, rises in Mount Styx, county Buckingham. Salmon and trout ova have been placed in this River.

Sugar Loaf Hill is in Blandford parish, near George Town, county Dorset. The country hereabouts is chiefly rugged forest land, between which and the coast line are the agricultural areas of Patersonia, Piper's River, Scottsdale, and Ringarooma.—(*Cranford.*)

Sugar Loaf Rock, near Ilfracombe, county Devon. Near this is found the masses of iron ore or hæmatite, which is now being brought under notice by several smelting companies.

Sullivan's Cove is the large bay of the Derwent River, on which the city of Hobart Town stands. It is of sufficient extent to hold a large fleet of ships, and its average depth for many miles is 12 fathoms, with a width varying from 1 to 4 miles. The cove was so called by Governor Collins in 1803 in honor of John Sullivan, then Under-Secretary for War in England.

Sullivan's Point on east side of Recherche Bay, county Kent. This point is of massive greenstone.

Sulphur Creek runs into the sea on the north coast, county Wellington, near town of Heybridge.

Summerleas is a township in Kingborough district, county Buckingham.

Sun Ridge is on the Mersey River, county Devon, near Native Plains. The land here is very bad.

Sunnyside, Fingal, 4500 acres, R. V. Legge owner, is rated at £500 a year.

Sunnyside, near Hobart Town, 13 acres, Hon. T. D. Chapman owner; is rated at £110 a year.

Supply River is a tributary of the Tamar, near Exeter township, county Devon, running north east about 6 miles.

Surges' Bay is a post station in Franklin district, county Kent, 36 miles from the city, to which there is a mail twice a week.

Surprise Bay, King's Island, is much used by sealers and small craft visiting the island; it affords good protection in all weathers for this class of vessel, the sea being broken upon the group of rocks in the centre of the bay. In strong westerly winds it cannot be entered.—(*Parl. Paper.*)

Surprise Point, on King's Island.—Rocks above water extend a quarter of a mile to the southward of this point, and between it and the opposite point of Surprise Bay is a single rock just above high water with a group of sunken rocks lying about it. South of Surprise Point the land falls suddenly to about 100 feet.—(*Parl. Paper.*)

Surprise River is a tributary of King's River, county Franklin, rises in Lake Dixon, and runs W. about 30 miles.

Surrey Hills Block, Emu Bay, 160,000 acres, V. D. Land Company owners, is rated at £405 a year.

Surrey Hills, a block of 160,000 acres, belonging to the V. D. Land Company, county Wellington. The homestead is

about 40 miles from Emu Bay. House of 8 rooms and other buildings in bad order. Three miles before reaching this place cross the river Wye, the country round being a succession of small hills fairly timbered with gum and stringy bark trees. About a mile west the River Hellyer is crossed by a ford—same description of hills and country.

Surveyors' Bay is near Huon Point, D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

Surveyors' Marshes are at the head of Lake Echo, county Cumberland.

Surville Cape is on east side of Forestier's Peninsula, near Eagle Hawk Neck.

Sutherland is a parish on the river Derwent, county Buckingham.

Swamp Gum Creek runs N.W. into Quamby Brook, county Westmoreland, near Westbury.

Swamp Gum Hill is near New Norfolk. Here are several industrious families engaged in procuring hop-poles for the extensive hop-grounds in the neighbourhood.

Swanage is a township on sea coast, in district of George Town, county Dorset, near the Trent River. The coast line is continual sandhill, with coarse broken herbage; inland, scrubby forest land.—(*Cranford.*)

Swan Bason is at the north mouth of Macquarie Harbour, near the mouth of King's River.

Swan Bay is at the south end of the Great Lake, county Cumberland.

Swan Bay (2) is in the River Tamar, near the township of Exeter, county Dorset.

Swan Bay Creek runs into Swan Bay, on the River Tamar.

Swan Island is in Banks' Straits, about three miles from the main-land. Here a light-house is maintained, at a height of 100 feet above high-water mark; the light being a revolving flash. The aboriginal name was "Terelbesse." Swan Island is a narrow strip of land, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length,—a series of sandy, treeless hummocks. Its highest point is where the light-house is erected, and is about 100 feet above the sea.

Swan Point is on the town of Exeter, west bank of River Tamar.

Swan River rises near Mount Henry, and runs south into King Bay, Moulting Lagoon, county Glamorgan.

Swansea, a post town and money order office on the sea coast, in county Glamorgan, 73 miles from the city, to which there is a mail twice a week. Here a public school is established, also a public library. Iron ore is found in this neighbourhood.

Swanston, Spring Bay, 5050 acres, J. Thompson owner; is rated at £200 a year.

Swanston is a township in Spring Bay District, county Pembroke.

Sweetwater Hills was the old name for hills on the right of Pittwater Road, county Pembroke.

Sydney Cottage, Broad Marsh, 2390 acres, R. Allright owner; is rated at £220 a year.

Symmons' Plains, Evandale, 5100 acres, C. Youl owner; is rated at £800 a year.

Syndal, Ross, 24,000 acres, P. T. Smith owner; is rated at £2400 a year.

Synnot's Sugar-loaf is near the township of Rochford, on the Shannon River, county Cumberland.

Table Cape is a point on N. coast, county Wellington. Here are found those extraordinary elevated beaches which are sometimes as much as a hundred feet above the present sea level.

Table Cape Police District, county Wellington; the annual value of property was £2823 in 1873. Wynyard is the township.

Table Head is on S. side of Macquarie Harbour, county Montgomery.

Table Mountain, 3596 feet high, is in county Cumberland, near the south end of Lake Crescent. The Exe Rivulet rises at its foot.

Talisher, Evandale, 386 acres, J. W. Gleadow owner, is rated at £200 a year.

Tallentire, Longford, 696 acres, J. Thirkell owner, is rated at £180 a year.

Tamar Electoral District, in which are 337 electors, returns two members to the Legislative Council.

Tamar River commences at the confluence of the N. & S. Esk Rivers at Launceston, and has a N. course of 40 miles to the sea. It is navigable throughout. On its banks the town of Launceston stands, and at its mouth is the town of George Town. Limestone of an excellent quality is found on its banks; and the English salmon trout has been acclimatised in the river. The aboriginal name was "Pourabbel."

Tankerville is a parish in county Dorset, watered by the upper part of Piper's River.

Tanner's Rivulet, a small tributary of the Carleton River running E. about 5 miles into that river.

Tarleton is a post town in Port Sorell District, county Devon, on the Mersey River, at the southern corner of the town. Coal is found here in a seam about 2 feet thick, and has been worked at a depth of 70 to 100 feet from the surface.

—(Gould.)

Tasman's Arch, on *Tasman's Peninsula*, is a chasm about 60 feet across, and forming an arch of rock about 200 feet deep, through which the surf of the ocean thunders.

Tasman's Head is a bluff of the south point of *Bruny Island*.

Tasman's Island is a large rock off *Tasman's Peninsula*.

Tasman's Peninsula is an extensive peninsula of 140,000 acres at the S.E. of the Island. Here is the Penal Station of Tasmania at *Port Arthur* (which see). The coal of this district is an anthracite, and is largely used. The coal deposits, taking all the beds together, occupy a total thickness of 150 feet. (See *Port Arthur Coal*.) The dense forests of the Peninsula abound in game, and the bays and inlets afford the best fish in the Colony; and English deer, having been enlarged on the Peninsula, have bred and increased to a great number. The principal mass of *Tasman's Peninsula* appears to be columnar greenstone, forming the rugged and gigantic cliffs of *Cape Raoul*, &c.—(*Jukes, F.G.S.*) For details of soil, &c. see *Safety Cove*, *Wedge Bay*, and sheep farm *Salt-water River*.

