

Where in Tasmania?

A compilation of place names and their histories in Tasmania.

By C. J. Dennison

Printed by Dennison Publications
P.O. Box 652, Glenorchy Tas. 7010

ISBN 0-646-18747-3

The question is invariably asked when anyone reads this work is, why did I do it? The answer is simple - my interest in places and the history of Tasmania. One of my earliest recollections is of a train trip my mother took me. My grandparents lived at Weetah and we travelled from Hobart by rail to visit them. As a 7 year old, I was a very restless traveller. To try and get me to take interest in the trip, my mother played a game which involved remembering the last station we went passed, and I think that this is where my love of collecting their history and location started.

History is and always will be my favourite subject. Just to narrow that a bit more, the places locations, and names used in Tasmania. Some of the information that I have used in the following script came from the back of tram and trolley bus tickets. The tickets once had a "Did you Know..." series printed on the back of them. I have also read many books on Tasmanian history and a comment that appeared in one of them always comes back to me and that was -"the early settlers were so busy getting on with the job very little history was written down". When you read a number of Tasmanian history books you find there are many conflicting stories. Sometimes it is difficult to put together exactly what did happen. It is when putting the jigsaw puzzle together that some pieces do not fit.

This is an attempt to compile a complete list of places in Tasmania, both former and present; so many places seem to be disappearing. With the fast transport available today so many places are being passed over and are slowly fading into history. This work is to make sure that they do not disappear altogether. It is meant to be more of a Gazetteer than a nomenclature of Tasmania.

In some of the following pages there maybe some doubt as to the accuracy but with some places there are often a number of different stories. Some very eminent historians have related their findings and later another comes along and proves the findings not exactly correct, this is the very nature of Tasmanian History. One can only write it as they see it. I would point out a case in question, I read in the Diary of John Helder Wedge that he planned and named the town of Avoca in 1833. Later I found another book quoted a military report of soldiers camping at Avoca

on St.Pauls Plains in 1829. This leaves me to ponder on who was right. Can one believe what you read? But we can't put our head in the sand so; it is a matter of interpretation. I have tried where possible; to keep this work on the most accepted facts.

As the reader will appreciate the following text is by no means complete I have been dependent on information from numerous sources and I would request your indulgence in any inaccuracies or omissions in the text. The files will be kept open for alterations and additions when and where they may appear.

C. J. Dennison

This is a reprint and has only had grammar and typographical errors fixed.

July 2003

ABBOTTSFIELD: Now part of the northern Hobart suburb of Claremont. It is centred on Abbotsfield Road, which is an older part of Claremont and goes from the Main Road to the bottom of Mount Faulkner. Both the place and the creek, which flowed through the original property, were named after the first owner settler, Edward Abbott.

ABBOTSHAM: A small community on the Castra Road 7 Km. south of Ulverstone along-side Buttons Creek. Abbotsham, is church district, it became popular as a social meeting place in the early part of the century. There were four church halls, which held dances and other functions, but as travel became easier and faster it faded. It is believed to be named after a Major Abbott who was a Stipendiary Magistrate in the district.

ABERDEEN: A farming district 6 Km. west of Spreyton on the Eugenana Road. The first settlers were Scottish miners. They were brought to the district when coal was discovered there in 1855. When the coal ran out some of the miners turned to farming and left their Scottish name as a heritage.

ABLES BAY: A small bay 12 Km. south of Cygnet on the eastern side of the entrance to Port Cygnet. It is 5 Km. off the Channel Highway on the Ables Bay Road which joins the highway at Deep Bay.

ACTON (BURNIE): A southern suburb of Burnie. It is situated on the western side of Upper Burnie and, like all the hill suburbs of Burnie; it has very good views of the city, wharf area and Bass Strait.

ACTON (CAMBRIDGE): This is the name given to an area along Acton Road on the eastern side of Mount Rumney. It leaves the Tasman Highway 6 Km. past Mornington, travels in a southerly direction for 10 Km. and ends at the South Arm Road junction. It gets its name is from "Acton House" (5 Km. along the road from the Tasman Highway) and was owned by William Rumney.

ADAMSFIELD: This was a very isolated town. Situated in the rugged southwest it was 12 Km. west of the Florentine Road and about 5 km. from Lake Gordon. Now a ghost town, it came into prominence when rich deposits of osmiridium were found. The town was proclaimed in October 1925. Although busy in summer it became isolated in the cold wet months. Two unrelated instances led to the town's ultimate decline, World War II and the ballpoint pen. Originally it was known as Adams River Field, later the "Field" was dropped off and it became Adams River before finishing as Adamsfield.

ADELAIDE: This was renamed Waterloo.

ADELPHI: This is an area along Adelphi Road about 9 Km. south of Hagley. It runs in a westerly direction between Whitemore Road and Glenore Road. "Adelphi House" is a large property at the eastern end of Adelphi Road on the banks of the Whitemore Creek. It is from this property the area gets its name.

ADVENTURE BAY: A large bay on the eastern side of Bruny Island. The village is at the southern end, 6 Km. off the Bruny Island Main Road. It is named after Captain Furneaux's ship "Adventure" in which he visited Van Diemen's Land and named the bay in 1773. More famous explorers have visited Adventure Bay than any other in Australia. Among the visitors were Captain Furneaux and Captain Cook. Cook visited three times, first in the "Endeavour" then twice in the "Resolution". His third visit was the last place in Australia he pulled into before embarking on his fatal voyage. Two noted visitors that called in 1792 in the "Providence" were Captain Bligh of "Bounty" fame and his Midshipman Matthew Flinders, who set foot on Australian soil for the first time at Adventure Bay. However these are only some of the famous navigators who have pulled into Adventure Bay.

AKAROA: A small place on the St. Helens Point. It is about 8 Km. from the Tasman Highway on the St. Helens Point Road, and fronts onto Georges Bay at it's narrow point. A quarry close to Akaroa provides some very good monumental quality granite. It has been used on tombstones as well as Reserve Bank Building in Hobart.

ALANVALE: A northern suburb of Launceston it is on the western side of the East Tamar Highway and 5 Km. from the centre of Launceston. The Launceston College of TAFE is situated in Alanvale-just off the Alanvale Road.

ALBATROSS ISLAND: A small island in the Hunter Group. Situated off the northwest tip of Tasmania, it is northwest of Hunter Island. Bass and Flinders named the island when they circumnavigated Tasmania. They described it as "an enormous granite rock, which is arid and dissected", but no reason for the name.

ALBERTON: A former town 8 Km. south of Ringarooma. It lies at the junction of the New River Road and the Alberton Road, on the banks of the Dorset River. Named Alberton because it is so close to Mount Victoria, it was a former gold mining boomtown, at one time it was reported to have a population of 3,000; however it is now almost a ghost town.

ALBION HEIGHTS: This is the hilly area covered with light bush; between the Channel Highway and the Southern Outlet, on the western side of Taroona. It takes in The Lea Conservation Area and to the south

Albion Heights Drive which branches off Proctors Road. Albion Heights Drive leads up to a lookout over-looking the Derwent River giving good views up and down the river.

ALCOMIE: A small farming community 23 Km. south of Stanley; at the junction of Alcomie Road and South Road. It is situated in an area that is a popular crop growing area. The name is thought to have been given by the Van Diemen's Land Co. surveyors, but there is nothing to substantiate this.

ALEXANDRA: This was a town reserve that had been decreed and laid out but never built. It is situated 7 Km. north of Fingal, near the Mangana Road, on the junction of the Tower River and the Richardsons Creek.

ALFORD: Again this was a place that had been planned but never built. It is thought to have been on the Bridport Road near where the road crosses the Pipers River.

ALLEN SIDING: A railway siding on the Western Line it is .5 Km. off the Bass Highway 3 Km. west of Boat Harbour. The name was changed to Boat Harbour Siding in the 1960's and was always used to service the Boat Harbour area.

ALLENS RIVULET: An orchard growing district and is situated in the hills at the northern end of the Snug Tiers, 9 Km. west of Margate. Most of the orchards are along the Allen Rivulet and Kaoota Roads.

ALLISON: This was a town reserve laid out but never built. It was to have been on the Lobster Creek Road, 7 Km. east of Penguin on the banks of the River Leven. Today the name is preserved in the Allison Bridge that crosses the river near where the town had been planned.

ALMA: Another town reserve, which was planned but never, started. It was to have been on the banks of the Forth River where the Wilmot Road now crosses it. The name is preserved in the bridge and is named Alma Bridge.

ALONNAH: The main town on Bruny Island the seat of local government. It is situated on the west coast on the southern end of Bruny Island. It was originally known as Mills Reef but was changed to Alonnah about 1909. Mills Reef is a point of land 1 Km. south of the town. Alonnah is part of the aboriginal name for the island, "Lunawanna-alonnah"; the first half being used for another town on the island.

ALTAMONT: A settlement on the Lyell Highway overlooking the Derwent River about 7 Km. west of Granton was to have been named

Altamont. However the only reminder today is the Altamont Creek that enters the Derwent River near where the settlement was planned.

ALTMORE: This was changed to Ranga.

ALVESTON: This eventually became Deloraine. It was a large property mainly on the eastern side of the Meander River that was purchased by Lieut. Pearson Foote in 1837. He named it after Alveston in Devonshire, England. In 1841 he sold it to Mr. James McCarther, who built cottages to house his convict and labourers.

AMBELSIDE: A suburb of Devonport, situated on the eastern bank of the River Mersey and on the southern side of the Bass Highway. The main entrance into Ambelside is via River Road it passes through Panorama Heights, following the eastern bank of the river.

ANAMANDA: This was a small isolated settlement near Ben Lomond. However the name was changed to English Town; Anamanda is aboriginal for "hand".

ANDOVER: A rural settlement at the junction of the Nala and Inglewood Roads. It is 10 Km. east of Oatlands and has a railway station on the Main Line. Lieutenant Francis Tabart named the town soon after he arrived in 1831 after "Andover" in England. The railway station was known as Eastern Marsh Siding but was renamed in 1893.

ANGLESEA BARRACKS: Situated in Davey Street in Hobart it is the Headquarters of the Australian Army in Tasmania. It is the oldest establishment occupied by the Army in Australia. Colonel Lachlan Macquarie rode to the top of the hill in December 1811 and declared that it would be the site for a Military Barracks. Governor Arthur gave it the name of Anglesea Barracks after the Marquis of Anglesey.

ANSONS BAY: A large sheltered bay on the eastern coast lies 52 Km. north of St. Helens, on the northern end of the Bay of Fires. Now it is mainly a holiday shack area but in the early times ships used it to leave goods for places further inland. Also, a large sawmill operated there, it thrived for some time was known as the Ansons Bay Saw Mill Co. Charles Gould named the settlement after an early pioneering family in the district.

ANTILL PONDS: A place on the Midlands Highway, 14 Km. north of Oatlands, has now almost disappeared. At one time, it was an important railway stop, considered by many as the half way mark between Hobart and Launceston. Governor Lachlan Macquarie named the place in honour of his Aid-De-Camp Major H.C. Antill. However other than being a railway station, it has always been a farming district.

APSLAWN: A large property, just off the Tasman Highway, and 15 Km. south of Bicheno. It is on the road which branches off the highway on the southern side of the Apslawn Bridge. The name was given to the property by John Lyne and later adopted for the district. The first Federal Minister for Home Affairs was born at "Apslawn", Sir William Lyne.

APSLEY: A small farming district on the Lake Highway, 5 Km. from Melton Mowbray and the Midlands Highway; on the banks of the Jordan River. It was once the railhead for the Apsley Line that branched off the main line. It was named after Lord Apsley who was the eldest son of the Earl of Bathurst.

ARCADIA: This was on King Island but was renamed in 1919 to Moorden.

ARCADIAN SIDING: This was a railway siding on the Derwent Valley Line 5 Km. west of National Park. Arcadian Home was its former name but it has now disappeared.

ARGENTON: Once an important station on the (government run) Strahan-Zeehan Line, 6 Km. south of Zeehan. A private line called the Mariposa Tramway met the government line at Argenton. Ore was brought in from the Mariposa Silver Mining Co. to be loaded onto the government train, but today there is very little of it left.

ARTHUR RIVER: A small isolated settlement on the west coast - 16 Km. south of Marrawah; on the northern side of the Arthur River. A ferry service thrived there, taking those wanting to travel further south across the river. M.H. Hellyer named the river in 1827 after the then Governor of Tasmania, Governor Arthur. Even in those early days, it was recognized as one of Tasmania's great rivers.

ARTHURS LAKE: A lake on the Central Plateau, on the eastern side of the Great Lake. Water is pumped uphill from Arthurs Lake to flow into the Great Lake, and on the way, operates a small automatic power station called Tods Corner Power Station; this came on line in 1966.

ASHWATER: This is a place that has already disappeared into the mists of time. It is thought to have been south of Sulphur Creek, not far from West Pine. Originally it was called Highthorpe but the name was changed in 1919.

ATHERFIELD: This is a property on the Glenora Road about 1.5 Km. from New Norfolk. It has a clouded past but it is thought to have been part of the Bryn Estyn Estate. In 1881, it was brought by Captain Underwood and renamed "Atherfield".

AUBURN: A farming district on the Isis Road. It is on the southern side of the Isis River and 21 Km. northwest of Ross. The Auburn Road goes from Ross for 20 Km. until it meets the Isis Road; Auburn is 2 Km. from this junction.

AUGUSTA GATE (ROAD): This is now a main street in the Hobart suburb of Lenah Valley. It was prominent in earlier days when visitors and the people of Hobart travelled along Augusta Road to visit the Lady Franklin Museum. A gate was across the road near the present day junction with the Main Road. A toll was collected and a Post Office operated at this point until 1927.

AUSTERLY: This was renamed Osterly. This could have been a misspelling as it was changed three months after the first naming.

AUSTINS FERRY: A northern suburb of Hobart, about 20 Km. from the city centre. Governor Lachlan Macquarie visited the area in 1821 and named the area Roseneath. A house built in 1843 was known as "Roseneath House" but this was burnt down in the 1967 bushfires. It became known as Austin's Ferry when James Austin and his cousin John Earl, ran a ferry service across the river at this point. The terminal on the eastern side of the river was known as Compton and later Old Beach. It was a member of the same Austin family that endowed the founding of the Austin Hospital in Melbourne.

AUSTRAL SIDING: This was a small railway siding on the Government run Strahan Zeehan Line and is 1.5 Km. south of Zeehan. The Tasmanian Smelting Co. operated near the siding but when it closed down the siding was only used when necessary.

AVOCA: A principle town in the Fingal Valley on the Esk Highway. It is 27 Km. from the Midlands Highway, and is situated on the junction of the St.Pauls and South Esk Rivers. The area was formerly known as St.Pauls Plains. John Helder Wedge wrote in his diary that in 1833 he planned and named the township of Avoca.

AYR: This was renamed Telita in 1922.

BABEL ISLAND: A small island in Bass Strait. Situated off the east coast of Flinders Island, it is part of the Furneaux Group of islands. This is a popular place with mutton birders. Matthew Flinders is said to have named it Babel Island because the noise created by the sea birds reminded him of the Tower of Babel.

BACALA: A small farming district 4 Km. north of Lilydale at the junction of the Bacala and Golconda Roads. The Bacala Road is a 5 Km. long road linking the Golconda and Tunnel Roads and runs almost alongside the North East Railway Line.

BACK CREEK: An isolated place, which has almost disappeared. It is situated on the Back Creek; near it's junction with the Pipers River, and 6 Km. north of the Pipers River village. Gold was discovered there one time, but it did not last very long. Later slate was mined there and this continued well into the 1950's.

BACK RIVER: The Back River settlement is now called Magra. The Back River is a small river that rises on the western side of Mount Dromedary; it flows into the Derwent River 2 Km. west of New Norfolk.

BACON'S CROSSING: This was a stop on the small Oatlands Parattah Line; about the halfway point on this four-station line. The line was taken out in the 1920's and replaced with a motor coach; it has now disappeared.

BADEN: A farming community, situated on the Tunnack, Whitefoord Road junction 19 Km. southeast of Oatlands. Originally it was known as Rumney's Hut, after a William Rumney who lived there. Later three residents who had served under Lord Baden Powell in the Boar War had it-renamed Baden in his honour.

BADGER CORNER: A small place at the southern end of Flinders Island; 7 Km. west of Lady Barron and on the western side of Adelaide Bay. It is now a conservation area. Once it was used as a drop off point for ships bringing supplies in for the rest of the island, it was considered a good safe anchorage.

BADGER ISLAND: This is an island about 12 Km. off the southwest corner of Flinders Island. Badger Island is part of the Chappell Islands, and is the largest of the islands in this group. It is thought that Matthew Flinders bestowed the name as he named the other islands in the group.

BAGDAD: A rural town on the Midlands Highway 37 Km. from Hobart situated at the foot of Constitution Hill. It is now an area of orchard growing and small mixed farms. However, in the days of the horse and buggy, it was an important rest area and horse changing for those

continuing their journey up Constitution Hill. Hugh Germaine who was renowned for giving names that were in The Bible or the Arabian Knights gave the name.

BAKER'S BEACH: A large beach on the north central coast; on the arm that helps form the mouth of Port Sorell. It is a quiet beach with white sand and is noted for its spectacular sand dunes. It gets its name from George Baker who built the property, named "Springlawn" which is still at Bakers Beach. The whole area is now included as part of the Asbestos Range National Park.

BAKERS CREEK: This was changed to Lucaston.

BAKERS CROSSING: This was a stopping place on the Emu Bay Railway 1 Km. out of Rosebery. No siding was built there and it was only a stopping place between Rosebery and Primrose.

BALFES HILL: A hill on the Channel Highway that separates Cygnet and Cradoc; 60 Km. south of Hobart and 3 Km. north of Cygnet. It was once a prolific apple growing area with apple orchards all around the hill; the well-known Slab Road runs along its eastern side.

BALFOUR: A small place in a very rugged part of western Tasmania. The only road into it is at Temma which is 22 Km. south of Arthur River, then there is another 21 Km. east into Balfour. It is recommended that four-wheel drives be used to make the trip. Balfour came into prominence when copper was found there about 1909, but this soon ran out. Tin became the main ore to be mined and a horse drawn tramway was set up between Balfour and Temma. However when the tin ran out it became a ghost town. Today it is making a comeback.

BALLY PARK: This is the central part of Dodges Ferry, 47 Km. from Hobart and 6 Km. south off the Arthur Highway. Once known for holiday shacks it has now developed into a residential area.

BANCA (THE): A small isolated district in the northeast, 10 Km. north of Winnaleah. It is situated at the junction of the Banca and Oxberry Roads. Banka Creek flows through the district and is a tributary of the Boobyalla River.

BANGOR: A small farming community in the rich agricultural Piper River Valley. Bangor is situated at the junction of the Bangor Road and The Paling Track and is 16 Km. south of Pipers River village. The State Quarries were situated at Bangor. Mainly Welsh migrants quarried slate and, it is thought, it was named for this reason.

BARILLA BAY: A small bay in Pitt Water situated at the eastern end of the Cambridge Airport. It has Air Navigation Aid lights to help planes to navigate the Hobart Airport. The bay is very shallow and the Bellerive Sorell Railway Line crossed Pitt Water at the northern end of Barilla Bay.

BARNES BAY: A small settlement set around in the bay of the same name. It is on the northern end of Bruny Island and 32 Km. from Alonnah. Because of the good shelter in Barnes Bay it was the site of the ferry terminal from 1954 to 1983. The origin of the name has never been documented; the earliest record is in the 1829 edition of Ross's Almanac.

