

(1829)

Date : 17/05/22 1:55 PM

<https://nla.gov.au:443/tarkine/nla.obj-3043139165>

Copyright varies by issue and article

Reason for copyright status: Serials have an open range of dates.

Copyright status was determined using the following information:

Material type: Literary Dramatic Musical

Copyright status may not be correct if data in the record is incomplete or inaccurate. For more information regarding Copyright in Library Collections visit <http://copyright.org.au> and <http://www.nla.gov.au/copyright-in-library-collections>

The National Library of Australia supports creativity, innovation and knowledge-exchange but does not endorse any inappropriate or derogatory use. Please respect indigenous cultural and ethical concerns.

DESCRIPTIVE ITINERARY.

OF VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

*Hic labor: hinc laudem fortis sperate coloni.
Nec sum animi dubius, verbis ea vincere magnum
Quam sit, et angustis hunc addere rebus honorem.*

Hobart town.—The stranger, as he sails up the Derwent, which is perfectly safe for shipping, will observe on each side, several cultivated spots of small extent, appearing among the trees. Having cast anchor in the harbour, which is called Sullivan's cove, close to the town, Mulgrave battery appears to the left, with Mount Nelson in the distance. Bordering on the water is Cottage Green, the residence of the Rev. R. Knopwood, the first chaplain of the colony, also those of Mr. Read and Mr. Moodie, and the burying ground; and on a fine commanding eminence, the Military Barracks. Directly in front of the harbour is Government house, with pleasure grounds pleasantly sloping down to the water's edge. The public landing place is on a small pier or jetty, on what was formerly called Hunter's island, but now connected with the main land by a long stone causeway. Here the principal merchants of the town have erected several spacious and substantial warehouses. On the right is the town rivulet, and beyond it, on a promontory, called Macquarie point, the Engineer's stores, or Lumber yard. On this point the troops are

D

reviewed on field days, and some of the inhabitants of the town occasionally recreate themselves at the game of cricket and other out-door amusements. A pleasant walk conducts up the bank of the river to the Government garden, near which is the scite of the intended new Government house. The first street the traveller enters, after leaving the Wharf, is Macquarie-street, in which are situated the Government house, the Commissariat stores, the Court house, the Gaol, St. David's Church, the Guard house, and many of the principal public offices. In front of Government house, and at right angles to Macquarie street, is Elizabeth-street. It conducts to the main road which leads to the interior, and in it, and Liverpool-street are some of the best shops in the town. The other streets branching from these, are rapidly vying with them in importance, and contain many respectable buildings. The ground on which the town is built is of unequal surface, the rivulet running through the centre. It already extends over seven hills (as many as ancient Rome), and covers upwards of a square mile. There are several flour mills on the banks of the rivulet. A romantic walk leads up the left bank to the foot of Mount Wellington, passing the Female Orphan school, Mr. Hume's distillery, Mr. Hodgson's tannery, the new Female Penitentiary, & the Saw mills of Messrs. Macintosh Degraves and Mr. Stokell, near which is the rocky fall called the Cascade. From Elizabeth street the buildings already extend nearly a mile on the main road to the interior, the furthermost of which on the left, is the elegant little cottage of Mr. Emmett, on this side of which, about half a mile out of town, is Mr. Shoobridge's hop garden, called Providence valley.

New-town and Glenarchy.—On leaving Hobart-town, Mount Wellington being 4 miles to the left, at the distance of two miles, a small road turns off on the right hand to the lower part of New-town. The first house of any note which the traveller meets with is, on crossing the bridge over the New-town rivulet, Mr. Lepine's public house, called the Rose. Lower down on the rivulet, is Mr. Gatehouse's brewery, the country houses of Messrs. Beamont, Fletcher, Fryett, and Hone, and on the opposite side, that of Captain Bell, as also the residence of the late Mr. Broughton. On the left, about a mile from the road is Roseway lodge, the present residence of the Colonial Treasurer, and near it is the King's male Orphan School, formerly Major de Gillhern's distillery, and subsequently Messrs. Hume and Peet's extract of bark Manufactory. Opposite the four mile stone on the right are the country houses of Messrs. Gellibrand & Bryant. Half a mile farther is O'Brian's bridge, over the beautiful little stream called Humphrey's rivulet, which separates the districts of Argyle & Glenarchy. About a mile in the woods, on the left, is Tolosa, the property of D.A.C.G. Hull, At the seventh mile stone is the Green man, kept by Mr. Bird, & at the eighth is Abbotsfield, a point of land stretching a mile into the Derwent, towards Mount Direction. A quarter of a mile farther is Roseneath Ferry, on the road to Launceston, where Mr. Austin keeps an inn, with an excellent garden for the accommodation of visitors.

Oldbeach.—The ferry is little more than a quarter of a mile across. It has been in contemplation to build a bridge near this place, in order to obviate the danger and delay of crossing sheep & cattle, &c. when the wind is high. On arriving on the opposite bank the Man of Ross Inn, kept by Mr. R. Pitt, presents it-

self. On leaving the ferry a by-road turns off on the right to the farms of Mr. Cassidy and Mr. Thrupp, the same road conducting also to Geils' town and Risdon. Colonel Geils, at that time Commandant of the territory, but now in Scotland, built the first farm house in the colony at this place, about the year 1810 Proceeding on the main road to Launceston, at the 11th mile stone is the farm and seat of Mr. J.O. Gage J.P. Half a mile farther is the farm of Mr. Ibbott, formerly the three Archer's inn. The road then becomes very hilly until we reach Mr. Whitehead's excellent corn farm, about the 15th milestone, when a branch road joins it, coming from Cove point ferry, which is about two miles above Mr. Austin's, and where there is an inn called the Wheatsheaf, kept by Mr. Howell. This branch road crosses the Jordan, at the head of the salt water, about a mile from its junction with the Derwent, where there is a bridge and farmhouse belonging to Mr. E. Lord, formerly the property of Mr. Ingle, who after realizing a fortune in the colony returned to enjoy it in England.

Brighton.—At the distance of 16 miles from Hobart town is the town of Brighton. Here there are erected a King's store, a government cottage, barracks, gaol, and several private cottages, on the lines of the streets already laid out. This is a military station at which there is an officer, with a detachment of about 20 troops.

Tea tree brush.—On the right is a branch road leading to the Coal river, passing through the Tea tree brush. The first house we come to on this road is that of Mr. Elliott, after which are those of Messrs, Evans and Cassidy. Higher up are the farms of Mr. Griffith and Mrs. Smith. Proceeding on the road after passing some small farms we arrive at Mr. Wil-

kinson's. Soon after which this road joins the Coal river road from Richmond through Jerusalem to Jericho, described page —

Black brush.—On the left of Brighton is the district called the Black brush, watered by the river Jordan, on the banks of which are a great many small farms, in a high state of cultivation. This is one of the earliest districts, being chiefly settled by individuals of the Royal Marines, the first garrison stationed here. From this the road leads up the Jordan to a settlement called

The Broadmarsh.—at which is the farm of Mr. Murdoch, J. P. and a little beyond that, the road, as being passable for a wheeled carriage, terminates.

Bagdad.—After leaving Brighton, the traveller enters on the rich and fertile district of Bagdad, extending for about 8 miles to the bottom of Constitution-hill. The road is nearly on a level all the way, except about half up the vale, where it passes over a small rise called the Cornelian-hill, from the number of Cornelian stones found upon it. At 18 miles from Hobart-town, is the Crown Inn, kept by Mr. Morisey. Besides the excellent accommodation which this inn affords for travellers in general, the groom or hostler is a great recommendation to gentlemen on horseback. Half a mile farther, on the right hand is the excellent corn farm of Mr. William Kimberley. The road then passes a great number of small farms, the principal of which is that of Mr. John Espie, kept in exemplary order and neatness. At the foot of Constitution-hill, and at the 24th mile stone, is the Swan Inn, kept by Mr. Butcher. The cultivated part of this beautiful valley is about two miles broad, beyond which, it is bounded on each side by ranges of lofty hills thickly wooded.

Constitution-hill.—After having reinforced himself at the Swan Inn, the traveller will be able to mount Constitution-hill, over which the road continues to ascend for about a mile and a half. This hill is chiefly occupied in pasturage. There are however, some cultivated farms near its summit, and on the further side. In descending the north side of Constitution-hill, there are two lofty sugar-loaf hills, one on each hand, which may be seen from Hobart-town.