From *Eagle Hawk Neck* to *Port Arthur* all the land to the east of that line is worthless; but perhaps there are a few acres at *Fortescue Bay*, and a few along the old railway—altogether not more than 200 acres of good land; the remainder is wild, scrubby, sandy subsoil, with peaty surface, and the timber worthless, except a little at *Fortescue Bay* and *Eagle Hawk Neck*. From *Port Arthur* to *Wedge Bay*, southward, is densely timbered along the road, and in other places the land, if cleared, would be found good. No good timber is in the centre of this district, which portion is similar to the last; there may be 1000 acres of moderately good agricultural and pastoral land between *Tunnel Bay* and *Wedge Bay*. The whole of this tract does not contain more than 1200 to 1300 acres of such land. From *Wedge Bay* to *Impression Bay*, to the eastward up to the old railroad, the greater part has magnificent timber, especially on the north; but along that shore the land is bad for a mile or so back, then the timber and land are good: from the southern half of this district it would be difficult to remove the timber to a shipping place except from *Wedge Bay*. Blue gum is found in abundance in this district. The land cleared at *Salt Water River* is about 300 acres; with *Impression Bay* and *Cascades* about 400 acres altogether—very fair light land, but suffers in dry weather. The remainder, from *Wedge Bay* to *Impression Bay*, and from *Roaring Bay* to *Salt Water River*, is inferior pastoral land, with very small agricultural patches; timber much inferior to that in the last district. The next block, to

the west of the last up to the Coal Mines boundary, is the best on the Peninsula—about 4000 acres good sheep and agricultural country; nearly all, except some of the ranges and along the coast, is suitable for pastoral purposes. The Coal Mines block is sandy and worthless.—(*Parliamentary Paper.*)

Taylor's Bay is a post station in Kingborough District, county Buckingham, 37 miles from the city, to which there is a mail at uncertain times.

Here is a fine quarry of freestone, which is exported largely to Victoria.

Tea Tree, Brighton, 1170 acres, Mrs. Lamprill owner; is rated at £236 a year.

Tea Tree Brush is near Pontville, in the Brighton District, on the Strathallan Creek.

Tea Tree Creek is a small tributary of the North Esk River, near the mouth of St. Patrick's River, county Cornwall.

Tea Tree Point is in county Devon, on the North Coast. Here a north and south lode of brown hæmatite crops out on the beach west of the point, and not far distant from a vein of galena. The most important minerals of the District are the ores of lead and copper which crop upon the beach between Penguin and Tea Tree Point. One of the lead veins at the latter spot is nearly one foot in thickness, but is much broken by faults. Good specimens of galena can be obtained from the smaller strings.—(*Gould, F.G.S.*)

Tedworth, Green Ponds, 6840 acres, John Bisdee owner; is rated at £480 a year.

Templeton is a parish in county Devon, near Port Frederick.

Tenth Island, or *Barren Joey Island*, 28 miles from Tamar Heads, is off the north coast, near township of Lulworth, district of George Town, county Dorset. It is also called 20 Day Island, from a tradition of a man having been there for that period before being rescued. Sheep are kept on Tenth Island.

Thanet is a parish on Huon River, county Kent.

Thistle Hill is in Kenmere Parish, county Cumberland, near the River Dee.

Thompson's Marshes are on the Douglas River, county Cornwall.

Thompson Villa, Fingal, 2400 acres, John Steel occupier; is rated at £450 a year.

Thompson's Lake is near Lake Julian, county Westmoreland, at head of Ouse River. Here a considerable area of fair pastoral land is found.—(*Cranford.*)

Thornhill, Sorell, 500 acres, Mrs. Read owner; is rated at £200 a year.

Thouin Bay is on east side of Freycinet's Peninsula, county Glamorgan.

Three Beach Bay is on south-west side of Tasman's Peninsula, in Storm Bay.

Three Hummocks Island is one of the Hunter Islands in Bass's Straits. It contains 19,000 acres.

Three Hut Point is on the bank of D'Entrecasteaux Channel, District of Kingborough. The post township and money order office of Gordon is on this point, distant about 30 miles from the city, to which there is a mail twice a week. Here is a seam of semi-bituminous coal which is said to be of great value, but it is not extensively worked, although it crops out at the water's edge. The coal produces 2000 cubic feet of gas to the ton, and, according to Dr. Price's analysis, gives 84 per cent. of carbon and 7 per cent. of ash,—the analysis agreeing with Sir Henry De la Beche's of 20 years previous. The aboriginal name was "Taoonawenna."

Three-mile Ridge is on east side of Middlesex Plains, county Devon.

Three-mile Sand is on North-west coast, county Wellington, at foot of Mount Cameron west.

Three Patriarchs are pointed hills on east side of Flinder's Island, 830 feet above the level of the sea, near Burnett's Lagoon.

Throckmorton is a parish on the Mountain River, county Buckingham.

This Parish has not been much explored, owing to the intense density of its forests, but, judging from the timber (silver wattle) as seen in the distance, it indicates a vast quantity of good land.—(*Coombes, Surveyor.*)

Thumbs, in the Denison Ranges, is a remarkable hill on the Gordon River, near the Great Bend.

Thumbs (2) is a hill, 2805 feet high, in county Pembroke. It was formerly known as "The Three Thumbs."

The Thumbs are hillocks near the Wellington Falls, county Buckingham.

Thunder and Lightning Bay is on west side Cape Barren Island, in Bass' Straits.

Tiberias, Lake, is in the District of Oatlands, covers 3000 acres, and is shallow. It is nearly 1460 feet above the sea level, and is the head of the River Jordan. There is a table land sloping gently to the north, forming an inclined plane, of which the elevation is at the lake; leaving a moderately flat valley varying from 5 to 7 miles in breadth, the floor of the valley being sandstone, the boundary ranges of trap. In the valley, 5 or 6 miles north of the lake, there are favourable indications of coal.—(*Gould, F.G.S.*)

This lake used to be called Lemon's Lagoon, after a celebrated bushranger, and at one time abounded with black swans, ducks, widgeons, and teal.

Round the lake and for some distance south the upper beds predominate of great thickness, and coal is not again met till $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the Coal Mine Reserve near Flat-topped Hill.—(*Gould.*)

Tierney is a parish in county Somerset, on the Isis River.

Tierney Township is in the county Somerset. Here the country is poor, although good sound grazing land, with a large proportion of rocky land.

Tinderbox Bay is a post station in D'Entrecasteaux Channel in Kingborough District, county Buckingham, 14 miles from the city, to which there is a mail twice a week.

The aboriginal name was "Renna kanna pughoola."

Tindish Holes, or *Sorell Springs*, an old name for *York Plains*, (which see), 55 miles from Hobart Town.

Tinkettle Island is in Franklin Inlet, between Flinders' and Cape Barren Islands.

Inhabited by sealers, who bring seal skins and mutton birds to the Launceston market.

Tinpot Marsh is in the Spring Bay District, county Glamorgan.

Tippagoree Hills are near East Arm on the River Tamar, George Town District.

Tod's Corner is in county Westmoreland. This is a good marsh of 2000 acres which requires draining. The Great Lake Road runs through the land.—(*Cranford.*)

Tolmey's Sugar Loaf is on the Coal River near Colebrook Dale, District of Richmond.

Tolosa, Glenorchy, 1572 acres, George Hull owner, is rated at £187 a year.

Tomahawk Island is in Ringarooma Bay, near the township of Portland, county Dorset.

Tomahawk River is on north coast, runs into the sea at town of Portland, county Dorset; it is nearly dry at its mouth at low water.

Tomlins' Trach leads to the Huon River near Victoria from Summerleas township, District of Kingborough.

Tonks' Ford is over the River Jordan, in Brighton District.

Toombs' Hill, 2222 feet high, is in county Glamorgan.

Toombs' Lake is situated at the west foot of *Toombs' Hill*. The lake is in the district of Glamorgan, county Glamorgan, and is the head of the southern branch of the Macquarie River.

The country around is a good summer run for strong sheep.

The lake is an extensive shallow reservoir formed by a

low embankment and capable of retaining about fourteen million cubic yards of water. The cost of the dam was about £1200, subscribed by parties interested in the use of the water.

The aboriginal name was "Moyen te lea."

Torquay is a post town and money order office on Port Frederick, in the Port Sorell District, county Devon, 190 miles from the city, to which there is a mail three times a week. Here a public school is established, and also a public library and literary institute.

Torrent Rivulet is in parish Uxbridge near the River Styx, county Buckingham.

Tourville Cape is on the east coast near Freycinet's Peninsula, county Glamorgan.

Tower Hill, one of the N.E. spurs of Mount Ben Lomond, District of Fingal, county Cornwall. Much of the country around the hill is auriferous, and is largely worked by quartz miners. In 9 months the yield of gold was £2500. It has been worked since 1854, and in the first 5 years the alluvial gold produced £3131. The Tower Hill Company had, up to 1871, expended £7650 in plant, water supply, and wages. Their first crushing produced 137 ounces of gold from 244 tons of quartz.

