PAPERS
OF
THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA
1927

THE SOUTH COAST AND PORT DAVEY, TASMANIA,

By
CLIVE LORD, F.L.S.
(Director of the Tasmanian Museum).

(Plates I.-XII. and Five Text figures.)

(Read 11th April, 1927.)

INTRODUCTORY.

On 13th September, 1875, the late Hon. J. R. Scott read a paper (Scott, P. & P. Roy. Soc. Tas., 1875) before this Society describing Port Davey. The facts contained in Scott's paper are of value at the present time to those in search of information concerning the early history of the south-western portion of Tasmania, and as in years to come information may be desired concerning the condition of the south-western region half a century after Scott's account was written, the writer desires to place on record certain brief general observations concerning this interesting area.

The remarks made in the present instance are the outcome of two brief visits to this area. In January, 1926, I visited the South Coast as far as New Harbour in my own yacht *Telopea*. Again, in January, 1927, at the kind invitation of Mr. M. R. Freney, I visited the South Coast and Port Davey in the ketch *Lenna* (S. Purdon, Skipper). Messrs. P. B. Nye and F. Blake of the Mines Department were also members of this latter excursion.

During the recent visit to this area we landed at Cox Bight, and camped for some days before walking across and rejoining our boat at Port Davey. In the past tin mining

has been carried on at the Bight, the early history of which has been traced by the late W. H. Twelvetrees, Government Geologist (Report, December, 1906). At the present time this area, and the country in the vicinity, is being prospected under the direction of Mr. M. R. Freney, representing a mainland syndicate, which has secured certain concessions from the Government in order to investigate the possibilities of the country from the Bight to Port Davey.

At the time of Scott's visit Port Davey was occupied by pining gangs and others, although the earlier whaling settlement at Bramble Cove had served its purpose, and was falling into decay. To-day, Port Davey, except for an occasional prospector or fisherman, is uninhabited. It stands in that mountainous south-western portion—practically a fifth part of the island—which is uninhabited, and mapped but in outline.

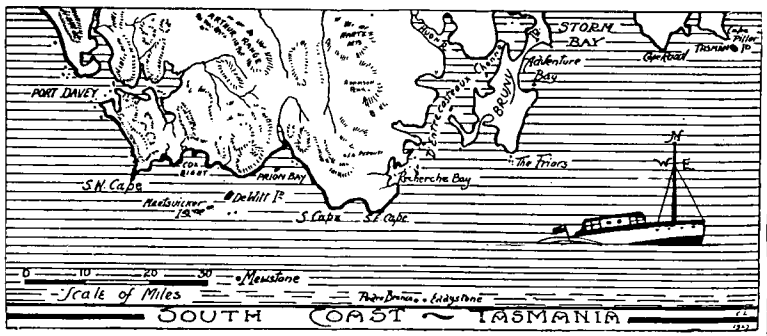

Fig. 1. Sketch of South Coast of Tasmania.

THE SOUTH COAST.

The South Coast from Whale Head to the South-West Cape, and practically the whole of the West Coast, has yet to be charted. Maps and charts at present in existence show but an outline, and that incorrectly. It is a matter of some difficulty for those without local knowledge to identify, with any degree of certainty, many of the prominent points and mountain peaks—particularly so towards the west, where there are so many unnamed capes and mountains. It is also a difficult matter to assist by means of sectional compass surveys, for there are so few definitely fixed points with which to connect. In the south it is difficult to see the trigonometrical station on Mount Counsel, and the station on South-West Cape is uncertain, although a search on the hills might

locate the old timber cairn which was erected here. The Government, if it cannot arrange for a detailed survey of the coast, might well provide for the exact position of South-East and South Capes, the point to the south of High Bluff, New Harbour Bluff, Telopea Point, and South-West Cape to be fixed in their true positions. If this were done it would prove of great assistance in mapping in the adjoining coast.

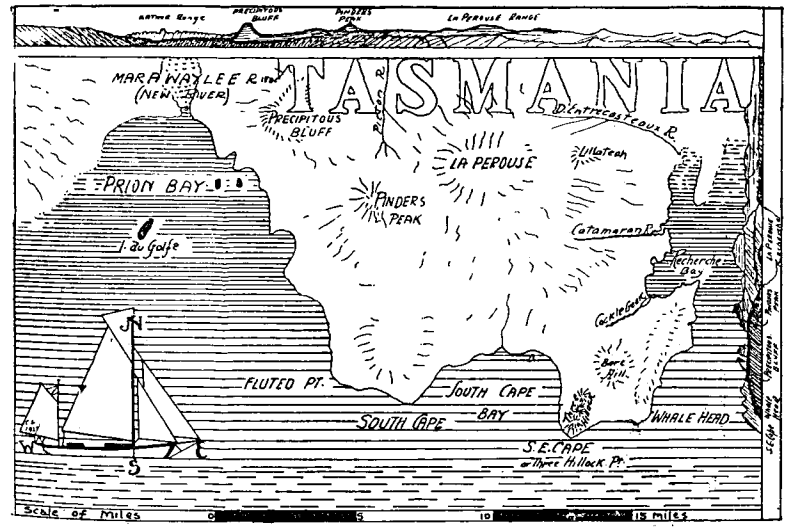

Fig. 2. Sketch map of vicinity of South Cape, Tasmania.

Off the coast, beyond South-East Cape, a picturesque view can be obtained on a clear day. A distinctive feature of the foreground is the massive diabase sill, nearly 1,000 feet high, at Fluted Point, a little to the west of South Cape. Above the coastal cliffs the mass of La Perouse (1) Range is seen with the sharp pointed cone of Pinder's Peak (2) rising to the west.

(1) The La Perouse Range was sketched in but not named in detail by several of the early explorers. In 1838, Lady Franklin bestowed the names "Mount King" and "Snow Ridge," but these have lapsed. On Strzelecki's map of 1845 La Perouse is shown as Mount Hershell. On Sprent's map of 1865 it appears as La Perouse. The name was given, without doubt, in memory of the French explorer La Perouse, who did not visit Tasmania, but in search of whom D'Entrecasteaux and others visited this vicinity.

(2) This cone-shaped hill was named Pinder's Peak by Commodore Hayes in 1793. Mr. Lewis referred to this mountain as "Leillateah" in his paper and maps of 1924, but local usage appears to favour that adopted by Mr. Twelvetrees in 1915; "Leillateah" being the pointed hill to the east of La Perouse. There appears to be every reason for Hayes's designation being brought into general use.

Farther west Precipitous Bluff stands out as a most distinctive landmark, which, when seen from the sea, reminds one of Barn Bluff in the north-west of the Island. The mountains then give place to the great valley of the Marawaylee River (New River), at the head of which, the wonderfully picturesque comb-like ridge of the Arthur Range is seen in the far distance, whilst on the western side of Prion Bay (3) a mountain range rises over 4,000 feet, and is spoken of as High Bluff or Iron-bound Bluff, but which surely deserves a more euphonious and distinctive name.

In Prion Bay there are small islands, the most distinctive of which is the Ile du Golfe (D'Entrecasteaux, 1792). On the north-east shore of the bay is a small inlet known as Rocky Boat Harbour, which provides indifferent shelter for small fishing vessels, but it may well be stated that the whole coastline from Recherche to Port Davey does not provide a really secure haven that can be availed of in all weathers. Several of the so-called "Boat Harbours" along this coast are no less than wreck traps.

To the south-west of the Ile du Golfe lie several islands and rocks, the exact positions and nomenclature of which have yet to be decided. Perhaps when the long-promised Admiralty survey of this coast is carried out, the matter will reach finality. The first record of this group is Tasman's chart (probably drafted by Visscher).