Green Ponds.—The ascent and descent of Constitution-hill, extend three miles, and at the bottom we enter the valley of the Green-ponds, a populous, thriving settlement. There is a small village with a blacksmith's shop, a shoemaker, carpenter and other useful members of the community. A neat little church has been commenced, and is now nearly finished, chiefly at the expense of the inhabitants. In the meantime, Mr. Gorringe reads prayers here and at Bagdad on alternate Sundays. On the right hand, among many others, may be mentioned the farms of Mr. Ashton and Mr. Joseph Johnson, and on the left the fine farms in a high state of cultivation, belonging to the Messrs. Franks. At the 29th mile stone, is Mrs. Ransom's inn, a comfortable, two story brick building, with good accommodation.

Cross-marsh.—After leaving Mrs. Ransom's the road extends for some miles over a level sandy tract of country. At the distance of a mile from the inn is the Crossmarsh market place, on the right hand side of the road, conveniently and substantially fenced in for the reception of cattle and sheep. A respectable and increasing market is here held quarterly, which from the short time since it was commenced promises to be highly useful in the colony. Near this inn also,

a road turns off on the right hand, through the romantic ravine known by the name of the Serpentine valley, with sandstone rocks overhanging on each side. It rejoins the main road about the 37th mile, and saves above a mile in distance, though not passable for carriages. At the 32d mile post is the branch road to the Clyde, described at page —. Here the road again touches the river Jordan, on the banks of which is situated the fine farm of Mount Vernon, so called in memory of General Washington's estate on the river Potomac, United States. A very elegant, commodious, well-built cottage has been erected on it, the residence of Mr. George Kemp. Near it are the valuable farms of Mr. George Espie and Mr. Bent, also on the banks of the Jordan. The road then passes through a pastoral district of fine thinly wooded downs, principally adapted for sheep grazing.

Lovely banks.—We then arrive at the Lovely banks, 36 miles from town, where there is a good inn kept by Mr. Guest, and where the traveller is sure to find good oats for his horse. About a mile to the left of the inn is the sheep walk of Mr. Bisdee. His sheep are among the fattest and largest, as well as the best woolled considering the carcass in the colony, the fleeces rapidly improving. Mr. Bisdee is one of the few who have as yet made good malt liquor on their own farms. He grows the grain, malts it, and brews it on the spot. The fortieth milestone stands on the top of Spring hill, which affords good grazing ground, but is otherwise uncultivated. It is part of a high range of hills stretching across from the Jordan towards the east.

Jericho.—The first house seen after descending the hill is Dr. Desailly's, on the right of the road, half a

inile beyond which, and at the 42d milestone, the road crosses the Jordan by a wooden bridge of two arches, on the further side of which is Mr. P. Harisson's excellent new inn. Directly in front of it stands Northumbria, the extensive and well cultivated farm of Mr. Gregson, close to which is Sandhill, belonging to Mr. James Bryant, where Viscount is kept, a beautiful high-bred race horse imported from England. Farther down the stream is the stock run of Mr. Jones. In following up the river to the right of the road, at the distance of a mile from the inn we arrive at the residence of the assistant surgeon of the district, Dr. Hudspeth, three miles beyond which is the source of the Jordan. It takes its rise from a large lagoon overgrown with rushes $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles in circumference. It used to be called Lemon's lagoon, from a noted bushranger who haunted the neighbourhood. On the border of this lagoon Mrs. Gough and child were lately killed by the blacks. Here also Mr. Meredith, of Oyster bay, keeps a numerous herd of horned cattle. Proceeding on the road about a mile from the inn, we arrive at the beautiful circular plain, called the Fourteen tree plain, so named from 14 gum trees growing in a clump in the centre. On the right of this plain, and in sight of the road is the farm of Mr. Pike, the lecturer and catechist for the district. Round the outer edge of the plain Mr. Gregson has run a plough furrow as a racecourse, for which it is admirably adapted. Halfway between Jericho and Oatlands is Lemon springs, contiguous to which is a small peaked hill, where the bushranger of that name used to lie in ambush and make his attacks on the passengers. Formerly there was a government store here, with a party of prisoners working on the roads, all which is now removed to

YORK PLAINS.

41

Oatlands,—at the distance of 52 miles from Hobart town. This township is situated on the borders of a fine lagoon, now called Lake Frederick. It is about four miles round, with a small island in the centre, but the water although deep is overgrown with rushes, giving it the appearance of a verdant plain. On its banks, and near the outlet at the northern end is the village of Oatlands. Several cottages are already erected, and also an excellent soldiers barrack, and officer's quarters, built by the Royal Staff Corps, and a church and gaol are in progress. Mr. Anstey is the Police Magistrate of this district, His residence called Anstey Barton is situated about three miles to the west of the township. Near it are the stock farms of Mr. Mackersey, Mr. Weeding, and Mr. Salmon. To the east of Oatlands is a branch road leading to a large extent of open country called the Eastern Marshes and Blue hills. The distance is too great from the market of Hobart town, to admit of this fine tract being occupied in any other manner than as grazing ground. The principal stock huts are those belonging to Mr. David Lord, Mr. Bisdee, Mr. Loane, Mr. Bryant, Mr. Hobbs, and Mr. Earle.

York Plains.—From Oatlands the traveller has the choice of two roads to Launceston, viz. one, the new road through St. Peter's pass, and the other the original road to the right, which we give first. For two miles beyond the township of Oatlands the road is very hilly, this being the dividing range between Hobart town and Launceston, within the distance of half a mile the waters running north and south from the same hill. A few miles to the right are also the sources of the streams which fall into the eastern sea.

D

at Oyster bay. At two miles distance from Oatlands we enter the beautiful tract of country called York plains, and for the next two miles the road is delightful. The land is thinly wooded, and presents to the eye picturesque groups of trees in the midst of verdant lawns. The hills also which bound the prospect are deserving of notice, and add to the interest of the landscape, consisting generally of conical shaped mounts, covered with grass to the summit. The principal one is called the handsome sugar loaf. At the bottom of this hill is the grazing farm of Mr. Murdoch. At the northern end of the plain the traveller arrives at the inn kept by Mr. B. Nokes.

Sorell Springs.—Fifty eight miles from Hobart town, is situated the White Hart, kept by Mr. Presnell, one of the oldest and best inns between Hobart town and Launceston. At this house the post office messengers from the southern and northern ends of the island meet and exchange dispatches, it being considered the most convenient and central point. Two miles beyond Presnell's inn the road turns suddenly to the right, down a steep declivity, and the traveller all at once enters on Salt pan plains. Here he will enjoy one of the most magnificent views which the island affords. The eye ranges many miles over a beautiful tract of level country, bounded in the distance, (about 40 miles) by romantic ranges of towering hills and mountains, among the most striking and lofty of which is Ben Lomond directly in front. The road continues nearly on a level through a rich grazing country, all the way from this to Launceston.

Salt pan Plain.—This plain extends over an expanse of about 10 or 12 miles in diameter. On descending the above mentioned declivity we immediately cross a small stream known by the name of

SALT PAN PLAIN.

43

Antill's pond's, so called by Governor Macquarie in memory of Major Antill, of the 48th regiment. On the right is the very extensive grazing farm of Mr. Kimberly. Almost in the centre of the plain, and at the 65th mile post on the Blackman's river, is the scite of the new township of Tunbridge. Across the stream is a bridge or platform of 5 or 6 arches. Formerly the native blacks had been very troublesome in this neighbourhood, as the traveller will remark by the melancholy appearance of some graves at the end of the bridge of the unfortunate herdsmen who had been murdered by them. The two salt pans which give the name to this plain are at the distance of about four miles to the east of the township. The larger contains 40 acres, and the smaller and best of the two about 20 acres. They are about a mile distant from each other from north to south. In winter they are filled with rain water which is dried up in summer, when they become covered with a crust of excellent salt, fit for any culinary purpose, presenting a surface as white as snow, from a quarter to about half an inch thick. Several tons are annually collected for the use of the neighbourhood, and when summer rains happen to be succeeded by a few days of hot weather, sufficiently powerful to evaporate the water, the salt is renewed, but the first or spring gathering is always the best. There are besides these several others smaller and of less note scattered in different parts of the plains. This is one of the finest pastoral districts in the colony. Among the chief farms is that of Mr. Kermode, named Mona Vale, situated in the angle formed by the junction of the Blackman and Macquarie rivers, and near the peaked hill called Grime's sugar loaf. Near it also, and in sight of the road is a curious hill called the Don's

battery, naturally formed like a rampart, where the late Mr. Morris of Cove point, defended himself against a large body of blacks, in one of the earlier periods of the colony. Adjoining this are the valuable sheep walks of Mr. M'Lachlan and Mr. Wilson. Good grazing farms extend several miles to the east of the salt pans, among which we may enumerate those of Mr. Robert Davidson, Mr. James Robertson, and on the Macquarie those of Mr. Scott, Mr. Cassidy, and Mr. Dudgeon, the last being near a remarkable hill on the bank of the Macquarie river, called Maloney's sugar loaf. Beyond this the country in that direction is wild and stony, consisting of steep hills thickly wooded. The soil of the Salt pan plain is light, being better adapted for grazing than cultivation. The grass is impregnated with the salt quality of the soil, and has the property of keeping the sheep healthy and fat, free from scab, a disease incidental to large flocks in other parts of the island.