Tower Rivulet is a tributary of the South Esk River, District of Fingal. Here gold mining has been carried on many years.

Traveller's Rest Rivulet is a small tributary of the R. Derwent, county Cumberland, near Lake St. Clair.

Trefoil Island is a small island between Hunter's Island and the main land of county Wellington.

Trefusis is a parish in county Cornwall watered by the S. Esk River.

Trent River, or *Great Forester's River*, rises near Mount Maurice and runs N. 25 miles into the sea at Bridport, county Dorset.

Trevallyn, West Tamar, 6720 acres, Wm. Barnes owner; is rated at £400 a year.

Triabunna is a post town in Spring Bay District, county Pembroke, 52 miles from the city, to which there is a mail twice a week. The country around is hilly and stony throughout; the chief value is in the timber. There are a few she-oak hills interspersed. A seam of good coal is found close to the township; the main seam of this coal is found high on the hill at the back of the township, and the pits sunk there on the flat are in the lower seams, which in general are inferior and seldom exceed 2 feet in thickness. In one shaft a seam of 5 feet thick of coal was found, in a total thickness of 400 feet of coal measures. This seam could be worked over an area of 300 acres, which, taking the seam of good coal at 3 feet, and the

weight 56 lbs. the cubic foot, would give 900,000 tons of coal. No shaft deeper than 200 feet would be required.—(*Selwyn, F.G.S.*)

Communication with Triabunna is either by small coasters or by a weekly coach.

Trowser Point is on Flinder's Island, at the base of Strzlecki peaks.

Trueland, Campbell Town, 1260 acres, G. Fletcher owner; is rated at £175 a year.

Truganini is a parish in county Dorset, near Ringarooma. "Truganini" is the aboriginal word for seaweed.

Trumpeter Bay is on E. side of North Bruny Island in Storm Bay.

Tryway Point is at the head of Ralph's Bay, River Derwent, District of Clarence, commonly called Droughty Point, because there is no fresh water near. English hares have been let loose on this point to endeavour to acclimatise them.

Tucker's Corner is nearly 40 miles from Launceston on the Scottsdale Road, and here is an inn.

Tucker's Creek is in Scott's New Country, county Dorset. A bridge has been erected across it for £275.

Tuillifer Islets are on S. part of Schouten Islands, east coast.

Tullochgorum, Fingal, 9600 acres, James Grant owner; is valued at £420 a year.

Tully River is a small tributary running N.W. of the River Henty, county Franklin.

Tumble-down Creek runs south about five miles into Arthur's Lakes, county Westmoreland.

Tunbridge is a parish in county Dorset, on the North coast.

Tunbridge is a post town on the Blackman River, on the Main-road to Launceston, in the Oatlands district, county Somerset, 65 miles from the city, to which there is a daily mail. The Main Line of Railway passes through the town. Here is a public school.

Tunnack is a township in the Oatlands district, county Monmouth, 37 miles from the city, to which there is a mail once a week. The country around is rough tier land, part very scrubby, chiefly valuable for its timber. Here is a public school.

Tunnel Bay is on south-west side of Tasman's Peninsula, in Storm Bay.

Turnbull's Bridge is over the Macquarie River, in Campbell Town district.

Turner's Marsh is in the electoral district of Selby, west of Piper's River. Here a public school is established.

Turriff Lodge, New Norfolk, 79 acres, A. Riddoch owner; is rated at £160 a year. Here are extensive hop-grounds.

Tramley, Spring Bay, 2560 acres, Hon. C. Meredith owner; is rated at £180 a year.

Twelve o'Clock Hill is on Ben Lomond Rivulet, district of Fingal, county Cornwall. Coal is found here; supposed to be of the same general field as Mount Nicholas.

Two Hummocks Hills, at the head of the Medway and Leven rivers, county Devon.

Two-island Bay is on west side of Tasman's Peninsula, near Wedge Bay.

Two-mile Sand is on north-west coast, county Wellington, near Studland Bay.

Tyne Rivulet is a small tributary of the South Esk River, near Fonthill, district of Fingal. The upland here is rocky, but part of the land in the neighbourhood is fit for cultivation; the scrub is of native hop.

Ulva is a parish in county Monmouth, near Richmond.

Ulverstone is a post town in Port Sorell district, county Devon. This is the port of the Leven River; in its neighbourhood is the Castra settlement of 50,000 acres, reserved for Indian officers. The road and the tramway to the port cost about £18,000.

Umbrella Flat is in district of Fingal, near Major's Gully. Here is a long, narrow slate-ridge, with almost perpendicular sides, with numerous small veins of quartz.—(*Stephens, M.A.*)

Underwood is a township in Selby district, county Dorset.

Unicorn Rocks are a cluster of massive boulders on south-west end of Badger Island, Bass' Straits.

Uplands, Cambridge, 1500 acres, W. M'Kay owner; is rated at £200 a year.

Uplands, Evandale, 4724 acres, H. R. Falkner owner; is rated at £200 a year.

Uplands is a parish in county Cornwall, watered by the Nile River.

Upper Lake River runs at the foot of Mount Penny, and connects Arthur's Lake with Wood's Lake, in county Westmoreland.

Upper Patersonia.—(See *Myrtle Bank*.)

Upway is a township of George Town district, near Mount Direction, county Dorset. This township is on the Main-road from Launceston to the Piper's River. The country around is composed of steep, rocky hills, but from the position of the township small lots of land would be valuable.

Vale of Belvoir is in county Wellington, at the head of the Fall River near Middlesex Plains. It is 2930 feet above the level of the sea. The neighbourhood is a beautiful country of many thousand acres of grass land covered with good cattle feed and fit for artificial grasses and cultivation. It has a large lake at the east end with a fine rivulet meandering through its

centre, and a beautiful waterfall on its south side. The vale is from 2 to 3 miles long and of considerable breadth.

Vale River is a small stream near Middlesex Plains, county Devon.

Valentine's Peak, 3637 feet high, is in county Wellington. The Hellyer, Emu, Loudwater, Old Park, and Blythe Rivers appear to take their rise at its feet. The aboriginal name was "Natone."

Valley Bay is on W. coast, county Wellington, near Cape Grimm.

Valleyfield, Campbell Town, 9000 acres, Robert Taylor owner; is rated at £660 a year.

Van Diemen's Land.—The original name of the Colony. So called by Tasman, who discovered the island in 1642, after the Governor of Batavia—Anthony Van Diemen. The name was altered to "Tasmania" in 1854, by the Queen, on an Address to Her Majesty by the Legislative Council.

Vansittart Island lies between Cape Barren and Flinders Islands, Banks' Straits. Occupied by sealers who bring their produce of seal skins and mutton birds and eggs to market at Launceston.

Vansittart, or Gun Carriage Island, is the largest of the islands in Franklin's Inlet. It is about half a mile from Cape Barren Island, the channel between being full of dangerous rocks. It has one high hill. Gun Carriage Bay is the position of the house of the occupier, but it is a bleak and miserable spot. Sheep-farming to a small extent is carried on.—(*Brownrigg*.)

Variety Bay is on east side of N. Bruny Island. Here is a pilot station for vessels entering Storm Bay, and a church built and endowed with 10 acres of land by Mr. Lawrence, J.P., formerly a pilot.

Vaughan, Campbell Town, 12,000 acres, R. H. Bayles owner; is rated at £840 a year.

Ventnat Point is on W. side of South Bruny Island, in D'Entrecasteaux's Channel. Here is a valuable quarry of excellent freestone, which is largely exported.

Verulam, Selby, 238 acres, Mrs. Gough owner; is rated at £150 a year.

Vernwood, Ross, 9700 acres, Charles Archer owner; is rated at £540 a year.

Vicary's Creek is a small tributary of the Little Boobyala River.

Vicary's Creek (2) is a small rivulet in Milton Parish near Lake Sorell, county Somerset.

Victor is a parish in county Glamorgan, watered by the Macquarie River.

Victoria Cove, King's Island.—One mile from Cape Wick-

ham in a S.W. direction is a second cape which may almost be considered as part of the former. Between the two capes a cove is formed known as Victoria Cove; it has a small sandy beach on which the sea breaks continuously and generally violently, but being in the vicinity of the lighthouse quarters it is used as a landing place for stores. The lighthouse-keeper is supplied with a large and good surf boat which lessens the danger, but no ordinary boat should attempt a landing without a thorough understanding with the lighthouse-keeper that such a course is safe.—(*Parl. Paper.*)

Victoria Mount, 3964 feet high, is in county Dorset, near the township of Maurice, at the head of the Ringarooma River.