BARRETTA: A small rural district on the Channel Highway, 3 Km. south of Margate. It is only a very small district; one that could be missed if you blink an eye.

BARRINGTON: A rich farming area, 23 Km. south of Devonport, on the Nowhere Else Road; situated between the Forth and Don Rivers. Exploration of the area, lead by Nathaniel Kentish was made extremely difficult by the heavy timber and rough terrain. A long time was taken to clear the area before settlement could take place. It is now well known because of the lake. World-class rowing events take place on the lake. It was named after a prominent English statesman of the period.

BARRINGTON LOWER: A small farming community, 5 Km. north of Barrington, at the junction of the Lower Barrington and Sheffield and Roads. The River Don Trading Company had a tramway terminus in the Lower Barrington area. It was from here they railed timber to their mill at the Don. This resulted in opening up the district; now regarded as one of the best farming areas in Tasmania.

BARTON: A property .5 Km. off the Macquarie Road. On the Barton Road, 26 Km. west of Campbell Town, it is on the banks of the Isis River. The Barton Road runs between the Macquarie Road and Epping Forest a distance of 15 Km. Andrew Gatenby and his four sons farmed the property. They built the "Penny Royal Watermill" which is a main tourist attraction in Launceston. In 1824 the Isis River was at that time known as the Penny Royal Creek.

BASKERVILLE: This is an area on the eastern side of Bridgewater-along the Baskerville Road. It became popular when a car-racing track was opened in the late 1950's. Since then it has under gone upgrades and is still being used to hold car race meetings.

BASTYAN POWER STATION: This is part of the Pieman River power scheme and is 6.5 Km. north of the Rosebery township. The power station was commissioned in 1983. The lake is named Rosebery Lake, but

the dam and power station were named Bastyan after a former Governor of Tasmania.

BATHURST: A town reserve which was set aside to build a settlement in the Bathurst Channel part of Port Davey. It was on the peninsula of land on the eastern side of Joe Page Bay.

BATTERY POINT: A historical inner suburb on the east side of Hobart, fronting onto the Derwent River. Battery Point has the reputation of being the most complete colonial village in Australia with a lot of the buildings dating back to the 1830's and 40's. It had its beginnings about 1804 belonging to Reverend Bobby Knopwood. Because of the battery of guns set up on the promontory to protect the citizens of Hobart it was known as Battery Point very early. However the guns were never fired in anger. At one time the name was changed to East Hobart but this proved unpopular and was soon reverted.

BAYVIEW: A small satellite suburb of St.Helens, 2 Km. north of St.Helens on the Binalong Bay Road. It is situated along the foreshore of Georges Bay and was most likely named because of the good view of both Georges Bay and Moulting Bay.

BEACH END: This was a small place on the east coast, said to have been a little north of Bicheno. However like a lot of small places in those early days, its exact location is lost. There is the possibility it might have been used as a port for sailing ships to drop cargo and passengers, but little has been recorded.

BEACHSIDE: Popular Hobart beach area, Lower Sandy Bay, was known as Beachside. It began as Sandy Bay Lower, then in 1921, it was changed to Beachside, but in 1968 it was again changed, became Lower Sandy Bay.

BEACONSFIELD: The main town in the West Tamar region, 43 Km. from Launceston. Beaconsfield is the seat of local government in what is mainly a rural district. Officers under the command of Lieut Col. Patterson first explored it in 1804.. The town began to flourish when gold was discovered in 1869. The town's name had several changes. At first it was called Cabbage Tree Hill, this was changed later to Brandy Creek, but finally Governor Weld changed it to Beaconsfield in honour of the Earl of Beaconsfield. Due to seepage the gold mines were closed in 1914 but the buildings with their Romanesque arches are a tourist attraction.

BEAUMARIS: A small but popular resort area on the Tasman Highway 5 Km. north of Scamander. It has excellent beaches and lagoons for water sports and fishing. In the hills behind Beaumaris there is a large pine plantation.

BEAUTY POINT: A port town in the West Tamar region-6 Km. north of Beaconsfield. This was the first deep-water berth that was established on the Tamar River and was first to service the gold fields at Beaconsfield. Now it is a general cargo-loading berth. Its first name was Ilfracombe then about 1903 it was changed. The current name for the place is reported to have been because a cow named "Beauty" was buried there around the turn of the century.

BEECHFORD: An isolated place on the northern coast line-10 Km. north of Lefroy. It is situated on the western side of the mouth of the Curries River. Beechford is popular with fishermen even though the shore that fronts onto Bass Strait is very rocky.

BELCHERS: This is a small railway siding on the Derwent Valley Line-6 Km. west of Westerway. It is close to where Belchers Road branches off the Gordon River Road. A hill, which overlooks the area, has Belchers Lookout on its peak.

BELL BAY: An industrial district 4 Km. south of George Town on the shores of Port Dalrymple. The site is that of the large aluminium producer, Comalco, built there in the 1950's. Bell Bay was recommended as a port as early as 1912. However it was not until 1950, that the Vacuum Oil Co. and the Australian Aluminium Commission (later Comalco) started their installations. In recent times it has been the Tasmanian terminus for ferry service to Victoria.

BELLA-MACARGEE: This is an area about 6 Km. south of Devonport. It is on the eastern side of Forthside Hill, around the Bella-Macargee Creek, a tributary of the Don River. Doctor Casey who leased it to tenet farmers once owned part of the land. Although Doctor Casey named his property "Forthside", the tenet farmers nicknamed it "Ballamacargie". This name has been preserved but the spelling has changed.

BELLERIVE: A suburb of Hobart on the Eastern Shore of the Derwent River, almost opposite Hobart. This was one of the earliest settlements on the Eastern Shore where a ferry service operated, between Hobart and Bellerive, from the very early times. It was the railhead for the ill-fated Bellerive-Sorell Railway. Originally it was named Kangaroo Point but was changed to Bellerive, French for "Beautiful River".

BELLINGER: This was a railway siding on the Strahan-Zeehan Railway Line and situated 11 Km. north of Strahan. The siding was built in 1902 and demolished in the 1930's. There was a timber tramline at this point, used to gather firewood and deliver it to the siding.

BELLINGHAM: A small seaside village, it is on the eastern bank of the Pipers River, and 6 Km. off the Bridport Road. It gets its name from a farm that is about 1 Km. from Bridport-Bellingham Road junction.

BELLS PARADE: This is a very historic part of Latrobe. Situated on the banks of the Mersey River is a feature of the town with beautiful parklands and picnic areas. It was built and named after W.R. Bell who used it to ship wheat from his farm. Eventually the Mersey silted up. It was used by the district for the shipment of their goods and produce to the market place.

BELTANA: This was changed to Lindisfarne in 1903.

BEN LOMOND: This is Tasmania's second highest mountain (1572m). It is situated about 50 Km. southeast of Launceston-via Blessington. Part of the Ben Lomond National Park operates on a ski village during the season. At one time a Post Office was started at Ben Lomond and the name was changed to St.Aubyns, but the office did not last very long. Matthew Flinders named it.

BEN NEVIS: A mountain 1367m high, which is situated on the eastern side of Mount Barrow. The Blessington Road crosses its southern slopes as it weaves towards Ben Lomond; the North Esk River rises on the northern slopes.

BENGEO: A small farming place 4 Km. north of the Mole Creek Road at Lemana. The property was granted to Colonel Schaw in 1840 later sold to Mr. John Archer. Archer named Bengo after his native village in Hertfordshire, England.

BERMUDA: This is an area 1 Km. west of the Glen Huon village. Bermuda Road weaves its way south crossing Bermuda Hill and links with another road that end in Geeveston. An early settler that had retired from the British Army after serving in Bermuda, most probably gave the name.

BERRIEDALE: A northern suburb of Hobart about 15 Km. from the city. It is not known how Berriedale got its name but the Berriedale Inn is on record of having been opened in 1834. The first licensee was William Wilson. The settlement grew around the Inn situated at the road junction of Main and the Berriedale Roads. In early days, this was the route to Bismark (Collinsvale) and Sorell Creek. The name probably came from the name of the Hotel.

BEULAH: A small hamlet 17 Km. southeast of Sheffield at the junction of the Beulah and the Beulah Back Roads; close to large pine plantations. The name is reputed to be biblical and mean "the gates of heaven".

BEULAH LOWER: A small community 6 Km. south of the Beulah settlement. Situated on the Lower Beulah Road, it is an isolated little place, next to the Minnow Creek. In the earlier days this was the sole source of the water supply. A minor gold rush started and a company, which ran the Mole Creek Mine, also mined at Lower Beulah for some time.

BICHENO: A very popular resort town on the east coast. It is an area famous for its mild climate. Bicheno is situated on the Tasman Highway, 185 Km. from Hobart. The area pre-dates white settlement, it was used, for a number of years, by whalers and sealers and was known as Warbs Harbour; a name still retained for the sheltered harbour. It was named in honour of James Ebenezer Bicheno, a very popular Colonial Secretary of Van Diemen's Land until his death in Hobart in 1851.

BILLOP: An isolated property 14 Km. south of Cressy. It is 2 Km. off the Poatina Road on the northeastern slope of Little Billop (509m); at the edge of the Great Western Tiers. This was part of a large grant of land made to Mr. W. E. Lawrence in 1823, he named the homestead "Billop" and the estate "Formosa".

BINALONG BAY: A popular east coast holiday resort area 11 Km. north of St. Helens. It is a favourite area for swimming, surfing and rock fishing. Until 1944 it was known as Boat Harbour. The Portland Council changed the name to Binalong Bay, which is said to be the aboriginal name.

BIRCHS BAY: This is another of those places very much in decline. It is situated on the Channel Highway, 33 Km. south of Hobart overlooking the D'Entrecasteaux Channel. Set-up as convicts station it was used for cutting and preparing timber. It was closed down when Port Arthur was established. The place could have been named after a Mr. Birch who was involved in sealing in Hobart Town.

BIRRALEE: A small, isolated, rural community 15 Km. north of Westbury. It is situated along Priestleys Lane which is a ring road weaving in a circle around Black Sugarloaf (502m). This was the original name of Birralee.

BIRRALEE WEST: A small rural area 6 Km. further along Priestleys Lane from the Birralee Hamlet. It is close to the Black Sugarloaf Creek on the northern side of the Black Sugarloaf.

BISHOPSBOURNE: This is a village 16 Km. west of Longford, at the junction of the Bishopsbourne and Liffey Roads. It was built on land belonging to the Bishop of Tasmania Bishop Nixon, who arrived in the

colony in 1843. He named it Bishopsbourne as place of learning, and the Bishopsbourne College was established there. This college is still operating there today.

BISMARCK: This is now called Collinsvale. However, it started as Sorell Creek. In 1880, because of the big number of German Settlers in the area, it was renamed Bismark. When World War 1 broke out anti-German feeling was high so the name was changed to Collinsvale.

BLACK BOBS: A property on the Lyell Highway 15 Km. west of Ouse. The Black Bobs Rivulet rises 14 Km. past Ouse near Lake Binney, and flows south into Lake Catagunya on the Derwent River.

BLACKBOY: The name of this place was changed to Reedy Marsh and then to Mathinna.

BLACK BRIDGE: A bridge, which crosses the Jordon River 10 Km. west of Jericho, near Lower Marshes. It links the Lower Marshes Road with the Rotherwood Road. Near Black Bridge several small streams enter the Jordon River.

BLACK BRUSH: This is another place that has almost lost its identity. Situated on the Black Brush Road it runs between Mangalore and the Elderslie Road, 7 Km. off the Midlands Highway. The area called Black Brush is about 2 Km. from the Elderslie Road and at one time had its own Post Office.

BLACK RIVER: Now it is a small quite hamlet on the Bass Highway, 23 Km. east of Smithton. Originally town was about 2 Km. further up stream. It was a timber town; a large portion of the blackwood, which was cut, went to Victoria. Around 1860 it was known as The Black Wall in The Forest, it had its own hotel, school and Post Office. However, it started to decline in the 1880's and was almost gone by 1900. The current position started to grow as the highway through the area gained importance.

BLACK SUGARLOAF: This was changed to Biralee about 1915.

BLACKAMOOR: This is the district, which surrounds Blackamoor Head, slightly southeast of Elizabeth Town. The Bass Highway and the Rubicon River are on the eastern side, and on the western side, is the Western Line railway.

BLACKHALL BOTTOM: A place in the Ironstone Hills, 2 Km. on the southern side of New Norfolk. Blackhall Bottom is 2 Km. off the Lachlan Road, at the end of Ironstone Gulley.

BLACKMANS BAY: Now considered by many as an outer southern suburb of Hobart. It is 3 Km. south of Kingston, on the shore of the Derwent River. A popular place for holiday shacks and summer destination but is now chiefly a residential area. In 1642 Abel Tasman named it Fredrick Henry Bay, but due to an error in map reading, Matthew Flinders used this name on another large bay to the east. James Blackman received a land grant in the 1820's in this area and it is possible this is how it got its name.

BLACKSTONE HEIGHTS: An outer western suburb of Launceston; built on the Blackstone Tier. The South Esk River flows along its western side and Lake Trevallyn on the northern end. This is one of Launceston's newer areas.

BLACKWALL: A settlement in the West Tamar region, Situated on the banks of the Tamar River, 2 Km. east of Exeter on the Gravelly Beach Road. Blackwall has always been associated with shipbuilding; during the Californian gold rush in (1849-50), two-sea going vessels were built and sailed to America.

BLACKWOOD CREEK: A small settlement in the hills which fringe the Great Western Tiers, 20 Km. west of Cressy on the Blackwood Creek Road. Sheppards used Blackwood Creek as a resting place during their annual summer grazing programme on the Central Plateau, which was used for summer grazing.

BLAND: The name of this place was changed to Hampshire.

BLESSINGTON: An isolated community in the northeast 22 Km. east of Evandale. It is situated at the junction of Sawpit Hill and Deddington Road, in the foothills of Ben Lomond. It was originally called Irish Town but was changed in 1890. Several other places were called the same name and this caused confusion.

BLESSINGTON UPPER: An isolated community 15 Km. past the Blessington Hamlet. It is at the junction of the Upper Blessington and Roses Tier Roads, on the banks of the Ford River; a tributary of the North Esk River.

BLUE HILL: This is about 12 Km. due northwest of Bothwell. It has an access road off the Meadfield Road and has been a logging district from the early 1900's.

BLUE RIVER: This place no longer exists. However, it was reported to have been in the Ringarooma District. A Post Office was opened there for a brief period in 1878.

BLUE ROCKS: This is a small place in the central part of the west coast of Flinders Island. It is situated on the Palana Road 10 Km. north of Whitemark. It derives its name from the large grey-blue whalebacks of granite along the coast.

BLUE TIER: The name of this place was changed to Poimena.

BLUE TIER JUNCTION: The name of this place was changed to Lottah.

BLUFF: The name of this place was changed to Tanina.

BLUFF BATTERY: A Fortification that was set-up in the 1880's to 1890's due to a Russian scare. It is situated in the eastern-shore suburb of Bellerive, over-looking the Derwent River. The Battery closed down soon after Federation and fell into disrepair. However it is now under the care of the National Parks & Wildlife Department.

BLUMONT: This is a mountain on the northern end of the Sideling Range. It is also the name of a railway station on the North Eastern Line, 4 Km. east of Nabowla. Large pine plantations are grown on the eastern slopes of the Sideling Range and Blumont and timber is railed out through the Blumont Station.

BLYTHE: At one time this was a railway station. It was situated on the Western Line, .5 Km. west from where the railway line crosses the Blythe River; very close the Blythe Heads. This is the name given to the mouth of the Blythe River. Name of this station was changed, in 1966, to Heybridge. The Van Diemen's Land Co. surveyors named Blythe River.

BLYTHE ROAD: The name of this place was changed to Cuprona in 1907.

BOAT HARBOUR: A rural settlement situated on the Bass Highway, 15 Km. west of Wynyard and noted for its fertile soil. Boat Harbour gets its name from a sheltered bay nearby called Jacobs Boat Harbour. A Captain John Jacob moored his boat there at one time.

BOAT HARBOUR BEACH: A popular seaside resort area 4 Km. off the Bass Highway and 2 Km. past the Boat Harbour settlement. This is one of the most popular resort places on the northwest coast. It has become renowned for its warm climate, and tropical plants are grown out in the open gardens in the area and frosts are unknown.

BOKO: This was a railway siding on the Emu Bay Railway line, about 14 Km. due north of Tullah. It was opened in 1908 it is still in use. The

Hydro Electric Commission use the area as a base for their cement silos and transport cement from there to all their various dam sites.

BONNET HILL: An area of hilly country, north of Kingston on the Channel Highway. The Channel Highway was always known as a very treacherous piece of road especially in wet and icy conditions. Bonnet Hill is actually 2 Km. further north of the area known by this name.

BOOBYALLA: This is situated in the North West corner of a large bay; 16 Km. from Gladstone. History of the area has not been recorded very well and there are a number of contradictory stories about the area. Boobyalla, near the mouth of the Ringarooma River is shown on a map in Baillier's Gazetteer as Ringarooma. Boobyalla was opened up to enable the tin mines, further inland, could ship their ore out; "boobyalla" is aboriginal for "seaside".

BOTHWELL: An historical town on the Lake Highway in the central highlands. It is 74 Km. from Hobart, the centre for a rural municipality and the seat of local government. Bothwell developed in 1807 when Lieutenant Thomas Laycock camped there on his way to Hobart Town from the northern end of the island. Hunters named the river "Fat Doe River" but it was later changed to the Clyde. The name Bothwell was given by Governor Arthur after "Bothwell" in Scotland, the town is classified as an historic town.

BOWEN PARK: This is the Visitor Reception Centre at the Risdon Cove Historic Site on the eastern shore of the Derwent River, 2 Km. south of the Bowen Bridge. Lieutenant Bowen and his party landed here in 1803 and claimed possession of the island. It is the only site of any Australian capital, which has survived in any resemblance of its original form.

BOWERBANK: A large property on the southern side of the Bass Highway, 3 Km. east of Deloraine. Purchased by Mr. Alexander Horne in 1840 from a Mr. A. Rose it has been in the Horne family ever since. Mr. Horne's eldest son built the Bowerbank flourmills after his father's death.

BOWOOD: This is an historic property on the Bridport Road, 7 Km. west of Bridport and situated near the Little Forester River. Peter Brewer who took up the land there in 1835 and finished building the house in 1839 built it. It is the oldest building still standing in the Scottsdale district.

BOYER: A settlement 6 Km. from New Norfolk, on the banks of the Derwent River. It is the base of the paper manufactures, Australian Newsprint Mills, which was started in 1938. The mill was built on land

belonging to of the original Boyer Estate; William Boyer arrived in the colony in 1868.

BRABAZON: A town reserve planned and situated on the Cygnet Coast Road 16 Km. west of Cygnet. It is remembered by Brabazon Point, on the Huon River, where the river turns in a northerly direction.

BRACKNELL: A quite little country town on the banks of the Liffy River. It is 15 Km. west of Cressy and 14 Km. south of the Bass Highway, near Carrick. Matthew Brady the bushranger was captured near Bracknell but escaped soon after.

BRADSHAW'S CREEK: This was a place with a history of tin mining in the northeastern part of the state. It underwent a name change in 1956 and became "Pioneer". It was known by this name for a number of years before it was officially changed. William Bradshaw discovered tin there in 1877 and the town and creek were named after him.