Various authorities have published charts and maps of this section of the coast, and during the course of the last century and a half names have wandered from place to place in a strange fashion. The group of islands off the coast (known to fishermen as "The Witches") are sometimes charted nowadays as the De Witt or Maetsuicker Islands, (4) and shown as two large islands and a number of rocks. The westernmost island (on which the present lighthouse is situated) is often named Needle Rock, but this designation belongs merely to a rock off its shores (for instance, see Arrowsmith's Map of 1822). The largest island—De Witt Island—(known to fishermen as "The Big Witch") is situated

(3) In order to define localities and on account of the number of Prions (*Pachyptila*) which breed on the Ile du Golfe, and are usually to be seen here in numbers, I have referred to this bay as Prion Bay. The River known as New River, and often confused with New Harbour and New Harbour Creek, I have given an alternative designation of Marawaylee River. It marks a great valley, and "Marawaylee" is the Tasmanian aboriginal name for "valley." (Milligan's Vocabulary, Tribes in the Vicinity of Recherche.)

(4) On modern charts spelt "Maatsuyker"; named by Tasman after Joan Maetsuicker, a member of the Council of India.

to the north-east of the group, and towards the mainland there stands out a very prominent bluff of white quartzite or conglomerate. This peak is well known as "Baldy." Between the large island and the mainland is a projecting rock known as "The Black Witch," whilst out to the south-east are "The Sisters," the easternmost of which provides a home for numerous seals (*Arctocephalus tasmanicus*, P. and P. Roy. Soc. Tas., 1925, p. 187). To the west is a large uncharted island ("The Flat Witch"), beyond which is "Maetsuicker Island" (Lighthouse Island), out from which several large rocks and reefs project, particularly on the north-west side.

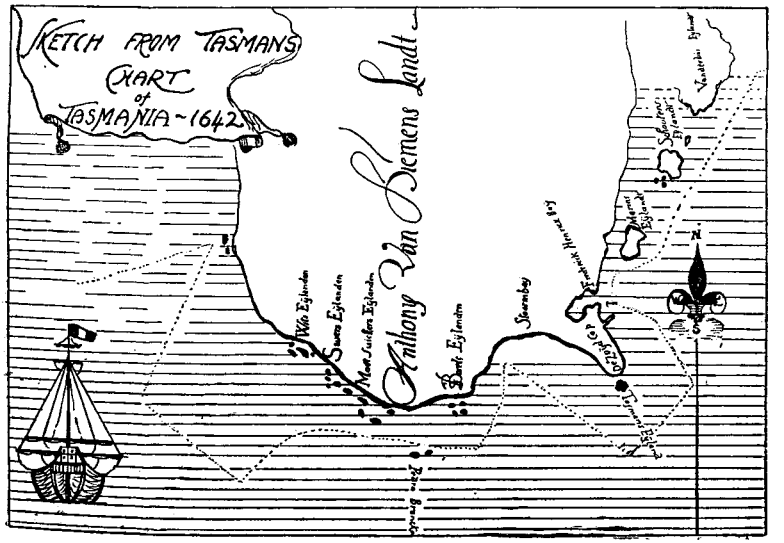

Fig. 3. Sketch based on Tasman's Chart, 1642.

Away to the south is the Mewstone, and just as the Maetsuicker Islands provide rookeries for thousands of Mutton Birds (*Puffinus tenuirostris*) so the lion-shaped rock far to the south provides breeding places for the Albatross (*Diomedea*) and other birds. Mention might also be made of the several rocky outcrops far to the south-east, "Pedra Branca" (named by Tasman), "Eddystone" (named by Cook). On the former rock the gannets (*Sula serrator*) breed. To the north-east of the latter is "The Sidmouth Rock," whilst early charts of Tasmania show a rock (Rurick Rock) far to the south of The Friars. This was reported as existing in 1822, but there appears to be no record of it on modern charts.

To the north of Maetsuicker Island is Cox Bight, so named from Captain Cox, who anchored there in 1789. This bay is protected on the west by the great quartzite mass of New Harbour Bluff (generally known as Cox Bluff). On the other side of the bluff is New Harbour, so called by Kelly when he visited it in December, 1815, but it was noted by Flinders in 1789 (Voy. Terr. Aust., Intro., p. CLXXIX.). Then follows Ketchem Bay (5) and a small cove known to fishermen as Amy Harbour. Beyond is Wilson Bight, after which South-West Cape projects boldly to sea, and the coast-line turns to the north. A bay (yet to be charted) on the west, some miles to the north of South-West Cape, is known as Window-pane Bay, on account of the glistening mica schist of the hillsides. Seen with the evening sun shining on these wide expanses of reflected light, the apt designation can be fully appreciated.

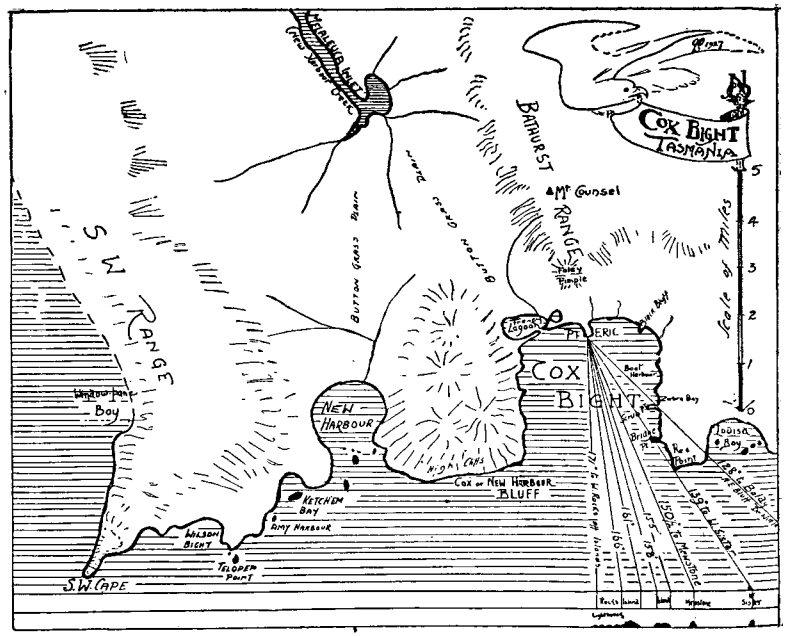

Fig. 4. Sketch map of vicinity of South-West Cape and Cox Bight. The bearings given from Pt. Eric are magnetic, and were obtained with an ordinary prismatic compass.

(5) "Ketchem"—Probably this nomenclature is a relic of the days when there were a number of Chinese encamped here gathering Mutton Fish (*Haliotis*), &c.

Beyond Ketchem Bay the land projects far beyond the position shown on most maps of this area. When standing on Bridge Point on the eastern side of Cox Bight, and looking over the conical rock at the foot of New Harbour Bluff, the point beyond Ketchem Bay shuts out South-West Cape—the high land behind the cape can be seen over this point which I have designated Telopea Point. (6)

COX BIGHT.

The inaccessible nature of the south-western portion of Tasmania readily offers the explanation for this area remaining untouched for so long. Even the coastlines have yet to be defined, as the contour of the shore, both on the Admiralty charts and Lands Department maps, is far from being correct. During our stay at Cox Bight Mr. Blake (of the Mines Department) and the writer made a rough compass survey of the Bight, and its correct outline is very different from that on any previously published map. The Mines Department has since published a map incorporating the result of our observations, and it may be mentioned that in addition to the names already existing the Department has added Freney Lagoon, Bridge Point, and White Point, the first having been given apparently as a mark of recognition of the work done by Mr. Freney in attempting to open up this area. The other two names were given to prominent points in the bay whilst Mr. Blake and the writer were making the survey above referred to.