Victoria is a post town on the E. side of the Huon River, in Franklin District, county Buckingham, 21 miles from the city, to which there is a daily mail. The Mountain River, which rises in Mount Wellington and in which are the celebrated Wellington Falls, runs through this town. Here a public school is established.

Victoria Township.—Near this are about 2000 acres of good crown lands covered with forests, and well watered.

Victoria Valley is a post station in Hamilton district, county Cumberland, at the head of the Duck Creek. This was formerly a convict station where thousands of pounds of the British money were wasted under the old vicious probation system, by which large numbers of prisoners were employed on works in the outlying districts. The ruined buildings here alone mark its ever having been occupied.

Vincent's Hill, St. Peter's Pass, is 2000 feet high, county Somerset. The York Rivulet runs at its foot.

Vincent is a parish in county Monmouth, watered by the Clyde River.

Vincent's Rivulet is a small tributary of the Brown's River, county Buckingham, running S. about 4 miles.

Virginstown is a parish in county Devon, near Kermode Town.

Vulcan Mount is on the Ilfracombe Iron Company's land (see *Ilfracombe*). Here is a tramway cutting through red oxide of iron, which crops in rich quantities to the surface.

Wainfleet is a parish in county Lincoln, at head of Nive River.

Walker is a parish in county Westmoreland, near Western Lagoon.

Walker's Island is on N. W. coast, county Wellington, to the north of Robins' Island, and contains 1720 acres.

Wallaby Cove is the most northerly point of Erith Island, one of the Kent's Group, Bass' Straits.

Wallaby Rivulet is a small tributary of the Coal River,

district of Richmond, county Monmouth. Here is a seam of coal, probably connected with the Jerusalem seam.

Walpole Township, in Franklin district, county Kent, on the Huon River. A fine tract of land from fifteen hundred to two thousand acres are here well watered and heavily timbered. This land has a good outlet at Port Esperance, the most beautiful bay in Tasmania, and distant about 3 miles.

Walton is a township at the head of Kitty's Rivulet, district of Oatlands.

Wanstead, Campbell Town, 13,300 acres, John Taylor owner, is rated at £1350 a year.

Wareham is a parish in county Dorset, watered by the River Tamar.

Ware's Marshes are in county Westmoreland, at the head of Kermodé's River.

Blocks of good second class pastoral land may be found here for summer feeding only.—(*Cranford*.) Open coarse stony ground towards Lake Meander.

Warratah River flows N. W. into the Arthur River, county Wellington. The bridge here is 200 feet long, and serves the purpose of an aqueduct as well as viaduct,—as it conveys the water from the dam on the Warratah for the use of the tin-miners, who have here erected a store and a number of cottages. (See *Mount Bischoff*.)

Waterfall Bay is on east coast of Maria Island, Northern Peninsula.

Waterhouse, George Town, 10,470 acres, T. G. Williams owner, is rated at £363 a year.

Waterhouse is on the North Coast, in the district of George Town, county Dorset. At Waterhouse gold mining has altogether ceased, and the whole of the quartz-crushing machinery erected there has been removed. The township is abandoned, but gold exists through a large extent of country; in fact its presence has been ascertained in the whole area between George Town and the Mussel Roe River, but in such limited quantities that the appliances at present in use for extracting the metal from quartz render the operation too expensive to be remunerative: no doubt, at some future time, when improvements in machinery shall have rendered the process less expensive, mining will become a flourishing industry in the district.

Waterhouse Island is in Ringarooma Bay, 40 miles from the heads of George Town. The island is of basaltic formation. Its higher end (S.W.) rises very abruptly from the sea, and the slope is very gradual to the north-east end. It contains about 750 acres, and affords fair pasturage for cattle and sheep. A small tea tree covers many acres, and stunted she-oaks supply firewood to the inhabitants. The anchorages are

good in all weathers, notwithstanding the heavy roll which sets in between the island and the mainland.—(*Brownrigg*, 1872.)

Waterloo Point is at N. W. head of Oyster Bay, county Glamorgan, near town of Swansea.

Waterwitch Reef is on King's Island. The Waterwitch was wrecked here in 1866. Along the shore is a nasty bunch of reefs, and this is where the British Admiral was wrecked in May, 1874, and 89 lives lost.

Watery Plains are south of junction of St. Patrick's River and North Esk, about 10 miles S.E. of Launceston.

Watson's Creek is on Tasman's Peninsula, and runs E. into the sea at Fortescue Bay.

Wattle Hill is a district of Sorell, county Pembroke. Here a public school is established.

Wattle Hills, Sorell, 1758 acres, J. Gatehouse owner, is rated at £197 a year.

Wattle Hill, Sorell, 1481 acres, J. Walker owner, is rated at £275 a year.

Watts' Hill is on Cape Sorell, at the entrance to Macquarie Harbour.

Watts's Sugar Loaf is in Killingford Parish, county Pembroke, near Simpson's Creek.

Waub's Harbour is near the town of Bicheno, a narrow gorge or channel on East Coast, county Glamorgan, 70 or 80 yards wide, formed by an island of granite, which stone extends from Schouten Island to 3 miles north of this harbour.—(*Selwyn, F.G.S.*)

Weasel's Plains, Bothwell, 2500 acres, W. Downie owner, is rated at £180 a year.

Weasel Plains are near the township of Ebrington on the Shannon River, county Cumberland. Extensive plains, forming good kangaroo grounds.

Webber's Point is on north-west side of Oyster Bay, county Glamorgan.

Wedge Bay is on the west of Tasman's Peninsula. Here is a semaphore and a police station connected with Port Arthur, from which it is distant about 9 miles. A portion of the marsh here was cultivated, "but the ground requires to be thoroughly drained to be made productive, as it rests on a mild brown clay. It ought to make excellent meadows, and would suit red clover and rye-grass. It should be a good place for a dairy farm."—(*Shoobridge.*)

Wedge Bay is a beautiful harbour, and a fine site for a township. It is close on the fishing-ground. There is abundance of firewood around the bay. The land on the north side of Parson's Bay is very good in places, she-oak hills and good

feed being on the most of it. No doubt the land would be taken up in lots from fifty to one hundred acres around the bay for the timber alone. There are only two wooden buildings left, plenty of old brick chimneys, and several stacks of bricks. There is not the slightest doubt but that saw-mills would be erected close to the bay as soon as the land is thrown open to the public.

There is a good run for sheep and cattle south of Wedge Bay extending to Cape Raoul, ten thousand acres in extent, very good feed on some of it, and she-oak hills along the coast. There are a few small swamps in places, but the greater portion of it is dry until you come up on to Crip's Hunting Ground in a line with Wedge Bay Marsh, where there are a few hundred acres of swampy ground with very little timber. The above run would carry from three to four thousand sheep.—(*Parl. Paper.*)

Wedge Bay Marsh is on Tasman's Peninsula, between the Settlement of Port Arthur and Wedge Bay, about three miles from Port Arthur, from four to five hundred acres in extent. There are three wooden buildings on it, and some fencing around them. Part of this swamp has been partially cleared and fenced, and is now nearly covered in tea-tree where it has been drained. The whole of this swamp could be drained, and it would make a fine farm, but it would require a good amount of capital to do so as it is at present. There is good feed on it for cattle, and would make fine feeding-ground in the summer when the feed on the surrounding hills is dried up.

From Wedge Bay Marsh into Wedge Bay there is a fine bed of timber, nearly all stringy-bark and good clean timber. It is the finest bed of timber I have seen for saw-mills. There are about two thousand acres of it, with sufficient water-power to drive any mill that may be erected. The timber can all be taken into Wedge Bay.—(*Parl. Paper.*)

Wedge Island is at the entrance of Wedge Bay, Tasman's Peninsula.

Wedge Mount is in county Buckingham, on the east side of Lake Pedder, so named after Surveyor Wedge.

Wedge River rises near Mount Wedge, a tributary of the Gordon River, running due north 20 miles. For 12 miles or more the river is but one long and perfectly still pond, varying from 20 to 50 yards wide, and apparently very deep.