BRADY'S MARSH: A small settlement on the southern end of Bradys Lake. The access road leaves the Lake Highway 17 Km. north of Tarraleah. It is a popular fresh-water fishing area in the central highlands. Originally named Bradys Gate the name was changed in 1951. It is a supply lake and is connected to the Dee Lagoon by the Dee Tunnel.

BRAESIDE: A small place in the Huon Valley, 1.5 Km. south of Franklin, around Braeside Road. The road runs up into hills, which are thickly timbered: orchard growing is one of the main industries in the area.

BRANDY BOTTOM: This is a district 6 Km. east of Colebrook, near where Eldon Road crosses the Coal River. A hill named Whiskey Hill might have had an influence on the naming of the place, but a property nearby that is called "Brandy Bottom".

BRANXHOLM: A village on the Tasman Highway, 90 Km. from Launceston where the highway crosses the Ringarooma River. It was started as a farming district but boomed when tin was discovered in the district. The best known mine was the Ruby Flat field, south of the village. When the metal ran out it reverted to farming. The explorer, James Scott, named it in 1855 in honour of "Branxholm Hall" in Scotland.

BREADALBANE: A place on the Midlands Highway, 13 Km. from Launceston at the Evandale turn-off. It was first known as Brumby's Plain but changed later to Breadalbane by the surveyor Meehan after a place in Scotland.

BREADALBANE RAILWAY STATION: The name of this was changed to Relbia in 1913.

BREAM CREEK: A small, but popular, place on the Bream Creek Road 3.5 Km. off the Arthur Highway. A small creek, Bream Creek flows parallel with the coastline behind Marion Beach. The settlement is mainly orchard.

BREONA: Situated on the Lake Highway at the northern end of the Great Lake and 40 Km. south of Deloraine. It was once a popular resort with a large building called the Rainbow Chalet. However, it was burnt to the ground about 1942. It was a way station in horse and buggy days, then later a trout hatchery.

BRICKMAKER'S BAY: The name given to a small bay on the northern side of the Bass Highway, 1 Km. west of Port Latta. The name Brickmaker's Bay was applied to the small settlement there, but it proved unpopular so it reverted to being known as Cowrie Point; Brickmakers Bay was used for the bay.

BRIDGENORTH: A small farming community in the West Tamar region, 18 Km. from Launceston. It is at the junction of the Bridgenorth and the Long Plain Roads. The bushranger Matthew Brady once roamed in this area.

BRIDGEWATER: An outer northern suburb of Hobart, 22 Km. from the city centre and situated on the Midlands Highway. A large Housing Department estate was built on the eastern side of the Midlands Highway between 1970 and 1980. The original name for the area was Green Point. Green Point is still in Bridgewater but is the area on the southern side of the bridge along the foreshore. When the convict causeway was built in 1830 the name for the area was changed to North Bridgewater, then when the railway was put through it was changed to Bridgewater Junction and then the word "Junction" was left of the name. It is not known who named it but is generally believed to have got its name from Bridgewater in Somerset, England.

BRIDGEWATER SOUTH: The name of this was changed to Granton in 1914.

BRIDPORT: A popular holiday resort town on the north-east coast, 13 Km. and north of Scottsdale. This is situated in Anderson Bay, at the mouth of the Great Forester River. In earlier times it was a favourite hiding place for pirates and run away convicts. Later it became an important port for ships moving cargo to and from places further inland. It was, at one time, connected to Forester by a private railway line; timber

was railed to Bridport and shipped. It is believed to be after a town in England.

BRIGHTON (a): Changed to Pontville.

BRIGHTON (b): A town on the Midlands Highway, 28 Km. from Hobart. The place now known as Brighton is not the first one to have this name. Lachlan Macquarie gave the name Brighton to the place known as Pontville; the name was changed in 1895. The present Brighton is now a fast growing residential area taking over from a rural community.

BRIGHTON MILITARY CAMP: This is a military camp situated at the northern end of Brighton 30 Km. from Hobart and almost on the borderline of Pontville. The camp was established on the 13th August 1914 and was under canvas for the duration of World War 1, since then it has been used to train troops.

BRITTON'S SWAMP: A settlement on the Bass Highway 20 Km. west of Smithton. It had its beginnings as a saw-milling area by the Britton family. Later the government used the area as a soldier settlement, installing returned soldiers on small farms there.

BROADMARSH: A small farming hamlet 38 Km. from Hobart. This is situated 11 Km. along the Elderslie Road from the Junction with the Midlands Highway. A convict probation station was established there and convict buildings still stand. A prominent surveyor of the colony, Peter Murdock, gave a name.

BROADMARSH UPPER: Changed to Elderslie.

BROADMEADOWS: A small rural place on the Bass Highway, 7 Km. west of Smithton. The area was once heavily covered with blackwood and eucalypt trees it was cleared and drained and became highly developed farming district.

BRONTE: This is another place that has now disappeared. It was just off the Lyell Highway, at the junction with the Marlborough Highway, 147 Km. from Hobart. The only buildings in the area now are a few fishermen's shacks beside the Bronte Lagoon. Near the junction is a monument, which marks the centre of Tasmania. The original owner of the land Lieutenant Arthur Davis R.N., was responsible for its name.

BRONTE PARK: This is a small village on the Marlborough Highway, 5 Km. from the Lyell Highway and 152 Km. from Hobart. It was a new style village, built by the Hydro Electric Commission soon after World War 2. Set up to house workers and their families working on several hydro schemes that were being built in the area.

BROOKS BAY: A small pleasant little bay on the Huon River. It is 5 Km. south of Surges Bay on the Esperance Coast Road. It is a quite place with a good frontage onto the Huon River and overlooks the mouth of Port Cygnet.

BROOKLYN: A southeast suburb of Burnie. Situated on the eastern side of Upper Burnie it was built as a large Government Housing Estate. Originally, named Brookville and changed in 1968.

BROOKSBY: A property in the small village of Pontville on the northern end of the village. Built by George Brooks Foster who had brought ten acres there in the 1830's.

BROOKSIDE: This is a small place on the Lachlan Road, 5 Km. south of New Norfolk. Brookside is situated on the banks of the Lachlan River and is a mixed farming area.

BROOKVILLE: Changed to Brooklyn in 1968.

BROTHERS HOME MINE: Changed to Derby.

BROWNS RIVER: This is the industrial area of Kingston, situated at the northern end of Kingston-next to the Southern Outlet. The Browns River runs through this area, and preserves the original name for the Kingston district.

BRUMBY'S PLAINS: Changed to Breadalbane.

BUNGANA: Changed to North Scottsdale.

BURGESS: Changed to Port Sorell.

BRUNY LIGHTHOUSE: An historical lighthouse at the southern end of Bruny Island, on the tip of Cape Bruny. Built by convict labour and opened in 1838 after three major shipwrecks. It is one of the oldest lighthouses in Australia, 105 metres above sea level and visible for 24 nautical miles.

BUCKLAND: A small historic village on the Tasman Highway, 66 Km. from Hobart. A main change and rest station operated there in the horse and buggy days. It was originally called Prossers Plains but in 1846 Governor Franklin re-named it in honour of Dean Buckland. The main attraction in the town is in the Church of St. John the Baptist, which was built in 1846. The beautiful stained glass window is reputed to date back to the 12th century, and was brought out from England.

BULGOBAC: This was a station on the Emu Bay Railway line, 22 Km. north of Rosebery. Opened in 1924 for the Emu Bay Railway Company's sawmill it operated there until well into the 1930's.

BUNDELLA: A little place on the Boyer Road, 11 Km. from New Norfolk. A siding on the Derwent Valley Line, it was situated right on the edge of the riverbank. A farm flourished there until the 1930's.

BUNGANA: This was changed to North Scottsdale in 1956; Bungana is aboriginal for "chief or king".

BURNIE: A city on the northwest coast, 333 Km. from Hobart. It is a major industrial centre and has been growing very fast since the 1930's. It was first settled in 1827 by the Van Diemen's Land Company and named Emu Bay. Later the name changed to Burnie after William Burnie, a director of the Van Diemen's Land Company. It is always a busy seaport. Minerals, dairy produce, and paper being just some of the things shipped though there.

BURNIE UPPER: A main suburb of Burnie on the Southwell Hill. It is a popular residential area with good views of the city; wharf area, and Bass Strait.

BURNLEYS SIDING: This was a siding on the Derwent Valley Line. It was 4 Km. west of National Park, near where the line crosses the Burnley Creek as it flows into the Derwent River.

BURN'S CREEK: An isolated village in the northeast. It is 50 Km. from Launceston via the Blessington and Musselboro Roads on the southern side of Mount Barrow. The Burns Creek rises at Mount Barrow and flows down through the settlement into the North Esk River.

BUSHY PARK: A rural village on the Lyell Highway 56 Km. from Hobart. It is hop growing the centre of the in the Derwent Valley and is reputed to be the biggest and most successful hop growing area in the southern hemisphere. Originally it was known as Humphreyville and considered part of the Macquarie Plains area. A Post Office opened there in 1925 and named Derwent until 1968, it then changed to Bushy Park.

BUTLERS GORGE: This was another of the Hydro Electric Commission schemes and considered by some as the grandfather of "Hydro villages". It is situated 16 Km. from Tarraleah at the southern end of Lake King William. Originally part of the Tarraleah Power Station known as Tarraleah Camp number 7, but in 1951 a single turbine was installed and it became a power station in its own right.

CABBAGE TREE HILL: Renamed Brandy Creek and then Beaconsfield.

CADBURY (ESTATE): Situated in Claremont on a peninsula, which juts out into the Derwent River and known as Dogshear Point. Cadburys, a confectionery manufacturer, selected the site in 1920. A housing estate and golf course were both built by the company.

CAIRNS BAY: A small bay and settlement 4 Km. south of Geeveston on the Scotts Road. This is now close to the Huon Highway on the southern end of the settlement. It is an orchard-growing district, but it was once used as a timber port. The ferries were the main link in getting timber and produce out of the area and Cairns Bay was a main loading port because of its position on the Huon River.

CALDER: An isolated community 15 Km. south of Wynyard, on the junction of the Calder Road and the Zig Zag Road. It is in the heart of a logging district and close to a large pine plantation. Van Diemen's Land Company named the town after the Surveyor-General Calder (1838-42).

CALDER UPPER: This is a little community in a logging area, 13 Km. south of Wynyard on the Calder Road. Both Calder Upper and Calder have large pine plantations growing around there.

CALDER WEST: This is more of a district than a settlement. It runs along the West Calder Road. This leaves the Zig Zag Road 2 Km. west of the Calder hamlet and heads south for 11 Km. following the West Calder Hills, and ends at the Takone Road.

CALTON HILL: A hill on the eastern side of the Hollow Tree Road, 16 Km. south of Bothwell. A large property is situated at the foot of the hill named "Llanbertis".

CAMBRIDGE: A village on the Cambridge Road 14 Km. from Hobart. This was an important little place, as the main access road to the east, before the building of the Tasman Highway. The junction of the Colebrook Road, which was also important as it, leads to Richmond and beyond. The first major airport for Hobart was at Cambridge now it is used for light aircraft. In the very early period it was known as Hollow Tree.

CAMDALE: An outer suburb of Burnie, it is situated on the eastern side of the mouth of the Cam River. The site of a large meat processing plant it is situated between the Bass Highway and the foreshore of Bass Strait.

CAMDEN (NORTH): This is a little place, 10 Km. off the Tasman Highway at Targo and on the Camden Road. It is a logging area on the

eastern side of Mount Barrow. The Camden Road goes south almost to the North Esk River.

CAMDEN (SOUTH): A town reserve that was set aside near the mouth of the Huon River, on the Esperance Coast Road. The name has been preserved in the hill that now overlooks Surveyors Bay.

CAMENA: A small isolated community on the Camena Road, 10 Km. south of Heybridge. It is in the valley formed by the Blythe River. Its name is aboriginal for "chin", and it was once called Ellenton.

CAMERON'S INLET: This is a large inlet on the east coast of Flinders Island. Situated in the southern end of the island it is part of the Lackrana Wildlife Sanctuary. It is well known for the variety of birds that are found there, Matthew Flinders named the place.

CAMP CREEK: Renamed Yolla in 1910.

CAMPANIA: A farming town on the Colebrook Road. It is 35 Km. from Hobart in the Coal River Valley, on the Main Line Railway. A section of Campania is part of the old "Campania Estate", it was divided up in 1914 as a soldier settlement scheme. "Campania House", (which part of is still standing) was built during the 1820's by G.W. Gunning.

CAMPBELL TOWN: A large rural town on the Midlands Highway 134 Km. from Hobart. Named by Governor Lachlan Macquarie in 1821 when he and his party camped there on their way to Hobart. The river was known as Relief Creek Macquarie renamed this after his wife; it became the Elizabeth River, and used her maiden name for the town. He decided to make it one of the four garrison towns between Hobart and Launceston.

CAPE BARRON ISLAND: The second largest island in the Furneaux Group. Situated at the southern end of Flinders Island, it is separated by the Franklin Sound. Before settlement this area was the favoured hiding place of pirates and brigands. Captain Furneaux, felt the name was apt.

CAPE PORTLAND: The northeastern most tip of the island, 31 Km. north of Gladstone. Cape Portland was used in the earlier days as a port for shipping ore from the mines but proved unsatisfactory. Matthew Flinders named the port in 1798 in honour of the Duke of Portland.

CAPE WICKHAM: The most northern point of King Island. It is known for the lighthouse, which was built there in 1861 to aid shipping in Bass Strait. It is named in honour of Captain J.W.C. Wickham, Captain of the H.M.S. Beagle, and a close friend of Charles Darwin.

CARLTON: A popular holiday resort area, 49 Km. east of Hobart. Situated on the Carlton Road at the mouth of the Carlton River, Dodges Ferry, (is 2 Km. to the west). Baudin named the place River Brue in honour of one of his officers. Matthew Flinders later mistakenly marked it as Carlton River and this named was used for the district.

CARLTON UPPER: This name was changed to Kellivie.

CARMENTOWN: A satellite suburb of Penguin is situated on the western side of the Bass Highway. The settlement is centred mainly on Mission Hill Road, which goes over Mission Hill and becomes Pine Road.

CARNARVON: A name applied to Port Arthur in 1883 by the Government of the day. In an effort to erase the bad reputation that Port Arthur had earned under the convict system, the Government changed the name. However, the change proved unpopular so it reverted to its original name in 1927.

CARNARVON BAY: A holiday resort community on the southern side of Port Arthur. It looks out into a bay from which the name is taken. Originally named Opossum Bay it was changed in order to preserve the name, which had been given to Port Arthur for a short time. The beach is named Big Possum Beach.

CARR VILLA CEMETERY: The public cemetery for Launceston it is situated in the suburb of Norwood, at the end of Nunamina Avenue; Carr Villa Wildlife Sanctuary is at its eastern end. Carr Villa opened up in 1906 when a lot of the smaller cemeteries, in Launceston, were full. It was named after the property which occupied the land there.

CARRICK: A little rural town on the Bass Highway, 17 Km. from Launceston. It is a quiet town, a centre for the surrounding farms. The area was first settled in 1823, but it was 20 years later before it became established. It was originally known as Lyttleton.

CASCADES: A suburb of Hobart situated between South Hobart and Mount Wellington. It has become well known throughout Australia because of the Cascade Brewery, the oldest brewery in Australia. The Cascade Tea Gardens established in 1895, was another attraction. However, the 1960 flood played havoc with the gardens and the bushfires in 1967 completed their destruction.

CASCADES (TASMAN PENINSULA): This name was changed to Koonya.

CASEYVILLE: A large isolated property situated on the Lake River Road, 19 Km. south of Cressy. This is one of the properties granted to Roderick O'Connor. He was one of the Land Commissioners who was doing a survey of the island in 1829. The property remains in the O'Connor family.

CASTLE FORBES BAY: An orchard-growing district. It's on the Huon Highway, 52 Km. south of Hobart, over-looking the Huon River. It was named a ship, which landed sick Irish women emigrants. A bay 3 Km. south is named Hospital Bay. Some historians believe the Captain of the "Castle Forbes" mistook the Huon River for the Derwent.

CASTRA ROAD: Changed to Sprent.

CASTRA ROAD UPPER: A prosperous farming district on the Castra Road, at the junction with Spellmans Road, 21 Km. south of Ulverstone. It was part of an area developed by Colonel Andrew Crawford after he retired from the Indian Army. The area was so thickly wooded that it was still being cleared in the 1870's.

CATAGUNYA: The Catagunya Power Station commissioned in 1962 is part of the Lower Derwent Scheme, is 22 Km. west of Ouse. The station is powered by water from Lake Catagunya. "Catagunya" is aboriginal for "black swan".

CATAMARAN: This is a small settlement in the far southeast. It is situated in the middle of Recherche Bay, 22 Km. south of Southport on the Catamaran Road. Referred to as Australia's most southern town, it was used as a whaling settlement by foreign ships. Later was incorporated into the timber industry.

CAVESIDE: A quiet rural community, 7 Km. south of Chudleigh and the Mole Creek Road. A farming district with drains and sinks holes, which empty, into the Lobster Rivulet. It is also an area well known for the limestone caves.

CENTRAL CASTRA: A small farming district on the Central Castra Road, 14 Km. south of Ulverstone; Crawfords Creek flows through the district. It was an area that was part of the soldier settlement, organized by the government and Colonel Andrew Crawford about the 1850's.

CETHANA: A small settlement at the junction of the Staverton and Cethana Roads, 5 Km. west of Gowrie Park. It was set-up by the Hydro Electric Commission to house workers at the Cethana Power Station, which is part of the Forth River Scheme. Lake Cethana is the highest rock fill dam in Australia. "Cethana" is aboriginal for "hair".

CHAIN OF LAGOONS: This is on the Tasman Highway 28 Km. north of Bicheno. Occasionally shown on maps as Lagoons and situated at the foot of Elephant Pass. Good access to popular surfing and swimming beach called Lagoons Beach. There is a large estuary, which forms a chain of lagoons when the tide is out.

CHAPPELL ISLANDS: These are a small group of islands within the Furneaux Group and situated off the southwest tip of Flinders Island. The two islands, which form the main part of this group, are Badger Island and Mount Chappell Island. It was named by Matthew Flinders after Ann Chappell who subsequently became his wife.

CHASM CREEK: A little community on the Bass Highway, 2 Km. west of Heybridge. The settlement is small and the creek from which it takes its name flows into Bass Strait.

CHESTNUT PARK: This name was changed to Montana in 1912.

CHESTER: A settlement that grew around the Chester Mine, 10 Km. northwest of Tullah, on the eastern side of Burns Peak. Work at the mine started in 1908 and continued until 1913. Chester had its own spur-line off the main Emu Bay Line, a few Km. south of Boco.

CHIGWELL: A northern suburb of Hobart, 17 Km. from the city. Built and named by the Housing Department in the 1950's. Most of it is on a hill; which over-looks the Derwent River. It takes its name from "Chigwell House", the home of William Gore Elliston in the 1840's. Elliston was mayor of Hobart and a member of the Legislative Council.

CHITTYS ROAD: Changed to Franklin South.

CHRISTMAS HILLS: A district in the far northwest. It is situated at the junction of Bass Highway and the Christmas Hills Road, 14 Km. west of Smithton. Christmas Hills Road runs south from the Bass Highway. It was discovered on Christmas Day, so was aptly named.