Ross.—At the distance of 74 miles from Hobart-town is the township of Ross, close by the Bridge over the Macquarie River. The annual Races are held on the west bank, while the market takes place on the east of the Macquarie River. There is a good inn here kept by Mr. Hogg. Before entering Ross, the traveller passes, on the right hand, the farms of Mr. Parramore and Mr. Horton. About a mile on the further side of the bridge the Government has an agricultural establishment besides keeping a large herd of cattle, the whole being under the charge of Lieutenant Skarden, R.N. At the township, besides the inn, is erected a Government cottage, the residence of a military officer, stationed here with a detachment of troops. Here it will be proper to de-

CAMPBELL TOWN.

45

scribe the branch road which leads down the Macquarie to Lincoln, before proceeding further on the main road to Launceston.

Lincoln.—This branch road leads down the western bank of the Macquarie. The first farm the traveller meets with, after proceeding about two miles, is that of Mr. Eagle, opposite to it on the other side of the river is Eppendorff, the property of Mr. Gilles. Lower down, the road passes the farms of Mr. Hugh Robertson and Mr. Foster, and on the other bank of the river the farm of Mr. David Murray. About 9 miles from Ross the Elizabeth river joins the Macquarie, flowing from the east. Near this junction is the farm of Mr. Leake. About a mile and a half further down is that of Mr. Claudio Thomson, contiguous to the road. The river beyond this has very little fall, being bordered on each side with beautiful level plains, extending as far as the township of Lincoln about 20 miles from Ross, and interspersed all the way with numerous farms and cottages on each side of the river. On the east bank may be mentioned those of Dr. Turnbull, Mr. Buist, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Malcolm, Mr. George Taylor, and adjoining the township of Lincoln, on the banks of a large rushy lagoon those of Mr. Alston and Mr. George Stewart. On the western bank are the farms of Mr. Hugh Murray, Mr. R. Young, Mr. Allison, Mr. James Reid and Mr. Bales.

Campbell town.—One mile after leaving Ross and on the right of the road, is the farm of Mr. Horne, a resident magistrate. From this to Campbell town no houses or cottages present themselves to the eye, the country being level and wholly occupied in pasture. Half way to Campbell town, on the left of

the road, is a sugar loaf round hill, called Mount Augustus. The farms extend 3 miles back from the Macquarie and the Elizabeth river, and meet each other so that the land is wholly taken up. The road then crosses the Elizabeth river at the distance of 82 miles from Hobart town, over a bridge or causeway extending about 200 yards. Close to the north end is the township, in which are already erected a gaol, court house, and several cottages of mechanics and others. It is also the residence of Mr. Simpson, the Police Magistrate of the district. Here likewise is stationed a small detachment of troops. In this neighbourhood are many superior farms on the banks of the Elizabeth. Following the stream down its course, about a mile from the bridge, on the northern side, are the farms of Mr. Walter Davidson, and the farm and mercantile stores of Mr. John M'Leod, and on the southern bank, immediately opposite, is the residence of Mr. Gilles, called Merton Vale. The vale of the Elizabeth river extends about 5 miles above the bridge, in which distance are many beautiful farms. In following up the stream on the right, are the extensive farms of Mr. Jellicoe and Lieutenant Hill, J.P. On the left bank are those of Mr. Walter Davidson, Mr. W. Hill, Dr. Pearson and Mr. Hezekiah Harrison. Beyond this is a range of lofty hills, known by the name of the Eastern tier, covered with fine timber, of great advantage to the neighbouring settlers. The river takes its rise among these hills, from which it falls between very steep and rocky banks, and the land beyond the farms already mentioned, becomes useless for any agricultural purpose. Proceeding on the road from Campbell town, through a beautiful grazing country, at the distance of 7 miles, the traveller passes on a rising ground to the left, the resi-

ST. PAUL'S AND BREAK O' DAY PLAINS. 47.

dence of Mr. R. Willis, J. P. called Wanstead. Here is also the famous blood imported horse "Peter Fin". For ten miles farther, the road passes through a heavily timbered sandy tract of land, called Epping Forest. There are several small lagoons in it, on one of which, by the road, is the farm of Mr. Evan Henry Thomas, and on another, a little beyond, that of Mr. Thomas Diprose, both on the left of the road. Before we proceed further on the road to Launceston it will be proper to describe the branch road from Campbell town to—

St. Paul's and Break o'Day Plains.—Leaving Campbell town, the traveller proceeds on the main road to Launceston, for about a mile, when it branches off to the right, passing through the eastern end of Epping forest. At ten miles from Campbell town, the road touches the South Esk river at its most southern bend, and afterwards continues up the South bank. Five miles farther is a stock farm belonging to Mr. Thomas Archer, and two miles beyond, is that of Mr. Kearney. Opposite this place a stream joins the South Esk from the north, flowing from Ben Iomond (distant about 12 miles) which waters the fine tract of country called Buffalo plain. Here are situated the farms of Mr. Bonney and Mr. Batman. At 17 miles distant from Campbell town, and about half a mile on the left of the road, is the junction of the St. Paul's with the South Esk river. Near it are the farms and residences of Major and Captain Gray, and also of Mr. John Smith. Before crossing St. Paul's river, is the farm of Mr. Hepburn, situated about 7 miles up from its junction with the South esk. Opposite this farm is that of Mr. Cowie. A bridle road leads from this point to Mr. Meredith's

at Oyster bay, a distance of about 30 miles towards the south east. After crossing the St. Paul's river, the road still follows the course of the South esk on its southern side, through a fine grazing district. It passes at 21 miles from Campbell town, the stock run of Mr. Gilligan, at 24 we arrive at that of Mr. D. Reynolds, & at 27 miles we reach Tullochgorum, belonging to Mr. James Grant. The road here winds round the base of a steep hill, called Vinegar hill, and three miles farther is the scite of the intended town of Fingal. A mile beyond this, a distance of 113 miles from Hobart town, is the extensive grazing farm and residence of Mr. Talbot, at the junction of the Break o' Day river with St. Paul's. Above this the country is chiefly occupied as a grazing district, and the road may be said to terminate. On each side of Mr. Talbot's there is a fine tract of country; that to the north, on the banks of the South esk, extends for several miles, and that to the east is also a fine tract of grazing land, called Break o' day plains, and extends for many miles on each bank of the Break o'day river, (a fine stream of water) until it reaches within 10 miles of the eastern sea, from which it is divided by a lofty range of hills, near St. Patrick's head.

South Esk.—Proceeding on our journey from Epping Forest, and at the distance of 100 miles from Hobart town, about a mile on the right of the road, is Mr. Gibson's upper farm or stock-yard on the banks of the South Esk. A little above it, on the same side of the river, are also the farms of Mr. Bostock and Mr. Aitkin, and on the opposite or north side are those of Mr. Richard White and Mr. Massey. Keeping on the main road, the traveller passes along the Blacksnake banks, on the left until

he reaches 106 miles from town, where is a farm belonging to Mr. Jocelyn Thomas, and another to Mr. David Gibson. From this the South Esk is about a mile on the right, where it is joined by a fine stream of water called the Nile, flowing from the north east or Benlomond range. Upon this stream are situated the farms of Dr. Cameron, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Cottrel, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Pitcairn and Mr. Dark, the two last farms being known by the name of Mill's plains. Returning to the main road at the 108 mile post is the farm of Mrs. Youl, on the south side of the river, and Clarendon that of Mr. James Cox, J.P. on the north side, both on the right hand side of the road. At Clarendon is the famous imported Flemish draught horse called "Black Jack". Two miles farther, close on the left of the road, is Mr. David Gibson's house and farm, called Pleasant banks. Here a road on the right turns off to a ford on the South Esk, a mile and a half distant from Mr. Gibson's. It can be crossed only in summer and dry weather. In winter travellers prefer going on the main road till the 112th mile stone, where there is a ferry at the town of

