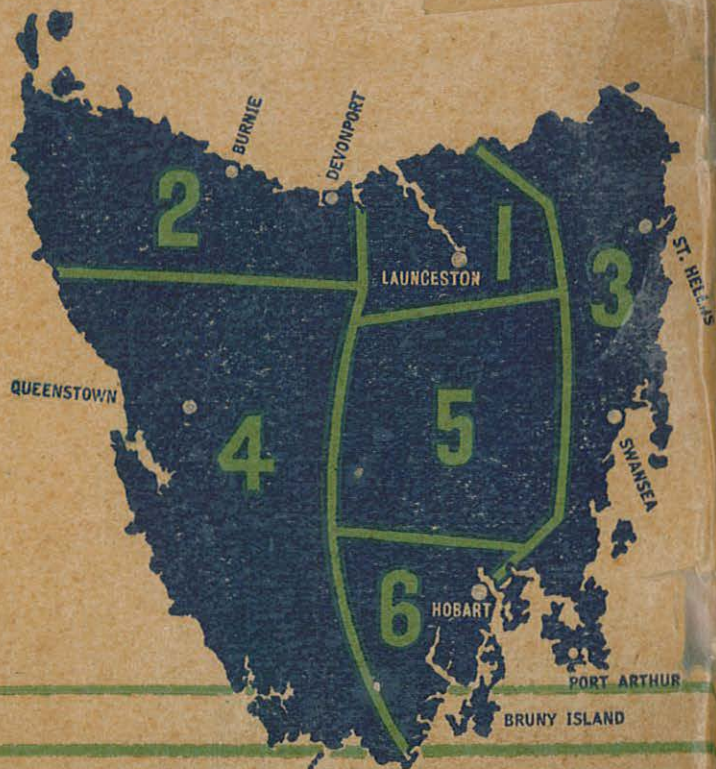
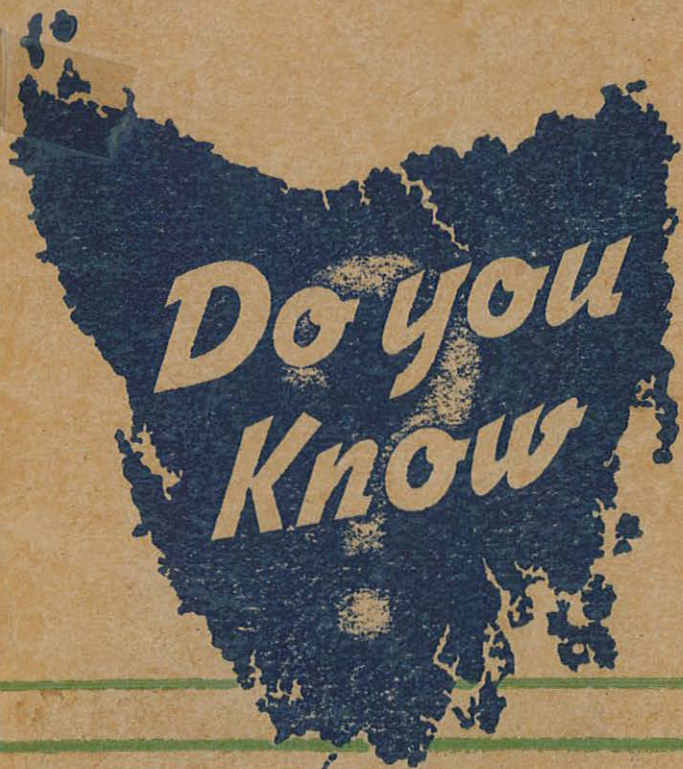


TASMANIA



TASMANIA



TASMANIA



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A Collection of
HISTORICAL, SCENIC,
AND GENERAL
INFORMATION
in Brief relating to
the Island State of
Tasmania

Do You Know?

For Map Reference see Back Cover.

LAUNCESTON AND THE CENTRE NORTH.

That in November, 1798, Flinders and Bass entered Port Dalrymple and sailed up the river, that was later to be christened the Tamar, to within a dozen miles of Launceston.

That it was almost a toss-up whether Col. David Collins should settle at the Tamar or at the Derwent when he left Port Phillip.

That David Collins would have chosen the Tamar but for bad accounts he had heard of the entrance and of the ferocity of the natives.

That Col. David Collins sent his namesake, William Collins, across from Port Phillip to report on Port Dalrymple.

That William Collins, on New Year's Day, 1804, sailed up the river and discovered Cataract Gorge.

That he said of Cataract Gorge: "The beauty of the scene is probably not surpassed in the world."

That quite a number of people subsequent to Collins have thought the same about it.

That William Collins' report on the locality was favourable but while he was away, Col. David Collins had decided to go to the Derwent.

That Lord Hobart (Secretary of State for the Colonies) instructed that Northern Tasmania must be settled; and Governor King, of Sydney, despatched Col. William Paterson on 7th June, 1804, in command of an expedition to settle in Northern Tasmania.

That storms delayed the ships and it was not till 11th November that the landing at George Town took place.

That the expedition was poorly equipped, and the settlers suffered great hardships.

That on 28th November, 1804, Paterson explored the river and named it the Tamar.

That Paterson was enthusiastic about the site of the present City of Launceston; but he chose York Town (opposite to George Town) for the chief settlement, so as to be near the seaboard.

That Paterson moved to Launceston (named after Governor King's birthplace) in March, 1806.

Do You Know?

That George Town made a bid to be the chief settlement but, about 1823 Launceston began to go ahead solidly.

That at George Town many relics remain of the days of settlement, including century-old buildings, and parts of the signal station on a hill-top reached by motor-car.

That many buildings over a hundred years old still stand in Launceston, including part of the old penitentiary built in Lower George-street in 1827.

That Launceston Grammar School was the first secondary school erected in Tasmania, being opened on June 15, 1846.

That the Cornwall Hotel, still carrying on business in Cameron-street was, in 1828, owned by John P. Fawcner, who had come out with Collins and who was one of the founders of Melbourne.

That Victoria received its first settlers from Launceston:—Mr. Henty, in November, 1834; Mr. Batman in May 1835; and Mr. Fawcner in July 1835.

That the date of Launceston's first newspaper was 5th January, 1825.

That King's Bridge, Cataract Gorge, was opened on 4th February, 1864, and was originally only half the width of the present structure.

That the first iron railway in Tasmania was from Launceston to Deloraine, opened on 10th February, 1871, the gauge being 5 feet 3 inches.

That the last coach between Hobart and Launceston ran on 31st October, 1876, the day before the first train.

That, in 1846, Launceston had a direct service to Sydney by the steamer "Whistle" of 127 tons.

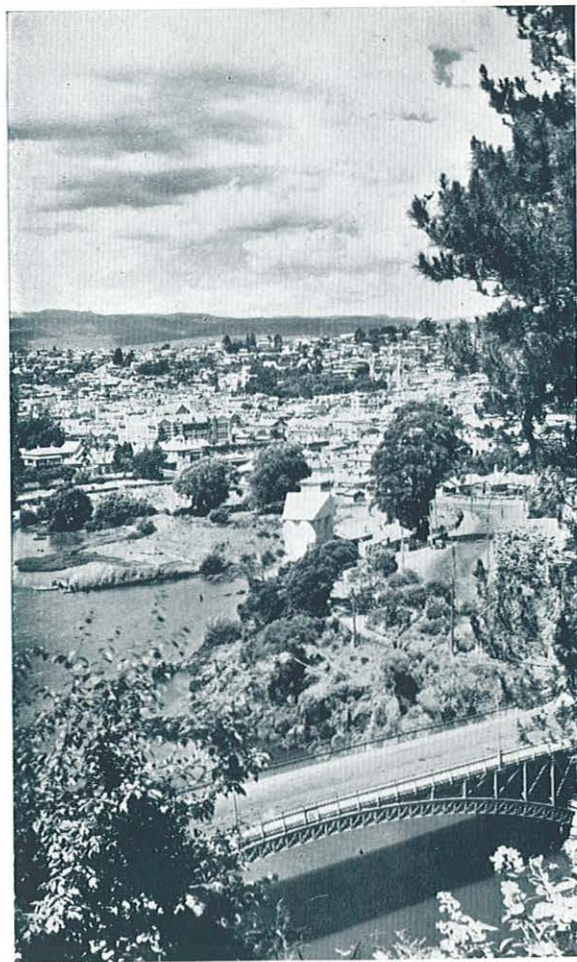
That, in 1842, the paddle steamer "Gipsy" ran a service between Launceston and George Town.

That Launceston's first bank was a branch of the V.D.L. Bank, opened on 1st May, 1828, on the site of the Brisbane Hotel.

That the 29-ton cutter "Rebecca," used by John Batman for the first settlement in Melbourne, was built at Gravelly Beach, on the Tamar.

