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# TRAVEL TIMES and DISTANCES

## FROM HOBART

<b>Places:</b>	<b>Klms</b>	<b>Time Approx.</b>
Airport - Hobart Cambridge via Tasman Highway/A3	19	20 Minutes
Bay of Fires - Great Beaches (1) & Esk Highway/A4	280	4 hours
Berriedale - MONA something different	13	20 Minutes
Cockle Creek - The Far South	121	2 Hours
Coles Bay - Freycinet National Park	194	2 Hours 40 Mins.
Cradle Mountain National Park - Dove Lake	328	4 Hours 10 Mins.
Devonport East - Spirit of Tasmania Ferry	281	3 Hours 10 Mins.
Evandale - Historic Town - Sunday Market	183	2 Hours 10 Mins.
Gordon Dam - Engineering Marvel	170	2 Hours 30 Mins.
Hastings - Caves and Thermal Springs	106	1 Hour 40 Mins.
Huonville - Picturesque Huon Valley	38	35 Minutes
Kettering - Bruny Island Ferry	32	30 Minutes
Lake St. Clair - The Great Outdoors - Natural Beauty	180	2 Hours 30 Mins.
Launceston - Midland Highway (Direct Route)	201	2 Hours 20 Mins.
Launceston - East Coast Scenic Route	399	5 Hours 30 Mins.
Miena - Central Highlands - Great Lake (Trout Fishing)	136	1 Hour 45 Mins.
Port Arthur - Historic Convict Site	95	1 Hour 20 Mins.
Queenstown - Mining History	261	3 Hours 40 Mins.
Richmond - Historic Bridge - Old Hobart Town Model	27	30 Minutes
Ross - Historic Bridge - Sandstone Buildings	121	1 Hour 30 Mins.
St. Helens - Holiday Town via East Coast Road	253	3 Hours 10 Mins.
Strahan - Macquarie Harbour - Sarah Island	301	4 Hours 15 Mins.
Swansea - Holiday Town - Sandy Beaches	134	1 Hour 50 Mins.
Triabunna - Departure Point for Maria Island Ferry	90	1 Hour 15 Mins.

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# TRAVEL TIMES and DISTANCES

## LAUNCESTON TO:

<b>Places:</b>	<b>Klms</b>	<b>Time Approx.</b>
<b>Airport - Launceston - Western Junction</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>25 Minutes</b>
<b>Arthur River - The Wild West Coast (A2)</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>3 Hours 40 Mins.</b>
<b>Beauty Point - On The Tamar River (A7)</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>50 Minutes</b>
<b>Bicheno via Lake Leake (Direct Route B34)</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>2 Hours</b>
<b>Bicheno - Holiday Town via Scottsdale (A3)</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>3 Hours 10 Mins.</b>
<b>Binalong Bay - Great Beaches - Direct Route via (C401)</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>2 Hours 30 Mins.</b>
<b>Bridport - The North Coast - Fishing Port (B82)</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>1 Hour</b>
<b>Campbell Town - Historic Town in the Midlands (A1)</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>50 Minutes</b>
<b>Coles Bay National Park via East Coast (A1)</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>3 Hours 40 Mins.</b>
<b>Coles Bay - Freycinet Nat. Park via Campbell Town (A1)</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>2 Hours 15 Mins.</b>
<b>Cradle Mountain National Park - Dove Lake (C132)</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>2 Hours 10 Mins.</b>
<b>Deloraine - Picturesque Farming Country (A1)</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>35 Minutes</b>
<b>Devonport East - Spirit of Tasmania Ferry (A1)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 Hour 10 Mins.</b>
<b>George Town - Historic Port Town (A8)</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>40 Minutes</b>
<b>Hobart - Midland Highway (Direct Route A1)</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>2 Hours 20 Mins.</b>
<b>Kettering - Ferry to Bruny Island (A1)</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>3 Hours 10 Mins.</b>
<b>Longford - Brickendon &amp; Woolmers - World Heritage Site</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20 Minutes</b>
<b>Miena - Great Lake - Trout Fishing (B51)</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>1 Hour 20 Mins.</b>
<b>Mole Creek - Limestone Caves Mayberry (1 &amp; B12)</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>1 Hour 10 Mins.</b>
<b>Oatlands - Many Fine Old Buildings (A1)</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>1 Hour 30 Mins.</b>
<b>Port Arthur - Historic Convict Site (A1 &amp; A9)</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>3 Hours 15 Mins.</b>
<b>Richmond - Historic Town and Bridge (A1 &amp; B31)</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>2 Hours 10 Mins.</b>
<b>Ross - Convict Built Bridge - Sandstone Buildings (A1)</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>1 Hour 5 Mins.</b>
<b>St. Helens (Bay of Fires) via Scottsdale (A3)</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>2 Hours 30 Mins.</b>
<b>Stanley - The Iconic Nut and Chairlift (A1)</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>2 Hours 50 Mins.</b>
<b>Strahan via Cradle Mountain Murchison Hwy /A10</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>3 Hours 30 Mins.</b>
<b>Macquarie Harbour - Sarah Island - Salmon Farming</b>		
<b>Triabunna - Maria Island Ferry Departure Point (Direct Route via (A1) &amp; Lake Leake Highway)</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>2 Hours 20 Mins.</b>