Perth :—This beautiful village is pleasantly situated on both sides of the South Esk. Here is an inn, also quarters for a military officer & a detachment of troops, a good gaol and some cottages of mechanics, and others. A mile up the river from Perth is Major M'Leod's flour mill. Also adjoining the township is the sheep-walk of Mr. Nowlan. The road by Mr. Gibson's ford joins the main road from Perth, at about six miles from Launceston, passing through a tract of the richest land in the island. Trafalgar, the beautiful farm of Captain Barclay, is on the right,

and contiguous to it that of Mr. Gray. About two miles to the right of these are the farms of Mr. Ralston, Mr. Thomas, and Major M'Leod, situated in a fine fertile vale called Camden valley. The road from the river to the junction of the two roads is excellent, having been formed under the superintendence of the military officer stationed at Perth. At this point, on the right of the road, is Marchington, the beautiful farm of Mr. John Smith. The house stands on a pleasant eminence called the Cocked hat hill, and commands a fine view of the country round extending as far as the Tamar below Launceston. From this also there is a view of the highly cultivated and populous district called Paterson's plains, with the river North Esk winding through it. This valley was named after Colonel Paterson of the 102d regiment. He was the first Commandant at Port Dalrymple, and under his directions with the assistance of Mr. Kemp, at that time Captain in the same corps, the town of Launceston was first commenced. Besides numerous other small farms in this beautiful valley, we may mention those of Lieutenant Thompson and Mr. James Hill. Higher up the river is the romantic fall called Corralin, immediately below which, on the south side, is the farm of Mr. Alexander Rose, and on the north, directly opposite, the flour mill of Mr. Yates. Two miles above is the farm of Mr. Donald Sutherland, and on a rising ground, Curramore, the mansion of Mr. Lette. Above this the banks of the north Esk are principally occupied as a grazing country, the hills at a short distance from the river on both sides being very lofty. Returning to the main road, the traveller passes on his left Kerby lodge, the beautiful residence of Mr. W. G. Walker, J. P. There are several small farms on each

LAUNCESTON.

51

side of the road between this and Launceston, but the land is much encumbered with trees, and the quality of the soil is inferior to that of the fine tracts of country just mentioned. At the distance of 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Hobart town, the traveller enters the town of

Launceston.—This is the chief town of the county of Cornwall, and the second in the island. It is the residence of a Civil Commandant, and is garrisoned by a considerable detachment of troops. The Supreme Civil and Criminal Courts hold assizes here, as also the Court of Requests and Quarter Sessions. Mr. Mulgrave is the Police Magistrate of the district. There is a Government-house for the reception of His Excellency when he visits this part of the island. The residence of the Commandant is an elegant cottage, surrounded with pleasure grounds on a small eminence overlooking the town. The principal public buildings are St. John's Church, the Military Barracks, the Commissariat Stores and the Gaol. There are also many good stores belonging to the different merchants in town. Mr. Barnes, a resident magistrate, has an extensive brewery adjoining on the west. The town is conveniently situated at the head of the navigation of Port Dalrymple, standing between the North and South Esk rivers, where they meet and form the Tamar. The tide flows up to the Wharf, and rises about 10 or 12 feet. The water is salt and is deep enough to admit vessels of about 300 tons burden, ships of larger size being prevented from coming up to the quay by a bar of shallow water, which stretches across the North Esk, but when the town extends to the fine plain or marsh on the opposite bank of the river, vessels of almost any burden will then be enabled to come close to the

bank. The South Esk falls into the Tamar through a chasm, between very steep rocky banks. Boats go up to this point, which is called the Cataract, for fresh water to supply the inhabitants, but an aqueduct, it is expected, will be completed in the course of the ensuing year, which will obviate the necessity of this, and materially contribute to accelerate the prosperity of Launceston. Before falling down this cataract, the river forms a large quiescent pond called the Basin, surrounded with steep hills. This is the general washing place of the town. About a mile to the east is Elphin, the residence of Mr. Dry. From this end of the town, a road leads to the different farms already mentioned in Paterson's plains. On the north side of the river opposite to Elphin is Killafaddy, the property of Mr. Hobler, and near it, on a small stream falling into the North Esk is Mr. Tower's distillery.

St. Peter's pass.—We now return to describe the other new road from Oatlands to Launceston, see page 41. A mile to the north of Oatlands, (53 from Hobart town), this road branches off to the left of that leading to York plains, and passes between two steep hills forming the valley of St. Peter's pass. At about 4 miles from Oatlands is a large stone house, lately built as an inn, by Mr. Presnell, and a mile beyond is Woodbury, the residence of Mr. Harrison, J.P. The road then passes over the western end of the Salt pan plains, and about 10 miles from Oatlands crosses the Blackman's river, near Mr. Lackay's mill. Above this mill also on the river is the farm of Mr. J. A. Eddie. Four miles farther the road passes along the eastern edge of a large pond, called the green lagoon, the extensive sheep walk of Mr. John Bell, J.P. About 2 miles beyond

on the left of the road, is a large lagoon, one mile in circumference, full of salt water. We then arrive at Ellinthorp Hall, at a distance of about 20 miles from Oatlands, or 72 from Hobart town. This is the residence of Mr. G. C. Clark, where is that useful & well conducted seminary for young ladies, kept by Mrs. Clark, a lady whose long and successful experience in teaching, both here and in England, gives general satisfaction to parents, and whose school may be considered a valuable acquisition to the colony, being situated in so central, convenient, and healthy a part of the island; music is very ably taught in this seminary under the direction of Mr. Reichenberg, late bandmaster of the 40th regiment. To the right of this is the table mountain range, which serves to shelter this part of the country from the prevailing western winds.

The Isis.—After leaving the hospitable mansion of Ellinthorp Hall, the traveller arrives at the Isis rivulet, near the farm of Mr. York, and at 5 miles from Mr. Clark's, the village of Auburn, where there is a military officer stationed with a small detachment of troops. The road then follows the course of the Isis, which it crosses more than once. The first place below Auburn is the Macquarie Distillery, after which we come to the farms of Mr. Sutherland, J.P. of Messrs. Ruffy, and of Mr. Gatenby, where there is also an excellent flour mill. On the right of the vale of the Isis is the remarkable hill called Jacob's sugar loaf, and on the left or western side is the northern end of the table mountain range, called the Lake river bluff. Three miles below Mr. Gatenby's, at the junction of the Isis with the Macquarie is the scite of the township of Lincoln, for the road to which from Ross bridge see p. 45. The direct road to Launceston

proceeds from Mr. Gatenby's house, leaving Lincoln a mile on the right, till about five miles, when the traveller arrives at Newnham Park, the extensive farm of Mr. T. C. Simpson, J.P. Near this the road crosses the Macquarie river by a ford: on the east bank are three remarkable eminences, called the Hammocky hills.

Lake River.—Five miles below Mr. Simpson's, and about 10 from Lincoln, is the junction of the Lake river with the Macquarie, at the farm of Mr. Corny. On the same or eastern side of the Lake river above Mr. Corny's, are situated the farms of Mr. T. Fletcher, Mr. Young, and Mr. R. O'Connor, J.P. and on the opposite bank the farm of Mr. Parker. From this there is a tract leading up the Lake river, to Capt. Wood's stock run at Regent plains, and on towards the Upper Clyde and Shannon, passing Wood's lake, Sorrell lake, and the Crescent lake, bodies of water lying to the north west of the Western table mountain, and measuring each respectively about 10, 30, and 20 miles round. Opposite Mr. Corny's the road leads down through a level tract of country on the eastern bank of the Lake river for about five miles, when it reaches Pensanger, the farm and residence of Mr. Joseph Archer. Near to Mr. Archer's a stream called Brumby's creek falls into the Lake river, about three miles up which creek, is an extensive farm belonging to Mr. Lawrence. On the western side of the Lake river, about a mile to the west of Pensanger is Creecy, the large grant of the Van Diemen's land establishment, where Mr. Dutton keeps the celebrated high bred horses called Buffalo, Bolivar and Waterloo. Five miles below Pensanger is Woolmers, the beautiful farm and residence of Mr. Thomas Archer, J.P. Three miles below Woolmers

WESTERN RIVER.

55

the Lake river falls into the South Esk. After leaving Mr. Archer's the road passes the farms of Mr. A. Walker, Mr. Bonney, and Mr. Wedge. It then joins the road at Perth described p. 49.

Norfolk Plains.—A mile to the south of Launceston, a road branches off to the south west to Norfolk plains. For the first five miles it is very hilly, and the land through which it passes indifferent and heavily timbered. It then crosses the South Esk, where the river is joined by the Western river, at the farm of Mr. Thomas Reibey. The country then becomes level, and generally cultivated, being divided into a great number of small farms originally settled by the emigrants from Norfolk island, when it was first abandoned. In the centre of the plains is the township of Latonr, which is also the residence of Captain Smith, the Police Magistrate of the district. Near it may be mentioned among many others the farms of Mr. Lyttleton, J.P. Mr. Weston, the lecturer and catechist for the district, and Mr. Henry Clayton, as also the farm and Classical School of the Rev. Mr. Clai-borne, a great acquisition to the children of parents on this side of the country.