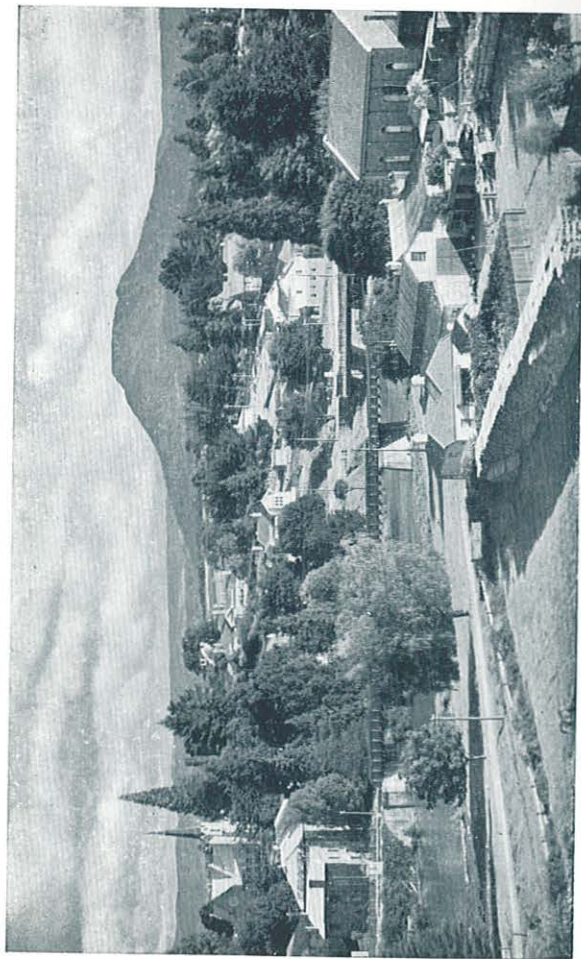
That the Aluminium Works are under construction at Bell Bay on the East Tamar.

That the historical exhibits at the Launceston Museum are of outstanding interest.



LAUNCESTON.

[Hurley.]



DELORAINÉ.

[V. Robinson.

Do You Know?

That it is worth while spending a whole morning or afternoon seeing Cataract Gorge, making a round trip of it by using the suspension bridge on the way back.

That the John Hart Conservatory in Launceston's City Park is always a popular attraction.

That the summit of Mt. Barrow (4644 ft.) is reached by a motor road from Launceston.

That the history of Longford began in 1808, when a number of Norfolk Islanders settled there, the district being known as Norfolk Plains.

That a road (of sorts) was made from Launceston to Longford in 1813, the payment to the contractor being one cow from the Government herd.

That Christ Church, Longford, has beautiful stained glass windows designed by William Archer and presented by Charles Reid at a cost of £300.

That the clock and bell in this church are notable, the bell bearing the inscription that it was presented by His Majesty King George IV.

That many of the towns along the north-west and on the banks of the South Esk River are typical of English villages.

That at Westbury is a real "village common," which might have been the theme for a Goldsmith, with its oaks and elms and "seats beneath the shade, for talking age and whispering lovers made."

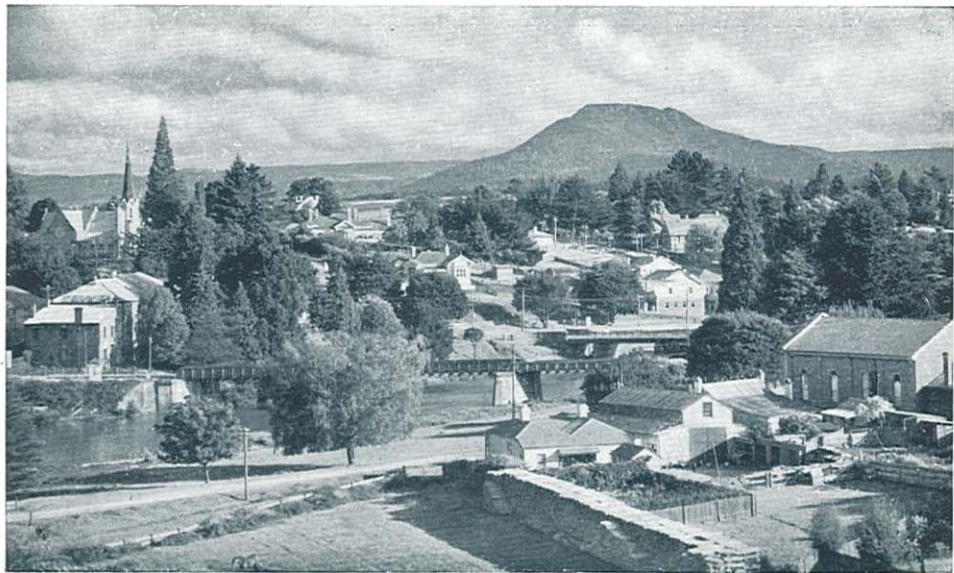
That Deloraine is a town reminiscent of the Old Country, with tree-planted streets, church spires, old stone buildings, and a lovely river (the Meander) running through the town.

That Lilydale (on the north-eastern railway) is a picturesque and interesting spot, and that visitors may see the Bridestowe Lavender Estate and the Lalla orchard and pear pergola.

That Scottsdale had its beginnings in 1855, when Surveyor James Scott first surveyed the country.

That a well-equipped swimming pool has been provided at Scottsdale.

That, between Scottsdale and Launceston, the road rises to about 1860 ft. at the Sideling, whence the sea coast can be seen.



DELORAINE.

[V. Robinson.

Do You Know?

That St. Patrick's River, crossed about 20 miles from Launceston, is the source of Launceston's water-supply.

That the valley of the Tamar is exquisitely pretty, and that there are historic settlements on both banks.

That, at Beaconsfield (West Tamar), there was the richest gold-mine in the island (the Tasmania Mine), yielding to its shareholders about three-quarters of a million pounds in dividends.

That there are deposits of asbestos at Beaconsfield, also large deposits of coloured serpentine rock, from which terrazo marble is manufactured.

That the Bridestowe Lavender Estate is the only commercial undertaking of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere.

That the valley of the River Tamar is a very important fruit-growing centre.

That in Launceston some very important industrial undertakings are located, the principal ones being knitting-wool mills, blanket and woollen mills, and pottery works.

That Launceston is a city of parks and gardens, the former being especially fine.

That good trout fishing is obtainable in the many rivers around Launceston.

That Launceston, Tasmania, is on the River Tamar, 40 miles from the sea, and that Launceston in Cornwall, England, is on the River Tamar, about 40 miles from the sea.

That the township of Perth was so named by Governor Macquarie.

That Entally National House, Hadspen, is well worth a visit.

That it is an old colonial home dating from 1820 and furnished in period style.

That Beaconsfield, originally named Cabbage Tree Hill, was given its present name by Governor Weld, in 1879, in honour of the famous statesman of that name.

That gold was first discovered at Beaconsfield in 1870.

That the townships of Hagley, Hadspen, Carrick, and Westbury, on the road between Launceston and Deloraine, are all over a century old.

SECTION II.

Do You Know?

For Map Reference see Back Cover.

NORTH-WEST COAST.

That the richest area of agricultural land in the State is in the north-west.

That over two million pounds worth of exports are sent away from the north-western ports every year.

That about a hundred thousand tons of potatoes are grown per annum, mainly in the north-west.

That prolific crops of potatoes have been grown in good seasons, it being on record that one grower received £8000 for a 20-acre crop at Port Sorell in 1846.

That many features in the north-west were named by Flinders in 1798, including Table Cape, Rocky Cape, Circular Head, and Cape Grim.

That the first road to the north-west went through Middlesex Plains (about 15 miles short of Cradle Mountain), the route being far back from the sea in order to cross the many big rivers before they became too wide to ford or to bridge easily.

That the Van Diemen's Land Company was established on 10th June, 1825, land being selected along the north-west, round Burnie and as far as Circular Head and Woolnorth.

That the Company's first Manager was Edward Curr, who made his headquarters at Highfield, Circular Head, the settlement later being named Stanley.

That the reports of exploration travels by the early Van Diemen's Land surveyors (Hellyer, Fossey, Goldie, and others) form intensely thrilling narratives.

That Jorgen Jorgensen (the "Convict King") was engaged in explorations for the V.D.L. Company.

That Jorgen Jorgensen's autobiography can be purchased, and that it is worth reading.

That in the early days the north-west was infested by tribes of fierce natives, and that the Aborigine Conciliator, George Augustus Robinson, nearly lost his life at the Arthur River in September, 1832. He was saved by the friendly native Trucanini, the faithful companion of his epic wanderings.

Do You Know?

That Latrobe's first settler was a woman (Miss Moriarty), who received a grant of 2000 acres in 1836, where the town now is; and her stockman (Charles Stagg) lived in a hut in what is now Gilbert-street.

That the first bridge across the Mersey was built in 1857.

That, in the early days, the rivers were numbered, not named, the Meander (Deloraine) being known as "1st Western River" and the Mersey "2nd Western River."

That, in 1863, Latrobe's population was 29, whereas Port Sorell had 75. At the same time Burnie had 80 people and Ulverstone 16, Westbury, with 1530, was the biggest town outside Hobart and Launceston.