Cox Bight is an interesting locality. It is open to the south, but on the west rises the massive quartzite mountain charted as New Harbour Bluff, but generally spoken of as Cox Bluff. To the north-west a long button-grass (*Mesomelæna sphærocephala*) plain runs through to a southern arm of Bathurst Harbour, the eastern section of Port Davey. This plain also branches towards New Harbour, and provides an easy means of access from the South Coast to Port Davey, as the greatest rise in the track across is well under one hundred feet.

To the north, on the eastern side of the plain, rises the massive quartzite Bathurst Range, on the southern end of which a granite outcrop appears. Farther east the country is a jumbled mass of hills and mountains, the prevalent formations being quartzite and mica schist. The terraces behind the sand dunes of the shore, which have been cut in several

(6) "Telopea" (seen from afar), also the generic name of the Red Waratah, which is plentiful in this locality; also the name of my own yacht, from which I first examined the point.

directions during the tin mining operations, offer a promising field for detailed investigation. Particular reference may well be made to the remains of trees (such as *Arthrotaxis*) which exist under the terraces. A general geological survey of the area in relation to the glacial movements of the successive Tasmanian ice ages would probably provide interesting data.

On the button-grass moorlands near Cox Bight bird life is plentiful. Owing to the absence of settlement with the attendant release of numbers of domestic cats, the bird life at present exists in its natural state, and the number of ground-frequenting birds met with is a marked feature.

The predominant species of the faunal region of the coastal moorlands are birds which in many other parts of the country have become rare. Such species as the Ground-Parrot (*Pezoporus wallicus*), the Emu Wren (*Stipiturus malachurus*), and the several Grass Birds (*Gramineus* and *Calamanthus*) are more common than in any other part of the island with which the writer is conversant. Another faunal feature of the plains is the smaller mammalian life. Runs can be seen in all directions, particularly of Swainson's Pouched Mouse (*Phascogale swainsoni*), the tracks of which are often carpeted with moss, the feather-like pathways running in thin lines for many yards. A common native rodent was the Long-tailed Rat (*Pseudomys higginsi*), and specimens of this species could always be secured around the camp at night.

Our stay at the bay (10th to 14th January, 1927) was merely long enough to allow a superficial examination of the surrounding country, but even this proved beyond doubt that the area well merits a detailed examination. Its fauna, flora, and geology are well worthy of study in detail.

Leaving Cox Bight by means of the overland track across the flat button-grass plain, a walk of six or seven miles brings one to a long projecting arm of Bathurst Harbour. This inlet is known as New Harbour Creek, but surely the designation of this, as well as certain other names in the vicinity, might well be changed for the following reasons.

Many miles to the east, away towards Precipitous Bluff, is the New River (proposed to alter to Marawaylee River). To the west, a few miles from South-West Cape, is New Harbour, whilst an arm of Port Davey is charted as New Harbour Creek. (7)

(7) On the evidence afforded by certain early charts it would appear that this southern arm was the original Spring River, a name now given to the river at the head of Long Bay (Joe Page Bay).

This prominent waterway is far more than a creek. I have suggested "Melaleuca" (Greek, *Melas*, black; *leucos*, white) as a suitable designation. The black-stained schists and the white quartzite are features of the banks. Furthermore, *Melaleuca* is the generic designation for swamp tea tree which grows in the vicinity of this stream. Should this area be developed on a large scale, Melaleuca Inlet, and possibly a canal-like extension of it to the South Coast, should provide an easy means of communication.

The name "New Harbour" could be left, as it is a relic of Kelly's nomenclature of 1815.

PORT DAVEY.

The existence of a harbour on the South-West Coast had been anticipated by explorers even before Kelly's voyage of 1815. For instance, when Bass and Flinders were sailing down the coast on the 11th December, 1789, during the famous voyage of the twenty-five ton sloop *Norfolk*, Flinders noted the northern point of the Port, and named it Point St. Vincent. In the evening, the breeze died away, and the sloop drifted towards an opening south of the point. Flinders states:—"This opening is indicated in the small chart which "accompanies the voyage of M. Marion, but does not appear "to have been seen by any other navigator."

In the morning it was found that the vessel had drifted ten miles to the south in spite of the calm which prevailed. This southerly set, and the lay of the country, caused Flinders to think that there must be a large river discharging at this place. His intended examination was prevented by a northerly breeze, and the actual discovery of the Port—as far as available records go—was not to eventuate for another quarter of a century.

The discovery of the Port is invariably credited to Captain Kelly in 1815, and the story of his boat voyage has become an epic. It is quite within the limits of possibility that the port had been visited by whalers before this, for it must be recalled that the old whalers went far afield in the early days, and left but few records. As an instance of this there is some evidence that a whaler was the first vessel through Bass Straits.

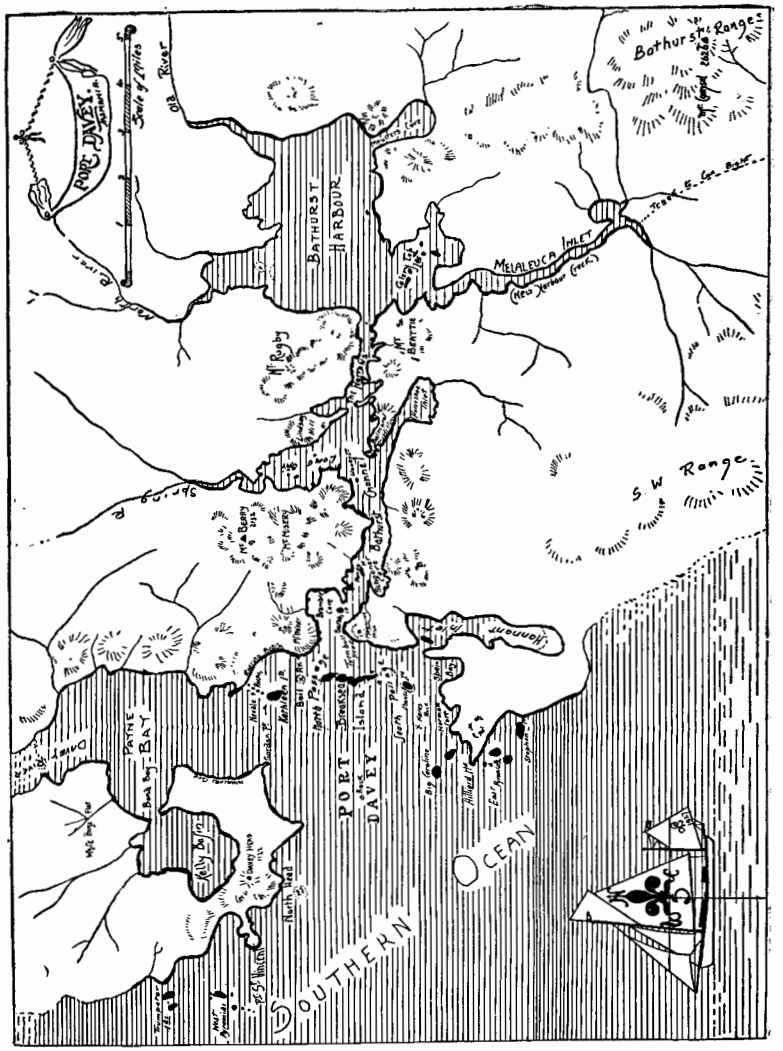

Fig. 5. Sketch of Port Davey.