Western River.—Proceeding from Mr. Reibey's a road leads up the Western river. At two miles it crosses the Pennyroyal creek, where Mr. Bryan has a flour mill. On the same stream farther to the south are the stock runs of Mr. Reibey, Mr. Walker, Mr. Minnett, and Mr. Field. At four miles from Mr. Reibey's the road passes the farm of Mr. Ashburner, J.P. and at about 7 miles is Mr. Dry's grazing farm. A little to the left are those of Mr. Lyttleton and Mr. Bryan. Six miles farther, or about 18 from Launceston is the township of Westbury, where a mili-tary officer, with a detachment of troops is stationed.

58 DESCRIPTIVE ITINERARY.

This is a very fine grazing country, and among others may be mentioned the grazing farms of Mr. Leith, Mr. Horte, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Stocker, Mr. Gibson and Mr. Simpson, J.P. The Van Diemen's land Company also has an establishment here upon land which it rents from Government, for the purpose of keeping a few sheep. It is said that a road has for some time past been making from this point leading to Circular head, in the direction of the Surry and Hampshire hills, but we are unable to give any authentic information as to the progress which has taken place in making it, or in the business of settling, manufactures and commerce at Cape Grim.

Road to George town.—On leaving Launceston the traveller crosses the North Esk by a punt, and proceeds down the eastern bank of the Tamar. About a mile from Launceston is the farm of Mr. Stephenson, and two miles beyond is that of Capt. Stewart of 3rd or Buffs, opposite to which is a small island in the Tamar, covered with trees, called Pig island. On the west side of the river which here becomes about a mile in width, are the farms of Mr. Barnes, Mr. Field, and Mr. Lucas. The road then passes at the 5th milestone the farm of Mr. Barnard, now occupied by the Van Diemen's land company. On the other side of the river is the farm of Mr. Griffiths. About half way from Launceston to George town the road passes the signal post of Mount Macquarie where there is a small military party stationed. The country at this place becomes uninviting, being barren and covered with useless scrub. The Supply river falls into the Tamar on the western side, where there is erected a very large and extensive flour mill belonging to merchants in Launceston. There are some few small farms or patches of tolerable land to

be seen on the banks, but with these exceptions the land on both sides of the Tamar is barren and profitless. From the signal station to George town the soil is sandy, and covered with scrub, and that part of the country is consequently almost without an inhabitant.

George town,—the extreme northern settlement in the island, is 40 miles from Launceston, or 164 from Hobart town. It is pleasantly situated on the northern bank of the Tamar, and within four miles of Bass's strait, where is the entrance to Port Dalrymple. This is a military station, with a Captain and detachment of troops. There is also a female factory where coarse woollen cloth is spun. Near it is the farm of Mr. Joseph James, and on the opposite or western bank in view of the town is that of Captain Townson. About five miles to the south west of George town, at the head of an inlet called Western arm, are the remains of York town, the first settlement that was made on this side of the island, though since abandoned, with the exception of a very excellent garden which the government still keeps in repair. Large trees are now to be seen growing from the ruins of the original buildings. George town was once the residence of the commandant, but ever since the removal of head quarters to Launceston it has rapidly declined. Along the coast of Bass's strait, about 15 miles to the east of George town is a considerable stream of water, called Piper's river, the land on the banks of which is good and pleasantly situated, to the extent of several thousand acres. Some settlers lately disappointed in their views at Sydney, are about to fix themselves in this delightful spot. The most pleasant way of travelling to George town from Laun-

F.

ceston is by water, where the windings of the river and the beautiful scenery on its banks will gratify the traveller more than a journey by land.

New Norfolk.—From Roseneath ferry, (see page 35) about a mile on the road to the right, is a branch road leading to Cove point ferry, adjoining to which, is the farm of Mr. Govett. At eleven miles from Hobart town, is the Black snake inn, kept by Mr. Prezell, and opposite to it on the other side of the Derwent, is the beautiful farm of Mr. Stanfield. Beyond the Black snake we pass several small farms for about 2 miles, when we reach the farm of Mr. Geiss. A little farther on is a valuable quarry of fine blue limestone close to the water's edge, where a boat can take in a cargo, from the Government lime kilns, that are constantly kept at work here. About 18 miles from Hobart town, the road crosses the Sorell rivulet, a small stream, on the banks of which are several little farms; and at the distance of 22 miles from Hobart town, is the township of New Norfolk. Here is a Government cottage, the country residence of the Governor, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Derwent, a neat and commodious Church and parsonage, a school house, court house, and gaol. Mr. Hamilton is the resident police magistrate. Several streets are already formed and many respectable houses erected in this thriving township, which promises at a very early period to be of considerable importance, being the key to all the farms on the upper Derwent and its tributary streams. At this place also the water of the river becomes fresh, and farther navigation is impeded by a ridge of rocks lying in the bed of the river, where it is about 120 yards wide. Close to the town is Mr. Terry's flour mill, driven by a small rivalet, called the Thames, falling into the

SORELL PLAINS.

59

Derwent. There are several respectable inns, the longest established of which, is the Bush tavern, kept by Mrs. Bridger.

Macquarie District.—Crossing the river at New Norfolk, by the punt, the road runs for upwards of 6 miles, through a highly cultivated district, containing many small farms, this being one of the first settlements on the Derwent, made by the settlers at the evacuation of Norfolk island. About 6 miles above New Norfolk, the country becomes more open, consisting of fine sheep down. Here are the farms of Mr. Abel, Mr. Dean, Mr. Cawthorne, Mr. Barker, Mr. Wilson, & a few miles beyond, the road passes the farm of Mr. Marshall. At the distance of 15 miles from New Norfolk a tract turns off to the right, leading to the Upper Clyde, called the marked tree road. To the right of this is the farm of Allenvale, and the house called Allenvale house, built by Mr. Wells. This marked tree road then passes through a settlement called the Hollow tree, in which are the farms of Mr. Bradbury and Mr. Best, 2 miles farther is the farm of Mr. Adam Thomson, and that of Dr. Crowther. This road then joins the main road to the Upper Clyde. Near Allenvale is the very extensive sheep-walk belonging to Colonel Sorell, on leaving which, we arrive at the intended township of Hamilton, situated on the banks of the Clyde, at a distance of about 24 miles from New Norfolk. Close to the town is the farm and residence of Dr. Bromley. A flour mill is established here belonging to Mr. W. Foadknight.

Sorell Plains:—From Hamilton township, towards the west, we enter the beautiful tract of country called Sorell Plains, and pass on the right the farm of Mr. Parker, and on the left that of Mr. Riseley

At 5 miles distance is the extensive farm of Lawrence belonging to Sir John Owen. The scenery of the country here is beautiful. Contiguous to Lawrence are the farms of Mr. Marzetti and Mr. Young. Beyond this the country is occupied as grazing ground, principally by Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Jamison, Mr. Austin, Mr. Trifit and Mr. Taylor, each of whom has large flocks of sheep.

River Clyde.—Setting out a second time from Hamilton township, the road leads up the west bank of the Clyde for 4 miles, where it passes the extensive sheep farm of Mrs. Burn, and a mile beyond crosses the Clyde. Near this ford is the farm of Mr. Dixon on the west bank; and on the east that of Mr. Trifit, which the road passes. At four miles from the crossing place is Spring hill, belonging to Dr Hood, where the Hollow-tree road joins this as described at page 59. On the left of the road and near the river, are the farms of Lieutenant Torlesse, J.P. & Mr. Sherwin, and on the opposite side that of Mr. Sharland. From Spring hill the road passes the farm of Mr. Gourlay, on the right of which is the extensive grazing country called Abyssinia, principally occupied as stock-runs by Mr. Evans, and Mr. M'Neill. The road then passes near to the great cataract of the Clyde at the farm of Dr. Scott, and soon after the township of Bothwell described at page 63.

The Plenty, the Styx and Jones's River.—The road to these places from New Norfolk leads along the southern bank of the Derwent. After leaving the town it goes along the face of a steep rocky bank overhanging the river called Bell's terrace, having been made by Major Bell of the 48th regiment. At 6 miles from New Norfolk is the River Plenty, a fine stream of water, on the banks of which are the

THE RIVER PLENTY.