That Devonport was originally two towns—Formby on the west side of the Mersey and Torquay on the east side.

That, in 1866, a mail cart ran between Torquay and Deloraine, "with room for one passenger".

That the growth of Burnie since the V.D.L. Company began settlement there in 1828 is phenomenal. The Paper Pulp Works, with its surrounding buildings, is almost a town in itself.

That Mt. Bischoff, discovered in 1871, was known as "the richest tin mine in the world," and tin is still being mined there.

That most of the towns in the north-west have doubled their populations quickly, the mainstay being agriculture.

That the panorama from Table Cape (Wynyard) cannot be surpassed anywhere for variety of seacoast and farmlands, backed by distant mountains.

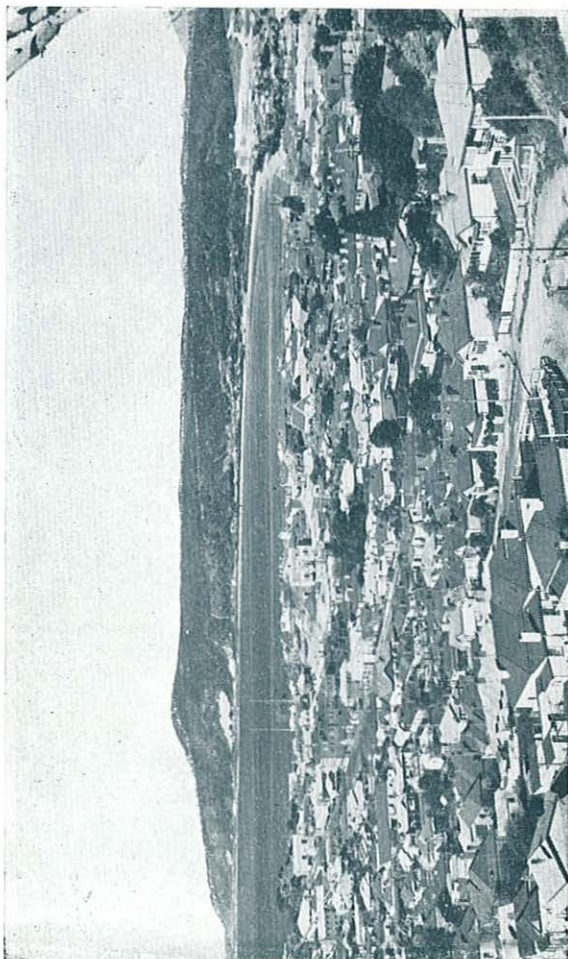
That relics of prison days may be seen at Highfield, Stanley.

That the Nut at Stanley is worth climbing for the view.

That there is rich country to the west of Stanley, through Smithton to Marrawah and the Arthur River.

That the Arthur River, emptying into the Southern Ocean on the West Coast, has never been completely traced throughout its course, and that between there and Waratah is a "no-man's land."

That the far north-west is a land of adventure, exploration being extremely difficult owing to the almost impenetrable forests in places.



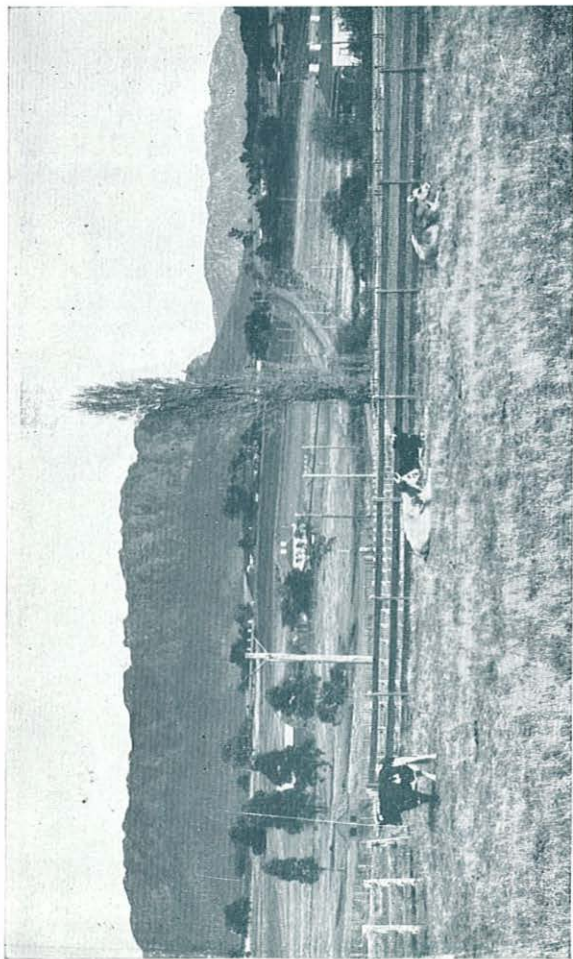
[T.G.T.B.]

BURNIE.



BURNIE.

[T.G.T.B.]



MT. ROLAND, SHEFFIELD.

[Sheppard.

Do You Know?

That aboriginal carvings may be seen at Devonport Bluff and a little to the north of Mt. Cameron West (Marawah).

That a prehistoric animal, "*notoherium mitcheli*," was dug out of the swamps near Smithton, and the skeleton of this marsupial rhinoceros may be seen set up in the Tasmanian Museum, Hobart.

That there is a network of good roads along the north-west, and that this area is not as much visited as its attractions deserve.

That at all the larger towns in the north-west are golf links and bowling greens, at which visitors are welcomed.

That the beaches at the coastal towns are a delight, many being supplied with facilities for bathers.

That trout fishing in the many streams and sea fishing along the coasts are a feature of the north-west.

That paper is being manufactured at Burnie, from locally grown hardwoods, by the Associated Pulp and Paper Company.

That the North-West Coast country, with its rich red soil, is very similar to the country of South Devon, England.

That the North-West Coast is famed as dairying country and for its high-quality butter production.

That the north-western railway line, between Devonport and Burnie, follows the coastline almost the whole way.

That very large quantities of limestone are shipped to mainland steel works from Devonport.

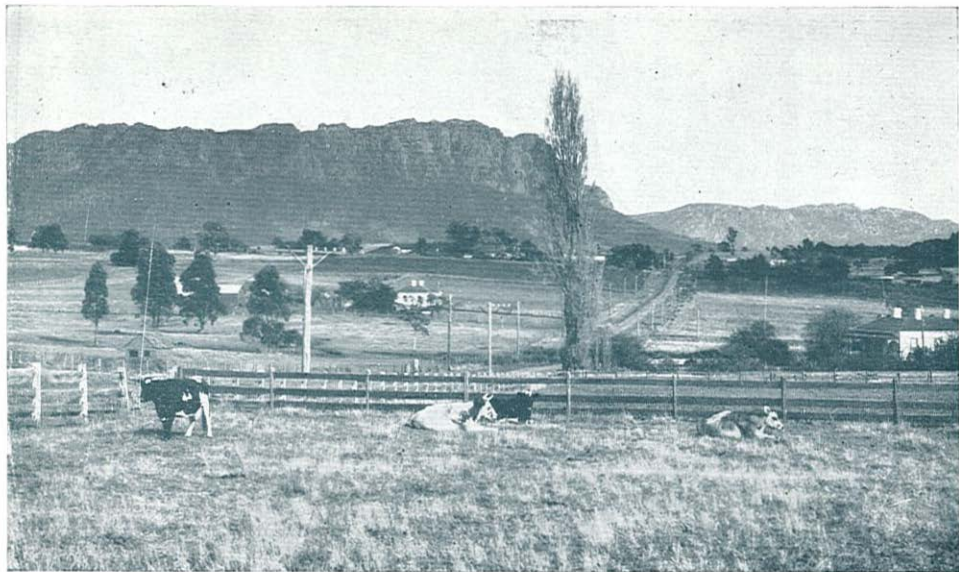
That the picturesque Cradle Mountain, situated at northern end of the National Park, can be seen from Forth Hill on the North-West Coast-road.

That large quantities of limestone are mined at Melrose, near Devonport.

That the Mersey Valley is a good apple-growing centre.

That the Ferndene Scenic Reserve, near Penguin, contains a large quantity of tree ferns.

That the Tasmanian Government Tourist Department, with branches in the Mainland capital cities, conducts a complete travel service.



MT. ROLAND, SHEFFIELD.

[*Sheppard.*]

SECTION III.

Do You Know?

For Map Reference see Back Cover.

EAST COAST AND PORT ARTHUR.

That the ferry from Hobart to Bellerive (originally Kangaroo Point) has been running since 1816—originally with rowing boats—and O'May Bros. began their steam service in 1864.

That for 60 years a ferry ran across Pittwater and that it was abandoned in 1872 when the Sorell causeways were completed, partly by prison labour and partly by contract; the cost was about £25,000.

That the first causeway is about 2000 yards land, and the second about 1600 yards.

That the first examination of Pittwater was in 1805, and that the town of Sorell was founded in 1821, being named after the then Governor.