Concerning Kelly's discovery of this western harbour the following is an extract taken from his account of the whale boat voyage round the island:—

> "at Daylight of the 17th [December 1815] Launched and Steered along Shore to the North West at Noon Entered a large inlet Which was named Port Davey in Honor of the then Lieutenant governor of Van D. Land in the Evening we Hauled up on a Low Sandy point three Miles up the North Side of the Harbour Where we Remaind the Night, inside of a thick Scrub we Cleared away about two Rods" of Rich Ground and Sowed" a quantity of Garden Seeds" this was Named Garden Point in Consequence," We remained in the Harbour three Days the 18th 19th and 20th Sounding and Making a Sketch of its Extent the Eastern arm was Named Bathurst" Harbour in Honor of Lord Bathurst" Secretary for the Colonies" the Inner West Point of Port Davey was named Point Lucy" in Honour of Miss Davey" Daughter of the Lieutenant Governor, During our Stay in this place we Caught a Great quantity of Wild fowl" Black Swans Ducks teel and plenty of Ells and fish.
>
> On the 21st of December we took our Departure with a Light breze at East from Port Davey" and Steered along the Coast to the Northward." (Kelly's MSS., Royal Society's Library, Hobart.)

In May, 1832, James Backhouse visited Port Davey when on a voyage to Macquarie Harbour, the *Tamar* being forced to shelter for 17 days in Port Davey (Backhouse, *Narrative of a Visit to the Australian Colonies*, pp. 38-43). In his account mention is made of the great heaps of oyster shells near the Davey River, and Scott in his paper also refers to this.

The mounds of oyster shells may still be seen at Kelly's Basin—relics left by the aboriginal inhabitants of this region.

On the 17th May, 1842, the colonial schooner *Eliza*, whilst bringing Sir John and Lady Franklin back from their overland journey to the West Coast, called in at Port Davey. Lady Franklin named the rocky islet on the northern side of the entrance to the inner harbour, Kathleen Island, a name which it still retains, although her "Gunn Island" (after Ronald Campbell Gunn) has given place to "Breaksea" and her "Mavourneen" (for the rocky outcrop to the north) has been replaced on modern maps by "The Needles."

In the same way Lady Franklin's name of "Turnbull Island" has been replaced by "Sarah Island," and "Williamson Island" by "Little Woody Island," whilst the lofty rugged mountain now known as "Mount Rugby" was in the early days called "Bracondale."

The main topographical features of this region can be judged from the several text illustrations accompanying this paper. The fauna and flora have changed little since Scott wrote his description in 1875, with the exception, of course, that the Huon Pine (*Dacrydium franklinii*) has been practically cut out, whereas in 1875 Port Davey supplied Hobart with the greater bulk of its timber supplies of Huon Pine. (8)

Half a century ago there were fifty people residing in the vicinity of the Davey River, engaged in getting Huon Pine, whilst a piner named Joe Page had a small establishment at Spring River (Long or Joe Page Bay). (9)

To-day there are no permanent inhabitants in this western port, and the scattered pine stumps are the main relics of the earlier activity in this region. Scott mentions a settlement at Bramble Cove, and states that during his visit in 1875 the whalers' huts were unoccupied. Whaling was then declining, and to-day if one smashes through the belt of coastal scrub which has grown up, it is possible to find a few stray bricks and portions of large whale bones which are all that is left of the old settlement, whilst of the cemetery there is not a trace.

The possibility of coal in the neighbourhood is worthy of attention, and Scott records that on Pebbly Beach, near the entrance to the Davey River, were found several lumps of coal. During our recent visit several pieces which had been washed up were found. Through the kindness of Mr. Nye analysis of this coal has been made available, and the following letter should prove of interest:—

"Mines Department,
"Hobart, 24th March, 1927.

"Dear Sir,

"The following information about the pieces of coal "found in Port Davey may be of interest to you.

(8) These now come from Macquarie Harbour.

(9) A little antimony was mined some years ago on the eastern side of Long Bay.

"An analysis of several pieces of the coal gave the fol- "lowing results:—

	Per Cent.
"Moisture	2.20
"Volatile Combustible Matter	28.98
"Fixed Carbon	60.52
"Ash	8.32
"Sulphur	0.87

"The rounded (water-worn) form of the pieces of coal "and the partly burnt coal or coke proves that some at least "is derived from ships sheltering in Port Davey or passing "the entrance thereof.

"The analysis proves the coal to be similar, among the "Tasmanian ones, to the better-grade coal of the Catamaran- "Strathblane district. It is also generally similar to that of "the South Coast of New South Wales.

"The similarity with the coals of Southern Tasmania is "suggestive, and it is possible that some of the coal may be "derived from outcropping seams (not yet located) in the "Southern part of the State.

"Yours faithfully,
"(Signed) P. B. NYE,
"Government Geologist.

"Clive Lord, Esq.,
"Tasmanian Museum,
"Hobart."

Scott further mentions that Doherty, an old piner, who had lived in the Port Davey region since 1849, stated that the lumps of coal had been washed up after southerly weather, as long as he could remember, though no trace of coal seams had been found on shore. Mention might also be made of the small lumps of bitumen found in this locality.

The reference made by early visitors concerning the relics left by the aborigines is of interest, and we found further traces during our recent excursion. The lack of secondary chipped stone implements from this area has often been commented upon, but the explanation is obvious. Owing to the quartzite and mica schists which are prevalent in this region, suitable stone was lacking, and roughly flaked quartzite pebbles were undoubtedly the main implements used.

Certain implements gathered from the middens and other places can be recognised immediately, but the average implement is of such a crude nature that it differs very slightly,

if at all, from the thousands of flakes and chips of quartzite which are met with everywhere in this region. On the shores of Schooner Cove, where a quartzite outcrop of a slightly chert-like nature occurs, the aborigines have endeavoured to make use of this stone, and the locality may well be described as an aboriginal quarry. My own observations in this regard were confirmed by Mr. P. B. Nye, Government Geologist, who also inspected the site. Although aboriginal quarries have been noted on the eastern and Midland areas of Tasmania, this is the first that I am aware of which has been observed amid the Pre-Cambrian rocks of the south-west.

FINAL NOTE.

The present unexplored nature of the south-west, and the limited time available in the foregoing instances to make observations, do not permit one to deal with any section in detail. Sufficient was observed, however, to anticipate that this great area, already noted for the rugged grandeur of its scenery, may also come into prominence for other reasons. Geological exploration may unfold mineral wealth which will lead to both the mainland and the islands off the coast offering chances for economic development, but such development should be carried out on a proper basis, and with due recognition of the lessons of the past. In the event of commercial activity in this region, it seems probable that the area will lose one of its most wonderful natural charms, the plentiful bird population of the button-grass plains and the waterways of the Harbour. Much as one will regret the diminution of *Pezoporus* (the Ground Parrot) and other such types, yet the economic progress of the State is a matter of far greater moment.

The dark coffee-coloured waters of the Port represent the outpourings from many hundreds of acres of button-grass plains. The brackish waters of the inner reaches are not favourable to sea fishes, and only a limited number of species are found within the harbour, although trumpeter, etc., which are plentiful on the outer coast, are taken occasionally in Bramble Cove.

In Bathurst Harbour Elephant Fish (*Callorhynchus*) were plentiful. These and other forms captured were all of exceptionally dark coloration owing to the effects of coffee-coloured waters which are so typical of this region.

It is said that Quinnat Salmon (*Onchorhynchus quinnat*) appear in Melaleuca Inlet, but we failed to prove this during our recent visit. This species has been released in Tasmanian waters, but definite evidence of its successful introduction has yet to be obtained.

That the south-west offers scope for development cannot be denied. In the past it has seen two industries—whaling and pining—both of which have ceased owing to the extravagant methods pursued by those in charge of the industries concerned. With the object lesson afforded by those examples before us, the future exploitation of other industries may well be conducted in a far better manner.