61

extensive agricultural farms of Mr. Oakes and Mr. Jamison, and half a mile farther on the Derwent is Charley's hope, the residence of Mr. Thomson, J. P. Near it, in the bend of the river, is pleasantly situated the farm of Mr. Lamb and Mr. Bell. At about 10 miles from New Norfolk we reach the beautiful pleasure grounds of Humphrey-ville, the residence of Mr. Humphrey, situated at the junction of the River Styx with the Derwent. This farm is in excellent order and the sheep are highly improved. There is a great extent of hawthorn hedges already grown, with a valuable nursery of young hedge-row, and other useful plants. Here we cross the Styx, a large and rapid stream, by a wooden bridge built by the neighbouring proprietors. At the distance of a mile on the right is the beautiful bend in the Derwent called Kenmore, belonging to Mrs. Robertson. Two miles from the Styx is a larger and rapid stream called Russell's falls, which the road crosses by a very indifferent ford. At the junction of this stream with the Derwent is the extensive grazing farm of Mr. E. Abbott, J. P. Beyond this the hills approach nearer to the river and the grazing ground extends but a small distance from the Derwent, until it is bounded by rocky hills. At 4 miles from Russell's falls is the farm of Mr. R. Bethune, & 2 miles farther that of Mr. George Rayner; immediately opposite to which is the extensive sheep walk belonging to Mr. Hamilton. Near this is the junction of the Clyde with the Derwent. Three miles farther up is Jones's river, a fine stream, which flows from a lofty range of hills called Mount Field, and falls into the Derwent at this place. Report says it comes from a lake beyond those hills. Mr. W. A. Bethune is proprietor of the land upon its banks on both sides

where the road crosses it. Five miles beyond this on the same or south side of the Derwent is Cluny the residence of Mr. Macpherson, J. P. This is the last and highest farm on the Derwent. Beyond it there are several streams which fall into that river, the principal of which are the Broad river and the Repulse, but the land contiguous to them is mountainous and of inferior quality. About 7 miles above Mr. Maepherson's is the great Cataract of the Derwent, where the water falls perpendicularly a height of about 17 feet. Beyond this the country becomes rocky and mountainous and at present is almost impassable.

Upper Clyde.—From the Crossmarsh, (see p. 39.) the road to the Upper Clyde, at a distance from Hobart town of 32 miles, continues along a narrow valley by the side of the Jordan for about four miles, passing over a steep part of the road called the saddle with Mr. Hooper's farm on the left. At 36 miles the traveller enters that beautiful part of the banks of the Jordan called the Blackmarsh, the farm of Colonel Bell, 48th regiment. Here the road diverges from the river, bending to the west up a steep hill called the Denhill. There are several small farms higher up the Jordan towards the north, belonging to Mr. Brodribb ; Mr. Fryett, Mr. Bisdee and others, until we reach Mr. Jones's farm already mentioned at Jericho. Having surmounted the Denhill the traveller descends into a fine plain called the Square, where a tract conducts to Denniston, the hospitable mansion of Capt. Wood, passing Fordell, belonging to Mr. Barr. The main road continues through a fine grazing country to the township of Bothwell, situated on the east bank of the river Clyde, at the distance of 45 miles from Hobart town. For a description of

the road from New Norfolk to Bothwell see p. 60 This township is the residence of an officer in the commission of the peace, with a detachment of troops. Several streets are already laid out, and a number of buildings erected belonging to mechanics & others. A comfortable inn has likewise been opened by Mr. Vincent. Near the town on the opposite bank of the river is Ratho, the residence of Mr. Alexander Reid, J.P. Contiguous is the farm of Mr. Macdowall, the lecturer and catechist of the district. Besides these there are also, situated at convenient distances and within view of each other, the farms of Mr. Axford, with an excellent corn mill, of Mr. Nicholas who has also a corn mill, Mr. Howell, and Mr. Allardyce. From Bothwell a tract leads up the east bank, at some distance from the river to its source. The country along this road is rocky and of little value, on the right are the remarkable eminences called the Quoin and the Table mountain near Jericho, places of great resort for the black natives. At 22 miles from Bothwell the road crosses the source of the Clyde, where it falls out of the southern end of Lake Crescent. The tract continues up the west side of this lake and lake Sorell, passing the stock hut of Mr. George Kemp. These two lakes are connected with each by a short sluggish running stream, of about half a mile in length. The path then proceeds ten miles farther to Regent plains, belonging to Capt. Wood, 70 miles from Hobart town, and lying on both sides of the Lake river, which falls out of Wood's lake already mentioned p. 54.

Shannon.—The traveller crossing the Clyde from Bothwell, arrives at Cluny park, the residence of Capt. Clark, J.P. Here is a beautiful plain, formerly called Barkbut plain. The road continues through a

fine grazing district, with a lofty hill called the Blue hill in sight, bearing about five miles to the left. At about two miles from the Shannon a tract diverges to the right leading to Weasels plains, and afterwards to Hunterston, an extensive plain on the banks of the river, the farm and residence of Mrs. Paterson and family. This is the spot where the notorious bushranger Michael Howe was apprehended, and where he perished in the struggle and now lies buried. The other tract to the left, after passing close under a beautiful little hill called Mount pleasant, conducts by a ford across the river to the Hermitage, the romantic and original residence of Dr. Ross, and now in the occupation of Mr. Walter Synnott. Three miles to the south of this the beautiful limpid river of the Shannon is joined by the Ouse, formerly called the Big river. At its junction is the grazing farm of Mr. G. Thomson, J.P. and higher up those of Mr. Elliott, and Mr. G. Burn. From this place tracts lead in various directions to different sheep and cattle runs, towards the west and north west. The first called Bashan plains, grazed by Mr. Edward Lord, is on the western bank of the river Ouse, and reaches for 15 miles to Lake Echo, a large sheet of water, about 20 miles in circumference, the source of the river Dee, which empties itself into the Derwent, opposite Mr. Macpherson's farm already mentioned. In this lake are two or three small islands. It received its name from a very remarkable echo which is heard when a ball is fired off at a particular spot near the northern end, resembling three continuous peals of thunder. There is some fine grazing land on the banks of this lake, and that species of the *Eucalyptus* called the cider tree, grows in abundance in the neighbourhood. The blacks pierce a hole in the tree and collect for

SANDY BAY.

65

drinking the sweet juice or molasses which flows freely from it in spring. Large herds of wild cattle belonging to Sir John Owen and Mr. Edward Lord, run all over this part of the country. To the north of this, on the Shannon are the extensive plains called St. Patrick's plains, where there is a government hut and a small party of troops. Near these plains are the stock runs of Mrs. Ransom and Mr. Jones. The Shannon takes its rise in the largest lake which has been as yet discovered in the island, called the Great Lake, at a distance of about 80 miles from Hobart town. About four miles to the east of these plains is a large piece of wet, marshy ground, covered with rushes, and interspersed with patches of low shrubs and trees, called the Lagoon of Islands. To the west of the great lake the land is known to be most eligible for grazing, as it produces good grass, and is well watered by many streams. The country stretches out in every direction into large open plains watered by various lagoons. The scenery in many parts is of the most magnificent and interesting kind, presenting views equal to those afforded by the most venerable parks in England. These sheets of water are universally inhabited by innumerable black swans and ducks, and it is singular also by the white breasted sea fowl, or diver, so universally to be met with round the coast, which is here to be found on fresh water, in the very centre of the island.

Sandy-bay.—At the upper end of Macquarie-street near the Military Barracks, the road leaves Hobart town for Sandy-bay, one of the original settlements made soon after the evacuation of Norfolk Island. It winds along the side of the water, and the ground is divided into a great number of small, but well cultivated farms and gardens too numerous

G.

to particularise in this place. From Mr. Hogan's farm, 3 miles down the river, a bridle road on the right conducts to the top of Mount Nelson, the view from which will amply repay the traveller the trouble of ascending. The country appears like a map stretched at the feet, affording a prospect as far as Cape Raoul, the whole of Storm bay, and the high hill on the north end of Maria Island. Beyond this are the farms of Mr. Sharp and Mr. Fisher, opposite to which is a long hard Sandy-beach, on which the Hobart town Races are held on New Year's day. This affords one of the pleasantest rides in the vicinity of Hobart town, extending as far as Craw-fish point, the property of Mr. Cartwright.