That, if you happen to pass Dunalley on the day of the fortnightly crayfish cooking, you will wonder at the wealth of food contained in the adjacent waters.

That the existence of the narrow neck known as Eaglehawk Neck was the cause of Tasman Peninsula being chosen for a penal settlement.

That, across this Neck, fierce dogs were chained at close intervals to prevent escapes.

That, to-day, Eaglehawk Neck is visited on account of its natural wonders, and not for its historic associations.

That the Tesselated Pavement, near Eaglehawk Neck, is a most wonderful natural phenomenon—and there are others in the vicinity.

That Port Arthur has been described by a visitor as "Australia's only *bona fide* ruin."

That Port Arthur is worth a visit for its natural beauty, quite apart from its historic surroundings.

That Port Arthur was not the first large penal station in the island—but the third.

That Macquarie Harbour was a penal station from 1821 to 1833; that Maria Island was the second (1825-1832); and that Port Arthur's history began on 30th October, 1830.

That transportation ceased in 1853; but Port Arthur carried on, diminishing as to numbers, till 1877.

Do You Know?

That the station was equipped to accommodate 7000 prisoners but statistics between 1830-39 show that then only 931 were at the station, and the military numbered 52.

That the number of persons buried on Isle of the Dead was 1769, of whom 180 were free.

That the famous old church was designed by the convict-architect James Blackburn, who afterwards was pardoned and became City Surveyor in Melbourne, where he was killed in a riding accident in 1854.

That Australia's first "railway" ran from Taranna for five miles towards Port Arthur, the motive power being supplied by prisoners.

That it is an education to visit Port Arthur in order to contrast the conditions of a century ago with what we enjoy to-day. The era of Port Arthur is one that has disappeared forever.

That, on the journey by the East Coast route to Launceston, a short stop should be made at Buckland.

That St. John's Church at Buckland has several very beautiful stained-glass windows, about which legends have grown up. The foundation stone of the church was laid on 12th August, 1846.

That on some of the tombstones in Buckland churchyard are very quaint inscriptions.

That the long, mountainous island first seen from near Orford is Maria Island, so named by Tasman in 1642.

That the quarries at Spring Bay (Triabunna) supplied stone for the building of the Melbourne G.P.O.

That the apple and pear orchard at Rostrevor (Spring Bay) is the largest in the Commonwealth.

That, in late Autumn, this orchard is a mass of colour.

That the Schouten Islands and Main, seen from Swansea, offer one of the highlights of the tour.

That Swansea's history dates back to about 1820.

That bream fishing is a favourite sport at Little Swanport, the Swan River, Scamander, and Anson's Bay.

That, at Bicheno, is the well-preserved tombstone of an aborigine named Waubadebar, whose death occurred in 1832.

That there are gorgeous panoramas from Elephant Pass (approaching St. Marys) and from St. Marys Pass, descending towards Scamander.

Do You Know?

That, from St. Helens onwards, the scenery changes, seascapes giving place to magnificent forests and fern-glades.

That tin-mining is a profitable industry between St. Helens and Derby at several centres, and sluicing for alluvial tin may be noticed en route.

That Ben Lomond (5160 ft.) is Tasmania's highest mountain, and that the Northern Alpine Club has built two chalets on Ben Lomond at high altitudes for ski-ing enthusiasts.

That Anson's River is an excellent bream-fishing stream.

That the East and North-East Coasts are noted for good sport in fishing, and that Orford, Little Swanport, Swansea, Coles Bay, Bicheno, Scamander, St. Helens, Boat Harbour, Anson's River, and Bridport are not the only places along this vast stretch of sea coast.

That the far north-east is a sportsman's rendezvous, for game in season and for sea-fishing, though it is little visited.

That population in this north-eastern corner is sparse, and campers may thus enjoy holidays "far from the maddening crowd."

That the Bay of Fires, north of St. Helens, was so named by Lady Franklin during a trip through the country with her husband. It was named because at the time of the visit the surrounding country was all alight.

That Mathinna, originally known as "Black Boy," was named after a native girl who was brought up and educated at Government House by Sir John and Lady Franklin.

That large quantities of coal are mined in the vicinity of Fingal.

That Taranna on Tasman's Peninsula is the native name for Kangaroo. The name was bestowed because of the great number of these marsupials seen there in the early days.

That the native name for Port Arthur was Premaydena, which is still preserved in the settlement of that name on the southern shore of Norfolk Bay.

That Cape Raoul was called after the pilot of D'Entrecasteaux's expedition.

Do You Know?

That Lake Leake is an artificial lake, which constitutes the water supply for Campbell Town and surroundings. The lake is well stocked with trout, and is a favourite rendezvous for anglers.

That there are excellent beaches all down the East Coast, that at Scamander being a fine surfing beach.

That the East Coast is becoming famous as a game-fishing area, large quantities of tuna being taken each year during the season.

That large quantities of crayfish are caught along the East Coast, which are cooked and packed at Dunally and exported to Melbourne and Sydney.

That the mountains, called the Hazards, at Coles Bay, are composed of red granite, which, owing to its beauty and the high polish it takes, is valuable as a building material.

That there are valuable beds of timber in the extreme north-east.

That there is a road to the summit of Mount Rumney (1236 ft.), from which a wonderful panorama is obtained, covering all points of the compass.

That, at Pittwater, there is an extensive *pinus insignis* plantation, which is seen to advantage from Mount Rumney.

That, at Saltwater River, there are coal mines which were worked by the convicts.

That the bridge with upright stones, near Rocky Hills, is worth looking at. Called originally "Prisoners' Bridge," it is now known as "Spiky Bridge."

That Cape Pillar was originally named "Zud" Cape by Tasman.

Do You Know?

SECTION IV.

For Map Reference see Back Cover.

WEST COAST.

That the West Coast was the first part of Tasmania to be seen by Europeans. That the two mountains noted by Tasman were later named after his ships, "Heemskirk" and "Zeehan."

That this is a wild coast, upon which break the seas rolling in uninterruptedly from far-off South Africa.

That, when Flinders voyaged along Tasmania's West Coast, he remarked in his log that "we clapped on all sail in order to get past such a forbidding area."

That many of the mountains are just bare rocks, and that Surveyor John Oxley, when he first visited Port Davey, stated that he had not seen a blade of grass since he left Hobart Town; and he prophesied that the harbour of Port Davey would "ever remain unfrequented by the sails of commerce."

That Oxley's prophecy has been right so far, and Port Davey is seldom visited except for ships sheltering.

That Port Davey is an area of striking fiords, but is too difficult of access for tourists to enjoy it.

That the scenery in the whole western area is absolutely magnificent, and that the mountains are uncountable.

That the Mt. Lyell Mine at Queenstown is one of the richest mines in the British possessions—containing copper, with gold, silver, iron, and sulphur.

That, though this mine was discovered in 1881, there was no road to the west until the Hobart to Queenstown road of 158 miles was opened in 1931.

That there are few parts of the earth where so many minerals exist.

That Tasmania is the world's greatest producer of osmiridium, over half a million pounds worth having been mined in the western area.

That over twenty million pounds worth of ore has been produced at Mt. Lyell, and an inspection of the great mine and its workings is an education.

That the railway journey from Queenstown to Strahan is unsurpassed anywhere for magnificence of scenery.

That the forests and great gorges have to be seen to be believed.

Do You Know?

That Tasmania has now produced over seventy million pounds worth of minerals.

That the mountains round Queenstown are delicately coloured, and in some aspects of sunlight they are dazzlingly beautiful.

That Port Davey and Macquarie Harbour were discovered and named in 1815 by Capt. James Kelly, Hobart's Harbourmaster, who circumnavigated the island in a whaleboat.

That, in 1821, Macquarie Harbour was a penal settlement for incorrigibles, and that the place was chosen because of its inaccessibility and the remote chances of escape.

That many prisoners found the conditions unbearable, and even committed murders in order that their own sufferings might be speedily terminated by the authorities.

That, of over a hundred who attempted to escape, only a few were successful, and that some even resorted to cannibalism in order to keep alive.

That this Hell on Earth was abandoned as a penal station in 1834.

That but few traces of the early occupation remain—just a foundation or so on Settlement Island.

That the port in Macquarie Harbour is Strahan, reached by rail from Burnie or by road from Hobart and Launceston.

That the River Gordon which empties into Macquarie Harbour is the last word in scenic rivers.

That the Gordon was named in 1815 after the owner of the whaleboat that had been borrowed by Kelly.

That, on a still day, the forests and hills are mirrored in the dark, slow-moving stream with the fidelity of a looking-glass.

That the population on the Gordon Banks is one—the Forestry Officer.

That the river can be visited from Strahan by motor-launch.

That the Gordon flows partly through unexplored country, and that only about a quarter of its hundred-mile course is navigable.

Do You Know?

That the Gordon rises not far from the source of the Derwent, and takes a sharp bend westerly, at Gordon Bend, and then negotiates Gordon Gorge.

That the Gordon Gorge may be seen from the side of the Thumbs Range, but it is a camping trip with only a track to it from Fitzgerald.