CHUDLIEH: A small rural village on the Mole Creek Road, 16 Km. from Deloraine. It was first settled about 1830 by Lieutenant Vaughan. Sir Henry Reed had some large holdings in the district in 1837. The population of Chudlieh in 1877 was reported to be 1,000 and was named after a village in Devonshire, England.

CHUDLIEH JUNCTION: Renamed to Lemana Junction in 1906.

CIRCULAR HEAD: Renamed Stanley.

CLAREMONT: This is an outer northern suburb of Hobart, 23 Km. from the city centre. Several Housing Department estates have been built at Claremont. A town on the fringe of Hobart it was not named until the railway was put through. Henry Bilton lived in "Claremont House" in the early 1830's, it gets its name from the English home of Princess Charlotte.

CLARENCE PLAINS: Changed to Rokeby.

CLARENCE POINT: A point of land near the mouth of West Arm in Port Dalrymple in the West Tamar region; 12 Km. from Beaconsfield. It is an orchard growing area. An attempt was made to change its name to Lyetta in 1913, but has continued to be called Clarence Point.

CLARENDON: "Clarendon" is 7 Km. south of Evandale, and is one of the main tourist attractions in Tasmania. Built in 1838 by James Cox, a wealthy woolgrower, the house has been described as one of the great houses of Australia. This is now a National Trust house.

CLARENDON VALE: A suburb on the eastern shore of Hobart, 7 Km. from Bellerive. Created by the Housing Department in the 1970's when they built the estate on the eastern side of the Rokeby Road.

CLARKE ISLAND: This is the third largest island in the Furneaux Group. Situated off the southern side of Cape Barron Island, and separated by the Armstrong Channel. Named by Matthew Flinders in February 1798 when he sailed into the area to investigate the loss of the "Sydney Cove".

CLAUDE ROAD: This is a little rural settlement 10 Km. south of Sheffield. Along the banks of the Dasher River it has history of some mining, but logging has a stronger claim.

CLAYTONS SIDING: A railway siding on the Northwest Line 1 Km. past Turners Beach. It takes its name from Claytons Bay. Turners Beach is at the eastern end, and Claytons Rivulet flows into the bay. The name Clayton is in honour of W. Clayton who was a surveyor about the 1850's.

CLEVELAND: A small village on the Midlands Highway 149 Km. from Hobart. Plans to make it a large inland town fell through owing to the lack of water. It was named in the 1830's after a breed of horses, which were being imported and bred in the district.

CLIFF GROUNDS: One of Launceston's major tourists' attractions they are situated in the suburb of Trevallyn. It is part of the larger attraction of The Cataract Gorge & Cliff Grounds Reserve, started in 1899. A path was constructed to the Cataract Gorge and additions have been made since.

CLIFTON: Changed to Murdunna.

CLIFTON BEACH: A popular seaside resort on the South Arm Peninsula 21 Km. from Bellerive. Its popularity could be because of its position situated on a small peninsula with a sheltered lagoon on the northern side and an open beach to the south; a site of surfing championships.

CLIFTON VALE: This is a district that surrounds Clifton Vale Road. It leaves the Midlands Highway at Dysart, snakes its way west until it crosses the Jordon River and then follows the river south, finishing at Elderslie Park. It gets its name from a property near the Jordon River.

CLOUDY BAY: A large bay at the southern end of Bruny Island. It was originally named, "Bad Bay", by the French Admiral D'Entrecasteaux. The bay is wide open to southerly weather and in the winter months.

CLOVERDALE: Changed to Upper Esk in 1948.

CLUAN: A farming district 10 Km. south of Westbury on the Cluan Road. It was owned by Sir Richard Dry who let it out to tenet farmers. Named after the "Cluan Homestead" which is 5 Km. along the Cluan Road from the Omaston Road.

CLUNY: The Cluny Dam and Power Station is part of the Lower Derwent Scheme situated 6 Km. southwest of Ouse. It is the 5th in a line of 6 power stations on the Derwent River and was commissioned in 1968. The given by the Hydro Electric Commission is named after the historical homestead, "Cluny", built in 1824 it is 8 Km. from Bothwell on the Lake Highway.

COALMINES RESERVE: On the northern most tip of on the Tasman Peninsula. The reserve includes the convict coal mine ruins, created in the 1830's to produce coal for Hobart Town. Convicts sent to the mines were considered to face a grim future.

COAL RIVER: Renamed Richmond.

COBBS HILL: An older part of the Hobart suburb, Bridgewater, situated on the western side of the Midlands Highway. This part of Bridgewater is older than Bridgewater itself, an old ruin which still stand is said to have been the Inn owned by the sweetheart of the famous bushranger Martin Cash. The whole Cash gang is said to have spent a lot of time in the Cobbs Hill area.

COCKLE CREEK: The southern most settlement on the Tasmanian mainland, 30 Km. south of Dover at the southern end of Recherche Bay.

A popular area for camping and fishing it has good walks to South Cape Bay.

COLEBROOK: A farming village at the junction of Colebrook, Mud Walls and Rhyndaston Roads, 54 Km. from Hobart. It was originally named Jerusalem by Hugh Germaine but later changed to Colebrook Dale; the "Dale" was discontinued. An important convict probation station during the 1840's, there are old cells dating back to 1815.

COLES BAY: A bay on the Freycinet Peninsula. It is directly east of Swansea across Great Oyster Bay, and is 38 Km. south of Bicheno. The Coles Bay settlement is on a small peninsula of land that separates two beaches. The Hazards are a dominant feature rising a thousand feet of solid red granite. Coles Bay was given its name in honour of Silas Cole, a prominent early settler in the Swansea district.

COLLINS CAP: An alpine area, 4 Km. from Collinsvale. It is a volcano like peak in the Wellington Ranges and dominates the skyline of the northern suburbs of Hobart. Named after Governor Collins, in the days when he was still alive but it is not known by whom.

COLLINSVALE: A farming settlement in the Wellington Ranges; access via Berriedale, 21 Km. from Hobart. It is noted for the swedes grown in the area. Part of the Sorell Creek district in the 1890's it was known as Bismark, but during the World War, because of the anti-German feeling the name was changed to Collinsvale.

COMSTOCK: This was a settlement that was formed around a mine head, 8 Km. from Zeehan on the northern fall of Mount Lyell. It was connected to the treatment works by a narrow gauge tramway. The mine closed in 1944 due to a shortage of labour.

CONARA: Although small an important place on the Midlands Highway, 143 Km. from Hobart. The area centres on the railway, which is a main junction. The Fingal Line connects to the Main Line, with a link from the south and one from the north; trains can go either direction. Originally known as "The Corners", in 1887 it was renamed Conara Junction. "Conara" is aboriginal for "coal or coal dust".

CONISTON: This is a large property and a railway station on the western side of Glenora. The railway station is on the Derwent Valley Line. It is an area popular with photographers during autumn; the windbreaks are English deciduous trees and are a profusion of colour.

CONNELLEYS MARSH: A small farming and holiday shack community. It is 5 Km. west of Dunalley on the Fulham Road which runs

between Dunalley and the Carlton River. Connelleys Bay is sheltered and looks out into Norfolk Bay.

CONINGHAM: A settlement 3 Km. south east of Snug. It is in the Coningham Regional Park and includes a sheltered beach, and a popular horse riding area.

CONNORVILLE: A large property, 15 Km. south of Cressy. It is on the Connorville Road and situated on the banks of the Lake River. This is part of land granted to Mr. R. O'Connor by Governor Arthur. Mr. R. O'Connor was one of three men to under-take the survey of the whole island in 1830.

CONSTITUTION HILL: A hill on the Midlands Highway, which commences a short distance from Bagdad, and climbs up past Dysart. It is said to have tested the constitution of many of the convicts who built the original Midlands Highway.

COOEE: A town situated on the western side of Burnie, on the Bass Highway. Cooee is now considered a suburb of Burnie. The name is taken from Cooee Point on which the original town was built. There is a local story, which suggests the name originated from a woman with a strong voice who lived there, she used "cooee" to attract passing travellers.

COOMB END: A small farming settlement on the Tasman Highway, 19 Km. south of Bicheno. The name comes from a property named "Coombe End", just off the Tasman Highway at the Apslawn Bridge. It was built and named by George Meredith. "Coombe" is reputed to mean a valley or sheltered place.

COPPING: This is a little village in an orchard-growing district on the Arthur Highway, 21 Km. east of Sorell. Its history dates back into the 1800's. It was originally named Coppington after a Captain Richard Copping who was a magistrate and early settler in the district.

CORINNA: A small isolated settlement on the west coast; it is 26 Km. southwest of Savage River. It is situated on the banks of the Pieman River at the end of the Corinna Road. When it was first settled it was called Pieman River. However was later changed to Corinna in 1881 then to Royenrine in 1882, finally reverted to Corinna around 1960. Some mining activities operated at Corinna in the early days but have survived as a saw milling area. The word 'corinna' is aboriginal for the "Tasmanian Tiger".

CORMISTON: This is a housing estate area in the outer Launceston suburb of Riverside. Named for the road on which the estate is based.

CORNELIAN BAY: A small beach area in the Hobart suburb of New Town. On the banks of the Derwent River, it is a popular sheltered bay for mooring boats. It was named by Captain Hayes when he explored the Derwent River in 1794. Reason given for the name was the type of stones found on the beach. The correct spelling of the stone is 'carnelian'.

CORNWALL: A place 7 Km. west of St.Marys, via the Tasman Highway and the Cornwall Road. This is one of the main coal mining areas in the state situated on the southern side of the Nicholas Range. It was named by Governor King in 1804. At the time covered the northern half of the state but receded as the state grew.

CORONEAGH PARK: On the Leith Road that runs along side the eastern bank of the Forth River, opposite the Pioneer Cemetery. It was built and named by Edward Beecraft when he took up the job of managing the tenant farmers for Doctor Casey. The "Park" was added onto the name after Beecraft died in 1898.

CORRA LINN: This is a tourist attraction in the Launceston suburb of St.Leonards. It is situated where the Blessington Road crosses the North Esk River, 9 Km. south of the St.Leonards village. It was described in the "Tourist Guide for Tasmania", printed in 1899, as "the gorge, which rivals the Cataract in attractiveness".

COWRIE POINT: The small settlement in Brickmaker's Bay, 12 Km. west of Rocky Cape-next to Port Latta. The settlement was renamed Brickmaker's Bay but the name was not accepted so the settlement reverted and just the bay kept the name.

COX'S PARADISE: Renamed Ellesmere then Scottsdale.

CRAB TREE: An orchard-growing district 3 Km. off the Huon Highway, the Crabtree Rivulet flows through the district. Like other areas around it, Crab Tree started as a logging district but as the land was cleared the orchards took over. It was named after "Crabtree House" which was built about 1870.

CRADLE MOUNTAIN: This is one of Tasmania's best known mountains and is part of the Cradle Mountain - Lake St.Clair National Park; a very popular tourist attraction. The mountain is 1545m high and there are a number of small lakes near the top, which have been described as a photographer's paradise. It gets the name from the cradled shaped pinnacle.

CRADLE VALLEY: Site of the accommodation area for the Cradle Mountain. It is situated 45 Km. south of Wilmot, near the end of the

Cradle Mountain Road. It is a popular meeting place for hikers in the reserve.

CRADOC: An orchard-growing district on the Channel Highway, 10 Km. south of Huonville. Situated on the eastern bank of the Huon River there are excellent views of the river and the towns on the opposite shore. A ferry once served the area between Cradoc and Franklin.

CRAIGBURN: This was a prominent property in the Hillwood district of the East Tamar Region, on the Craighburn Road at Mowbray Point. It is 30 Km. from Launceston and remains an orchard growing district.

CRANBROOK: A small community on the Tasman Highway, 10 Km. north of Swansea. Part of the Amos family holdings, a member of that family named it after place in Kent, England. The family had a large number of acres under cultivation from which they grew produce for the colony.

CRAWFORD: A small village planned but never formed. There is some confusion as to the site but is believed to be in the vicinity of Central Castra. It was named in honour of Colonel Crawford, a prominent administrator at the time.

CRAYFISH CREEK: This is a little place situated at the mouth of a stream of this name, 58 Km. west of Burnie, on the Bass Highway. The surveyors of the Van Diemen's Land Co. gave the name to the stream.

CREEKTON: A property on the Blackwood Creek Road. It is situated 12 Km. west of Cressy on the north side of Brumbys Creek. It is one of a number of properties in the district, which has produced wool since the very early days of the colony.

CREMORNE: A resort settlement at the northern end of the Pipe Clay Lagoon, 20 Km. from Bellerive, is on the South Arm Peninsula. The settlement was known as Pipe Clay until 1968 when it was changed to Cremorne, since then it has become a popular recreational area.

CRESSY: A small country town 13 Km. south of Longford on the Cressy Road; the gateway to the Northern Central Highlands. The name is taken from the Cressy Company, a company formed in England to run the large agricultural farms in the colony. King Edward III at Cressy knighted the company's first manager, England. Some of the old buildings still standing date back to 1855 when the town was born.

CROTTY: An isolated little ghost town on the west coast about 13 Km. south of the Lyell Highway and 5 Km. east of Gormanston. It was once a booming smelter town named after James Crotty who was a prominent

prospector on the west coast. It was set up to smelt ore from the North Mount Lyell mine but when they sold out the smelting was transferred to Queenstown and Crotty became a ghost town.

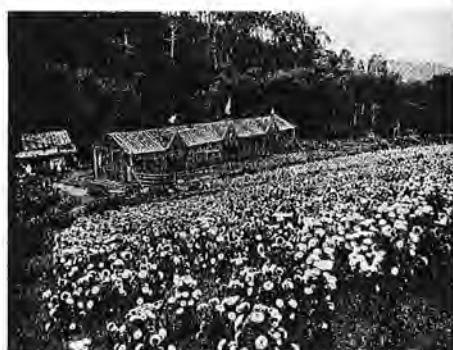
CUCKOO: This is a small isolated place, 10 Km. west of Scottsdale via the Tasman Highway and Cuckoo Road (at the junction of the Cuckoo and Tonganah Roads). It is on the northern side of Mount Maurice, pine plantations are scattered around the district, and some follow the Cuckoo Hill Road further south. It is a logging area with roads that runs through to the Maurice River. A telegraph station operated from 1925 till 1929 under the name Cuckoo Valley.

CULLENSWOOD: A property 4 Km. west of St.Marys on the Esk Highway near the Cornwall Road. It is a property first owned by Robert Vincent Legge who named it after the family home in Ireland. Started as a sheep property, it is still in the hands of the Legge family. The Legge family built the church in 1847.

CUPRONA: A small rural settlement, 7 Km. off the Bass Highway at Heybridge (on the Cuprona Road). At one time it was known as Ellenton, which is the name of a large property on the northern side of the settlement, then for a short while it was Blythe Road.

CURRIE: A town on the west coast of King Island. This is the main town and administration centre for the island. The ship "Netherby" ran onto rocks, south of the harbour mouth in 1866, and was taken into the harbour for salvaging by Captain Archibald Currie. The harbour and later the settlement were named in his honour.

CYGNET: A country town on the Channel Highway 66 Km. south of Hobart. A quiet town favoured by retiree's and artists and the centre of an orchard growing district. French Admiral D'Entrecasteaux first named it "Port de Cygne" (Swanport), because of the number of swans in the bay. After the district became settled the town was named Lovett and then in 1915 changed to Cygnet.



Cascade Gardens c.1930

DAIRY PLAINS: This is a farming area southwest of Deloraine about 8 Km. south of the Mole Creek Road, at the Needles. It was an area that was part of the Van Diemen's Land Co. holdings. In 1827 13,000 acres were granted to Captain Thomas Richie at Dairy Plains.

DAISY DELL: This was a saw-milling place on the Cradle Mountain Road, 14 Km. south of Erriba. The site of a large saw milling operation: the famous "Post Office Tree" was milled at Daisy Dell. At one time it was known as Pallawah.

DANBURY PARK: The Trotting Race Track area in the Launceston suburb of Elphin. It was the home of the Danbury Park Trotting Club, and was situated in the Royal Launceston Showgrounds.

DANBY SIDING: A railway siding on the Main Line, 7 Km. north of Campania in Reservoir Gully. Only used when required by small farms in the district, the main farm named "Stockdale" was in the Coal River Valley.

DANIEL'S BAY: Renamed Lunnawanna in 1907.

DARLINGTON: A small settlement on the northern end of Maria Island. A tourist attraction, which draws many visitors to the island to see the old convict ruins. It was named by Governor Arthur in 1825 in honour of the Governor of New South Wales. The place had been selected as the second penal settlement to relieve the pressure on the over worked Macquarie Harbour settlement. It was abandoned in 1832 and then started again in 1842 when the existing buildings were renovated and new ones built.

DARWIN: This is a place on the Kelly Basin Road, 20 Km. south of the Lyell Highway at Linda. Once described as "Zeehan in the making", it was part of the North Mount Lyell complex. It was on the railway line owned by the company, which ran between Linda and Pillinger. The line was pulled up about 1924 and the places, on the line, became ghost towns over night.

DASHER: Changed to Staverton Railway Station and then to Roland.

DAWSONS SIDING: A siding on the North Western Line, 4 Km. south of Latrobe. It is situated on the northern end of a large pine plantation. It was named after William Dawson who was, among other things the manager of the company that was mining coal in the district in the early 1850's.

DEAL ISLAND: This is the largest of the Kent Group of islands in Bass Strait, 60 Km. North West of Flinders Island. It was named by Captain William Kent after an English town of that name.

DEDDINGTON: A small community on the Deddington Road, 18 Km. south of Evandale. Named by John Glover in 1830 after the village in England where he had lived up to that time. Until then it was known as Mills Plain. The old buildings attract tourists and in particular, the chapel and the Deddington Inn, which were both, built in 1840. John Glover was a well-known Tasmanian artist; he is buried in the grounds of the historic Deddington Chapel.

DEE (LAGOON): A small settlement on the side of the Dee Lagoon on the Victoria Valley Road 22 Km. west of Osterley. The settlement is about halfway around the western side of the lake. The road was part of the old road to the west coast. A large house at the settlement named Ellis' Dee Bridge Boarding-house, housed a telegraph relay station, part of the only telegraph link with the west coast in earlier days.

DEEP BAY: A bay on the eastern side in Port Cygnet; 9 Km. from Cygnet. The Channel Highway runs along the beach area, a popular boating area. Used extensively by the ferries that was then the only link with the markets of Hobart. The wharf was on Deep Bay Point, on the northern side of the bay.

DEEP CREEK (SMITHTON): A stream that is the main feeder into Lake Mikany. It rises in the hills behind the Alcomie district and weaves north into the lake and then northeast, coming out at Deep Creek Bay.

DEEP CREEK (WYNYARD): This is an area that is along a road called Deep Creek Road. It starts from the Bass Highway, 2 Km. from Wynyard and goes south for 11 Km. until it meets the Mount Hicks Road. It passes through 2 pine plantations with a number of logging tracks running off it.

DELMONT: A property on the Delmont Road. It is 18 Km. from Cressy via the Macquarie Road, known as a wool growing district between the Lake and Macquarie Rivers.

DELORAIN: A large country town on the Bass Highway, 48 Km. west of Launceston. A town described as the "scenic centre of the north". The town spreads both sides of the Meander River. A very historic town, Surveyor Scott named it after Sir William Deloraine in a poem by Sir Walter Scott "Lay of the Last Minstrel". Built beside a convict village named "Alveston", gradually the two places became one. The first train to run in Tasmania was in 1871 and the train ran between Launceston and Deloraine.