The south-west region is to-day practically in its natural state. It is little altered from the days when Tasman's ships passed by nearly three centuries ago, the only items of change being fewer whales seen off the coast, the absence of the roving bands of aborigines, the cutting out of the slow-growing Huon Pine of the forests, and a depletion of the marsupial fauna. These and the traces of tin mining at Cox Bight are the main changes which man has wrought since the initial days of settlement. To-day there are prospects of the dawn of a new era of activity. With the advances which have been made concerning the importance of economic zoology, and other branches of nature, it is to be hoped that the future development of the area may be carried out with due regard to the scientific and economic importance of the proper conservation of our natural resources. If this is done, the future history of this wonderland of the west should be far brighter than its records of the last century.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

PLATE I.

Fig. 1.—Pedra Branca (Tasman, 1642). A rocky islet off the South Coast of Tasmania.

Fig. 2.—Eddystone (Cook, 1777). A rock near Pedra Branca.

PLATE II.

Fig. 3.—South-East Cape, or Three Hillock Point.

Fig. 4.—Prion Bay and Precipitous Bluff.

PLATE III.

Fig. 5.—De Witt Island, The Sisters and The Mewstone in distance.

Fig. 6.—De Witt Island, showing the prominent N.E. Bluff known as "Baldy."

PLATE IV.

Fig. 7.—East Sister, or Seal Rock.

Fig. 8.—Central Maetsuicker Island, which is not shown on the charts.

PLATE V.

Fig. 9.—The Mewstone—where the Albatross breeds.

Fig. 10.—Ile du Golfe (D'Entrecasteaux, 1792).

PLATE VI.

Fig. 11.—Eastern side of Cox Bight, showing old tin workings in foreground and De Witt Island in far distance over Red Point.

Fig. 12.—Western side of Cox Bight, showing tin workings in foreground, Point Eric, and New Harbour (Cox) Bluff to the West.

PLATE VII.

Fig. 13.—Track from Cox Bight to Port Davey. A view from southern end of Melaleuca Inlet (New Harbour Creek), showing northern end of New Harbour Bluff.

Fig. 14.—Southern end of Melaleuca Inlet (New Harbour Creek), showing portion of the South-West Range in distance.

PLATE VIII.

Fig. 15.—South-West Cape, showing western side of Cape, and on the South Coast, Telopea Point with New Harbour Bluff in far distance over Point.

Fig. 16.—South-West Cape, eastern side.

PLATE IX.

Fig. 17.—Breaksea Island and the Carolines, etc., from Mt. Milner.

Fig. 18.—Breaksea Island, Bramble Cove, etc., Port Davey. Bathurst Channel on the left.

PLATE X.

Fig. 19.—Mt. Misery and portion of Bramble Cove, Port Davey.

Fig. 20.—Mt. Berry, Port Davey.

PLATE XI.

Fig. 21.—Bathurst Channel, Port Davey.

Fig. 22.—Bramble Cove and Bathurst Channel, Port Davey.

PLATE XII.

Fig. 23.—Mt. Rugby from the slopes of Mt. Beattie.

Fig. 24.—Davey River and the De Witt Range, Port Davey.

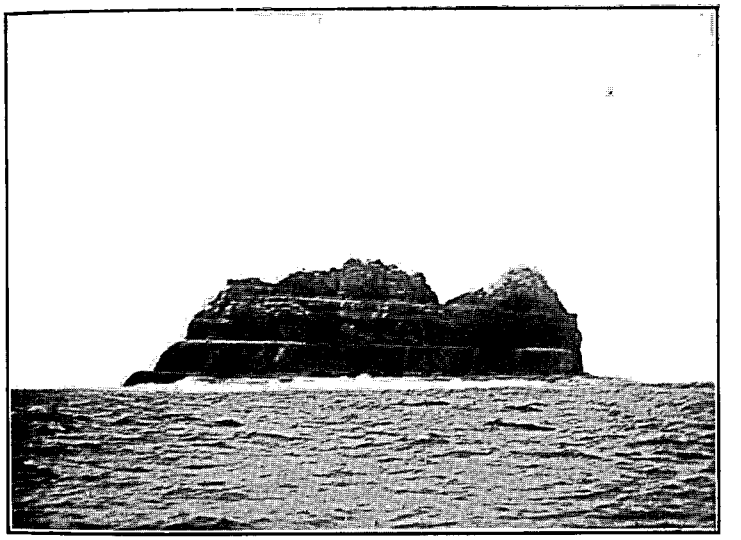

Fig. 1. Pedra Branca (Tasman, 1642). A rocky islet off the South Coast of Tasmania.
(R. Young, photo.)

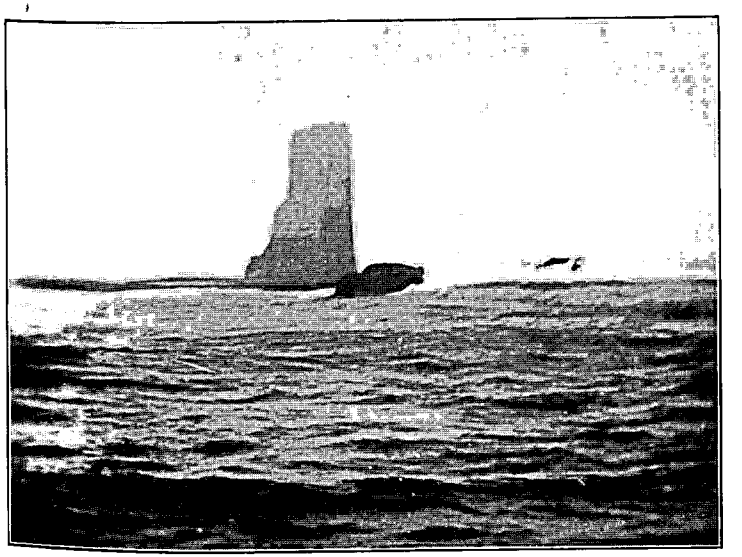

Fig. 2. Eddystone (Cook, 1777). A rock near Pedra Branca.
(R. Young, photo.)

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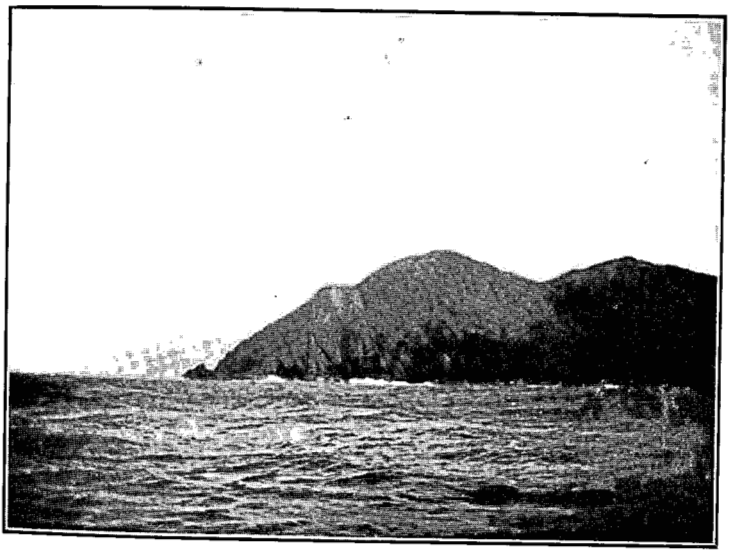

Fig. 3. South-East Cape, or Three Hillock Point.

(C. Lord, photo.)

Fig. 4. Prion Bay and Precipitous Bluff. The valley of the Maraway-lee River (New River) can be seen to the west of the Bluff.

(C. Lord, photo.)