Weedon's Hill is near Launceston, county Cornwall.

Welcome River is a few miles south-east of Cape Grimm, county Wellington.

Wellington, County of.—This county is at the north-west of Tasmania, having its north coast in Bass's Straits, and its west coast on the sea, where the surf is high and dangerous.

It is principally noted as being that portion of the island in which the Van Diemen's Land Company selected 350,000 acres of crown land in the year 1825, for the purpose of cultivating grain, and encouraging the breed of pure cattle and sheep. The company selected 20,000 acres at Circular Head; 124,450 acres at the extreme point called Woolnorth and the adjacent island, Robius; 50,000 acres at Emu Bay; 10,000 acres at Hampshire Hills; and 150,000 acres at Surrey Hills. The company sent out fine-woolled sheep from Saxony, pure bred cattle from the best districts in Great Britain, and some good horses.

These territories include the usual average of good and bad soil, fine feeding grounds and those which are inferior; they are well watered by mountain and other rivulets, which, dis-emboguing into each other, form considerable streams, going on increasing until they fall into the ocean; and they possess very advantageous harbours, where vessels may load and unload at all seasons. These ports are Wynyard and Stanley, from which large exports are made of produce to Victoria. It is well known that on rich forest lands potatoes and root crops can be grown to any extent; and if the produce were applied to feeding pigs, large quantities of bacon, pork, and hams might be prepared for market in the adjacent colonies, into which at present the import of those three articles alone exceeds a million pounds weight per annum. The cool climate of Wellington is peculiarly suited to the preparation of salted meats, and blackwood and wattle staves for casks are unlimited.

The county of Wellington is now under the care of a Police Magistrate, with a sufficient force, at Stanley, the chief post town, 263 miles from the city; there is a money-order office, and the mail communication is three times a week. It is watered by the rivers Arthur, Hellyer, Horton, Emu, Cam, Montagu, Black, Duck, Detention, Welcome, Crayfish, Hareus, and Inglis, besides many small rivulets.

Wellington contains seven towns and villages, of which three are post-office stations.

Sailing vessels trade between Emu Bay, Circular Head, &c. to Victoria and other neighbouring colonies, carrying produce and timber, the exports being valued at upwards of £20,000 a year.

There is a public library and reading-room, a printing establishment, 5 public schools, 4 private schools, and 15 churches and chapels.

The agricultural lands of the Crown in the county are reported on as follows:—From the Cam to the Inglis rivers, the land, as a whole, may be said to be of the richest description

as far back from the coast water-line as had been surveyed or examined.—(*Surveyor-General.*)

The immense quantity of good land, and inexhaustible beds of superior timber between the rivers (all of which run into the sea), are combined with a tolerably good harbour for vessels of light draught. From the river, for four miles west, the land continues of the same quality, and for about the same distance inland.—(*Surveyor Lette.*)

The land near Sheffield Plain is of a superior character. South of the Van Diemen's Land Company's grant at Circular Head there is some good land of the usual heavily timbered myrtle and musk tree character.—(*Mr. Commissioner Gunn.*)

Gold in quantities has been found in the Hellyer River; coal in various localities; iron ore and asbestos are also found, and also the black or mineral sand with which gold is frequently found associated. There are plenty of kangaroos; and fish of large size, lobsters, crayfish, and oysters, are obtained in quantities on the coast.—(*See Bischoff, Hellyer, &c.*)

Wellington Bridge, over the Hobart Town Creek, was first erected by Major Nairn, 46th Regiment, on 23rd November, 1816. Major Nairn became a large settler at Western Australia, and died there. His only son became President of the Legislative Council of Tasmania, and died here.

Wellington Electoral District, in which are 365 electors, returns a member to the House of Assembly.

Wellington Falls are in the Mountain River which rises on west side of Mount Wellington, county Buckingham. These falls are 203 feet high, the river running through a very precipitous gorge. A track has been made to the falls for excursionists.

Wellington Hamlets are in the north-west portion of Hobart Town city, in county Buckingham.

Wellington Rivulet runs east into Sandy Bay, district of Queenborough.

Wellington, Mount, close to the city of Hobart Town, is 4166 feet high, in the county of Buckingham. The ascent is made easy by roads cut at great expense almost to the summit. The view from the top is very extensive and beautiful. The Hobart Town, New Town, Humphrey's, and Mountain Rivulets all rise here. The aboriginal name was "Unghanyahletta," or "Pooranettere;" and in the early days of the colony it was called Table Mountain, from its supposed similarity in shape to the Table Mountain of the Cape of Good Hope. Sir Henry Englefield measured the height by a barometer in 1810, and gave it as 3964 feet. The first ladies who ascended Mount Wellington were Miss Pitt and other ladies in 1810; and Lady Franklin also ascended it.

Wells is a parish on River Tamar in county Devon.

Welsh is a township on east bank of Port Cygnet, in Kingborough district, county Buckingham.

Wentworth Hills lie between the Derwent and Nive Rivers, county Cumberland.

Wesleydale, Chudleigh, 3450 acres, Hy. Rockcliffe occupier, is rated at £650 a year.

Wesleydale, Deloraine, 804 acres, H. Reed owner, is rated at £286 a year.

Wesleydale (2), Deloraine, 442 acres, H. Reed owner, is rated at £165 a year.

West Arm is on the River Tamar, near Kelso, county Devon. A very fine freestone is found here, hard, compact, and durable. Here is also the head quarters of the Tasmanian Charcoal Iron Company, who have named their township Lempriere (which see).

West Bay is on north coast near Stanley township, Circular Head, county Wellington.

Westbury is a parish in county Westmoreland, watered by Quamby Brook.

Westbury Electoral District, in which are 675 electors, returns a member to the House of Assembly.

Westbury is a post town and money order office on Quamby's Brook, in county Westmoreland, 140 miles from the city, to which there is a daily mail. The Launceston and Western Railway runs through the town, and has a station here; and a public school is established, and also a public library. It is a very old township prettily situated on the Quamby Rivulet. Egmont Bend on the River Meander is worth a visit by excursionists.

Westbury Rural Municipality was proclaimed on 2nd November, 1863. Area, 300,000 acres. Population, about 6300. Net annual value of rateable property, £31,893 in 1873.

West Cove is on Erith Island, Kent's Group.

West Double Sandy Point is near township of St. Albans, on north coast, county Dorset.

Western Lagoon is in county Westmoreland, near M' Rae's Hills.

Western Lagoon (2) is in parish of Walker, county Westmoreland, near Brumby's Creek.

West Lagoon is on the west side of Longford, county Westmoreland.

Western Rivulet is a tributary of the Meander River, district of Deloraine.

Western, or Meander River.—(See *Meander*.)

Westfield, Westbury, 2390 acres, Thos. W. Field owner, is rated at £950 a year.

West Head, or *Point Flinders*, is the west entrance to Port Dalrymple, on the Tamar River, county Devon.

West Head (2) is on the S. of Bruny Island, near Bruny Head.

Westmoreland.—This is a midland pastoral and agricultural county of a hilly character, on the plateaus of which are the Great Lake (42 miles in circumference, covering 50,000 acres, and 3822 feet above the sea), the Nineteen Lagoons, Western Lagoon, Arthur's Lake, (15,000 acres, 3388 feet above the sea), and Wood's Lake. It is also watered by the Lake and Liffey rivers and several rivulets.

The Rural Municipalities of Longford and Westbury are in this county, with their wardens and a sufficient police.

Fourteen towns and villages have been laid out and built upon, of which 8 are post towns.

The principal towns are Longford, Perth, and Westbury, all of which are money order stations.

The electric telegraph extends to Longford and Westbury; and the western railway line runs through Perth, Longford, and Westbury, conveying the mails twice daily.

Sixteen public and 21 private schools, and 29 churches and chapels.

The population is 11,537, inhabiting 2217 houses; the annual value of property, £81,683; acres in cultivation, 71,855; horses, 4705; cattle, 15,504; sheep, 277,028; pigs, 8538. The orchards produced 10,350 bushels of apples, and 659 bushels of pears for market, at from 2s. 6d. to 5s. a bushel.—(*Novell's Statistics*.)