DENISON GORGE: The gorge is 2 Km. east of Lebrina and is formed by the Denison River which flows through the district. The North Eastern

Railway has a large deviation on its line as it passes through the Denison Gorge. Named in honour of Governor Denison.

DENNES POINT: A village on the northern tip on Bruny Island. Today it is a small farming and holiday resort district. It was named Cape Farewell by the French explorers. In the 1820's, Captain James Kelly had a farm in the area and it became Kelly's Point. However, in the 1840's Messrs. Darcy and Harry Denne brought the farm and the name changed. The farm remained in the Denne family well into the 1930's.

DENNISTOUN: A large property 8 Km. north of Bothwell, on the Dennistoun Road. Situated on the flats of the Fordwell Creek it is the original holdings of the Dennistoun Pastoral Company. Mr. Dennistoun Wood, set up the company in the late 1820's and today is still run as a pastoral property.

DERBY: A town on the Tasman Highway 104 Km. east of Launceston, situated on the banks of the Ringarooma River. It had its beginnings as a tin mining town and was first known as "Brothers Home" after the Brothers Home Mine. The name changed to Derby in 1897 after the Prime Minister of England the Earl of Derby. Floods extensively damaged the town in 1929 with a heavy loss of life. Mining was still active in the district well into the 1970's.

DERWENT: Derwent was the name used for the Post Office at Bushy Park until 1957, and then it was changed to Bushy Park. Its possible "Derwent" was used by the postal authorities because it was close to the Derwent River. Captain John Hayes named the river in 1794.

DERWENT BRIDGE: A little settlement on the Lyell Highway 173 Km. from Hobart. It is a settlement, which grew around a hotel and guesthouse, built for travellers heading in the direction of the west coast. Workers building the Lyell Highway had a camp there. Situated between Lake St.Clair and Lake King William, it gets its name from the bridge over the river Derwent.

DERWENT LAKEN: This is a housing estate on the eastern shore of the Derwent River, at the northern end of Otago. It is based around Derwentlaken Road, a housing estate that has sprung up in the 1980's.

DERWENT PARK: This is a northern suburb of Hobart about 10 Km. from the city. It is an industrial area; the railway had an important branch line to the Electronic Zinc Works at Risdon. The name came from the original "Derwent Park House", built by Thomas E. Wells about 1820.

DETENTION RIVER: A quiet rural area on the Bass Highway 28 Km. west of Wynyard. It takes its name from the river; originally it was called

the Tret River. However, in 1826 when the river was in flood a party of surveyors from the Van Diemen's Land Company were stranded there for several days, the name was changed to Detention River.

DEVILS GATE: This is the Power Station on the northern end of Lake Barrington, 4 Km. south of the Barrington village. The name is rather odd for the area as there are a lot of places around it with biblical names such as Promised Land and Paradise.

DEVIOT: Both oyster and orchard farming district in the West Tamar Region, 32 Km. from Launceston. The Tasmanian Rock Oyster Company has its headquarters at Deviot, 3 Km. south of the Batman Bridge.

DEVON HILLS: This is a large housing estate on the Midlands Highway a few Km. south of Launceston. It gets its name from a quarry that operated in the vicinity, known as the "Devon Hills Quarry".

DEVONPORT: A city on the northwest coast. It is situated on the Mersey River, 99 Km. from Launceston via the Bass Highway. Known as "The Gateway to Tasmania" it is the terminal for the drive on, drive off ferry link with Victoria. Merging of two towns in 1890 created Devonport; Formby was on the west bank and Torquay on the east bank. The area was being settled in the 1840's and in 1843 an eager farmer planted 6 blackberry cuttings he had imported from England. A deed long regretted by farmers in general.

DEVONPORT EAST: This was the town formally known as Torquay, situated on the eastern bank of the Mersey River. This is now the home of the roll-on- roll-off ferry, which runs between Devonport and Melbourne. The Mersey River was once known as the Second Western River, the eastern side was the first to be farmed in the district.

DEVONPORT WEST: As the name suggests it is on the western side of the city centre and extends almost to the Don River. It is interesting to note that it took till 1929 before postal authorities opened a Post Office and named it Devonport and even then they only renamed the West Devonport Post Office, and it was not till 1964 that a completely new Post Office was opened again as West Devonport. Few street maps define West Devonport.

DIANAS BASIN: A land-locked salt-water lagoon on the east coast. It is beside the Tasman Highway, 9 Km. south of St.Helens. A sheltered bay it has become popular for power boating and other water activities. The narrow neck between the lagoon and the sea is ideal for beach buggies.

DIDDLEUM PLAINS: This is a property on the banks of the St.Patricks River, 49 Km. from Launceston. This is situated in open country on the

eastern side of Mount Barrow-next to the Camden Plains. The Diddleum Plains Road runs between the two plains. The property was first known as Bramich's Cattle Station and was developing during the time surveyor Scott was pioneering the northeast.

DILSTON: A small community on the East Tamar Highway, 14 Km. north of Launceston. Dilston is an orchard growing and farming district. In its day was an important staging station on the highway between George Town and Launceston.

DISTILLERY CREEK: This creek flows through the Launceston suburb of Waverley and enters the North Esk River. It has played an important part in the history of the district. Used to power and supply water for the first distillery in the Launceston area hence its name, powering in addition it was responsible for the Waverley Woollen Mills.

DOCTORS ROCKS: These are situated just east of Wynyard, between the Old Highway and the new Bass Highway. The rocks are the northern side of the Bass Highway, about .5 Km. east of the junction with the Old Bass Highway.

DODGES FERRY: This was a popular holiday and resort area, 42 Km. East of Hobart and 4 Km. south of the Arthur Highway. Because of its growth it is fast becoming residential. In 1832, the ship "Princess Royal" was grounded; it caused quite a scandal.

DOLPHIN SANDS: A holiday and retirement resort on the peninsula of land which forms a long arm 6 Km. north of Swansea. Named Nine Mile Beach possibly relates to the length of the northern end of Great Oyster Bay and the beach. The northern side of the arm faces into Moulting Lagoon a wildlife sanctuary is a safe haven for a large number of black swans.

DOMAIN (THE QUEENS): This is a parcel of land almost in the centre of Hobart, set aside by an Act of Parliament in 1860. It was proposed that 1522 hectares was to be kept as original bushland, some of which extends to the shores of the Derwent River. Hobart is the only capitol city in Australia with a parcel of original bushland so close to the city centre.

DON: A popular tourist attraction on the western side of Devonport, on the Bass Highway. The Don River Tramway operates a railway museum there with moving trains. The original township of Don was about 2 Km. further up the Don River, mainly formed by people who worked for the River Don Trading Company. They were responsible for opening up a large portion of the district further inland. It is believed that to have been named by the Van Diemen's Land Company after the river in England of the same name.

DON EAST: The exact location is uncertain. However, a Post Office opened under this name for 4 months in 1950. This is the only reference found.

DONNELLY'S LOOKOUT: On the west coast south of where the Granville Tramway once ran. It still has a vehicular track leading past it on the way to Granville Harbour.

DOO TOWN: This is an area where holiday shacks and weekend retreats have been built on the Tasman Peninsula 2 Km. south of Eaglehawk Neck. The names have been given by the residents to their buildings incorporating the word "Doo" such as 'Doo-Little' and 'Doo-Come-Inn'.

DORCHESTER: A town reserve that was surveyed and laid out in the vicinity of the Hillwood District in the east Tamar. It is shown on a map published in 1849.

DOUBLE CREEK: A small settlement on the northern side of a peninsula of land on the western side of Spring Bay. It is popular with weekend holidaymakers who have a number of shacks along the road. It gets its name from the two creeks, Bogan and Alma that flow into Spring Bay.

DOUGLAS: A planned village, which didn't eventuate. It's was to have been about 4 Km. east of Lefroy, near the junction of the Lefroy and Bridport Roads.

DOUGLAS RIVER: A small isolated place on the Tasman Highway, 15 Km. north of Bicheno. Coal was discovered in the area and worked by the Douglas River Coal Mining Company. The Douglas River rises in the Fingal Tiers, flows south until it gets to Organ Hill then turns east and flows out to sea about 1.5 Km. east of the Douglas River settlement.

DOVER: A country town on the Huon Highway, 81 Km. south of Hobart. It is a centre for both apple orchards and the abalone and crayfish industry. It has an atmosphere of a seaport village and was first settled in the 1850's. The original name for Dover was Port Esperance after one of the ships of the French Admiral Bruni D'Entrecasteaux. However, the name was changed to Dover the original name was kept for the large protected inlet. It is thought Dover is named after the English seaport of that name.

DOWNLANDS: A southern suburb of Burnie. It consists of about 6 streets, which are situated on the western side of Mount Road and behind Romaine. Mount Road is a main arterial road for the Burnie area; it starts

from the wharf area as Mount Street, goes south and becomes Mount Road finishing at Hampshire.

DOWNIE: A place on the Lalla Road, 2 Km. southwest of Lilydale. The North-East Railway Line passes through Downie but there is no record of a station or siding having been there.

DROMEDARY: This was a small settlement around a railway station, 4 Km. west of Bridgewater. The station was on the Derwent Valley Line. It takes its name from the Mount which over-looks the Derwent River. Mount Dromedary received its name from Captain John Hayes in 1794. As Captain Hayes sailed up the Derwent River, the ridge of the mountain reminded him of the back of a dromedary camel.

DROMEDARY UPPER: A small farming district, 2 Km. north of the Dromedary settlement. Situated in a little valley that is watered by Dean Brook and runs down the middle of the valley.

DROUGHTY POINT: The tip of a large peninsula of land in the Derwent River. Droughty Point is on the eastern side of the peninsula and is accessed via Rokeby, 4 Km. from Rokeby. Because of its position in the Derwent River it played an important part in navigation in the days of sail. It is actually on the mouth the Ralphs Bay and the other point to the west, Trywork Point, is in the Derwent River.

DUBLIN TOWN: A small isolated place, 8 Km. north of St.Marys on the northern side of the Nicholas Range. Situated at the end of Dublin Town Road and no doubt had some Irish connection.

DUCK RIVER: Renamed to Smithton.

DUCK RIVER SIDING: A siding on the North-Western Line, 2 Km. south of Smithton. This is as close as the rail line gets to the Duck River. It could have been named to preserve the original name for Smithton.

DU CANE: Changed to Tomahawk.

DULCOT: A small farming community on the Colebrook Road, 6 Km. north of Cambridge. It is a small place just off the main road on the side of Nichols Hill.

DULVERTON: This was a railway siding on the North-Western Line, 4 Km. north of Railton. It was situated in a pine plantation but, like so many others it disappeared with the decline of the railway. Dulverton Hill is on the eastern side of Railton Road, opposite where the siding was once situated. Dulverton Road runs from Railton to the pine plantation.

DUNALLEY: A village on the Arthur Highway 61 Km. east of Hobart. A fishing village it stands on the narrow isthmus connected to the Forestier Peninsula. The Denison Canal runs through the village and connects Blackman and Fredrick Henry Bays, bridged by a swing bridge. It was first named East Bay Neck but renamed to Dunalley after an Irishman called Baron Dunalley. A monument is 5 Km. east of Dunalley, to marks the landing of Abel Tasman in December 1642.

DUNCAN: A railway siding on the Fingal Line, 2 Km. east of the Fingal Township. It was named for the Duncan Coal Mine, which it serviced. A small spur about .75 Km. long it came off the line at Duncan finished beside the Esk Highway.

DUNDAS: The settlement on Mount Dundas, one of the many boom towns on the west coast, 9 Km. east of Zeehan just off the Murchison Highway. Silver and lead were mined there; the company had its own network of railway which linked into the Emu Bay Line at Rayna.

DUNGROVE: A property off the Lake Highway, 11 Km. north of Bothwell. It is situated on the western side of the Lake Highway, on the northern side of Dungrove Hill.

DUNORLAN: This is a farming district situated 13 Km. north of Deloraine, at the junction of Dunorlan and Weegen Road. At one time it had a station on the North-Western Line. Captain Moriarty was granted the land and named it after a place in Ireland.

DUNROBIN BRIDGE: A bridge across the Derwent River at Lake Meadowbank-8 Km. west of Hamilton. The bridge links the Lyell Highway and the Ellendale Road. Built first in the early 1800's it was replaced about 1959.

DYSART: A small settlement on the Midlands Highway situated at the top of Constitution Hill, 40 Km. north of Hobart. The original name for the settlement was Constitution Hill but changed later to Dysart after "Dysart House", built in the 1840's, at Kempton.

DYNMYRNE: An inner suburb of Hobart. It was named after a house built in the late 1820's by Mr. R.L. Murray. The name is a corruption of "Dunmyrne" in Fife, the seat of the first Baronet, Sir William Murray.

EAGLEHAWK NECK: A narrow strip of land only a few hundred metres wide. The Arthur Highway crosses it. It is situated 83 Km. from Hobart connecting the Forestier and Tasman Peninsulas. Visitors to the area find the several unusual coastal formations interesting. The Neck was used by the military in the days of the Port Arthur Penal System. They set up a unique guard system and used savage dogs to prevent convicts escaping to the mainland. Only a few prisoners escaped, the most notable was Martin Cash who escaped in 1843.

EARL TOWN: A large shopping complex that was set up in the central part of Gilbert Street in Latrobe about 1877-8. It was built for Robert Earl, a prominent businessman in the town. At the time Latrobe was a busy port town on the Mersey River.

EARLY RISES: A property on the Western Side of Cressy, 10 Km. along the Early Rises Road. It is the Cressy Outstation, situated in the heart of the irrigation district. Techniques and experiments are conducted there and visitors are welcomed.

EAST GLENGARRY: An orchard-growing district, 2 Km. east of Glengarry near the junction of the Frankford Highway and the Notley Hills Road. This was an area favoured by the bushranger, Matthew Brady; he had several good hiding places in the area.

EAST MARRAWAH: Renamed Redpa.

EAST WICKHAM: A small agricultural settlement on King Island, 27 Km. north of Currie. It is at the junction of the North Road and the North Yellow Creek Road. It was named from Cape Wickham, which is 15, Km. further north.

EASTBOURNE: This is a property on the Esk Highway, 7 Km. west of Avoca. There is a railway siding on the Fingal Line, on the other side of the Esk Highway to the property. Humphrey Grey brought the property in 1830 and descendants of his family are still there.

EASTERN MARSHES: A large open marsh on the Swanston Road and starts near the junction with Stonehenge Road. The Little Swanport River runs through the area.

EASTWOOD: This is another small place that has disappeared. Although it has a postcode, postal authorities could not identify the location. The original Eastwood was in the Oatlands District, about 10 Km. south of Woodsdale.

EDDYSTONE POINT: A prominent point on the east coast, 56 Km. north of St. Helens. A well-known lighthouse, it operates on the point and

has been a navigational aid since the earliest days of the colony. It is believed to have been named by Captain Cook because of its suitability for a lighthouse and also because it looked like the famous place on the south coast of England.

EDEN: This was a railway siding on the Strahan-Zeehan line, about 18 Km. south of Zeehan, at the northern end of the Professor Plateau. It was only used occasionally.

EDGCUMBE BEACH: A small holiday retreat area on the northern side of the Bass Highway, 57 Km. west of Burnie. It is situated between the Hellyer Beach and Crayfish Creek.

EDITH CREEK: An important logging and farming district on the northwest coast, 16 Km. south of Smithton. A milk-processing factory is the main industry in the town. It was named after the wife of the surveyor, K.M. Harrison.

EGG AND BACON BAY: This is a small bay in the Huon River, on the eastern side of the mouth to Port Cygnet. It is situated 12 Km. south of the Cygnet Township. There are several small bays, which are popular in the area.

EGG LAGOON: This is a farming area on the northern end of King Island, 35 Km. north of Currie, on the North Road. It was named because of the large number of goose eggs found there.

ELDERSLIE: A small isolated farming district on the banks of the Jordon River, 21 Km. northwest of Bridgewater. Almost at the end of Elderslie Road; it branches off the Midlands Highway at Brighton. The original name for the little community was Broadmarsh Upper.

ELDON: A property 7 Km. east of Colebrook, on the Eldon Road. It is one of many old properties in the Coal River Valley. The Eldon Road runs east from Colebrook and crosses the Coal River at Brandy Bottom.

ELECTRONA: A settlement on the Channel Highway-on the northern side of Snug. The township grew around Australia's only carbide works. As the demand for carbide diminished so did the works. The limestone needed by the factory was taken from places further south and brought to Electrona by boat.

ELIZABETH TOWN: Changed to New Norfolk.

ELIZABETH TOWN: A small community on the Bass Highway, 10 Km. north of Deloraine. It was a favourite resting place for travellers going northwest. Mixed farming is carried on in the district. The name

was the one which was meant to be given to New Norfolk and was after the christian name of Governor Macquarie's wife, but it was given to the next town decreed because New Norfolk was renamed such for other reasons.

ELLENDALE: This is little village on the Ellendale Road, 9 Km. north of Westerway. Originally called Monto's Marsh, a name preserved in a creek on the northern side of the village, Ellendale was named after the wife of a Member of Parliament who lived in the district.

ELLENTHORPE: This is an old property just off Auburn Road, 14 Km. west of Ross on the banks of the Isis River. A girl's school named "Ellenthorpe Hall" was conducted there around the mid 1820's. About 5 Km. south is the Ellenthorpe Plains.

ELLENTON: Renamed Cuprona.

ELLERSLIE: A large property close to the junction of the Nile and Kingston Roads, 31 Km. south of Evandale. It was marked out by John Helder Wedge, a well-known surveyor in the colony. The land was originally granted to Thomas Massey in 1823.

ELLIOTT: A dairy farming community on the Murchison Highway, 9 Km. south of Somerset. This district has become well known for the high quality dairy produce. The first settlers who arrived in the district about 1862 were the Wraggs family.

ELLIOTT SOUTH: This is a farming district, 8 Km. south of Elliott - just off the Murchison Highway. The district is known for its high quality soil.

ELPHIN: An eastern suburb of Launceston. The Royal Launceston Showground is at Elphin and was at one time the home of harness racing in Launceston. The name is taken from "Elphin Farm" once established there and was named after the Elphin Village in Roscommon, Ireland.

ELWICK: An eastern part of the Hobart suburb of Glenorchy City where the Elwick Racecourse is situated. "Elwick" is still used as the Post Office name in the suburb of Goodwood. The Tasmanian Racing Club built the Elwick Racecourse, which sits beside Goodwood, in 1875.

EMITA: A village on the west coast of Flinders Island, 19 Km. north of Whitemark. Originally known as Settlement Point the name was changed to Emita in 1913. The village grew around the administration centre for the aboriginal settlement at Wybalenna; the word 'emita' is aboriginal for "sand".

EMU HEIGHTS: An eastern suburb of Burnie bordering Emu River. It is one of the older parts of Burnie much of it being laid out by the Van Diemen's Land Company. The company named the Emu River because of the large number of emus in the area.

ENFIELD: A property at the junction of the Enfield Lane and the Colebrook Road. It is one of many old properties, which are spread along the Colebrook Road.

ENGLISH TOWN: An isolated little settlement on the English Town Road set in the foothills of Ben Lomond, 51 Km. from Launceston. Originally named Anamanda it was changed in 1913.