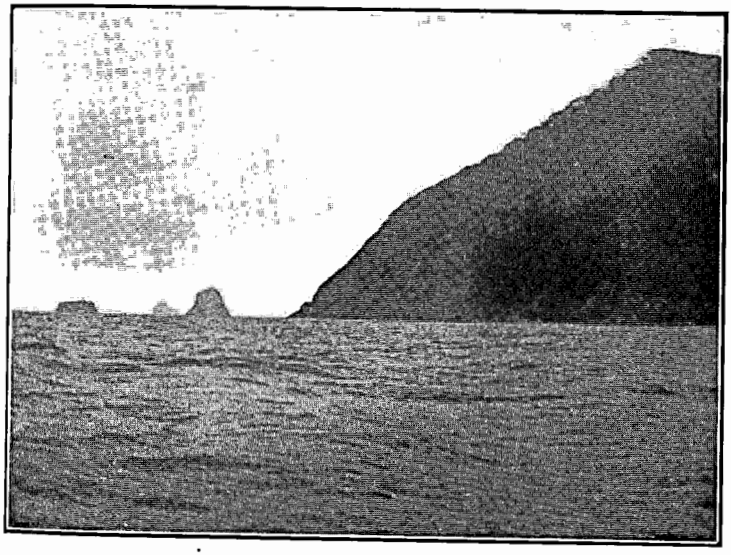

Fig. 5. De Witt Island. The Sisters and the Mewstone in distance.
(C. Lord, photo.)

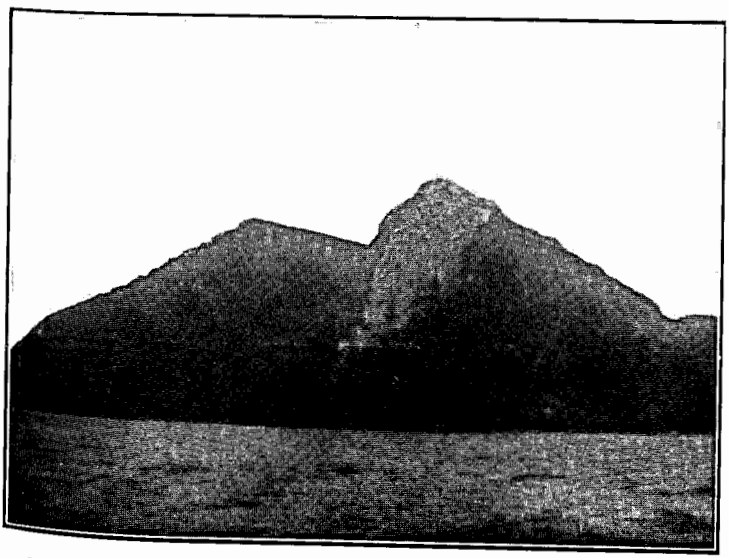

Fig. 6. De Witt Island, showing the prominent N.E. Bluff known as "Baldy."
(C. Lord, photo.)

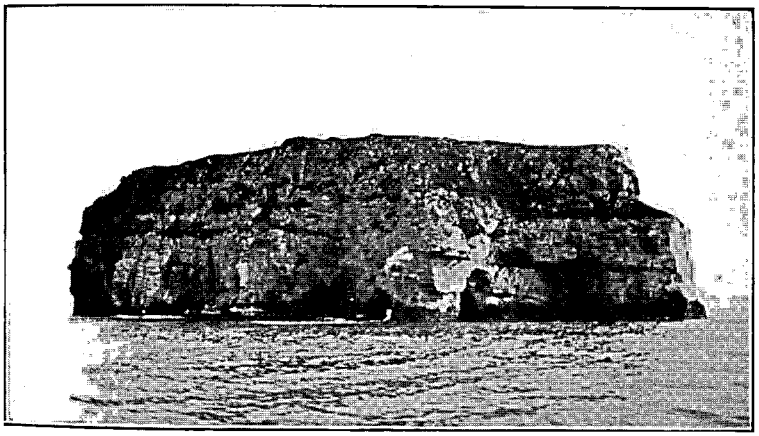

Fig. 7. East Sister (or Seal Rock).
(M. R. Freney, photo.)

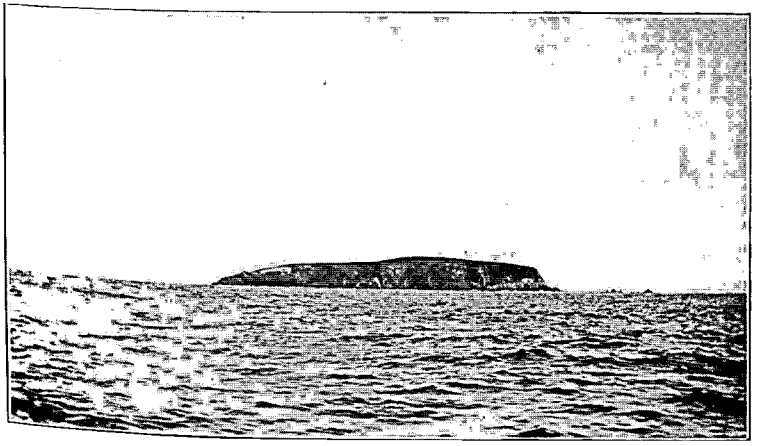

Fig. 8. Central Maetsuicker Island, which is not shown on the charts.
(M. R. Freney, photo.)

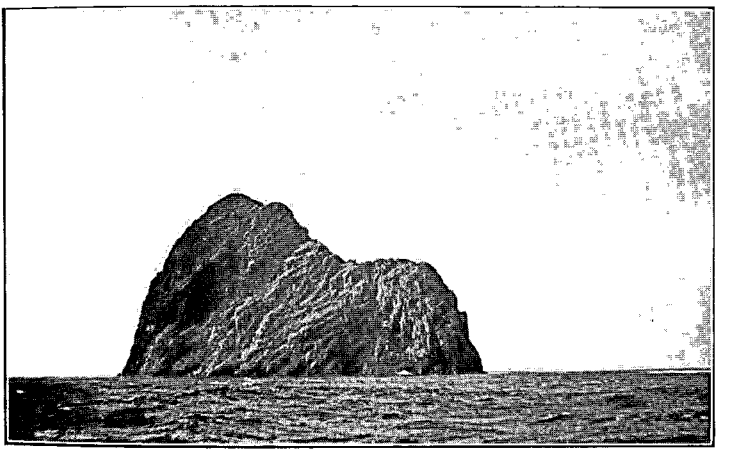

Fig. 9. The Mewstone—where the albatross breeds.
(Sir Herbert Nicholls, photo.)

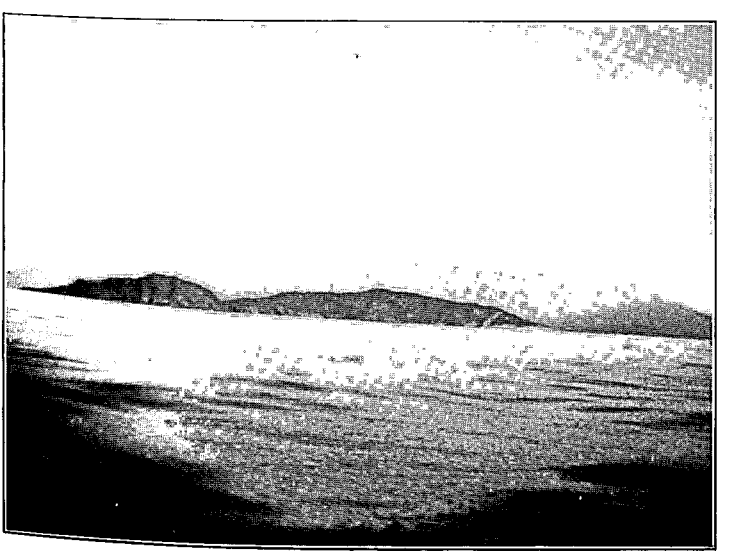

Fig. 10. Ile du Golfe (D'Entrecasteaux, 1792), showing High or Iron-bound Bluff in distance.
(C. Lord, photo.)