The pastoral lands belonging to the crown in Westmoreland county, which have been examined by Mr. Crawford, are reported as follows:—First-class, 43,200 acres; second, 49,100 acres; third, 39,000 acres; a very fair proportion of marsh lands, and good sound open grassy lands. The marshes may be improved by drainage, and the rocky uplands by burning off the scrub and ringing the trees: in those instances where these have been done by the proprietors or lessees, the herbage has been improved to a considerable extent. This county is famous for its very large kangaroos. Occasionally emus are seen; black swans and wild ducks are numerous, and all the other game birds. The English salmon-trout and tench fish have been placed in lakes with a view to their culture.—(*Mr. Crawford's Reports*.)

In this county there are a public library of 1260 vols. at Westbury, and one of 700 vols. at Longford; two Working Men's Clubs; a Penny Savings Bank; a Building Society; Friendly Benefit Societies; Odd Fellows' Lodges; Ploughing Associations; Agricultural Associations; Benevolent Association; Cricket Clubs, Archery Clubs, &c., &c.

Weston Lake is near Lake Lucy Lone, in county Westmoreland, on the Fishers River.

Weston's Rivulet is near Brumby's Creek, about 10 miles S.W. of Longford.

West Park, Chudleigh, 1600 acres, Robert Simmons owner, is rated at £440 a year.

West Point is the N. W. point of Circular Head, county Wellington.

West Point (2) is on W. coast, county Wellington, near Nettley Bay. Here is a river with a bar mouth, and entrance dangerous. 15 miles up from its mouth are falls. The water is deep and salt to the first fall. It rises near Mount Norfolk, and the soil around is barren.

West Tamar Farm, Selby, 800 acres, H. Griffiths owner, is rated at £150 a year.

West Tamar Farm, Selby, 600 acres, J. M'Allan owner, is rated at £150 a year.

Westwood, Westbury, 4975 acres, Mrs. Brookes' trustees owners, is rated at £1020 a year.

Westwood is a township of Westbury district, county Westmoreland. Here a public school is established.

Wetheron, Bothwell, 2000 acres, Mandeville and Wilmore owners, is rated at £200 a year.

Weymouth is a township on the sea coast, in George Town district, county Dorset, at the mouth of the Piper's River. The entire area around is auriferous, with quartz ranges, and hilly; scrubby throughout. Boats can land goods here within 4 miles of the present gold diggings.—(*Cranford*.)

Whale's Head, a massive promontory formed of greenstone about 900 feet thick. Nearly the same thickness of sandstone exists.—(*Milligan, F.R.S.*) It is situated on S.E. Cape at the W. entrance to D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

Whaleboat Rock is in D'Entrecasteaux Channel, near Long Bay, district of Kingborough.

Whirlpool Reach is in the River Tamar, near the township of Sidmouth. Here a dangerous rock used to impede navigation, but it has been removed by blasting at Government expense after the wreck of the *Petrel* upon it.

Whisloka, Evandale, 3680 acres, T. B. Bartley occupier, is rated at £350 a year.

Whistler Point is on W. side of King's Island, near Netherby Point. Reefs are found about here over which the sea breaks. Named after the American ship *Whistler* wrecked here in 1871, when all hands were saved on the beach.

Whistola, Evandale, 3681 acres, J. Trethewie owner, is rated at £400 a year.

White Bluff is on west bank of Huon River near town of Adelaide.

Whitefoord is a parish in county Monmouth, watered by the Coal River.

Whitefoord Hills, Deloraine, 1501 acres, J. Field owner, is rated at £671 a year.

White Hills, Evandale, 470 acres, T. Hardman owner, is rated at £310 a year.

White Hills is a township in Evandale district, county Cornwall, 132 miles from the city, to which there is a mail twice a week. Here a public school is established.

White Kangaroo Rivulet runs south, county of Pembroke, in parish of Kilmanahan. Here are sandstone hills, scrubby and heavily timbered.

White Marsh is near Brushy Plains, county Pembroke.

Whitemore is a township in Westbury district, county Westmoreland. Here a public school is established. The hawthorn hedges round the fields give an English appearance to the farms hereabouts.

White Rock is in Moulting Lagoon, county Glamorgan, near Great Swanport.

White Rock (2), or Isle de Phoques, at south part of Oyster Bay, county Pembroke, near Schouten Island, so called from the guano of wild birds on the rocks.

White Rock Tier is near St. Paul's Plains, county Cornwall. The limestone beds on this tier of hills contain large quantities of fossil shells, and the rock is sometimes so hard that it could be cut and polished like gems.

White Rock Tier (2) is in county Dorset near Waterhouse. These hills are of granite.

Whitewater Rivulet is a small tributary of the Brown's River, county Buckingham, running north about two miles.

Wickford, Longford, 840 acres, J. Trethewie owner, is rated at £300 a year.

Wickham Cape is the north point of King's Island in Bass' Straits. It is of grey granite. There are a few sunken rocks on the shore, but they do not extend outwards more than a cable length.

Wilderness, Green Ponds, 930 acres, T. Gorringe owner, is rated at £170 a year.

Wild Dog Creek runs north into the Fish River, county Lincoln.

Wild Dog Plains are on the east bank of the Ouse River, county Westmoreland, near Lake Augusta and the Nineteen Lagoons.

Williams' Creek runs west into the Tamar River near East Arm, county Dorset.

William, Mount, 705 feet high, is in county Dorset, near the N. E. coast.

William's Island is a small islet on S. of Betsey's, or Franklin Island, in Storm Bay.

William's Mountains lie between Mount Hobhouse and the Frenchman's Cap, county Franklin.

Wilmot Range, 3483 feet high, is in county Arthur, near the Rivers Gordon and Serpentine. Lakes Pedder and Maria are at its feet.

Wilmot River runs through county Devon into the River Forth at Alma township.

Winburn, Evandale, 1100 acres, J. Whitehead owner, is rated at £325 a year.

Wincanton is a parish in county Somerset, watered by the Elizabeth and Macquarie Rivers.

Windfall Marshes, Campbell Town, 2965 acres, Mrs. Horton owner, is rated at £171 a year.

Windfall Marshes (2) are in county Glamorgan, near the Eastern Tiers.

Windfalls, Campbell Town, 4560 acres, E. A. Harrison owner, is rated at £350 a year.

Windmill Hill is in the town of Launceston, and affords pleasant views of river and town.

Windsor, Mount, is on E. bank of Huon River, near the township of Brabazon, district of Kingborough.

Winkleigh is a township of Selby District, county Devon, 146 miles from the city, to which there is a mail once a week. Here a public school is established.

Winkleigh is a parish in county Devon, watered by the Supply River.

Winterton is a parish in county Monmouth, near Lovely Banks, watered by the Jordan River.

Witch Rock is on the north point of Wedge Island, in Wedge Bay, Tasman's Peninsula.

Wivenhoe is a township on the sea coast at Emu Bay, on the Emu River, county Devon.

Wombat Creek is a tributary of the Carlton River, county Pembroke.

Wombat Glen is on Mount Arrowsmith, at the head of the Derwent River, county Cumberland. So named by Sir John Franklin.

Wombat Hill is about 6 miles west of Surrey Hills, county Wellington.

Wombat Point is at S. part of Cape Barren Island, in Armstrong's Channel, in Banks's Straits.

Woodbridge is a parish in county Westmoreland, watered by the Lobster Rivulet.

Woodbridge is a township of Kingborough district, county Buckingham.

Woodburn, Cressy, 1300 acres, Wm. Gatenby occupier, is rated at £505 a year.

Woodburn, Richmond, 10,800 acres, John Lord, is rated at £850 a year.

Woodbury, Campbell Town, 4275 acres, A. J. Harrison owner, is rated at £320 a year.

Woodbury, Oatlands, 8040 acres, W. Harrison owner, is rated at £765 a year.

Woodcutter's Point is on N.W. side of North Bruny Island, near the township of Lennon.

Woodedge, Campbell Town, 1500 acres, A. O'Connor owner, is rated at £150 a year.

Woodford, Campbell Town, 1440 acres, J. Mercer owner, is rated at £150 a year.

Woodford Plains—an old name for Lovely Banks.

Woodhall, Longford, 1010 acres, Bonney's estate owner, is rated at £200 a year.

Woodlands, Chudleigh, 700 acres, Wm. Bramich owner, is rated at £385 a year.

Woodlands, Deloraine, 300 acres, J. Thornhill owner, is rated at £165 a year.