ENTALLY: This is a property better known as Entally House. It is situated at Hadspen, on the Bass Highway. It is a popular tourist attraction and visited by many tourists each year. The building is a good example of early colonial architecture and was first settled by Thomas Reiby in 1820.

EPPING: A village on the Midlands Highway the name was changed to Epping Forest in 1962.

EPPING FOREST: A village on the Midlands Highway, 23 Km. north of Campbell Town. Governor Macquarie, on his first trip in 1811, named the village after the woodlands of Essex in England. The town was officially named "Epping Forest" in 1962, but locals knew it as Epping Forest for some years before.

ERRIBA: A small isolated community on the Cradle Mountain Road, 10 Km. south of Wilmot. A large pine forest is on the eastern side of the settlement. A name was not given to the district until 1910 when a Post Office was to be opened. "Erriba" is the aboriginal name for cockatoo and was used to name the place because the bird bred in the district.

EUGENANA: A small village, 9 Km. south of Devonport near the Don River. It is part of a rich farming district. Once the centre of a large limestone quarry it was served by the Don Junction Paloona Line. There is a small lake named Lake Eugenana on the northern end of the village.

EVANDALE: An historic town, 19 Km. from Launceston. This is a popular tourist attraction because of the number of historic buildings in the town. It has been the centre of pastoral activity since 1816 and is at the northern end of Nile Road. It was named after Tasmania's first Surveyor-General, G.W. Evans.

EVANDALE JUNCTION: Renamed Western Junction.

EVERCREECH: A campsite and picnic reserve, 10 Km. north east of Mathinna on the banks of the Evercreech Rivulet. This was a town site laid out in Governor Arthur's time but never developed. It was a popular place for picnics when Mathinna was in its boom period.

EXETER: An orchard-growing district. The village centres on the junction of the Frankford and West Tamar Highways. The Post Office at Exeter was operating under the name of Tatana until 1968 before it was changed to Exeter.

EXTON: This is a little village on the Bass Highway 42 Km. from Launceston. When it was first settled it was called Marshy Paddock but was renamed after a Miss Exton who was an early settler from England.



Evandale Post Office and Council Chambers

FAHEY'S LANE: An agricultural district in an area south of Smithton. It was a station on the Western Line, 5 Km. east of Irish Town. A pioneer family who had a farm in the area was responsible for its name.

FAIRY GLEN: A small farming community in the Wellington Ranges, 3 Km. south of Collinsvale. It is a farming district, set in the midst of a Myrtle Forest, which covers most of the Collinsvale area.

FAIRLEA: This is a suburb of St. Helens, situated at the southern end of Georges Bay. The St. Helens caravan park is sited in the area. It takes its name from a house "Fair Lea" that was built in the area in 1897.

FALMOUTH: An historical little town on the east coast, 15 Km. north of St. Marys. It is a quiet, attractive little place for tourists and holidaymakers. It had strong ties with the whaling industry in the early days of the colony and relics and this era are on display in the town. Believed to be named after Falmouth in England, but who gave the name is not recorded.

FARRELL JUNCTION: A railway junction on the Emu Bay Railway Line, 6 Km. west of Tullah and the Murchison Highway. It was built about 1902; at one time the wooden Farrell Tramway branched off at Farrell Junction. Today, the Pieman Road links the area with the Murchison Highway.

FARRELL SIDING: Renamed Tullah.

FAT DOE RIVER: Renamed Clyde River and then Bothwell.

FEILTON: A small farming district in the Derwent Valley, 11 Km. west of New Norfolk, on the Plenty Valley Road. It is situated on the banks of the Plenty River at the junction with Wilton's Creek. It is a good hop growing area with a ready supply of water.

FENTONBURY: A small place on the Ellendale Road, 3 Km. north of Westerway. It was named after a Member of Parliament, one of the "patriotic six" who caused considerable controversy when they revolted against the Government of the day and left the House without a legal Quorum.

FENTON FOREST: Renamed Glenora.

FERN BANK: A property 10 Km. southwest of Westbury, situated just off the Osmaston Road. This is an old property and in the early 1900's it was used as a mail depot by the postal authorities for the surrounding area.

FERN GLADE: A reserve situated on the banks of the Emu River in the eastern suburb of Burnie. A popular picnic place it has a profusion of man-ferns and about 5 Km. of walking tracks along the river.

FERN TREE: A small alpine village on the eastern side of Mount Wellington; 10 Km. from Hobart on the Huon Highway. Fern Tree was almost burnt out in the disastrous 1967 bushfires, when it was rebuilt it kept the alpine atmosphere. It is used by bush-walkers as a starting point for a number of walks in the area.

FERNDENE: A property 8 Km. south of Penguin, on the Ironcliffe Road. The Ferndene Gorge State Reserve is just south with barbecue facilities and a walking track to Thorsbys Tunnel.

FERNTREE BOWER: A very attractive alpine area within walking distance of the Fern Tree village. Situated on the banks of Browns River it is a very popular place for picnics. It has been rebuilt several times because of bushfires.

FERNY HILL: An isolated place, 16 Km. south of Bridport on the Ferny Hill Road. The Ferny Hill Road runs between the Bridport Road, on the northern end, and Golconda in the south.

FILUMENA: A small place that has now disappeared. It was on the western side of Gladstone, on the banks of the Ringarooma River. It was built around one of the many failed mines that in the area.

FINGAL: A main town in the district, it is situated on the Esk Highway 106 Km. from Launceston. James Grant who arrived in the district in 1821 named it. The payable gold in Tasmania was found at "The Nook" near Fingal in 1852. The town is still the centre of the coal industry in the state.

FINGERPOST: This is the name applied to a road junction on the Murchison Highway, 60 Km. south of Somerset. The road runs to the west to Waratah and beyond, on the eastern side the road travels to Guildford.

FIREWOOD SIDING: A railway siding on the Government line. It is between Strahan and Zeehan on the west coast, 27 Km. north of Strahan. Built around 1927 it had a wooden line running off into the thickly wooded parts of the bush. This was moved to a different direction when wood became scarce. The logs were delivered to the siding and picked up by passing trains.

FISHER RIVER: This is a large river that rises in the Central Plateau. It is the highest point in the Mersey-Forth Power Scheme at Lake

Mackenzie. Further down stream, the waters power the Fisher Power Station then flow on into the Mersey River and the Parangana Dam.

FISHERIES (THE): Set up as basic accommodation for fishermen on the Freycinet Peninsula it is 3 Km. south of the Coles Bay village. Named by George Meredith and used as whaling station, and when the whaling industry stopped it was made for fishermen to use.

FITZGERALD: A small place on the Gordon River Road with a signpost on the side of the road 84 Km. from Hobart. It is about 1 Km. from Maydena.

FIVE-MILE LAGOON: A district on Flinders Island 15 Km. east of Emita. An alternative name for the district is Wingaroo but this is rarely used.

FLAGSTAFF GULLY: An eastern-shore suburb of Hobart tucked in behind the hills backing Lindisfarne. Originally named Flagstaff Valley after a surveyor's flagstaff was erected as a marker at the top of the hill.

FLAT TOP HILL: Renamed Rhyndaston.

FLIGHTS BAY: Renamed Waterloo Bay.

FLINDERS ISLAND: The largest island in the Furneaux Group in Bass Strait. It was first mapped by Captain Tobias Furneaux. Matthew Flinders sailed around the area in 1797 when he was looking for the wreck of the "Sydney Cove". Flinders named the island Great Island. However, Governor King changed the name.

FLORENCE HEIGHTS: A part of the northern Hobart suburb of Moonah. Based around a steep street called Florence Street, it is a residential area and became prominent in the mid 1950's.

FLORENTINE: This was the name first applied to the Adamsfield settlement, but it is now extended to include the Florentine Road and River. The Florentine Road leaves the Gordon River Road 3 Km. west of Maydena from there it follows the river until it empties into Lake Catagunya on the Derwent River.

FLOWERDALE: It is a small place about 1 Km. off the Bass Highway, 7 Km past Wynyard. It is situated near the junction of the Flowerdale and the Inglis River. It was named by the Van Diemen's Land Company.

FLOWERDALE UPPER: Renamed Moorleah in 1914.

FLOWERPOT: A small fruit-growing district on the Channel Highway, 10 Km. south of Kettering. The name was taken from the Flowerpot Rock, which is just off the shore.

FLOWERY GULLY: A dairy-farming district on the West Tamar, 9 Km. south of Beaconsfield on the Flowery Gully Road. Named Flowery Gully for the profusion of wattle and clematis blooms found there. Limestone was mined for some time and there are large limestone caves. However the caves are not open to the public.

FOLKSTONE: A town reserve that was surveyed and laid out but never settled. It was to be situated on the southern side of Port Esperance-facing onto D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

FONTHILL: An isolated property on the northern side of Tower Hill, 17 Km. north of Fingal. The Fonthill Road is a ring road on Tower Hill it has twinned peaks named East Tower and West Tower.

FORCETT: A quiet little community on the Arthur Highway, 7 Km. east of Sorell. It is an orchard and agricultural district. The name was taken from the home of Mr. James Gordon who was a District Magistrate and an early settler in the district.

FORDON: A large historic old property, 15 Km. south of Evandale on the Nile Road. The property was a grant to Dr. Cameron in 1825 and he was responsible for its name. The Ravine Creek runs through the property.

FORESTER'S HILL: Changed to Notley Hills.

FORMBY: Renamed Devonport West.

FOSSIL BANK: This was a place on the Old Deloraine Road, 42 Km. north of Deloraine. It disappeared when the new road was built. It was named because of a deposit of oil shale, which contained a lot of fossils.

FOSTERS BRIDGE: Changed to Dee Bridge and then Dee.

FOREST: A small quiet farming village. It is 5.5 Km. off the Bass Highway, at the turn-off to Stanley on the Mengha Road. The early settlers referred to the area as "the forest" and when an official name was needed it became "Forest".

FOREST SOUTH: A small farming community it is 2 Km. south of Forest on the Mengha Road. At one time a silver-lead mine was at South Forest but it proved to be unsuccessful.

FORESTER: A small community on the Forester Road, 17 Km. northeast of Scottsdale. It was once a busy little village built around a large saw milling operation. The sawmill company had a private tramway that linked it with Bridport by which most of the timber was carted. Today, the little community is involved in pine plantations.

FORESTERS HILL: Renamed Notley Hills.

FORMOSA: An old property 6 Km. south of Cressy-just off the Cressy Road. It is part of a large grant made to Mr. W.E. Lawrence when he arrived from England in 1823, and is still occupied by his descendants.

FORT DIRECTION: This is on the South Arm peninsula, 2 Km. south of South Arm village. It is in a restricted area situated on Cape Direction at the mouth of the Derwent River. It was named because sailing ships used it to find direction in navigating the mouth of the Derwent River.

FORTESCUE BAY: The best-sheltered bay on this part of the eastern coastline. It is on the Tasman Peninsula, 12 Km. off the Arthur Highway near Oakwood. It is a popular resting spot for fishermen. First named Baie Dolomien it was later renamed by surveyor Scott.

FORTH: An important little rural country town on both sides of the Forth River, 3.5 Km. south of the Bass Highway. The main industries are dairy farming, potato and poppy growing. It was named after a river of the same name in Scotland. However, some say it was corruption of fourth which the river was originally called the Fourth Western River.

FORTHSIDE: This was a large estate. Situated around the area of Forthside Hill on the eastern side of Forth it stretches as far as banks of the Don River. Formerly, the estate of Dr. Casey it was let out to small tenant farmers. Mr. E.J. Beecraft who managed the property lived at Forth.

FOUR-MILE CREEK: A small isolated settlement. It is situated on the east coast, 7 Km. south of Falmouth on the Four Mile Creek Road. Early explorers named the place because of the length of the stream.

FRANCISTOWN: A small community, 4 Km. west of Dover on the Francistown Road, situated along the banks of Bates Creek. A large timber industry once thrived in the vicinity.

FRANKFORD: A village on the Frankford Road, 41 Km. from Launceston- via the West Tamar. It is an old village once used as a way station. The Frankford Road is sometimes referred to as a highway, it links the West Tamar with the Port Sorell area, and Frankford is the biggest settlement along its 45 Km. length.

FRANKLIN: A small quiet town on the Huon Highway, 45 Km. south of Hobart. Situated on the banks of the Huon River, it is the centre of the local orchard growing industry. Settled in 1804, it was the first settlement in the Huon area. It was named a Governor of Tasmania Sir John Franklin.

FRANKLIN SOUTH: A small village that is like a satellite suburb of Franklin. It is situated 2 Km. south of Franklin, following the banks of the Huon River. It has become well known for the Craft and Apple Houses at the southern end of the village. Originally it was known as Chitty's Road.

FRANKLIN VILLAGE: This is a small area at the southern end of the Launceston suburb of Youngtown, on the Hobart Road. It centres on the tourist attraction of Franklin House. Built by Britton Jones in 1838, it is now in the care of the National Trust. It was named in honour of the Governor, Sir John Franklin.

FRAZER ROAD: A road on King Island which starts 2 Km. north of Currie then goes west, across the island, to Naracoopa. It was built in the early 1900's in order to link the east and west coasts.

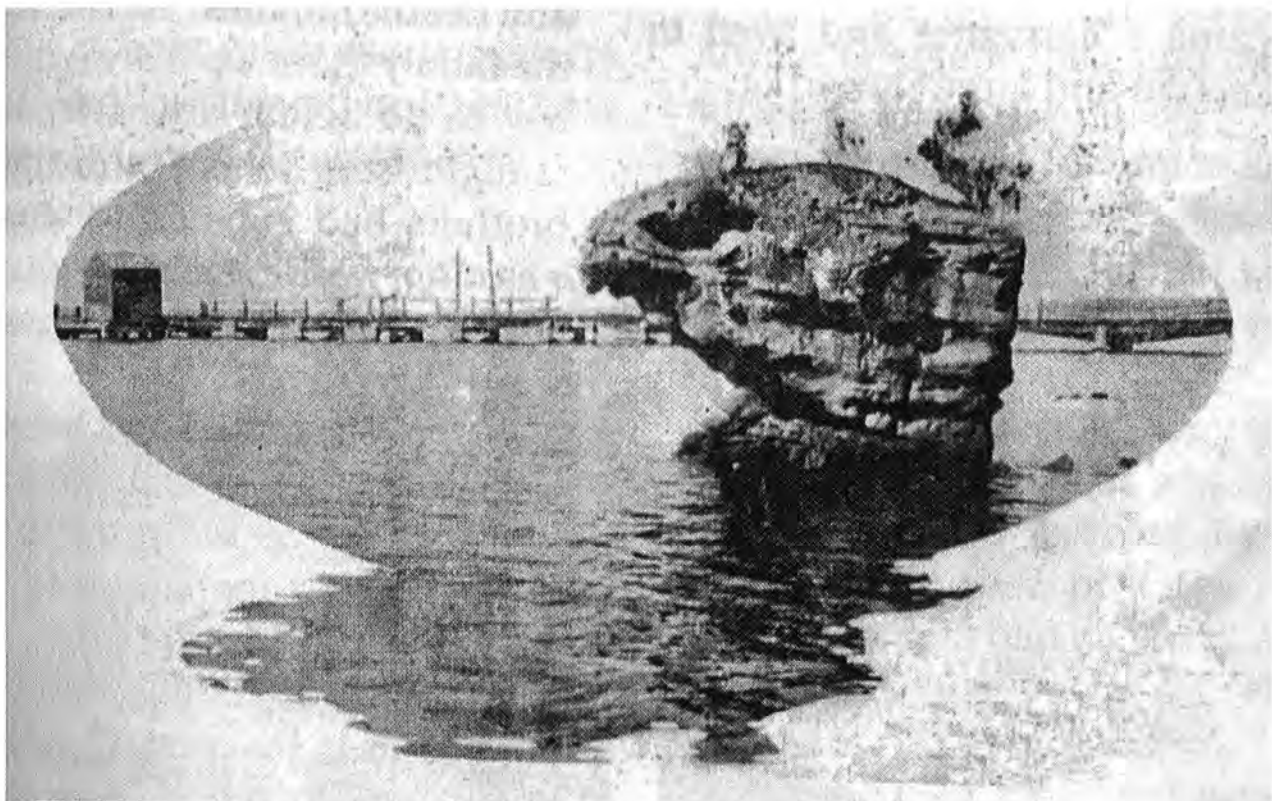
FRAZER RIVER: Renamed Naracoopa. It is thought that it may have been known as Frazer Road West, but no proof of this could be found.

FREEZERS SIDING: A busy railway siding on the North-Western Line, situated at the northern side of the Burnie suburb, Camdale. It services the meat processing plant situated on the foreshore of Bass Strait, and the mouth of the Cam River.

FRODSHAMS PASS: This is a road junction on the Gordon River Road, 33 Km. from Strathgordon. The Scotts Peak Road branches off in this area, and is used by fresh water fishermen who have favourite spots along the road.

FRODSLEY: A small railway siding on the Fingal Line 10 Km. east of Fingal. It is situated near the line, which crosses the Break O'Day River. A large property of this name is a little north of the siding.

FROGMORE: A large, historic property on the western shore of the Mersey River, 1.5 Km. west of Latrobe on the Railton Road. Built and named by Captain Moriarty, he was first granted the land in the 1830's; the property was eventually passed down to his daughter.



The small hamlet of Flowerpot was named after this rock.



Moina c 1934. It is now part of a farm with no trace of the town left.



Looking down the Main Road, Campbell Town c. 1912



Linda, a mining village on the West Coast. Now almost disappeared.

GAGEBROOK: A northern suburb of Hobart. It is situated on the Jordon and Derwent Rivers, south of Bridgewater. It came into prominence when the Housing Department built a large estate in the 1980's and named it after an old farm in the district.

GARDEN ISLAND CREEK: An orchard growing community on the Channel Highway, 15 Km. south of Cygnet at the junction of Garden Creek Road. According to a report dated 1849 orchards were already flourishing in the district at this time.

GARDENS (THE): A small, isolated resort on the east coast. It is 22 Km. north of St. Helens on The Gardens Road. Named by Lady Franklin in the 1830's because of the profusion of wild flowers that was growing there when she visited the area.

GARDNERS BAY: A small orchard-growing district, 8 Km. south of Cygnet on the Woodbridge Hill Road. The community takes its name from the bay 5 Km. south of Cygnet, in Port Cygnet.

GARIBALDI: An area on the southern side of Pioneer and the Ringarooma River. Once it was an important tin mining area. During its boom days, a large Chinese population lived at Garibaldi. There was a joss house in the settlement; this has been preserved in a Launceston Museum.

GAWLER: A small farming village, 3.5 Km. south of Ulverstone on the Gawler Road. N.L. Kentish, a surveyor, named the town in honour of Governor George Gawler of South Australia.

GEEVESTON: A country town on the Huon Highway 45 Km. south of Hobart. In the midst of an orchard and timber district it, is the administrative centre of the local government. It was named after an Englishman, William Geeves who arrived in the colony in 1842, who in response to a request from Lady Franklin for somebody to establish a church in the district settled there.

GEILSTON BAY: Suburb of Hobart on the eastern bank of the Derwent River, next to Lindisfarne. It was originally named "Geilstown Farm"; after the Commandant of Hobart Town 1812 1813. Lt-Colonel Andrew Geils had a house and land there. The bay was called Limekiln Bay in the 1860's because of the limekilns there.