That the Pieman River, also in the west, is a sort of twin river to the Gordon.

That the Pieman is little visited, but has the same characteristics as the Gordon—forested banks, reflections, entrancing bends—and a population of two.

That Zeehan's history goes back to over half a century ago, when the big silver-mining rush took place.

That many persons laid claims to the same blocks during the rush, and the blocks were drawn for. "Thus," says one historian, "was a town, which was to become the third largest in Tasmania, gambled for."

That the glory of this once "vociferous town" has departed as to its early rush and bustle, but tributors still mine ore, and many believe that the town will "come again."

That the country surrounding Rosebery is highly picturesque, and that Rosebery is a station on the Emu Bay Company's railway.

That the historian Charles Whitham names Tullah, back from Rosebery, as the most picturesque town in Tasmania.

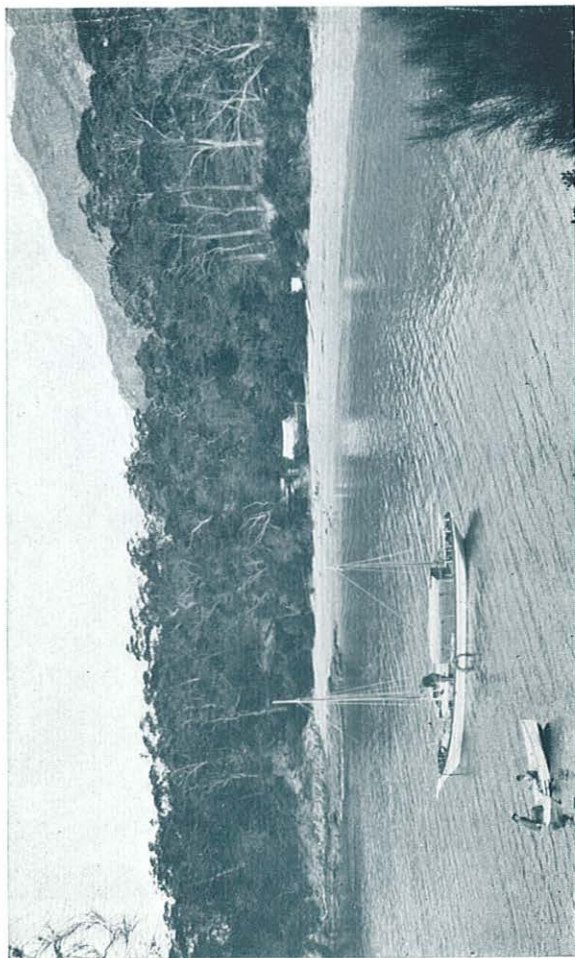
That most people do not know where Tullah is.

That the flora of Western Tasmania is mainly quite un-Australian in character, and much of it is allied to the flora of South America.

That this similarity in the flora, and the *Crustacea*, too, is another link in the chain of evidence that once South America and the southern part of Australia were joined up by land.

That, in times of storm, the beaches of the wild west of Tasmania are awe-inspiring.

That the mighty Frenchman's Cap, monarch of the west, can be seen from the Hobart-Queenstown-road, and that it is being increasingly visited by hiking parties.



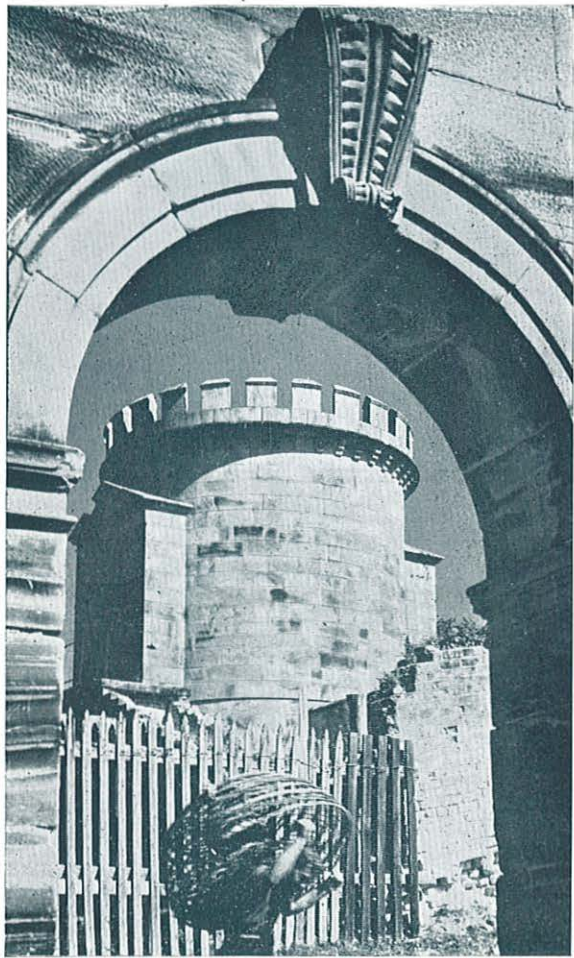
[Sheppard.

COLES BAY.

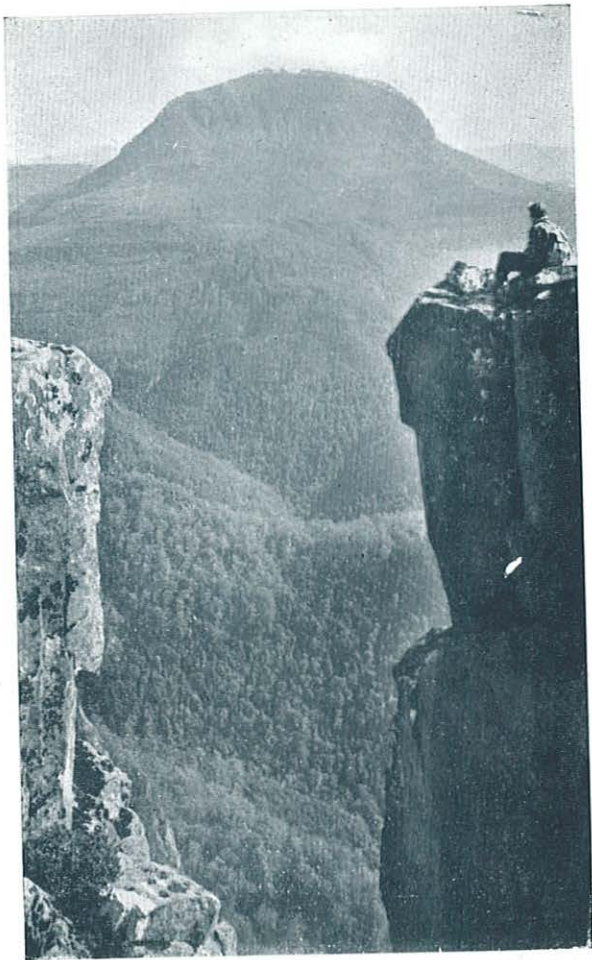


COLES BAY.

[Sheppard.]



POWDER MAGAZINE, PORT ARTHUR. [Hurley.]



MT. PELION, FROM MT. OAKLEIGH. [Smithies.]



LYELL HIGHWAY, FROM MT. OWEN.

[Harley]

Do You Know?

That the scenery around Frenchman's Cap is worth any hardship entailed in the hike.

That, in the western area, is one of the finest national parks in the southern hemisphere—the Cradle Mountain-Lake St. Clair-National Park.

That this Park is 525 square miles in extent, and is reached by motor road from the north to Cradle Valley and from the south to Lake St. Clair.

That it is not definitely known who discovered Lake St. Clair—the loveliest lake in the Commonwealth.

That Jorgen Jorgensen, "The Convict King," claims to have penetrated to the source of the Derwent in 1826; but, if he was mistaken in this, the credit goes to Surveyor Frankland (1835), who named the lake and many features round it.

That the Park is the last word in scenic magnificence, and that hikers from the mainland visit it in ever-increasing numbers every year, and extol its beauties.

That there is a track through the Park, with camping huts every eight or ten miles.

That the mountains in the Cradle Mountain-Lake St. Clair-National Park are beyond compare; and that still un-named are scores of peaks, a number of lakes and hidden waterfalls.

That the forests of myrtle and pine are indescribably beautiful, and the Park is the scenery-seeker's dream.

That Lake St. Clair is extremely deep, in some parts more than 600 ft.

That many of the mountains in the Park have Greek names, such as Olympus, Ida, Acropolis, Thetis, &c.

That Mount Ossa, in the Park, is unofficially considered to be Tasmania's highest mountain.

That more than two-thirds of this section of Tasmania is uninhabited and unexplored.

That in the south-western area there are dense forests of a tree known as horizontal, which is impenetrable.

That the entrance to Macquarie Harbour is known as Hell's Gates.

That Corinna was once a prosperous mining town, but is now non-existent.



LYELL HIGHWAY, FROM MT. OWEN.

[Hurley.]

Do You Know?