Brown's River.—Besides the road along the coast by Sandy-bay, there is another tract leading along the ridge of Mount Nelson to Brown's river, a distance of about 10 miles from town. It is a small stream taking its rise in Mount Wellington. At the crossing place is the romantic little farm of Mr. Lucas, the Chief Constable of the District. This place is celebrated for the best potatoes that are brought to Hobart town, the soil being deep, light, and sandy. About half way up towards Mount Wellington, the new road which is now making to the Huon river, and Transylvania, or country on its banks, also crosses this rivulet. Still following the banks of the Derwent at a mile from Brown's river, we arrive at Blackman's bay, on which are situated several small farms, and further down, the farms of Mr. Mansfield, and Mr. Lovett the Pilot. Close to the house of the latter is the Signal station, called Mount Lewis. The road here terminates, and the traveller, if he wishes to continue his journey, must take a boat and sail to

KANGAROO POINT.

67

D'Entrecasteaux's channel about 40 miles in length, & from 1 to 3 in breadth, dividing Bruné Island from the main. At the entrance, and on the northern point of Bruné Island is the beautiful farm of Mr. Kelly, and on the opposite coast the farm and tobacco gardens of Mr. Joshua Fergusson, called Tinder-box bay. Still farther to the west is the extensive inlet or sheet of water called North-west bay. The timber in this neighbourhood is very good, and small vessels are constantly employed in bringing it and shingles to town. A large stream of water falls into this bay, flowing from Mount Wellington. About 5 miles down the channel on Bruné Island is the extensive inlet called Barnes's bay, where Mr. Roberts has long had a salt manufactory. On the opposite coast on the main is Oyster Cove, in which is the saw mill belonging to Mr. Wedge. Still sailing down the channel, we pass on Bruné Island the farm of Mr. Kinghorne, and at the distance of about 30 miles from Hobart town on the main land is the extensive Government establishment of sawyers and wood-cutters, called Berch's bay. This is an old establishment, the timber being of a good quality and very plentiful. On the heights above it, forming the extremity of a range of hills, with the channel on the east, and the estuary of the Huon on the west, is the most southern signal station called Mount Royal, communicating with Mount Lewis and Mount Nelson to Mulgrave battery. Below this the channel becomes gradually wider, with several small islands, and numerous safe bays on each coast.

Kangaroo point.—On the opposite side of the river distant from Hobart town about 2 miles is the village of Kangaroo point. Numerous ferry boats are constantly plying across. On entering Kangaroo bay,

in a small promontory to the left, is the neat little cottage of Mr. John Lord, and on the right at the landing place are the inns kept by Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Davidson, and Mr. M'Cormick. This promises shortly to become a thriving village, from its peculiar situation, forming the key or entrance to numerous populous districts. Two principal roads branch off from this village, the one leading to Clarence plains, and the other to the Coal river.

Coal River road.—Along the road for the first two miles there are several small farms ; after which, at the distance of three miles, is Mr. Bignell's inn, situated on a range of hills, which divides Clarence plains and Kangaroo point from the Hollow-tree. This is a fine tract of country, containing several extensive farms, distant about six miles from Kangaroo point. The principal are those belonging to Mr. E. Lord, Mr. Petchey, Mr. R. Lewis, the first who succeeded in sending butter to the Hobart town market, and Mr. Romney, who set the example of fencing to any extent in this district. A road also, near the 6th mile-post, branches off to the right, conducting to the two ferries and Pittwater, and passing the farm of Mr. Strahan on the left. The first ferry is called the Bluff, and leads direct to Sorell town about three miles across. Leaving Lantern, the property of Lieutenant Cooling, half a mile on the right, the branch road then proceeds along the southern sandy beach at Pittwater for about four miles, till it reaches the entrance from Frederick Henry bay into Pittwater, about half a mile wide. Across this inlet, which is navigable for ships of 500 tons (vessels of that burden having already taken in cargoes of wheat from this fertile corn district), a ferry boat conducts the traveller to Forcett, the residence of Mr. Gordon, and

the populous district called the lower settlement of Pittwater. Proceeding on the road to the Coal river, about half a mile on the left, at the 7th mile-post, is the farm and residence of Dr. Murdoch. From the 4th to the 8th mile there is a near cut over a steep hill called Break neck hill. Passing the above gentleman's house, & leaving the farms at the Hollow tree, already mentioned, considerably to the right, on the further side of Break neck hill, about six miles from Kangaroo point, is the well known cottage of Mr. William Cross, one of the oldest of the Norfolk Island settlers. Between the 9th and 10th mile-post, on the right of the road, is a neat brick cottage, formerly the Risdon inn. At the 12th mile-post, half a mile to the left of the road, is the farm of Major De Gillern. A branch road leads from this towards Brighton, passing the farms of Lieutenant Gunn and Mrs. Margetts. At the 13th mile-post, a second road also branches off, leading to Brighton, along a valley parallel to the former, passing the farms of Messrs. Bignell and Hill, Mr. Hames, and Mr. Griffith, at the Tea tree brush. At fourteen miles from Hobart town the traveller enters the thriving township of

Richmond.—This is the residence of Mr. Lascelles the Police Magistrate of the district. There is a court house, a gaol, soldiers' barrack; and divine service is performed on alternate Sundays by the Reverend Mr. Garrard from Sorell. Besides several private dwelling houses, there is a good inn, kept by Mr. Buscomb. There is also an excellent flour mill, originally built by Mr. John Walker, and across the river is a well built stone bridge of six arches. Boats of 6 tons burden come up within half a mile of this town, and the tide flows as far as the bridge. Con-

tiguous to the town, on the south side, is the farm of Mr. Butcher, J. P. The land in this neighbourhood is of the first quality, and large quantities of wheat are annually grown upon it. The natural beauty of the scenery here is much improved by the English looking mansions of Mr. Lascelles, Mr. Butcher, Major De Gillern, and Mr. David Lord.

Coal River.—Before proceeding farther it is proper here to describe the road from Richmond to Jericho. This road follows up the Coal river all the way on the Western bank, through a level and very fertile tract of country, and leading almost in a straight line due north to Jericho; a distance of about 20 miles. Along the road, and near the banks of the river, are the farms of Mr. Gilbert Robertson, Mr. Peevor, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Gavin, Mr. Kearney and Messrs. Stynes and Troy. At about 6 miles from Richmond, and at the junction of the White kangaroo rivulet with the Coal river, is Weston Lodge, the valuable farm and residence of Mr. Gunning, J.P. This gentleman, besides making many other improvements, has succeeded in cultivating the hop plant to great advantage. On this Kangaroo stream is the farm of Mr. G. Burn, and higher up are several stock runs. Half a mile above, on the Coal river, is the farm of Mr. Jemott. On the left of the road at this place is a remarkable, high peaked hill, called the Coal river sugar loaf, and on the right the farm of Mr. Walkinshaw. Here are also the farms of Mr. Underwood, Mr. Nairne, Mr. Blinkworth, Mr. Clitherow, and near the head of the Coal river in a fine open, grazing country called Jerusalem is the stock run of Mr. Walkinshaw. The road here leaves the river on the right, and it is worthy of remark that at a few miles higher up, where the river

PITTWATER.

71

runs through a rocky ravine near its source, its banks are composed of solid blocks of excellent coal. From this place the road leads through a long wet narrow valley, called the Hollow tree bottom, which however affords good food for cattle. The road then crosses the Jordan; at one mile from the source of that river is the great Lagoon, and leaving the house of Dr. Hudspeth on the left, it joins the Port Dalrymple road, at the 14 tree plain, described at p. 40.

Pittwater.—Returning to Richmond, and crossing the bridge, a road leads to the township of Sorell. At about half a mile on the right is the extensive farm of Mr. David Lord, on the banks of the Coal river. For the next three miles the road proceeds over a ridge of hills, at three miles farther it crosses the Orielton rivulet by a wooden bridge. To the right of this bridge is the farm of the late Lieut. Jeffreys, now belonging to Dr. Garrett, and on the left about two miles up the stream is Orielton, the valuable property of Mr. Edward Lord, and the present residence of Mr. Nickolls, J. P. From this place a road still continues up the rivulet, passing the farm of Mr. Laing, and at a little distance on the left, that of Mr. Aldridge. The road after passing the source of this rivulet ascends to a lofty range of country, a high hill called the Brown mountain lying about a mile to the left. It then enters a level district, very properly named the Brushy plains. For about 6 miles beyond this, the country continues hilly, being principally adapted for grazing, until it reaches Prosser' river, on the banks of which are several stock runs. This is a considerable stream which falls into the sea opposite the northern end of Maria island, the road continuing along the south bank all the way, which is described more particularly under the head Oyster bay. At two miles be-

yond the bridge over the Orielton rivulet, the traveller enters the town of Sorell, the principal town of the district called Pittwater. There are already several streets laid out and numerous houses built. The public buildings are, a handsome church situated in a square in the centre of the town, built by Mr. Addison, a parsonage house, a good gaol and school house, there are also two inns in the town. The country round is beautiful, the land being very fertile and divided into numerous small farms. Small vessels come up within half a mile of the town, to the farm of Mr. Wade. Leaving the town and proceeding to the lower settlement of Pittwater, at the distance of one mile, the road crosses a stream called the Iron creek. The country on both sides is highly cultivated. Here are the farms of Mr. Cruttenden on the right, and among many others on the left, may be mentioned that of Captain Glover, J. P. Mr. Birchall and still higher up the stream, those of Mr. Gatehouse and Messrs. Counsel & Walker, adjoining which, is the flour mill of Mr. Downward. At four miles from Sorell town the road passes Forcett, already mentioned, the country residence of Mr. Gordon, J. P. His farm is in an advanced state of improvement, being mostly fenced in. The orchard also is worthy of mention, affording a plentiful crop of improved apples, from which large quantities of cider are annually made. About a mile to the left is the farm of Mr. Reardon. A fine country extends for three miles to the south of Forcett, called the Lower settlement of Pittwater, entirely cultivated and divided into numerous small farms.