GEORGE TOWN: An historic town at the mouth of the Tamar River in Port Dalrymple. It is situated on the East Tamar Highway, 50 Km. north of Launceston. It is the third oldest settlement in Australia. It is now Australia's oldest town. It was named by Governor of New South Wales, Colonel Lachlan Macquarie, in honour of King George III. Lt.-Colonel

Paterson was blown ashore there in 1804 and a permanent settlement was established in 1811.

GEORGES BAY: Renamed St.Helens.

GEORGES RIVER: Renamed Pyengana.

GERMAN TOWN: A small, isolated settlement, 5 Km. north of St.Marys. It is situated on the German Town Road that crosses over the foothills of the Nicholas Range. The first settlers were of German origin.

GIPPS CREEK: A small stream that rises on the southeast slopes of Ben Lomond. It is a tributary of the Buffalo Brook. The Gipps Creek Road leaves the Kingston Road 29 Km. from Nile and weaves through the foothills of Ben Lomond until it joins the Storys Creek Road.

GLADSTONE: A small town in the northeast, situated on the banks of the Ringarooma River, 18 Km. north of Pioneer. Gladstone has a colourful history of mining, but in recent times there has been a noted swing to pastoral developments. First settled in 1870 by tin miners; a large number were Chinese. Today mining is still active; it was named after Lord Gladstone.

GLANCE CREEK: A small rural community on the Glance Creek Road, 9 Km. south of Wivenhoe via the Stowport Road. Van Diemen's Land Company surveyors are thought to have named the property "Glance Lodge" and the creek.

GLAZIERS BAY: A small orchard-growing district on the Huon River, 7 Km. west of Cygnet on the Silver Hill Road. It was once an important port for the shipping of produce to Hobart but eventually, road transport took over.

GLEBE: An inner eastern part of Hobart. It was once referred to as Glebe Town; some of the fine old buildings are still standing. It was considered in earlier days to be one of Hobart's more fashionable places to live.

GLEN DHU: A southern suburb of Launceston, it sits between West and South Launceston. This is the site of the well-known Coats and Patons Woollen Mills, situated on the western side of the Midlands Highway in Glen Dhu.

GLENFERN: A small fruit growing rural community, 9 Km. southwest of New Norfolk. It is situated on the northern slopes of Mount Lloyd.

GLEN HUON: An apple-growing district on the banks of the upper Huon River, 9 Km. west of Huonville. First named Upper Huon, however, this was later changed to Wybalerna. A ferry once operated from here, it picked up produce for markets in Hobart and beyond.

GLEN (THE): This is a small isolated place, 14 Km. south of the Pipers River village-via the Pipers River and The Glen Roads. In a general farming area its history dates back to the 1860's when the Anderson family had the farm at The Glen.

GLENDEVIE: A small farming and orchard growing district community on the Huon Road, 12 Km. south of Geeveston. It started as a wood-milling district; the wood-mill was situated close to the township. It was formerly known as Snake Plains the name was changed in 1923.

GLENEITH: A large property on the southern side of Plenty on the banks of the river. It is a large hop growing property which follows the Plenty river for quite some distance upstream.

GLENGARRY: A small orchard and farming district on the Frankford Main Road, 33 Km. from Launceston-in the West Tamar Region. At one time Glengarry was involved in mining.

GLENLUSK: A small alpine village overlooking the Derwent River. It is 9 Km. west of the Hobart suburb of Glenorchy, situated along the Glenlusk Road. Officially the name of the village is spelt as one word.

GLENMARK: A large property on the Glenmark Road. To reach the property the road branches off the Victoria Valley Road 3 Km. east of the Dee Lagoon, then heads north to the bottom end of Lake Echo. It is a very old property once owned by Francis Richard who also owned "Bronte".

GLENORA: A country village on the Glenora Road 20 Km. west of New Norfolk. It is situated in the centre of a hop-growing district on the banks of the Styx River. Its name was meant to be "Glen Nora" after the daughter of a pioneer of the district, but it was corrupted to the present name.

GLENORCHY: A northern suburb of Hobart. Glenorchy has city status with the third largest population in Tasmania. It has a history dating back to earliest days of the colony and was named by Governor Lachlan Macquarie. For a long time it was the agricultural and later industrial suburb of Hobart. It was also the terminus for the electric trams that linked it with Hobart.

GLENORE: A small farming district reputed to be some of the best farming lands in Tasmania. It is situated 6.5 Km. south of Hagley at the junction of the Hagley Station Lane and Black Hills Road.

GOLCONDA: A little place 18 Km. north of Lilydale at the junction of Golconda Road and the Ferny Hill Road. It has a small station on the North-East Line. At one time some mining activity took place. The name is said to have been after the fabled "Golconda, Hyderabad" which meant an association with wealth.

GOLDEN VALLEY: A rugged area, on the Lake Highway. It is 16 Km. south of Deloraine on the northeastern side of Quamby Bluff. Used as a starting point for those wishing to climb the Quamby Bluff.

GOODWOOD: A northern suburb of Hobart situated between Glenorchy and the Derwent River. It was named by the Housing Department when they built a large housing estate. It is believed that it was the name for original estate, which was probably named after the Goodwood racecourse. A survey dated 1912, shows Goodwood Road next to the Elwick Racecourse.

GOLDSMITH: A small isolated place 19 Km. west of Ross. It is situated near the junction of the Auburn and Glen Connell Roads. It has now almost disappeared but, from 1928 till 1947, a telegraph station was operating there.

GORDON: A hamlet on the Channel Highway, 26 Km. southwest of Cygnet it fronts onto the D'Entrecasteaux Channel. Once an orchard-growing district it has given way to dairy farming and a thriving scallop industry. The former name for Gordon was Three Hut Point. This name is now being used for the point where the jetty is just south of the hamlet.

GORDON DAM: The main dam in the Gordon River Catchment. The power station is at the western end of the lake, 74 Km. west of Maydena. Lake Gordon combined with Lake Pedder (its feeder lake on the southern side) has created the largest water storage in Australia.

GORDONVALE: A small isolated place on a walking track. It has been named Rasselas Track and starts from the logging road leading to Adamsfield then follows the Gordon River north almost to Wayatinah.

GORMANSTON: A former mining town just off the Lyell Highway, 6 Km. east of Queenstown. Once one of the big mining towns on the west coast it has slowly declined in the latter part of this century. First named Mount Lyell it was later renamed in honour of Viscount Gormanston who was Governor of Tasmania 1893-1900.

GOSHEN: A small place on the Tasman Highway 17 Km. west of St.Helens. It is situated where the Tasman Highway crosses the Georges River. Originally farming district it turned to mining and then reverted again. In the earlier days the name was frequently misspelt and sometimes appeared as Goshen.

GOULDS COUNTRY: A small, old tin mining place 4 Km. off the Tasman Highway, 15 Km. west of St.Helens. Although it is now almost a ghost town, at the turn of the century it had a large Chinese population and the locals knew the town as Dumara. At that time it had council chambers, Post Office, several churches and a court but when the tin ran out the town died.

GOWRIE PARK: A small country village 41 Km. south of Devonport, situated on Claude Road, near the Dasher River. It became prominent in the 1950's when the Hydro Electric Commission used the village to house workers involved in the Mersey Forth Power Scheme. The original settler, William Henry, named it after his home in Scotland, gave the name of Gowrie.

GRANTON: Overlooking the Derwent River, it is a small, outer northern suburb of Hobart, 20 Km. from the city. Planned as the site of the township of Bridgewater, but this proved unpopular, originally it was named South Bridgewater; however it was changed to Granton in 1914, after Mr. C.H. Grant the manager of the Main Line Railway Company.

GRANVILLE HARBOUR: An isolated community on the west coast, 35 Km. west of Zeehan. It was opened up to ship ore out from the mines on the west coast. A horse-drawn tramway was built to operate between Zeehan and Granville Harbour; the mining fields at Heemskirk also used the tramway.

GRASS TREE HILL: Situated in the Meehan Range along the Grass Tree Hill Road, 4 Km. from Risdon Vale. The road was once a main link to Richmond and beyond, until it was replaced with the Tasman Highway. It was named after the dwarf grass tree growing in the area.

GRASSY: One of the main towns on King Island situated in the southeast corner of the island, 29 Km. from Currie. The town was centred on the scheelite mine considered to have been one of the largest of its type in the world that closed down in the early 1990's. Locals say it was named after Grassy Island, an island that is always green.

GRAVELLY BEACH: A popular resort village in an orchard-growing district, 26 Km. from Launceston in the West Tamar. The most noted resident is Lord Murray the 11th Earl of Dunmore; he is the only Tasmanian born Earl able to sit in the House of Lords.

GRAY: Another of the little communities that has almost disappeared. Gray was on the Tasman Highway, 6 Km. south of St. Marys and once supported a number of small farms. Formerly named Thompson's Marsh it was later changed to Gray after a pioneering family in the district.

GREAT BAY: A large bay on the northern end of Bruny Island, it faces into the D'Entrecasteaux Channel. The Main Road of Bruny Island runs along the foreshore of Great Bay.

GREAT LAKE: The township of Great Lake was renamed Miena in 1920; the lake is the largest fresh water lake in Australia. Situated 1050m above sea level in the Great Western Tiers it was stocked with English trout in 1864.

GREAT OYSTER BAY: This is a large bay on the east coast that is formed by the Freycinet Peninsula. It is a prominent feature on any map of Tasmania. The Meredith family were very active in settling a large section of the district and also ran a whaling industry on the peninsula side of the bay.

GREAT TAYLORS BAY: A large bay at the southwest corner of Bruny Island, and another bay that faces into the D'Entrecasteaux Channel. Lieutenant Hayes named it in 1794 after Captain Taylor of the Bombay Marines, and this was the only bay charted by him.

GREEN HILLS: These are the hills on the western side of the Stanley Highway, which stretch for almost 4 Km. along the peninsula to the northern tip. The Van Diemen's Land Company "Highfield" estate was built on the hills and used for grazing cattle.

GREEN PONDS: Renamed Kempton.

GREEN POINT: A peninsula of land between the Derwent River and the Jordon River at Bridgewater. It is a very historical area, it was used in the early days of the colony to ferry people across the river.

GREEN RISES: The Cressy Outstation where experiments are made on crops and pastures. It is situated on the Green Rises Road, 4 Km. northeast of Cressy. Interested visitors are made welcome at the Outstation.

GREEN VALLEY: The valley that is formed between the Huntington Tier and the Mangalore Tier, about 15 Km. north of Bridgewater. The Green Valley Road and the Rivulet run along the length of the valley, the rivulet is a tributary of the Jordon River.

GREEN'S BEACH: A popular beach resort situated at the northern end of Port Dalrymple, 62 Km. from Launceston in the West Tamar Region. It has magnificent views of Bass Strait and the East Tamar area; in the earlier days it was a shipbuilding district.

GREENS CREEK: Renamed Harford.

GREETA: A small railway siding on the North-Eastern Line, 3 Km. east of Nabowla. A road link, 1.5 Km. long, connects it to the Golconda Road. It is situated where the railway line crosses the Lisle Creek.

GREGSON: The name referred to the Risdon area on the eastern shore of the Derwent River but it was renamed Risdon. Thomas G. Gregson, an early pioneer, owned a large parcel of land in the district.

GRETNA: A small country town on the Lyell Highway 55 Km. from Hobart. It is of historical interest as it played a big part in the early formation of this area. It is said to be named after "Gretna Green" in England, because it was the first place in the Derwent Valley to have a blacksmith's shop with a couple of rooms in the back.

GRIEVE'S SIDING: A small siding on the Government run Strahan Zeehan Line, 15 Km. south of Zeehan. A timber Tramway branched off this line at Grieve's Siding for the Queensbury Mine it was shut down about 1930.

GRINDEWALD: This is a Swiss-style holiday village near Legana, on the western side of the West Tamar Highway. It is self-contained with its own golf course, shops and other facilities.

GRINDSTONE BAY: A bay 10 Km. north of Triabunna. The Grindstone Bay Road branches off the Tasman Highway and follows the Eighty Acre Creek, which flows, into the bay. The name is thought to have come from a grindstone found there and used in the days of the whaling industry.

GROVE: This is a small orchard growing community just off the Huon Highway. The Mountain River and Crabtree Roads also branch off at Grove. Locals often refer to the area as "The Grove".

GUILDFORD JUNCTION: A railway junction on the Emu Bay Railway Line, 59 Km. south of Burnie. The village still exists but the station was closed in 1984. It was the junction for the Waratah branch line until its closure in 1940. It was named in 1897 by Mr. Norton Smith after the main town in Surrey, England.

GUNNS PLAINS: This is a farming district 23 Km. south of Ulverstone. It is noted for the high quality limestone found there. The limestone caves in the area are a great attraction for visitors. It has become a big hop-growing district. It was named after Mr. Ronald C. Gunn who discovered the limestone caves in the district in 1859-60.

GWANDALAN: It is a farming place on the Tasman Peninsula 32 Km. northwest of Port Arthur. Situated at the southern end of the Slopem Main which is a beach facing into Fredrick Henry Bay. In the early days of the colony it was used as a port. Ferries to carted mail, produce and passengers to Hobart until road transport replaced it. Mr. H. Benjafield owned a property of the same name. Gwandalan is said to mean Peace and quiet.



Gormanston Post Office c.1910

HADSPEN: A small village on the Bass Highway. It is situated 15 Km. from Launceston at the junction of the South Esk and Meander Rivers. There are many old buildings at Hadspen the best known is "Entally" which is on the western side of the village. Another, which is in the village itself, is the Red Feather Inn.

HAGLEY: A small country town on the Bass Highway, 29 Km. west of Launceston. It is the centre of a farming district; a popular attraction in the town is the St. Marys Church. The church was built in 1861 and Sir Richard Dry who was the first native-born Premier of Tasmania laid the foundation stone. A descendant of Lord Lyttleton of Worcestershire named the town after his ancestral home in England.

HAINES SIDING: A siding on the North-Western Line, 7 Km. south of the Latrobe Station. It is situated in the large pine plantation, which covers a large part of the district.

HALFMOON BAY: A large bay on the western side of the South Arm Peninsula it starts at the South Arm village and extends north. Halfmoon Bay overlooks the Derwent River. There are reports of whaling stations being active at Halfmoon Bay as early as 1839. It was named for the shape of the bay.

HALEY'S NEW COUNTRY: This is a mountainous area used for logging, about 18 Km. due west of St. Helens. Tin mining boomed in the area in the late 1800's, the nearby Argonaut Mine being the best known.

HALL'S TRACK: Renamed Lebrina.

HAMDEN PARK: An old property on the Pawleena Road 5 Km. north of Sorell, situated on the banks of the Sorell Rivulet. There are still number of the pastoral properties in the area date back to the early 1800's.

HAMILTON: An historic town on the Lyell Highway 70 Km. from Hobart, a quiet country town in a farming district. It has strong ties with Bothwell; both are on the banks of the River Clyde that was previously known as the Fat Doe River. In 1821 Governor Lachlan Macquarie named the district Hamilton on Clyde.

HAMILTON ON FORTH: Renamed Forth.

HAMPSHIRE: A mixed farming village on the Emu Bay Railway Line 32 Km. south of Burnie. Originally a sawmill site for the building of the railway it was taken over by the Van Diemen's Land Company. It was first named Bland and then Hampshire.

HANLETH: A large property on the Esk Highway 10 Km. west of Avoca. It is situated at a junction with the Bonney's Plains Road. It is an old property mentioned in the Land Commissioner's Journal in 1827.

HARCUS: This is an area on the Woolnorth Road about 27 Km. west of Smithton. It runs through the Harcus Plains and crosses the Harcus River. It was named by the Van Diemen's Land Company.

HARFORD: A small farming community 19 Km. east of Devonport. It is situated near the junction of the Frankford Road and Woodbury Lane. It was one of the earliest areas to become settled in the district because of its close proximity to Port Sorell. Originally known as Green's Creek and was a place where wattle bark was harvested.

HASTINGS: A small logging community on the Hastings Caves Road 6 Km. west of Dover. It was once a thriving timber town built around the large Hastings Mill. Ferries called at Hastings to take passengers and cargo to Hobart. Timber workers are credited with the discovery of the world famous Hastings Caves 4.5 Km. west of the community.

HAVELOCK: Renamed Eaglehawk Neck.

HAVELOCK SOUTH: Renamed Verona Sands in 1906.

HAVENVIEW: A southeastern suburb of Burnie. It is situated at the southern end of the Old Surrey Road area, above Emu Heights. Like other hill suburbs of Burnie there are good views of the city centre and Bass Strait.

HAWLEY BEACH: A popular holiday area 2 Km. north of Port Sorell with a lovely sheltered beach. The mild climate in the district makes it a very popular resort area. It was named after "Hawley House" which was built and named by Major A. Dumbleton.

HAYES: A small rural district on the Lyell Highway 5 Km. west of New Norfolk, it is situated on the banks of the Derwent River. Among the farms in the district is the State Prison Farm. It was named in honour of Sir John Hayes who was an early explorer

HEAZLEWOOD: A place on the Waratah Road 5 Km. west of Luina situated at the junction with the Mount Cleveland Road and was named after a surveyor on the Van Diemen's Land Company.

HEEMSKIRK: This is a place that has now disappeared. It was situated on the west coast about 12 Km. northwest of Zeehan, on the Granville tramway. The township was centred near the Heemskirk Mine, which was working until the early 1930's. Bass and Flinders took the name from

Heemskirk, which, was after Abel Tasman's second ship the "Heemskirk".

HEIDELBERG: Renamed Greens Creek and later Harford.

HEKA: A small rural place on the Lowana Road 25 Km. south of Ulverstone. It is situated where the Gunns Plains Road and the Lowana Road connect across the Leven River, by the Marshalls Bridge.

HELLYER BEACH: A popular beach on the northwest coast. It is on the western side of the mouth of the Detention River, 53 Km. west of Burnie. It is named after surveyor-come-explorer, Henry Hellyer.

HELLYER GORGE: Very rugged country. The Murchison Highway passes through the Hellyer Gorge 34 Km. south of Somerset, near the Hellyer River. There is a large reserve with picnic facilities. It also has attractive walks and tracks along the river. The river, which was discovered by Henry Hellyer, named it the Don River in February 1827, but was later renamed in his honour.

HENRIETTA: A small village on the Murchison Highway 32 Km. south of Burnie. It is situated at the junction of Takone Road on the western side, and the East Yolla Road on the eastern side. The name, which is taken from the plains, is aboriginal for "crystal".

HENTY: It is a small siding on the Government run Strahan-Zeehan Line. Now marked closely by the Henty Road, it was about 14 Km. north of Strahan, at the northern end of the Henty Dunes. It was named in honour of Mr. W. Henty who was the Colonial Secretary (1857-62).

HERDMANS COVE: This is a cove formed by the junction of the Jordon and the Derwent Rivers. It is on the southern side of the Bridgewater housing estate, and is now a wildlife sanctuary. In the early days of the colony ferries landed their passengers in the cove on Green Point. There was a hotel there, which provided accommodation.

HERMITAGE: A property situated on the banks of the Shannon River, on the Waddamana Road 21 Km. north of Bothwell. Dr. James Ross built and named it in 1822 when granted the land.

HERRICK: A small town on the Gladstone Road, 42 Km west of Scottsdale it is the railhead for the North-Eastern Line. The railway was completed to Herrick in 1919. The original name was David's Creek, but was renamed after a surveyor or geologist who explored the area.

HEYBRIDGE: A small settlement on the Bass Highway at the junction with the Cuprona Road. It is situated at the mouth of the Blythe River, 8

Km. west of Penguin. The settlement was originally known as Blythe Heads, it grew around the railway station on the North-Western Line.