# **TRAVEL TIMES and DISTANCES**

## **FROM DEVONPORT**

(Departure Point for Spirit of Tasmania to Geelong)

<b>Places:</b>	<b>Klms</b>	<b>Time Approx.</b>
Airport - Launceston (Western Junction)	107	1 Hour 10 Mins.
Airport - Hobart (Cambridge)	266	3 Hours 15 Mins.
Arthur River - Wild West Coast	194	2 Hours 30 Mins.
Bridport - Fishing Port	139	1 Hour 50 Mins.
Cradle Mountain National Park - Spectacular Scenery	87	1 Hour 30 Mins.
Evandale - Historic Town and Sunday Market	109	1 Hour 15 Mins.
George Town - Old Port Town	105	1 Hour 15 Mins.
Hobart City Centre - Salamanca Market - The State Capital	257	3 Hours 29 Mins.
Kettering - Ferry Departure Point for Bruny Island	289	3 Hours 50 Mins.
Lake St. Clair National Park – Well Worth a Visit	182	2 Hours 30 Mins.
Longford - Brickendon & Woolmers - World Heritage Site	96	1 Hour 10 Mins.
Launceston City Centre - Cataract Gorge - Tamar Valley	101	1 Hour 5 Mins.
Miena - Great Lake - Central Highlands	122	1 Hour 40 Mins.
Mole Creek - Limestone Caves Mayberry	68	55 Minutes
Port Arthur - Historic Convict Site	334	4 Hours 10 Mins.
Queenstown - Historic Old Mining Town	197	2 Hours 30 Mins.
Ross - Historic Bridge - Sandstone Buildings	160	2 Hours
Scamander - Holiday Town - Sandy Beaches	227	2 Hours 40 Mins.
Scottsdale - Farming - Food Bowl of Tasmania	158	2 Hours
Sheffield – Art, History and Outdoor Gallery - Murals	26	30 Minutes
St. Helens - Bay of Fires - Great Beaches	245	3 Hours
Stanley - The Iconic Nut and Chairlift	125	1 Hour 40 Mins.
Strahan - Macquarie Harbour - Historic Sarah Island Hells Gates - Salmon Farming - Gordon River	224	2 Hours 50 Mins.

**New Departure Point for Spirit of Tasmania in Victoria**  
**136 Corio Quay Road North Geelong 1800 634 906**

# Tasmanian towns a brief history



*Tasmania once known as Van Diemen's Land*

*Circumnavigated in 1798 by George Bass & Matthew Flinders.*

## **Austins Ferry**

*Hestercombe Chapel, Australia's oldest Congregational Church sits in the middle of a paddock off the Midland Highway. Built in 1833 by a wealthy Hobart merchant Henry Hopkins who holidayed in the area.*

## **Avoca**

*Near here the Bushranger Dunn tied up an old couple who kept an Inn and then he attempted to set fire to the premises. The victims were rescued by John Batman (of founding Melbourne fame). The St Thomas Anglican Church a local landmark built of freestone in the Romanesque Revival Style completed in 1842.*

## **Bagdad**

*The town was named by the explorer Hugh Germain, a private in the Royal Marines. He was said to carry two books in his saddlebags while travelling, the Bible and the Arabian Nights which he used as inspiration when he named places.*

## **Battery Point**

*A most delightful part of Hobart, perched between city docks and Sandy Bay dates to the early days when it was a maritime village. Named after a battery of guns which were established on this point in 1818. Arthur Circus cottages were constructed for the officers of the garrison.*

## **Beaconsfield**

*The Beaconsfield Mine collapse occurred on April 25th 2006, of the seventeen people in the mine at the time fourteen escaped immediately following the collapse, one was killed and the remaining two were found alive and rescued. Beaconsfield originally known as Brandy Creek was founded in the 1850's. Limestone mining led to the discovery of gold. The Dalley brothers discovered Gold here in 1877. At the peak of the gold rush 700 men were employed and 26 tonne of gold was recovered valued at about 3 million pounds.*