That the view on a clear day from the summit of Cradle Mountain (5069 ft.) is magnificent beyond description, the mountain ranges and peaks being uncountable.

That, at the appropriate season of the year, the Cradle Mountain-Lake St. Clair-National Park is a paradise of wildflowers.

That the River Derwent rises from Lake St. Clair.

That the waters of the Derwent River are utilised to produce electrical energy.

That the enormous volume of water passing through the Power Station at Tarraleah is sufficient to supply the requirements of New York or London or to provide very human being in the Commonwealth with 70 gallons per day.

That Mount Rufus, near Lake St. Clair, provides excellent ski-ing during the winter months.

That the railway from Queenstown to Strahan is one of the most spectacular in the world. That a third rail, which is cogged, is necessary owing to the very steep gradients negotiated. It is known as the Abt System or rack railway.

That Gormanston was so named in honour of Viscount Gormanston, it having become important as a mining town during his term of office.

That many of the lakes in the Cradle Mountain-Lake St. Clair-National Park are well stocked with Rainbow and Brown Trout.

That the Tasmanian Government Tourist Department books travel by sea, land, and air, and services tourists in all other directions.

Do You Know?

SECTION V.

For Map Reference see Back Cover.

THE MIDLANDS.

(including the Hobart-Launceston main road).

That the first overland journey from Launceston to Hobart was performed by Lt. Thos. Laycock between 3rd and 11th February, 1807.

That the object of his journey was to obtain relief for the starving community in the north; but that he was unsuccessful, for famine conditions were as bad at the Derwent Settlement.

That the first postal service between Hobart and Launceston began in October, 1816, Robert Taylor carrying mails on foot, leaving either end on alternate Sundays.

That, in 1824, a farmer named McMahon, of Bagdad, took the first wagon through.

That in June, 1832, John Edward Cox began a tandem service, charging £5 each way, and that the enterprise advanced to a horse coach in 1834.

That, in the fifties, Samuel Page and James Lord were in competition, and for a time the coach fares were 5s. each way.

That the Main Line Railway was commenced in 1872, and the last coach journey was run on 31st October, 1876.

That an historic journey took place on 1828, when J. P. Fawkner and Wm. Monds took type and press for the newspaper "The Launceston Advertiser" from Hobart, their bullock dray capsizing twice and strewing type and equipment on the roadside.

That the Derwent was crossed at Austin's Ferry till about 1836, when the Bridgewater Causeway came into being with a ferry, till a toll bridge was supplied between 1846 and 1849.

That the historic buildings on the main road are too numerous to mention in this pamphlet.

That at Lowestoft, Berriedale, on the left going north, still stand the white stables of the "Green Man" Inn, kept by Samuel Bird, where passengers and horses quenched their thirst in the coaching days.

That the deviation to the right near Claremont was once the main road, and near it stands a derelict wooden building in an orchard, which was once the home of J. P. Fawkner, one of Melbourne's founders.

Do You Know?

That, at Granton, stands and old watch-house bearing date 1823.

That the orchard and guesthouse "Cobb's Hill," at Bridgewater, was once the residence of the Mrs. Brown, who was said by the bushranger, Martin Cash, to have betrayed him.

That at the top of Pontville Hill (right) stands one of the prettiest churches in Tasmania (St. Mark's), built by the convict-architect of the Port Arthur church.

That Pontville, then Brighton, was seriously proposed to be the capital of Tasmania.

That many of the stone buildings now occupied by farmers were inns of the coaching days.

That, at Kempton (formerly Green Ponds), is a Church of England that celebrated its centenary long ago.

That once there was a busy market-place called Cross-marsh at Kempton.

That the estate, Mt. Vernon (left, near Melton), was named by its owner, Antony Fenn Kemp, because of his having visited George Washington's home, Mt. Vernon, in Virginia.

That Melton Mowbray was a great rendezvous for huntsmen and their packs.

That Lovely Banks (left), beyond Melton has been in the Bisdee family for over a century.

That the mud walls at Jerico are relics of the prison days; and that Jericho was to be the chief town of the area till Oatlands supplanted it.

That there are dozens of historic buildings in Oatlands, including the windmill, which ground flour—when the wind blew.

That the original road went to the right from Oatlands, through York Plains.

That, in front of the hotel at Tunbridge, is an ancient "mounting-stone" its steps worn smooth by the boots of the customers of long ago.

That the palatial residence, Mona Vale, has had several guests from the Royal Family.

That, in the midlands, are century old residences of the "wool kings," some of them still showing the fortifications of the bushranging days and the days when the aborigines were a menace.

Do You Know?

That the carved stone bridge over the Macquarie River at Ross is worth stopping to look at, the date of erection being 1836.

That the road originally approached Launceston through Longford, later being deviated to Perth, where the South Esk was crossed by ferry.

That the bridge at Perth which replaced the ferry was washed away by the great flood of 1929.

That Bothwell has dozens of century-old buildings, and figures largely in the history of the very earliest days of settlement.

That the book "Life and Adventures of William Thornley" is a thrilling, true narrative of the hardships of a settler in 1817, the principal events taking place at Bothwell.

That it was at Bothwell that the Irish exile Mitchel withdrew his parole under dramatic circumstances.

That several of the Irish exiles of 1853 lived on parole at towns in the Bothwell-Lakes-Midlands area, and that their lives are dealt with in an interesting book.

That the exile John Mitchel wrote an illuminating rhapsody on Lake Sorell (Interlaken), and that his words were, "No lake on earth is more beautiful than Sorell."

That there is a Government guesthouse at Interlaken, and that interesting boat excursions may be made on Lake Sorell.

That there is a hotel and guesthouse on the shores of Great Lake.

That the safe draw off from the Great Lake is 330 million gallons daily for the Power Scheme at Waddamana, which is enough water to fill every day a 13½-inch diameter pipe reaching from Hobart to New York via the Panama Canal.

That Great Lake is about 15 miles long, is over 3300 ft. above sea-level, and it has been harnessed to supply electrical power.

That Great Lake is an angler's paradise, and English trout up to 27 lb. have been caught there.

That the rise of the "Shannon Moth" is eagerly looked for by anglers in November.

Do You Know?

That the road skirts the shores of Greak Lake for over 20 miles.

That the lake road rises to nearly 4000 ft. just north of Great Lake, near Pine Lake.

That, in cold winters, ice-skating is enjoyed on Pine Lake.

That the pine trees round the shores of Pine Lake have been growing for centuries.

That going north from Great Lake the road winds round spectacular mountain sides, with soon the contrast of lovely farmlands.

That a "best seller" novel "Pageant," by G. B. Lancaster, had its plot laid round Longford and the Midlands.

That Antill Ponds is half-way between Hobart and Launceston on the Main Line Railway.

That Stonor on the Main Line is 1460 ft. above sea-level.

That Parattah is an aboriginal word meaning ice.

That the Tasmanian Government Tourist Department arranges tours of the State by rail or sedan motor-car.

That Waddamana is an aboriginal word meaning waters.

That some of the best trout fishing in the Southern Hemisphere is to be had in the Penstock Lagoon, the water conservation area of the Great Lake Hydro-Electric Power Scheme.

That beautiful views of the Western Tiers are obtained from both the main road and railway.

That Conara, the junction of the railway line to St. Marys, is an aboriginal name meaning coal.

That along the Bagdad Valley there are many areas of excellent orchards.

That Oatlands was so named by Governor Macquarie because of the fertile nature of the plains on which it is situated.

That the Main Line service between Hobart and Launceston is run by modern Diesel Rail Cars.

That the residence "Mona Vale," built in 1868, is known as the "Calendar House" because it possesses seven entrance doors (days of the week), 12 chimneys (months in the year), 52 rooms (weeks in the year), and 365 windows (days in the year).

SECTION VI.

For Map Reference see Back Cover.

Do You Know?

HOBART AND THE SOUTH.

That Hobart is the second oldest of Australia's capital cities, having been founded by Governor David Collins on 20th February, 1804.

That Hobart was named by Governor King, of Sydney, after Lord Hobart, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

That Mt. Wellington is 4166 ft. above sea-level, and that the panorama from its summit is unsurpassed anywhere.

That what is now St. David's Park was originally selected by Governor Collins and Chaplain Knopwood as a burial ground on 27th April, 1804, being "at a distance from the camp."

That St. David's Park contains many historic monuments, including one to the memory of Capt. James Kelly who circumnavigated the island in a tiny whaleboat in 1815.

That Salamanca-place is unique in the Commonwealth amongst old-time waterfronts.

That the Royal Society of Tasmania is the oldest scientific society in Australia. It was founded in its present form on 14th October, 1943, taking the place of the Tasmanian Society of 1838.

That the Hobart Regatta was inaugurated by Governor Sir John Franklin in 1838.

That the River Derwent was named by Commodore Sir John Hayes, in 1793, after the river in his homeland district.

That the first person known to have climbed Mt. Wellington was Surgeon George Bass in 1798, at the time when he and Flinders sailed round the island in a 25-ton sloop.