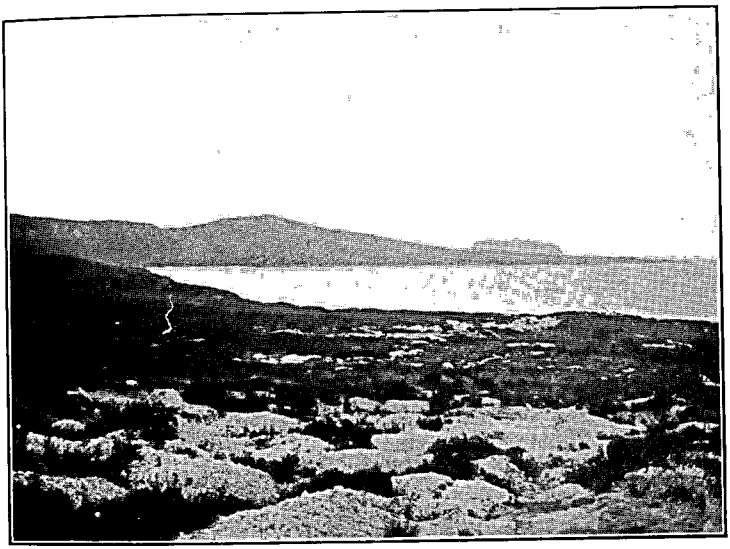

Fig. 11. Eastern side of Cox Bight, showing old tin workings in foreground and De Witt Island in far distance over Red Point.

(C. Lord, photo.)

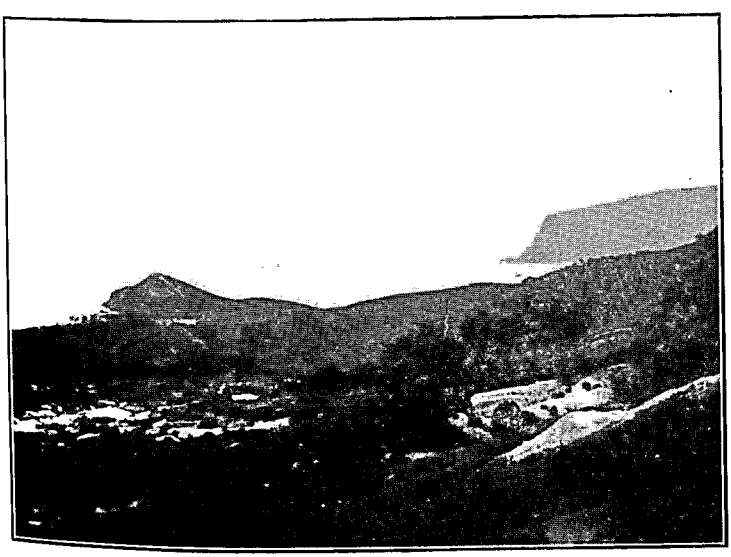

Fig. 12. Western side of Cox Bight, showing tin workings in foreground, Point Eric, New Harbour (Cox) Bluff to the west.

(C. Lord, photo.)

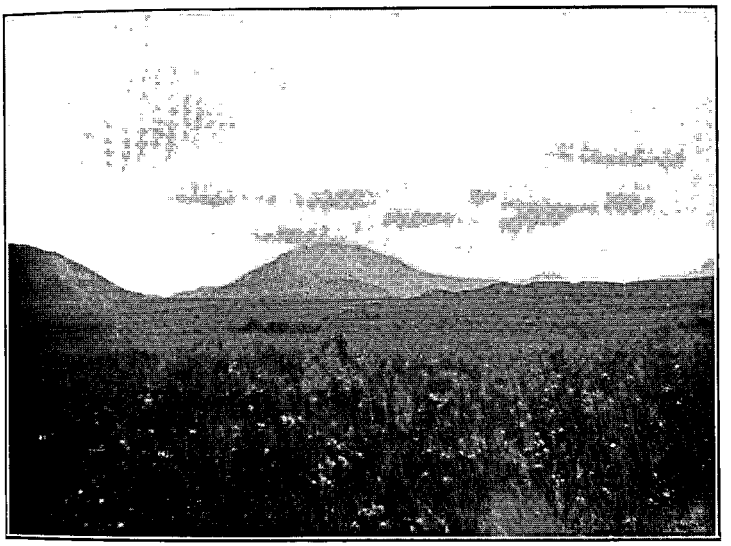

Fig. 13. Track from Cox Bight to Port Davey. A view from southern end of Melaleuca Inlet (New Harbour Creek), showing northern end of New Harbour Bluff.

(C. Lord, photo.)

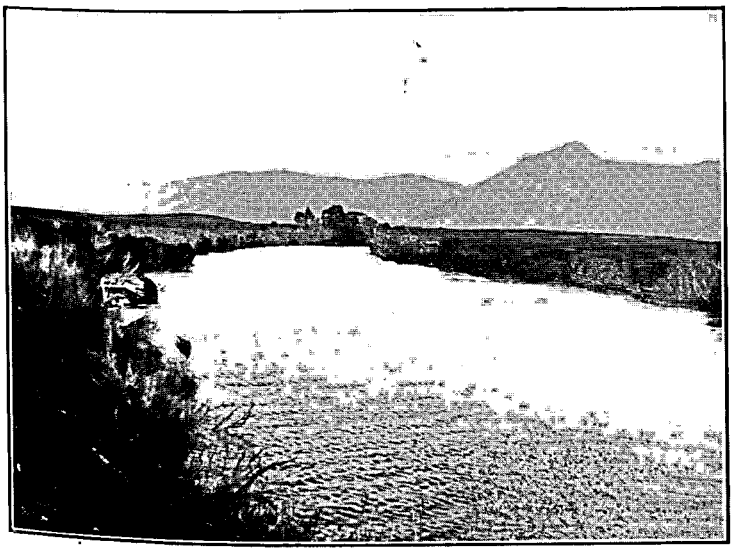

Fig. 14. Southern end of Melaleuca Inlet (New Harbour Creek), showing portion of the South-West Range in distance.

(C. Lord, photo.)

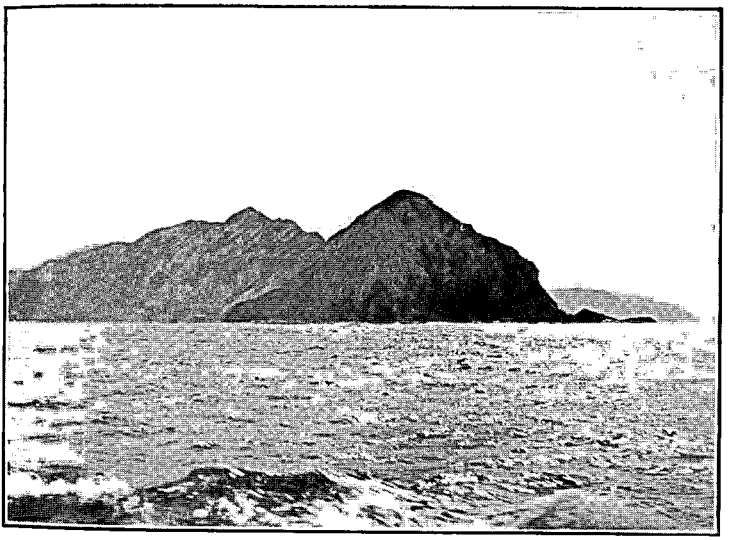

Fig. 15. South-West Cape, showing western side of Cape, and on the South Coast Telopea Point, with New Harbour Bluff in far distance over Point.