## **Beauty Point**

*Situated on Port Dalrymple (the mouth of Tamar River) a deep water port was constructed to service the Beaconsfield Gold Mine, the town is also the home of the Australian Maritime College.*

## **Bicheno**

*A fishing port and holiday destination, originally a Sealing and Whaling town from about 1803. It later became a coal mining port 1854. Today Crayfish, Abalone and Scallops are the main industries.*

## **Bothwell**

*Old country town situated in the Clyde River Valley. There are over 50 buildings either classified or recorded by the National Trust. Bothwell is home to the oldest golf course in Australia named Ratho which was built in the 1850's.*

## **Breadalbane**

*The Woolpack Inn built in 1839 was a staging post on the Launceston - Hobart route from the 1850's to the late 20th century. It was damaged by fire in 1972.*

## **Bridgewater**

*Established in 1812, the causeway is 1.3km's long was built in the early 1830's by 200 convicts who wheel barrowed 2 million tonnes of stone and clay from a nearby quarry. The bridge was opened in 1849.*

## **Bridport**

*Just 3 km north east of Bridport is Barnboughle Dunes Golf Course ranked in the top 50 golf courses in the world. Bridport was a favourite hiding place for pirates and runaway convicts.*



## **Brighton**

*From 1826 onwards, the township was the site of the Brighton Barracks, a military accommodation facility until sold off for subdivision in the early 2000's.*

## **Bruny Island**

*Almost two islands separated by a narrow Isthmus. Abel Tasman saw the island in 1642 but did not land. Other visitors include James Cook in 1777 and William Bligh (1788 and 1792). The Bligh Museum built of convict made bricks intended for a church, documents the islands early history and pacific exploration. Cape Bruny Island Lighthouse is the second oldest in Australia. Vehicle Ferry services to Kettering run 9 times a day.*

## **Buckland**

*A stained glass window depicting the life of John the Baptist and dating back to the 14th century is in the church.*



## **Burnie**

*Founded in 1827 originally named Emu Bay then later renamed Burnie after William Burnie a director of the Van Diemen's Land Company in the early 1840's. The Burnie Inn is the town's oldest building. Built in the 1840's now in Burnie Park. A two storey lace decorated police station at 88 Wilson Street began life as a dentist's house and surgery during Burnie's first economic boom around 1908. Burnie is a deep water port which serves the west coast.*

## **Campania**

*Campania developed around a railway station built in 1876.*



## **Campbell Town**

*State selling centre for stud sheep, links to the Wool Industry go back to the early 1820's when Saxon Merinos were introduced. Campbell Town Agricultural Show is the oldest continuously run show in Australia dating back to 1838 and is originally one of four Garrison Towns linking Hobart and Launceston named after Governor Macquarie wife in 1821. Campbell Town Inn opened for business as "The Beehive" in 1840.*

*The first land grant at Carrick was in 1818 and a decade later a Wooden Mill was built on the river bank. The Anglican Church St. Andrews has held services since the 1840's*

## **Castle Forbes Bay**

*Took its name from a ship called Castle Forbes which landed sick women emigrants here.*

## **Cleveland**

*St. Andrew's Inn built in 1845 to serve the increasingly heavy traffic between Hobart and Launceston, this inn was a well-known haunt of bushrangers seeking potential victims.*

## **Coles Bay**

*Beautiful unspoilt bay with clear water and lovely beaches.*

## **Corinna**

*The Pieman River so named because Pearce the Cannibal Bushranger was tracked to the river. He had been a seller of pies in Hobart.*

## **Cradle Mountain Lake St. Clair National Park**

**"World Heritage Area"**

*One of the principal tourist sites in Tasmania owing to its natural beauty. So named as it resembles the cradle miners used to wash gold from gravel.*

## **Cygnets**

*The bay in which Cygnets sits was named Port des Cygnets (Port of Swans) in 1793. The first European Settlers established a shipbuilding business in 1834.*

## **Deddington**

*Deddington has important links with the well-known English landscape painter John Glover who settled here in 1830 on land he named Deddington and Pattersdale after villages in the English Lakes district. Deddington Chapel (1842) was designed by John Glover who is buried in the nearby cemetery.*

*Close By - 14km south on the property Kingston, is a 3 roomed convict built cottage, lock-up and storeroom (1825). John Batman lived in the cottage before setting off for Port Phillip. John Batman and John Glover were friends and neighbours and with a small group became the first white men to reach the summit of Ben Lomond in 1833.*