That Bass and Flinders were the first to prove that a strait (Bass Strait) separated Tasmania from the Mainland of Australia.

That the signal-station at Mt. Nelson was established and named in 1811 by Governor Macquarie, of Sydney.

That 40 miles south-west of Hobart there are tracts of mountainous, thickly forested country that are still unexplored.

Do You Know?

That near Hobart are several colossal secondary industries attracted by the State's Hydro-Electric Scheme, which obtains its power from Great Lake and Lake St. Clair.

That the Electrolytic Zinc Works (Risdon) is one of the biggest concerns of the kind in the world.

That Trinity Church was designed by the architect of the famous Port Arthur Church, and that its carillon first pealed on Regatta Day, 1847.

That the present Government House (the fourth residence in Hobart for Governors) was finished in 1857; that the first Governor to occupy it was Sir Henry Fox Young in 1858; and that its clock was the clock brought to the Colony in Governor Sorell's time for old St. Davids.

That the oldest Presbyterian Church in Tasmania (first opened on 12th September, 1824) is still used as a schoolroom. It is St. Andrews Schoolroom, Bathurst-street.

That the Derwent Lighthouse, originally known as the "Iron Pot," was established in 1832.

That the Theatre Royal, Campbell-street, is the oldest theatre in the Commonwealth still in use, the foundation stone having been laid on 4th November, 1934.

That the Theatre Royal at Hobart is also Australia's first National Theatre.

That Hobart harbour is second to none on earth. Landlocked, big enough to accommodate all the navies of the world, and a depth of 60 ft. at the piers. Tugs not needed.

That Hutchins School for boys was founded in 1846.

That the Cascade Brewery was established in 1832.

That at the corner of Macquarie and Murray streets (now occupied by the Derwent and Tamar Assurance building) stood Hobart's first gaol, built in 1817, the site being chosen because opposite was the courthouse (now the Government Tourist Bureau).

That the Government Tourist Bureau was, after the courthouse period, the General Post Office (1860).

That the first Methodist service (1820) was conducted from the steps of the lastmentioned building by Rev. Benjamin Carvosso.



AERIAL VIEW OF HOBART.



AERIAL VIEW OF HOBART.

[T.G.P.L.]



[F. Hurley.

HUONVILLE, FROM KERMANDIE HEIGHTS.

Do You Know?

That the present gaol in Campbell-street was commenced in 1827.

That Mt. Wellington has borne seven different names. Natives called it "Unghamyahletta," and other tribes called it "Pooranetteri." An officer of the D'Entrecasteaux expedition named it "Montagne du Plateau." Hayes (1793) called it "Skiddaw," and Flinders (1798) alluded to it as "Mt. Table." Knopwood in one part of his diary mentions it as "Mt. Collins," after the Governor. It is not known who named it Mt. Wellington, nor exactly when this name was bestowed.

That Parliament House was first the Custom House, built from stone from the quarry near Government House.

That the first settlement on the Derwent was made by Lt. Bowen, in September, 1803, and that his landing place is marked by a monument.

That early in the following year Col. David Collins superseded Bowen, and discarded Risdon in favour of the present site of Hobart.

That the Shot Tower (Brown's River-road) is 160 ft. high, and was built in 1870.

That the new conservatory (Botanical Gardens), built with stone from the demolished General Hospital, is always well worth a visit.

That hops have been grown in Southern Tasmania since 1822, the first plantation having been made at Providence Valley (North Hobart) in that year.

That the Altar Vessels in St. David's Cathedral are of great interest, the first set (rarely used) having been presented by King George III., and brought to Hobart by the first Governor, David Collins, in February, 1804.

That more apples and pears are exported from Hobart than from any other port in the Commonwealth.

That whales were once so plentiful in the Derwent that it was dangerous to come up the river in a small boat.

That swimming is quite safe on all beaches as regards sharks, and that there is no recorded case of a bather having been attacked.

That the average rainfall at Hobart is only 23.97 inches per annum.



HUONVILLE, FROM KERMANDIE HEIGHTS.

[*F. Hurley.*

Do You Know?

That scallops are a favourite dish in Hobart, and are exported canned, over 15 million being dredged in Southern Tasmanian waters in the winter months.

That in the Tasmanian Museum is the skeleton of Trucanini, the last aboriginal, who died in 1876.

That in the Museum also is a representation of a group of the Tasmanian aborigines, portrayed as they appeared in life.

That scarcely anything remains to remind us of the original possessors of the soil—just a few heaps at their feeding grounds, one or two rock carvings, and a number of place names from their limited vocabulary.

That about two-thirds of Tasmania's apple crop is grown in the Huon area—something between two and three million bushels.

That the first apple tree was planted at Adventure Bay (Bruny Island), in 1788, by Mr. Robert Brown, Assistant-Botanist with William Bligh's expedition.

That the first apple orchard in the Huon district was planted in 1838 by a Mr. Williams, at Garden Island Creek.

That D'Entrecasteaux Channel (between Bruny Island and the Huon area) was surveyed, in 1792, by Admiral Bruny D'Entrecasteaux (France).

That there is a monument to D'Entrecasteaux at Gordon.

That, giving his impressions of the coastline of the Huon, the Admiral wrote: "I do not believe that elsewhere in the globe there is such a great number of excellent anchorages assembled in so small an area."

That the area is a yachtsman's paradise.

That the name "Huon" given to the river was the Christian name of Huon Kermadec, captain of one of the ships of the D'Entrecasteaux expedition.

That the first persons to make their way overland from Hobart to the Huon were Robert Brown, the botanist, and A. Humphreys, both members of Governor David Collins' Expedition, the date being March, 1804.

That Brown's River was named after this Robert Brown.

Do You Know?

That early reports on the Huon were not such as to attract settlers.

That Deputy Surveyor-General, G. P. Harris, in December, 1804, said: "The soil itself is sufficient to deter any experiment being made (as to settlement)."

That Surveyor John Oxley, in 1808, said: "It is impossible to imagine a more miserable country . . . There is some good land, but none that would repay the trouble of getting to it."

That the "miserable country" referred to is the most prolific apple-producing area in the Commonwealth, some of it yielding over 1000 bushels of marketable fruit to a single acre.

That the first directly remunerative work recorded by settlers was by timber-getters who sent 200 tons from Southport to London in 1829.

That there is some doubt as to the exact date of arrival of the first permanent settler in the Huon; but probably the first were some who disembarked at Castle Forbes Bay, in 1836, from the ship of that name which stopped there.

That the captain of the "Castle Forbes" mistook the Huon for the Derwent, and sailed up the Huon looking for Hobart.

That the first settlers at the now thriving town of Huonville arrived there in 1839.

That a bridle track from Hobart to the Huon was made in 1830.

That the country towards the head waters of the River Huon has never yet been properly explored and mapped.

That it is amongst the most difficult country on earth as regards exploration.

That there are many square miles of the impenetrable forest known as "horizontal," which is the bushman's nightmare, and the only way to get past it is to crawl over the top, perhaps twenty feet above the ground.

That County Arthur, which partly embraces the Huon area, has no settled population whatever.

That Sir John and Lady Franklin were especially interested in the Huon district.

Do You Know?

That Lady Franklin purchased from Commandant John Price of Port Arthur 640 acres of land where the town of Franklin now stands, and cut it up into blocks and cleared it to attract settlers.

That she paid £300 for a ketch named the "Huon Pine" for the service of the settlement, and that this ketch was running on the Derwent till quite recently.

That, after departure, Lady Franklin gave her land at the Huon to Christ College to endow the Franklin Scholarship, and that the scholarship is now available at the Hutchins School, though the land has passed to other hands.

That the once world-famous singer, Madame Amy Sherwin—"The Tasmanian Nightingale"—was born at Judbury, Huon.

That the heaviest specimen of the imported English trout ever caught in Tasmania was landed from the River Huon by Governor Sir Robert Hamilton, and turned the scale at 29 lb.

That the capital value of the land in the area described as "miserable" by Oxley, in 1808, is now over two million pounds sterling.

That this Huon country is an eldorado of fine sights, with rugged mountains, forests, rivers, lakes, waterfalls, sea beaches, and wonderful limestone caves.

That the best times to journey through the Huon are October (apple blossom time), or Autumn, when the apples are on the trees.