Carlton.—After leaving the last described district, the road passes through a forest, growing out of a poor sandy soil for about three miles, until we ar-

EAST BAY NECK.

73

rive at the beautiful settlement called the Carlton. There are several good farms on the banks of the river belonging to Mr. Maguinneiss and Mr. B. Quinton. Near the ford at 9 miles from the Lower ferry, and ten miles from the mouth of the Carlton, where the river becomes fresh, is the farm of Lieutenant Steele, the resident magistrate of this district. The Carlton river received its name many years ago, from having been discovered by the boats belonging to a whaling ship called by that name. It has a bar at its entrance, which can only be passed by small coasting vessels. Inside of the bar the water becomes deep, and the river is in part half a mile in width, presenting the most romantic scenery along its banks. Here are also many rich beds of oyster shells, which are burned for lime, and brought to Hobart town. These and the large produce of wheat from this fertile part of the country, give employment to numerous small vessels.

East bay Neck.—Two miles beyond the Carlton, in the direction of East bay neck is Camden Wilderness, situated in Brecknock bay, belonging to Mr. Thomas Smith. Half a mile farther to the east of this is East bay neck, a narrow isthmus of a quarter of a mile in width. Here also is the farm of Mr. George Smith. Over this neck boats crossing to Oyster bay are dragged on round blocks of wood by the boatmen. It is the key to the communication between Hobart town and the settlements of Great Swan port, Maria Island and all the eastern coast of Van Diemen's land. East bay neck is 36 miles from Hobart town by water. If a canal could be cut across the narrow isthmus it would shorten the voyage to Oyster bay, and obviate the danger and delay of going round Cape pillar. There are several islands scattered

H.

74 DESCRIPTIVE ITINERARY.

about this bay, which is also a great resort of whales in the calving season. It is remarkable that while the tide is high on the east side it is generally low water on the west, and the reverse

The Sandspit.—Leaving East bay neck, the road leads along the northern shore of a large inlet from the east, which ought properly to be called East bay. The mouth of this inlet is called the First Sandspit, being open to the eastern sea. It would afford shelter to vessels of small burthen only, the entrance being sandy and shallow, and a heavy swell often setting in from the ocean. From the 2d Sandspit a fine sandy beach extends along the coast to the north for several miles, upon which a very heavy surf is constantly rolling, and which, although certain destruction to any boat that approaches it, yet presents a grand and impressive spectacle to the eye of the traveller. A small stream called Bream creek here falls into the sea from the hills on the west. The road still winds along the coast, and passing over a steep rocky headland, we arrive at the grazing farm of Capt. Glover, on the Sandspit river, upwards of 20 miles from the Carlton. The tract still continues along the beach for about 8 miles, when it reaches the mouth of Prosser's river, and joins the road from Brushy plains, described p. 71. The country on each bank of this river, for nine miles from its mouth, is steep and rocky, and is not yet inhabited.

Maria Island.—Opposite to Capt. Glover's farm at the Sandspit river is Maria Island. Halfway across the channel is a green islet called Lauchlan's island. Maria island affords scenery of the most romantic and picturesque description. Near the centre it is almost divided into two connected by a low sandy isthmus, the sea approaching within a few yards on each side.

SWAN PORT.

75

The land on both extremities is lofty, especially at the northern end, where there is a remarkable mountain, with two immense rocks projecting one above the other, called the Bishop and Clerk. The base of this mountain is washed by the sea, and is entirely composed of petrified shells. Close to it is the penal settlement called Darlington. A commodious store is here erected, a Commandant's house, the residence of Major Lord, J.P., and a fulling mill on the banks of a fine stream of water, which washes the town.

Swan Port.—Proceeding from Prosser's river, about three miles the traveller reaches the military station at the head of Spring bay, where a township is marked out. Six miles further is Mr. Gatehouse's stock hut, at Grindstone bay, opposite to which is the large rock called the White rock, generally covered with seals. Four miles farther on the coast is the farm of Mr. Castle, and four miles beyond is Little Swan port, at the head of which is the farm of Lieut. Hawkins. The little Swan port river is a large stream which takes its rise in the Eastern marshes, near Oatlands, (see York plains, p. 41.) and for the last 15 miles of its course flows through a very rugged country not yet settled. The road then winds along the northern bank of this inlet, passing the sheep farm of Mr. James Simpson, and a little beyond that of Mr. Buxton. Still pursuing the line of coast, and keeping a lofty ridge of hills all the way on the left, approaching in some places close to the sea, and rendering the road steep and difficult, the traveller passes the farm of Mr. Webber, and at about the distance of 70 miles from Hobart town, he will arrive at Waterloo point, a military station, and the residence of a magistrate. The scenery which presents itself to the eye of the spectator at this point,

looking towards the Schouten's islands, is singular and striking. This bay is a favourite resort of whalers in the season, their principal station being Hazard's or Refuge island, on the eastern side. A long sandy beach stretches for eight miles on the northern side of this bay, and at its eastern end is a shallow entrance to the Great Swan port river. A mile beyond the military station, after crossing a small stream, is the farm and residence of Mr. Meredith. This gentleman was the first who settled in this district, and has made very laudable exertions to promote the whale fishery. To the north of Mr. Meredith, and situated upon the Swan port river, or its tributary streams, are the farms of Mr. Hart, Mr. Amos, Mr. King, and Mr. Lyne. From Waterloo point the road leads up the river passing the farm of Mr. Amos, and over some high land until it reaches the St. Paul's river and plains, near the farms of Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Cowie, see p. 47.

Clarence Plains.—From Kangaroo point the road continues down near the bank of the Derwent, through a sandy soil passing several small farms, until it arrives at the Glebe land, belonging to the Chaplain at Hobart town. Between this road and the beach is a long narrow lagoon of fresh water, situated at the west end of which on a projecting point into the Derwent, is the farm of Mr. R. L. Murray. Also fronting the Derwent two miles lower down, is the thriving and conspicuous farm of Mr. Charles Hippesly Cox. About a mile beyond is the settlement of Clarence plains, originally settled when Norfolk island was abandoned. The road runs through the centre of the district which is mostly in a state of cultivation. Besides a great many small farms that of Mr. Nicholl's on the left of the road, and Mr. D.

MUDDY PLAINS.

77

Stanfield deserve to be particularly mentioned. In the centre of this district is a respectable inn kept by Mr. Hance. Leaving Mr. Stanfield's the road passes along a narrow neck of land, dividing Ralph's bay from Frederick Henry bay. Small boats are often carried across this neck, in order to avoid the danger and delay of going round by Betsy's island to Pittwater.

Muddy plains.—Having crossed this neck the traveller enters Muddy plains. The first farm he meets with is that of Mr. R. Mather. Three miles to the south of this is a populous settlement of numerous small farms, surrounding a large inlet of salt water, called the Pipe clay lagoon. Among others we may mention the farms of Mrs. Macauley, Mr. Evans, and Mr. Germain. A road also conducts across to Ralph's bay, on the side of which are the farms of Mr. Mortimer and Mr. Dixon, and on the southern extremity of the peninsula near a beautiful lake of fresh water, the farm of Mr. Barnes. South arm, on the west side of Ralph's bay, is the property of Mr. Gellibrand. This bay is celebrated for its fine oysters, which chiefly supply the market at Hobart town. His house is pleasantly situated on the north point of the arm, and the grounds are well laid out. To the south of this peninsula and opposite to the farm of Mr. Barnes, is Betsy's island, belonging to Mr. King, who has it now completely stocked with silver haired rabbits, so valuable for their skins as an export to China where they fetch a very high price.