## **Deloraine**

*The area was explored in 1821 by Captain Roland who was searching for farmland it is now a major agricultural district. The Bonney Inn built in 1831. Bowerbank Mill (1835) designed by Tasmania's first native born architect, William Archer. The mill was originally water driven but converted to steam in 1871. Calstock an old homestead and property on Lake Highway once bred Australia's finest racehorses and is still a stud today.*

## **Derby**

*A former Tin mining town on the Tasman Highway, now in rural production. Surveyed in 1855 but was not settled until 1874.*

## **Devonport**

*Terminal for the vehicle ferry Spirit of Tasmania and agricultural export town. Situated on the Mersey River back in the 1850's there were twin settlements at the mouth of the Mersey called Formby and Torquay. The Don River Tramway began in 1854 to bring timber out of the Don Valley, the original tramway was replaced by a rail line in 1916. The new line brought limestone from quarries worked by BHP. Closed in 1963 and re-opened in 1971 by Van Diemen Light Railway Society. It is now Tasmania's only full size passenger railway.*

## **Doo Town**

*House names all have the words "Doo" - Like Will Doo - Doo Drop In - She Will Doo.*

**“Slow Down Life Goes Quick Enough”**

## Dover

*This fishing port was once a convict station, the Commandants Office still stands next to the caravan park.*

## Dunalley

*Small fishing village home of the Denison Canal originally hand dug started in 1901 and completed in 1905, spanned by a Swing Bridge. In January 2013 Dunalley was badly affected by bushfires losing approximately 65 structures.*

## Eaglehawk Neck

*In convict days this narrow isthmus was guarded by a line of ferocious tethered dogs, soldiers and constables stood guard to stop convicts escaping. Martin Cash the bushranger swam this bay supposedly shark infested after escaping from Port Arthur. When he was caught he was sentenced to death but was reprieved and given a life sentence. He later became the caretaker at Hobart Botanical Gardens.*

## Evandale

*Originally founded as Collins Hill by Governor Macquarie in 1811. Named in 1829 as Evansdale and renamed Evandale in 1836 after the surveyor and Painter George Evans. John Batman the founder of Melbourne and landscape Painter John Glover lived close by. The National Penny Farthing Championships are held here annually. Ned Kelly's father John a prisoner worked in the town.*

## Exeter

*Once a shipyard town now a centre for fruit growing.*



## Fingal

*First surveyed in 1824 and became a convict station in 1827. It is the headquarters for the state's Coal Industry and the first payable gold in Tasmania was found here in 1852.*

## Franklin

*The oldest village in the Huon Valley named after Sir John Franklin a Lieutenant Governor of Tasmania who was also known for his polar exploration and his discovery of the North West Passage.*

## Freycinet Peninsula

*Founded in 1916 Freycinet is Tasmania's oldest national park.*

## Geeveston

*The centre of Tasmania's apple and fruit growing industry.*



## **George Town**

*Situated at the mouth of the Tamar River, Australia's third settled town after Sydney and Hobart settled in 1804. A high voltage direct current submarine cable connecting Tasmania to the National Electricity Market terminates in George Town. Name given in honour of King George 3rd when it was declared a town in 1811.*

## **Granton**

*Situated at the southern end of the causeway, the old watch house on the main road had Australia's smallest cell (50cm square and 2 metres high) it was built by convicts in 1838.*

## **Grindelwald**

*Tasmanian Roelf Vos sold his supermarket chain to Woolworths and built a Swiss village around an artificial lake and opened in 1989.*



## **Hadspen**

*Mary Reiby the woman on the Australian \$20 note. A successful business woman well ahead of her time, arrived in Sydney in 1792 as a fourteen year old convict girl and rose to prominence as a banker in Sydney and made her home at Entally House Tasmania. Her son Thomas became Premier of Tasmania (1866 - 67)*

## **Hamilton**

*A classified historic town in a rural setting, has retained many of its colonial buildings. It was once destined to be the capital of Tasmania despite its distance from a port. The Bushranger Dunn was captured while concealed in a haystack. He shot the husband of a native woman when she refused to leave the body. Dunn then cut the husbands head off and suspended it around the woman's neck and pushed her along under knife point.*

## **Hellyer Gorge**

*Henry Hellyer was the first Surveyor to the Government of Van Diemen's Land (1826) he later joined John Batman in the exploration of Port Phillip.*