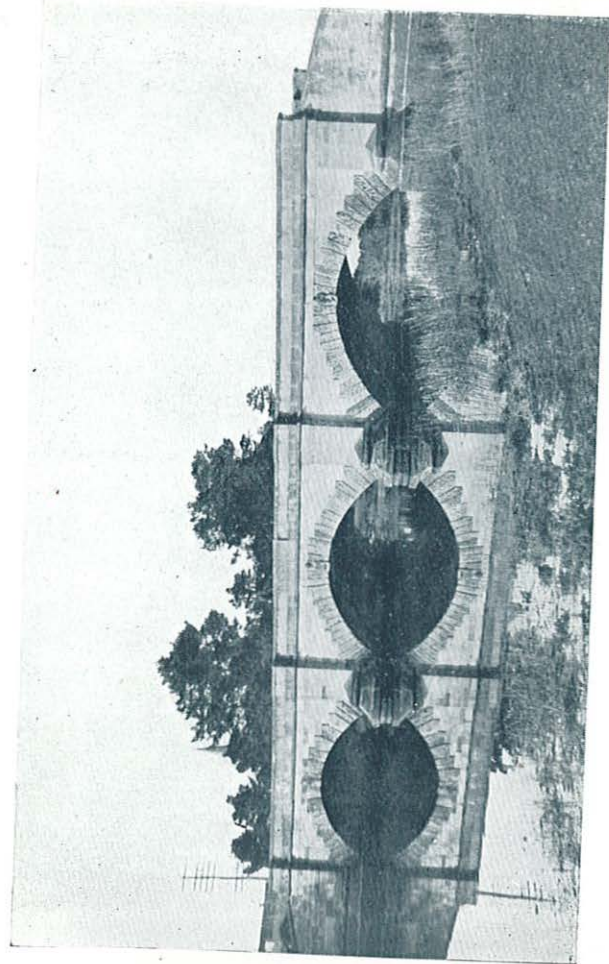
That the valley of the Derwent is reminiscent of the Old Country, with hop-fields and orchards beautifying the river banks.

That the Hobart-New Norfolk Road was finished in 1819, the payment asked by the contractor being 2000 acres of land and 500 gallons of rum.

That the first regular line of coaches in Tasmania started on this road on 3rd September, 1829.

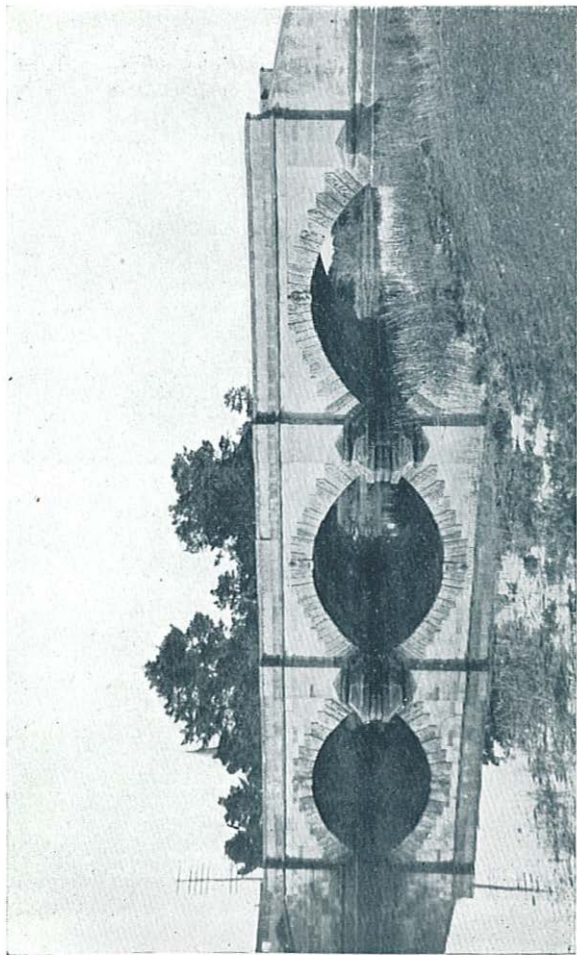
That New Norfolk (first called "The Hills") is practically as old as Hobart.

That it was called New Norfolk because many of the translated Norfolk Islanders settled there from 1808 onwards.



ROSS BRIDGE.

[Emmett.]



ROSS BRIDGE.

[Emmett.]



[V. Robinson.

GREAT LAKE, NORTH END.

Do You Know?

That the Bush Hotel, New Norfolk, licensed in 1825, is the oldest hotel in the Commonwealth carrying on in the original premises.

That there are other hotels in New Norfolk only a very few years behind the Bush in date.

That on the door of St. Matthew's Church of England, New Norfolk, is a notice stating that it is the oldest church in Tasmania. The first service was held on 14th August, 1825.

That the scene from the New Norfolk Bridge on a calm Autumn day cannot be surpassed anywhere for colouring.

That seven miles beyond New Norfolk, at Plenty, is the oldest trout hatchery in Australasia, the first ova successfully landed there being in 1864.

That Australia and New Zealand were first stocked from the ponds at Plenty, known as "The Salmon Ponds."

That tourists are allowed to inspect these most beautiful ponds and the operations at the hatchery.

That hop-picking in the Derwent Valley extends from February to April.

That the scene looking from the Glenora Hill over the hop-fields and orchards and the winding river, backed by the Mt. Wellington Range, is one that is not likely to be forgotten.

That Mt. Field National Park, 50 miles from Hobart by rail and road, contains 38,000 acres, and is an area of mountains, lakes, forests, and waterfalls.

That Russell Falls, in the Park, has been declared by an eminent connoisseur of scenery to be the prettiest waterfall in the Commonwealth.

That the highest peak in the Park (Mt. Field West) is 4721 ft. above sea-level.

That the mountains are snow covered in winter, providing good ski-ing.

That camping huts are available in the Park highlands at a nominal charge, and that bookings may be made at the Government Tourist Bureau.



GREAT LAKE, NORTH END.

IV. Robinson.

Do You Know?

That Mt. Field National Park is an eldorado for botanists and naturalists, many specimens of the flora and of living organisms of the day when the earth was young being found in the forests, plateaux, streams, and lakes.

That many of the lakes are pine fringed and are exquisitely beautiful.

That often the lakes freeze in Winter and there is good ice-skating.

That lyre birds have been introduced from Victoria and have been seen occasionally by visitors to the Park.

That Richmond, on the east side of the Derwent, about 14 miles from Hobart, is a very old town, coal having been discovered in the vicinity, in 1803.

That at Richmond, crossing the Coal River, is Australia's oldest stone bridge, built in 1823.

That visitors interested in history would be repaid by a ramble round Richmond.

That St. John's Church at Richmond is the oldest Catholic Church in Australasia, dating back to 1835 and that St. Luke's Church of England is a year older still.

That the old courthouse, now used by the Richmond Municipal Council, bears date 1825, and so does the old gaol behind it.

That there is an excellent motor road to the Pinnacle of Mt. Wellington (4166 ft.), from which is obtained one of the finest panoramas in the world.

That the Newdegate Cave, located in the foothills of Adamson's Peak, contains formations of stalactites and stalagmites of exquisite beauty, and that this cave compares more than favourably with any in the Commonwealth.

That Adamson's Peak (4017 ft.) is an almost exact replica of the Fuji Yama of Japan.

That about three miles from the Newdegate Cave there is a natural warm swimming-pool, situated in a beautiful fern glade only a few yards from the road.

That Esperance Bay, on which the township of Dover stands, with its three islands—Faith, Hope, and Charity—is of surpassing beauty.

Do You Know?

That the Hobart Bridge was opened December, 1943. Length 3800 feet. Weight of floating arch 25,000 tons. Lift span 350 tons can be raised to 150 feet high in less than two minutes, to enable ships to pass through.

That at Boyer, near New Norfolk, on the River Derwent, is situated the huge Australian Newsprint Mills, engaged in making newsprint from Tasmanian hardwoods.

That high-class cider in manufactured in Hobart from juicy Tasmanian apples.

That Mount Wellington is studded with walking tracks, and no more enjoyable day could be spent than by climbing the mountain by one of these tracks and returning by another.

That Bruny Island, separated from the mainland of Tasmania by D'Entrecasteaux Channel, possesses uncountable safe bays and a large number of fine beaches.

That excellent sea-fishing is to be had all round the shores of Bruny Island.

That Bruny Island is reached by ferry service from Middleton and Margate on the D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

That Adventure Bay, on Bruny Island, was so named by Captain Tobias Furneaux who, in his ship of that name, anchored in the bay, in 1773.

That Cloudy Bay and Lagoon on South Bruny are very beautiful and well worth visiting.

That the 90-mile road trip from Hobart along the D'Entrecasteaux Channel and returning *via* the Huon Valley is one of the highlights of Tasmanian scenery.

That many of the places along the D'Entrecasteaux Channel and River Huon were named when Bruny D'Entrecasteaux visited those localities in 1792-3.

That some of the names bestowed by that explorer were:—Recherche Bay, Port Esperance, North-West Bay, Huon Island, Kermandie, Port Cygnet, and Arch Island.

DO YOU KNOW?

That the addresses of the Tasmanian Government Tourist Bureaux are as follows:—

HOBART: Corner Macquarie and Murray Streets.

LAUNCESTON: Corner Paterson and St. John Streets.

DEVONPORT: 41 Stewart Street.

BURNIE: 21 Wilson Street.

MELBOURNE: 254 Collins Street.

SYDNEY: Challis House, 4 Martin Place.

ADELAIDE: 62a King William Street.

BRISBANE: 194-196 Adelaide Street.

That other literature including "Historical Brevities"
(3/-) is procurable upon request.

L. G. SHEA, Acting Government Printer, Hobart, Tasmania.