(C. Lord, photo.)

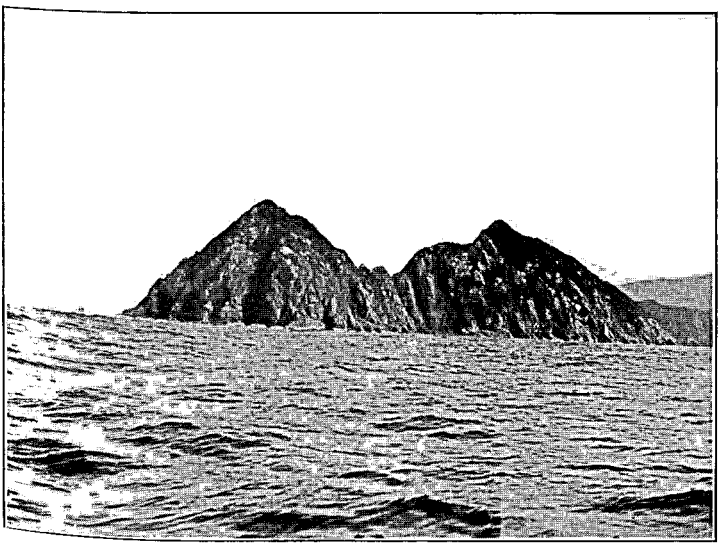

Fig. 16. South-West Cape, eastern side.

(C. Lord, photo.)

Fig. 17. Breaksea Island and the Carolines, etc., from Mt. Milner.
(C. Lord, photo.)

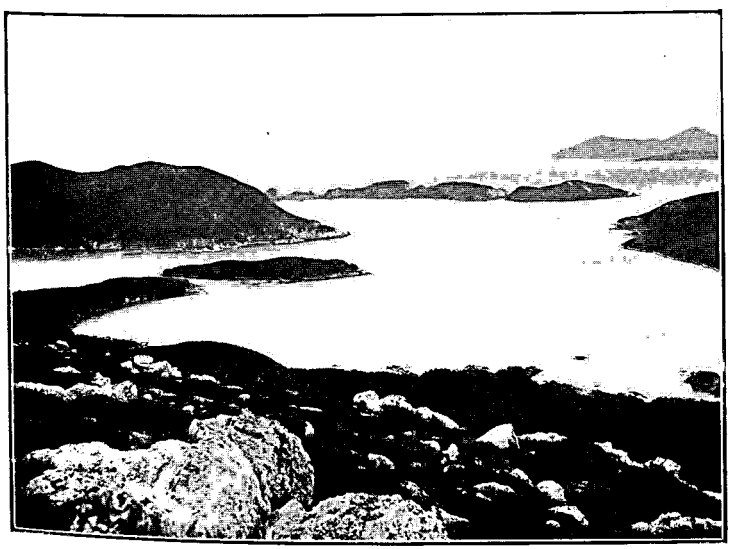

Fig. 18. Breaksea Island, Bramble Cove, etc., Port Davey. Bathurst Channel on the left.
(J. W. Beattie, photo.)

Fig. 19. Mt. Misery and portion of Bramble Cove, Port Davey.
(C. Lord, photo.)

Fig. 20. Mt. Berry, Port Davey.
(J. W. Beattie, photo.)

Fig. 21. Bathurst Channel, Port Davey.
(J. W. Beattie, photo.)

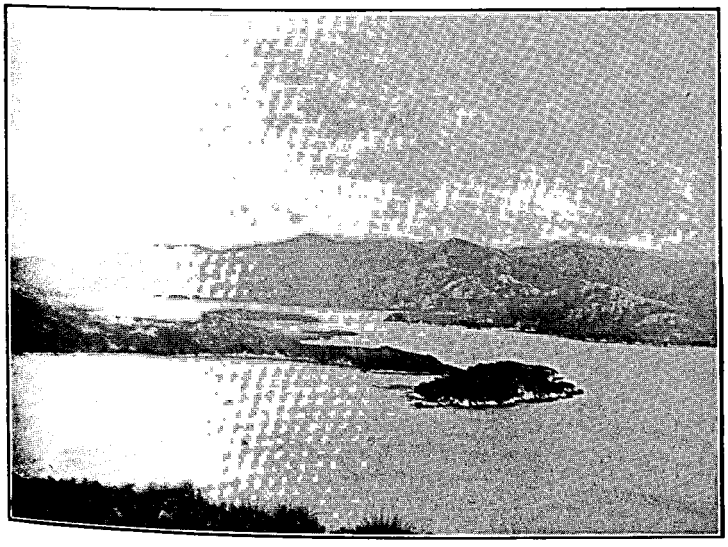

Fig. 22. Bramble Cove and Bathurst Channel, Port Davey.
(C. Lord, photo.)

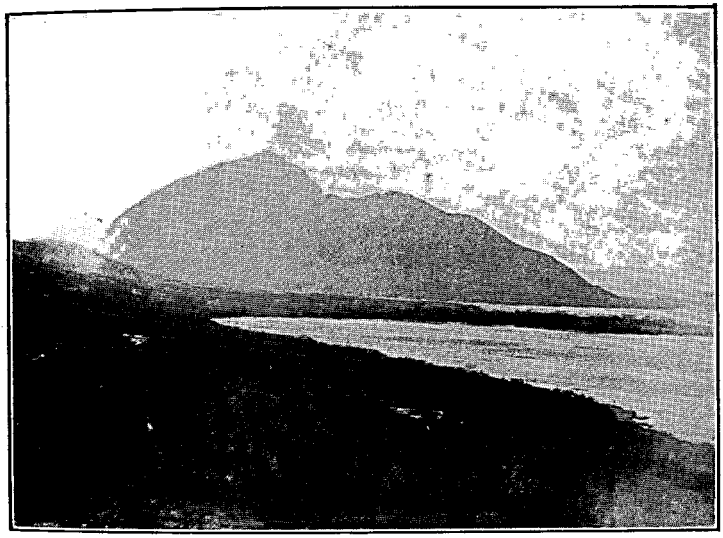

Fig. 23. Mt. Rugby from the slopes of Mt. Beattie.
(C. Lord, photo.)

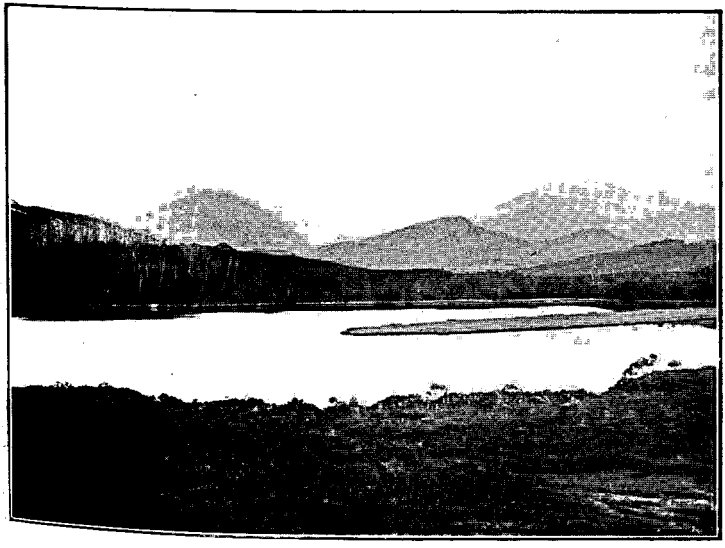

Fig. 24. Davey River and the De Witt Range, Port Davey.
(J. W. Beattie, photo.)