Woodlands, Green Ponds, 5160 acres, Alfred Page owner; is rated at £500 a year.

Woodlands, Tea Tree, 1020 acres, Mrs. Griffiths owner; is rated at £187 a year.

Woodleigh, Evandale, 6090 acres, Henry Hartnoll occupier; is rated at £600 a year.

Woodsden, Spring Bay, 6540 acres, Thos. Cruttenden owner; is rated at £340 a year.

Wood's Lake is about 8 miles in circumference, and is in county Cumberland. It is connected by the Upper Lake River with Arthur Lakes.

Wood's Quoin, 3033 feet high, is in county Monmouth, between the Clyde River and the Exe Rivulet, so named after Capt. Patrick Wood, of Dennistoun.

Woodside is a parish in county Cornwall, watered by the South Esk River.

Woodside, Westbury, 800 acres, George Scott owner; is rated at £429 a year.

Woodside, Longford, 4572 acres, B. & D. Archer occupiers; is rated at £740 a year.

Woodside is a parish in county Westmoreland, near Palmer's Rivulet and Brumby's Creek.

Woodside Rivulet is a small tributary of Brumby's Creek, county Westmoreland.

Woodspring, Bothwell, 2200 acres, G. Bisdee owner; is rated at £200 a year.

Woodstock is a parish watered by the Clyde River, county Somerset.

Woodstock is a township of Franklin District, county Buckingham.

Woodstock, Longford, 1920 acres, Robert Thirkell owner; is rated at £385 a year.

Woodstock, Spring Bay, 2976 acres, H. & J. M'Laine owners; is rated at £175 a year.

Woody Island is in Franklin District, near Southport. It contains 75 acres of land, and is occupied.

Woody Island (2) is in Franklin Inlet near S. of Flinders' Island, inhabited by sealers. It used to be extremely scrubby, but it has all been burned clear, and is but an insignificant place.—(*Brownrigg.*)

Woody Island (3) is in Norfolk Bay, Tasman's Peninsula. From thirty to forty acres in extent. There are three buildings, one of brick, and two of wood; jetty, boat-house, and three small gardens have been cultivated; all the soil on this island is very good, dark red soil, all covered in good grass; only three or four small trees on the west side of the island. I was informed that there was abundance of oysters in the bay and around the island. I had no means of ascertaining the truth of the statement—(*Parliamentary Paper.*)

A signal station is here erected to communicate with the city.

Woolmers, Longford, 10,960 acres, B. and D. Archer occupiers, is rated at £1650 a year.

Woolnorth is in the district of Russell, county Wellington, a block of 100,000 acres, belonging to the V. D. Land Company. Here the metal quartz rises abruptly in precipices, in one case to a considerable height above the forest trees, and gold is found in it in specks.

Woolnorth, Circular Head, 100,000 acres, V. D. L. Company owner, is rated at £300 a year.

Woureddy is a parish in county Dorset, near Ringarooma. "Woureddy" was an aboriginal chief friendly to the white people.

Wragby is a parish in county Lincoln, near Wentworth Hills.

"*Wybalemma*," (the black man's house), is the native name of the aboriginal settlement on Flinders' Island. The original name was Pea Jacket Point. Here 20 cottages were erected by the Government for the blacks, and gardens were provided for them.

Wycombe is a parish in county Devon, watered by the Meander River.

Wye River is a tributary of the Swan River, county Glamorgan, running E. about 10 miles.

Wylde's Craig, 4399 feet above the sea level, is in county Franklin, the S. point of this craig is a precipice a thousand feet high. It lies between the Gordon and Florentine Rivers. This mountain was formerly called "The Peak of Teneriffe," and was said to be 4500 feet high. Named after Judge Wylde.

Wynyard is a post town, money order office, and customs port on the sea coast, in county Wellington, 234 miles from the city, to which there is a mail three times a week. Here is a marine board for the management of the port. The Inglis River runs through the township. Here a public school is established.

Farlington is a parish in county Monmouth, watered by the Native Hut Rivulet.

Farrow Creek is on Piper's River, county Dorset, about 4 miles from the sea coast.

Fellow Bluff is on E. side of Forestier's Peninsula, near Lagoon Bay.

Fellow Bluff (2) is on E. side of North Bruny Island, near Trumpeter Bay.

Fork Cove is on the E. side of River Tamar, at George Town, county Dorset.

Fork Park, Evandale, 5090 acres, Hon. Donald Cameron owner, is rated at £600 a year.

Fork Plains are in the district of Oatlands, county Monmouth. These plains approximate a regular circle, about 3 miles in diameter, and about 4000 acres in extent. Here is a seam of coal, 15 inches thick, all round the plains. This seam is now worked by Mr. James Lord, who has erected cottages for the miners. The adit is 400 yards from the Main Line Railway. A chain of ponds water the plains, and in severe winters they are flooded. The old name for this chain of ponds was "Tin Dish Holes."

Fork Plains, Oatlands, 10,355 acres, James Lord owner, is rated at £760 a year.

Fork Rivulet rises at foot of Mount Seymour and runs through Tunbridge into the Blackman's River, district of Oatlands. In its bed is a seam of coal 15 inches thick.

Fork Town Creek runs into the Tamar on the N. coast, near George Town. York Town is a township in George Town district, county Devon, and was named by Lieutenant Governor Paterson on 10th March, 1805. Here are steep broken hills, with scrubby low lands, wet, and of inferior soil.

Youl's Lake is on W. side of Mount Ben Lomond, district of Morden, county Cornwall, named after James A. Youl, C.M.G.

Young's Sugar Loaf lies between the Rivers Ouse and the Ure, county Cumberland.

Zeehan, Mount, is on W. coast of the island, in county Montagu. It was named by Tasman, the discoverer of Tasmania, after one of the discovery vessels, the *Zeehan* or *Sea Hen*. The aboriginal name was "Weiwenena."

Zuidpool Rock is in D'Entrecasteaux Channel, near the coast of S. Bruni Island; so named by Tasman.

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(*Published by Government.*)

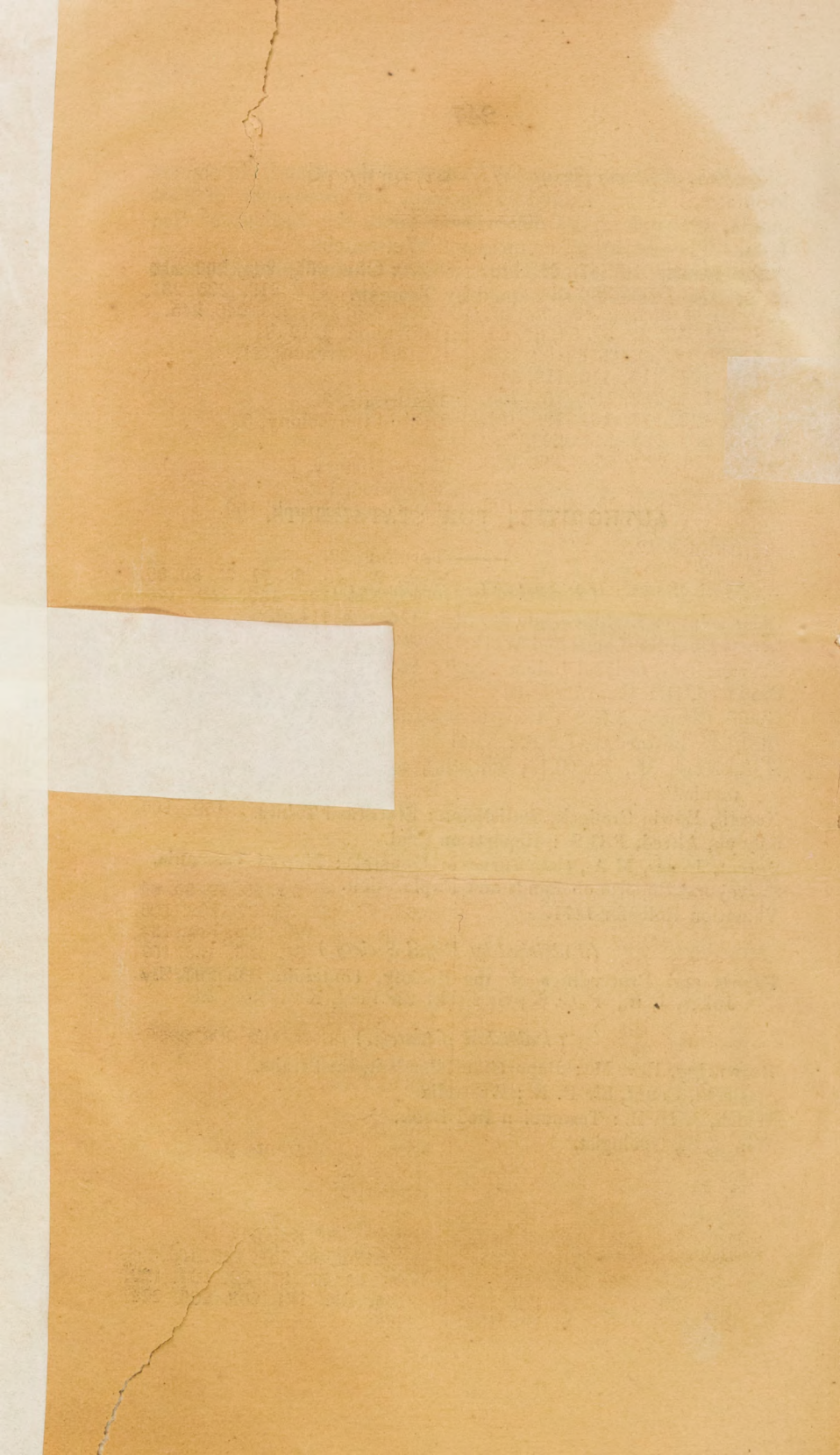
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INDEX TO SUBJECTS.