HIGH PLAINS: This is a farming district about 5 Km. north of Deloraine between Weetah Road and River Road. It is open country on the southeastern end of Christmas Hill.

HIGHCLERE: A small farming district 18 Km. south of Burnie on the Mount Road. The settlement grew around a siding built in 1903 by the Emu Bay Railway. It was named Oonah Road Siding and then changed to Highclere in 1922; the siding was removed in 1973.

HIGHCROFT: A little rural settlement on the Tasman Peninsula 8 Km. south of Nubeena. It is an orchard and mixed farming district. Originally named Tunnel Bay it was renamed in 1923.

HIGHFIELD: An historic estate at Stanley. Situated on the northwest Coast, it is now a major tourist attraction. Built to house the Manager of the Van Diemen's Land Company, Mr. Edward Curr, and the house is flanked by numerous old outbuildings.

HIGHTHORPE: Renamed Ashwater in 1919.

HILL TOP: A large property on the western side of the Bass Highway, 6 Km. north of Deloraine. Owned by Mr. J. Bamich, an administrator in the district, he named the property after a place in Birmingham, England.

HILLCREST: A suburb of Burnie on the southern side of the city centre, in the Montello Hills. Like that other hill suburbs it provides magnificent views of the city and surrounding areas.

HILLWOOD: An orchard-growing district in the East Tamar Region, 33 Km. from Launceston. It is situated on the western side of the East Tamar Highway. The shore of the Tamar River is noted to be a very good fishing spot.

HOBART: The capital city of Tasmania it is Australia's second oldest city. It has been described as an old world city in which the past and present have been blended together. Settled in 1804, when Colonel David Collins moved the settlement from Risdon Cove to Sullivans Cove. It was named Hobart Town after Lord Hobart who was Secretary of State for the Colonies. An Act of Parliament dropped the word "Town" in 1881 when it became a city. There were moves to convert the name to Hobarton but this was short lived. Hobart's Theatre Royal is the oldest theatre in Australia, building commenced in 1834 and it was finished in 1837.

HOBART EAST: Reverted to Battery Point.

HOBART NORTH: The northern fringe of the city. It is a mixed residential and commercial area. A large number of restaurants specializing in food from a lot of different countries have opened up in the vicinity of the main street.

HOBART SOUTH: This is on the southwestern fringe of the city - a very historic part of Hobart. It was in South Hobart the infamous "Female Factory" was built, a reformatory for the female convicts. There is little of it left today only the outside walls.

HOBART WEST: This is an elevated part of Hobart, on the western side of the city. It was built on the hills around Knocklofty, which are 252m high. Because of the elevation, it has a good view of Hobart and the surrounding area.

HOGGS LANE SIDING: A small siding on the North-Western Line, 3 Km. west of the Hagley Station. The siding is almost at the opposite end of the Hagley village. It was named because, it is situated where the line crosses Hoggs Lane, this runs 4 Km. south through the rich farming district.

HOLLOW TREE: A little place that has almost disappeared. It is on the Hollow Tree Road 7 Km. from Hamilton. The road was the main link between Hamilton, Bothwell and Hollow Tree. In the early days of the colony an old staging post existed where the road crossed the Dew Rivulet.

HOLWELL: A small village in the West Tamar, 8 Km. north of Frankford. It is situated at the junction of the Holwell and Kerrisons Roads at the southern end of the Dazzler Ranges. There is a spectacular gorge; all, which is left, is of a former rain forest that covered the area. So far it has escaped the loggers axe and bushfires. A good variety of trees, ferns and native plants survive in the area.

HOPETOWN: A timber town, which flourished in the middle of the 1800's. Near Dover it had a large sawmill. Today, the only reminder that remains is Hopetoun Road, a back road north of Francistown.

HONEYWOOD: Another of the many places that have disappeared. There is some confusion as to the exact location of Honeywood, but is thought to have been north of Geeveston-not far from where Port Huon is today. Its name is preserved in the Honeywood Hill, directly south of Geeveston.

HOSPITAL BAY: A large sheltered bay on the Huon River at Port Huon. The bay can berth large ships, as it is very deep. Name when the

Captain of "Castle Forbes" landed sick Irish immigrant women there. The captain of the ship mistook the Huon River for the Derwent.

HOWDEN: A settlement on the Howden Road, 10 Km. south of Kingston. It is on the peninsula of land formed by the Tinderbox Hills. The village looks into North West Bay, a large sheltered bay in D'Entrecasteaux Channel. It was popular with whalers and boat builders in the early days of the colony.

HOWRAH: This is a suburb of Hobart situated on the eastern side of Bellerive, along the shores of the Derwent River. Named after "Howrah House", a property built in the 1830's on the Clarence Plains by a retired Indian Army officer. There was a place of the same name near Calcutta, India.

HOWTH: A small place on the Bass Highway, 6 Km. west of Penguin. It is little more than a sign post on the side of the road, seen after leaving Sulphur Creek.

HULL: This was a town reserve that was set-aside on the northern side of the Huon River. It was on the North Huon Road, about 8 Km. west of Huonville.

HUMMOCK ISLAND: Named at first by Matthew Flinders it was later renamed Prime Seal Island.

HUNTER ISLAND: Small islands off the northwestern tip about 8 Km. north of Woolnorth Point. Government owned Rick Laurence leases the island; it has a lighthouse on the northern end. It is part of the Hunter Group of islands discovered by Bass and Flinders in 1798. They were named after the then Governor Hunter of New South Wales.

HUNTING GROUND: A property on the Clifton Vale Road, 14 Km. west of Dysart on the banks of the Jordon River. It was a large grant of land about 1830, and was surveyed by John Helder Wedge.

HUNTINGDON: An historical property, 5 Km. west of Dysart on the Huntingdon Tier Road. Huntingdon Tier, which is 545m high and the road, runs up the eastern face.

HUNTINGFIELD: This is a new housing estate on the southern end of Kingston. It was named after "Huntingfield House" which was built by James Baynton in the 1840's.

HUNTSMAN: An area south of Meander. The Huntsman Road runs well up into the foothills of the Great Western Tiers. It was a logging area with an old mill near where the road crosses the Meander River.

HUON TRACK: Renamed Leslie then later Longley.

HUONVILLE: A busy country town. It is on the Huon Highway 34 Km. south of Hobart. The seat of the Huon Council and also it is the centre of an orchard-growing district. It was originally named Victoria but was changed because of the confusion the name caused. Huon Kermadec commanded the "Esperance", when he visited Tasmania with the French Admiral Bruni D'Entrecasteaux in 1792.

HURST TOWN: Renamed Lyndhurst.

HYTHER: Renamed Southport in 1969.



Hagley Farm School

IDA BAY: A small sheltered bay in the Southport Estuary. The Ida Bay village is about 1 Km. inland, on the main road leading further south. Best known for the Ida Bay Railway, which is the last working example of the southern Tasmanian tramway. The tramline has a 2 foot gauge, originally designed to carry limestone to the seaport at "The Deep Hole", almost opposite Southport.

ILFRACOMBE: Renamed Beauty Point in 1904.

ILLFRAVILLE: A holiday resort town in the West Tamar, 6 Km. north of Beaconsfield. Sandy Beach is popular and faces onto Port Dalrymple. Apples are grown in the district. Until the early 1970's it was known as Sandy Beach.

ILLAWARRA: An area about 2 Km. west of Perth, on the Illawarra Road. Often used as a short cut to the northwest coast by travellers that are travelling around the island. Captain Edward Dumaresq built a small church on the eastern side of the road in the early 1840's. It was built as a schoolhouse but became a church in 1846.

IMPRESSION BAY: Renamed Premaydena.

INTERLAKEN: A small settlement on the Interlaken Road 30 Km. from Oatlands. It is a popular place with freshwater fishermen because of its position between Lake Sorell and Lake Crescent, two good fishing lakes. Named after "Interlaken House", one of two boarding houses built by Mr. Algy Page whose estate covered the area.

INVERESK: A Launceston suburb directly north of the city centre, bordered by the North Esk River and the Home Reach. Much of the land on which Inveresk is built on was once marshlands.

INVERMAY: A suburb of Launceston on the northern side of Inveresk. The Tamar River is on the western side with the North Esk River on the east.

IRISH TOWN: A small community, 2 Km. east of St. Marys on the Irish Town Road. Centred around a large sawmill, it is situated on the western face of St. Patrick's Head. Being close to St. Patrick's Head might have had an influence on its name.

IRISHTOWN: A small rural town on the Irishtown Road, 11 Km. south of Smithton. Mr. Patrick O'Halloran and his family first settled it. A strong dairy-farming district it is thought to be one of the best in the state. Originally it was named Upper Duck Creek.

IRONSTONE CREEK: A creek 1 Km. east of Huonville, it rises in the Shorts Hill and flows down into the Huon River. This was once an important creek during the time timber was a booming industry. Logs were floated down to the Huon River for loading onto the waiting ferries.

IRON STORE: A place, which has disappeared. It is described as being in the Lake St.Clair region. It was reported to be as far west as you could travel before the Lyell Highway was built.

ISANDULA: A large pine plantation grows in the district, 18 Km. south of Ulverstone. It is situated between the Gawler and the West Gawler Rivers. There is a small lake that is named Lake Isandula at the northern end of the plantation.

ISIS: An isolated little place on the Macquarie Road. It is situated 27 Km. west of Campbell Town, at the junction with the Barton Road, on the eastern side of the Isis River.

IVERIDGE: This is an old property on the Blackwood Creek Road, 3 Km. east of the Blackwood Creek hamlet. Before the turn of the century, the local Post Office was operated at Iveridge for the Blackwood Creek district.



Interlaken Post Office

JACKY'S MARSH: A logging district, 22 Km. south of Deloraine. It is situated on the southern end of Jacky's Marsh Road, at the foot of Projection Bluff part of the Great Western Tiers. This was a resting place for shepherds when they were moving the stock onto the Central Plateau area for summer grazing. Bushrangers were known to hangout in the area, because of the thick bush.

JANE RIVER: A river, which rises in the Franklin Ranges, and flows in a large arc through some very rugged country until it joins the Franklin River, about 40 Km. south of Queenstown.

JERICO: A small hamlet on the western side of the Midlands Highway, 13 Km. south of Oatlands. It was an important way station in the coaching days. Its history dates back to the 1820's. Hugh Germaine, who gave a lot of the biblical names in the district, is believed to have named the place.

JERUSALEM: Changed to Colebrook about 1894.

JERUSALEM LOWER: Renamed Woodlands about 1894.

JETSONVILLE: A small village 5 Km. north of Scottsdale; at the junction of the Bridport and Jetsonville Roads. Mining was the first industry but this gave way to farming. The first shop to open in the area around Scottsdale was at Jetsonville.

JUDDS CREEK: Renamed Judbury.

JUDBURY: A little hamlet on the North Huon Road, 13 Km. west of Huonville. Situated around the road junction North Huon and Judds Creek Roads it is an orchard-growing district. It was named after Henry Judd who settled there with his brother in 1853.

JUNEE: Another place which has disappeared. However, Maydena replaced it around 1940. The railhead for the Derwent Valley Line, about 1 Km. further west than Maydena. It played a major part in the development of Adamsfield as everything was carried, by packhorse, from Junee to Adamsfield. The Junee Cave State Reserve is situated 5 Km. north of Maydena.

KALLISTA: This is a district on the Gordon River Road. It is 6 Km. west of Maydena, where the Kallista Creek crosses under the Gordon River Road. The Australian Newsprint Mills used it for logging operations, which were based at Maydena.

KAMONA: A district 14 Km. southwest of Scottsdale. It is on the eastern side of the Sideling Range on the southern end of a large pine plantation. It failed at first as a pine tree growing area and turned to mining, but eventually returned to growing pine trees. The name is part of the aboriginal word for "venom" the full word is "kamona moina".

KANGAROO ISLAND: A very small island on the western side of Robbins Island, in Walker Channel. It is about 2 Km. from the mainland of Tasmania. Although it is only a small island the sealers used it frequently.

KANGAROO POINT: Renamed Bellerive.

KANGAROO VALLEY: Renamed Lenah Valley in 1922.

KANNA LEENA: The exact location of Kanna Leena is uncertain but is said to have been on the Shannon River, near the original Waddamana Power Station. It was the summer home of Professor McAulay who designed the first power scheme. His wife started the first Waddamana Power Scheme when she turned the first sod in 1910.

KAOOTA: A small farming and orchard-growing district, 16 Km. southwest of Kingston via Sandfly. There was a small coal mine in the area which had its own small railway; the mine was at the end of Coal Mine Road. The mining petered out when the quality of coal started to decline.

KARANJA: Another place which has lost its identity. It was on the Gordon River Road, 5 Km. west of Bushy Park. The site of a sawmill operation it later turned to open farming.

KAROOOLA: A small very prosperous farming district 23 Km. in the Pipers River Valley. The original name for the area was Turners Marsh Lower it was later changed to Karoola the aboriginal word for "fresh water".

KAWALLAH: Changed to Newstead in 1961.

KAYENA: A small orchard-growing district in the West Tamar, 40 Km. from Launceston. It is close to the Devils Elbow, is a small bay in the Tamar River. There were moves in 1968 to change the name to

Richmond Hill, a hill that dominates the area. However, it still appears on maps as Kayena.

KELLATIER: An isolated little place in a rugged area south of Wynyard. It is 6 Km. southeast of the Calder Village, situated almost at the end of the Calder Road.

KELLEVIE: A small settlement Road 9 Km. north of Copping. It is situated at the junction Kellevie and the Bream Creek Roads. The Kellevie Road is one, which links the Arthur and the Tasman Highways. Mainly a farming area it was originally known as Carlton Upper.

KELLYS BASIN: Renamed Pillenger.

KELLY'S POINT: Changed to Dennes Point about 1905 but the name transferred to the most northern point of Bruny Island.

KELSO: A settlement in the West Tamar, 54 Km. from Launceston it over-looks Port Dalrymple and Kelso Bay. It is an orchard-growing district. Its history dates back to the earliest days of settlement in the area. The convict building, "Plaisance", was built at Kelso on land belonging to a former convict named William Kelsall.

KELVIN GROVE: An isolated, old property on the Kingston Road, 21 Km. south of Nile. It is situated 2 Km. from the Nile Road junction and backs on to the Ben Lomond Rivulet.

KEMPTON: A quiet little town on the Midlands Highway. It is 46 Km. north of Hobart, in the centre of a small farming community. It was first settled by Anthony Fenn Kemp in 1817. He was given a grant of land, which is now the Mount Vernon estate. The town was first names Green Ponds after some small green water holes found near the town. The name changed to Kempton when the Apsley Railway Line was put through the area.

KENTISH: This was a small settlement situated 5 Km. south of Sheffield. It grew around a railway station on the Railton to Roland Line. When the line shut down the settlement disappeared.

KENTISH WEST: A small farming village, 7 Km. southwest of Sheffield on the Kentish Road. The road leads to the popular Lake Barrington rowing course. The name "Kentish" was taken from the Kentish Plains, which were named in honour of a Government surveyor Nathaniel Kentish.

KENTISHBURY: Renamed to Sheffield.

KERMANDIE: A southern area of Geeveston that runs along the side of the Kermandie River. The name preserves the name of Huon Kermandec, second in command of the expedition in 1792 by the French Admiral Bruni D'Entrecasteaux.

KERMODE: A town reserve laid out and surveyed but never settled. It is situated at the southern end of Port Sorell on the South East Arm between the Rubicon River and the Franklin Rivulet.

KETTERING: This is a small town on the Channel Highway, 34 Km. south of Hobart. It is a fishing and berry-growing district. It is the main terminus and important little town for the Bruny Island ferry. It was originally named Little Oyster Cove.

KILLAFADDY: An eastern suburb of Launceston. It is known today, for the abattoir situated there. George Hobler who arrived in 1826 first farmed the area. It was Hobler who built the first "Hoblers Bridge" over the North Esk River.

KILLIECRANKIE: A small settlement in a bay of the same name. Situated on the northern end of Flinders Island, the bay is world famous for the "Killiecrankie Diamonds". They are not real diamonds found in the bay but topaz. Popular for fishing it is said to be a good place for sea salmon, shark and crayfish.

KILLORA: A small almost forgotten place on the Northern end of Bruny Island. It is 6 Km. northwest of Barnes Bay, on the southern side of the bay of the same name. In the early days of the colony settlers who could not afford to ship their stock to market, drove them into the D'Entrecasteaux Channel and swam them 2 Km. across to Snug Point.

KIMBERLEY: An agricultural district at the junction of the Weegenia and Merseylea Roads, 10 Km. south of Railton. The major attraction is the hot springs in the district. It was originally known as Kimberley's Ford. Convicts under built the Probation Station under the supervision of E. Kimberley.

KINDRED: A farming community on the Kindred Road, 21 Km. south of Ulverstone. This is a quiet little district that has strong ties with Forth. People who first settled in this area were related and this gave the township its name.

KING ISLAND: An island on the western side of Bass Strait approximately half-way between the Tasmania and Victoria. The island was discovered in 1798 by Captain Reid and named in 1801 in honour of the Governor of New South Wales Governor King. King Island has a mild but wet climate and is noted for the number of shipwrecks scattered

around its coastline. When a Post Office opened on the island in 1903 it was first called King's Island and was not changed until 1917.

KING RIVER: A river on the west coast, it flows past the eastern face of Mount Lyell and Mount Owen then turns in a large arc to flow into Macquarie Harbour. Gold, which was discovered in the river, was shipped out through Teepookana, 9 Km. upstream from Macquarie Harbour.

KING'S MEADOWS: A southern suburb of Launceston. Hobart Road runs through the centre. The Carr Villa Cemetery and Launceston Golf Course are both situated in King's Meadow.

KINGSTON (NILE): John Batman came to Tasmania in 1821 and took up a grant of land and named it Kingston. It is situated on the Kingston Road 29 Km. from Nile, on the banks of the Ben Lomond Rivulet. John Batman was the founder of Melbourne.

KINGSTON (SOUTH): Kingston grew from a holiday resort to a suburb of Hobart with the advent of the Southern Outlet road. Originally it was named Brown's River after the noted Scottish botanist Mr. Robert Brown. However, the Governor of Tasmania, Sir William Denison, changed the name to Kingston in 1851.

KINGSTON BEACH: The beachfront section of Kingston and was the area that made it a popular holiday area.

KINGSTON HEIGHTS: The southern extension of Kingston Beach it is situated on the elevated land of Boronia Hill. It is a popular area because of the splendid river views.

KIRKLANDS: An old property on the Macquarie Road, 11 Km. northwest of Campbell Town. This pastoral property, which dates back to the early 1800's, is on the banks of the Macquarie River.

KOOMEELA: Renamed Scottsdale West in 1957.

KOONYA: A holiday and farming village on the Tasman Peninsula, 5 Km. west of Taranna on the Saltwater River Road. It began as an important convict outpost where timber milling was done. Known then as Cascade, which is the name of the bay.

KOYULE: This small place has almost disappeared. It was near the coastline on the west coast on the northern side of the Henty River. It was a railway stop on the Government Strahan-Zeehan Line.

KRUSHKA'S BRIDGE: Changed to Moorina.

KUNNARRA: A town reserve that didn't eventuate. The location was to have been on the Lottah Road, about 2 Km. south of Goulds Country.



Kettering Bay c.1930.