- ABORIGINES, 16. 57. 66. 116.
154. 177. 186. 208. 218.
- Aboriginal names, 16. 35. 37.
39. 43. 46, 47. 57. 60, 61. 66.
67. 76, 77. 80. 83. 88. 90. 106.
108, 109. 115, 116. 118, 119.
127, 128. 133. 150. 152. 155.
165. 172. 177. 184. 189. 191.
193. 203. 205. 216. 223, 224.
227, 228, 229, 230. 232. 238.
245. 247.
- Acclimatisation, 23. 68. 89. 105.
114. 178. 186. 212. 230.
- Agriculture, 12.
- Alum, 57.
- Analyses of coal, 165. 187. 209.
227.
- Analyses of minerals, 173.
- Asbestos, 19. 36. 39.
- Banks, 11.
- Bark, 12.
- Bees, 27.
- Bridges, 6. 34. 37. 50. 55. 104.
107.
- Cattle, 2.
- Caves, 65. 175. 197.
- Churches, 15.
- Climate, 16. 30.
- Coal, 13. 19. 34. 37. 46, 47. 53,
54. 56. 58. 68, 69. 72. 75. 79.
83, 84. 87. 97. 99, 100. 110.
112, 113. 116, 117, 118. 120,
121. 124. 127. 130. 132, 133.
138, 139. 145. 147. 149. 151.
154. 159. 164. 167. 170. 183.
187. 190. 193. 195. 198. 202.
204. 206. 208, 209. 216. 218.
224, 225. 227, 228, 229. 246.
- Crops, 19. 25. 207.
- Crown lands available for settle-
ment, 9. 34. 36, 37, 38, 39, 40.
51, 52. 54. 62, 63. 69. 71. 74,
75, 76. 78. 81. 84. 86. 88. 91,
92, 93, 94. 101, 102, 103, 104.
110. 112. 115, 116. 124, 125,
126. 130. 133, 134. 136. 140.
143. 146. 148. 155. 158. 162.
167, 168. 172, 173. 176. 179.
184. 187, 188. 192. 195, 196.
200, 201. 204, 205, 206. 210.
213, 214. 217, 218. 225. 231.
235, 236, 237, 238. 240. 245.
- Cultivation, 2. 12. 81.
- Customs Revenues, 11.
- Death-rate, 3.
- Debt of the Colony, 3.
- Early History, 1.
- Education, 125.
- Electric Telegraph, 150.
- Farming, 22.
- Fish, 23. 45. 68. 71. 75. 80. 89.
95. 109. 121. 139. 159. 170.
174. 177. 214. 235.
- Fossil woods, 18. 133. 151, 152.
170. 178.
- Freestone, 18. 46. 134. 176. 180.
198. 216. 218. 226. 239.
- Fruit, 135.
- Galena, 105. 112.
- Gas from coal, 34. 39. 58. 83.
97. 118. 121. 132. 159. 165.
209.
- Geography, 1.
- Geology, 17.
- Gold, 11. 35. 41. 46. 49. 55. 60.
66. 72. 80. 86. 97. 102. 105.
113, 114. 120. 125. 130. 134.
139. 141. 151. 153. 155. 157,
158. 173. 193. 195. 203. 212.
234.
- Government, 3.
- Granite, 18. 44. 189. 206. 235.
- Guano, 41.
- Gum, 21.
- Health, 3.
- Hints to Emigrants, 24.
- Horses, 2.
- Houses, 9.
- Imports and Exports, 10.
- Irrigation, 53. 141. 146. 152.
- Iron, 19. 67. 81, 82. 104. 129.
144. 166. 181. 203. 206. 222,
223.

Labour, wages of, 13. 27.
 Land Regulations, 7.
 Lands of the Crown available for
 settlement, 9. 34. 36. 37. 38.
 39. 40. 51. 52. 54. 62. 63. 69.
 71. 74. 75. 76. 78. 81. 84. 86.
 88. 91. 92. 93. 94. 101. 102.
 103. 104. 110. 112. 115. 116.
 117. 124. 125. 126. 127. 130.
 133. 134. 136. 140. 143. 146.
 148. 155. 158. 162. 167. 168.
 172. 173. 176. 179. 184. 187.
 188. 192. 195. 196. 200. 201.
 204. 205. 206. 210. 213. 214.
 217. 218. 225. 231. 235. 236.
 237. 238. 240. 245.
 Lead, 181.
 Life assurance, 29.
 Light-houses, 42. 77. 90. 99. 111.
 131. 150. 233.
 Limestone, 18. 65. 79. 81. 84. 92.
 97. 101. 105. 108. 112. 116.
 117. 135. 148. 154. 159. 160.
 164. 196. 224. 242.
 Live Stock, 2.
 Lobsters, 112.

 Mail communication, 4. 12.
 Manufactories, 12. 111. 126. 175.
 Marble, 19. 101. 154. 60.
 Marine Boards, 154.
 Medical, 15.
 Meteorology, 15.
 Minerals, 23. 103. 181. 194. 200.
 226.
 Money Orders, 4.
 Municipalities, 5.
 Mutton-birds, 44. 47. 64. 83. 115.
 174. 232.

 Natural productions, 20.

 Occupation of the People, 7.
 Oysters, 110.

 Parliament, 3.
 Pastoral Lands, 9.
 Population, 6.
 Porphyry, 19.
 Post Office, 4. 12.

Precious stones, 44. 61. 75. 215.
 Prices of provisions, 13.
 Property valuation, 15.
 Public debt, 3.

 Quartz rock with gold, 19. 38.
 41. 49. 66. 72. 80. 86. 106. 120.
 125. 145. 182. 201. 229. 241.
 Quartz-crushing, 97. 156.

 Rabbits, 191. 215.
 Railways, 3. 6. 79.
 Rainfall, 4.
 Religion, 7.
 Resinous shale, 62. 127. 159.
 Revenue, 11.
 Roads, 6. 179.

 Salmon Ponds, 170. 203.
 Salt, 67. 204.
 Salubrity of the Colony, 3.
 Savings' Banks, 11.
 Scholarships, 15.
 Schools, 15.
 Seasons, 4.
 Serpentine, 104.
 Sheep, 2. 209.
 Shipping, 154.
 Silver, 19. 181.
 Slate, 19. 185. 192. 231.
 Societies, 5.
 Statistics, 2.
 Steamers, 5.
 Summary, 22.

 Temperature, 28.
 Timber trees, 20. 30. 114. 127.
 128. 135. 151. 155. 161. 183.
 188. 192. 194. 200. 207. 217.
 225. 236.
 Timber export, 21.
 Tin, 19. 47. 49. 120. 126. 189.
 202. 203. 234.
 Titanium, 104.

 Wages of labour, 13. 27.
 Waterfalls, 158. 164. 167. 184.
 213. 232. 238.
 Whale fishery, 23.



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