## **Hobart**

*Hobart is the capital of Tasmania first settlement began in 1803 as a penal colony at Risdon Cove on the shores of the Derwent River. Charles Darwin visited Hobart in 1836. Hobart Town became a city in 1842 and was a major port for the whaling and sealing industries. An amazing theatrical record was established in Hobart by a woman entrepreneur. Mrs Clarke brought a company from London and staged grand operas for four consecutive years (1835 - 1839).*

**“Drink Drugs and Drive – You May Not Survive”**

## Home Hill

Home Hill National Trust Residence of former Prime Minister of Australia Joseph and Dame Enid Lyons situated at 77 Middle Road

## Huonville

*Situated on the Huon River and is the State's Cherry growing centre, Huon Pine was discovered here and was settled in the 1840's.*

## Kempton

*Registered as a classified historic town. Originally the home of the big river tribe of Aboriginal people. The hotel at Kempton was a popular first night stop for the trip from Hobart to Launceston.*

## Kettering

*The area was first explored in 1792 and settled in the early 19th century by timber cutters, whalers and sealers. Oyster Cove is where Truganini the last aboriginal in Tasmania died in 1876. Kettering is the stepping off point for Bruny Island. The vehicle ferry runs to Bruny Island.*

## Lake Barrington

*Tasmazia & the Village of Lower Crackpot, the Promised Land. Voted in the top 3 family attractions in the world by Conde Nast Traveller. Lake Barrington, Lake Cethana and Lake Rowallan Great trout fishing particularly Lake Barrington which is designated "Big Fish" lake stocked by Inland Fisheries Service. Rowallan has informal camping area by shoreline.*

## Lake Pedder

World renowned fishing.



## Latrobe

*Historic Township on the banks of the Mersey River, once a busy shipyard town. In 1895 it was lit by the first Hydro- Electric power project. The home of the Launceston Examiner established in 1842. Australia's oldest woollen mill established in 1874 (Waverley Woollen Mills).*

## Launceston

*Tasmania's second largest city, known as the garden city because of its parks. The first white settlers arrived in 1798 when George Bass and Matthew Flinders were sent to explore the possibility that there was a strait between Australia and Van Diemen's Land (now Tasmania).*

## Legerwood

Chainsaw carved memorial trees dedicated to World War One soldiers.

## Longford

*Settled in 1807 when former settlers of Norfolk Island were given land rights. Settlers used convict free labour to build fine houses and estates, still standing today. Prominent among early settlers Thomas Archer built a few homesteads having emigrated from England in 1811. Six generations of Archers have lived at Woolmer's Estate from 1817 to 1994. Former Racecourse Hotel, originally intended to become the Longford railway station, this building has been both a public house and an old people's home since it was built in 1845.*

## Low Head

*Lighthouse built in 1833 and is Australia's third oldest.*

## Margate

*In 1792 Bruni D'Entrecasteaux sailed up the channel now bearing his name, charting the coastline and in 1802 the French explorer Nicholas Baudin anchored in the bay to collect fresh water, food and wood.*

## Maria Island National Park

*Maria Island hosted convict settlements between 1825 and 1832 and then again from 1842 to 1851. Three structures from the first convict era remain.*

## Marrawah

*(Aboriginal native word for gum trees)*



## Mathinna

*The town became established as a gold mining centre shortly after gold was discovered in the area in the 1890's. At its peak in the late 1890's the town's population was 5000.*

## Maydena and the Styx Valley

*The 3'6" gauge railway line in Maydena was once used for hauling timber and ore as well as a way point for the dam builders up at Strathgordon. A portion of the disused rail track is now being used by a pedal powered rail track rider's tourist attraction.*

## Melton Mowbray

*Once an important market town the Melton Mowbray Hotel has been licensed since 1849.*

## Miena

*The Great Lakes on the Central Plateau have been a popular angling destination since brown trout were released in the lake. The Aboriginal name pronounced 'my-enna' translates to 'lagoon-like'*



## **Mole Creek Karst National Park**

*A railway was opened to Mole Creek in 1890 carrying mostly timber destined for the paper mill at Burnie and later woodchips for Bell Bay. Tasmanian Leatherwood honey is harvested here.*

## **Mowbray**

*Steeped in early settlement history.*



## **New Norfolk**

*The first white woman to settle in Australia (Betty King nee Elizabeth Thackery) from the First Fleet is buried here. She is also believed to be the last surviving first fleeter male or female, when she died aged 90 years of age in 1856. The first road connecting to Hobart was built in 1818 and the railway in 1887. New Norfolk took its name from free settlers deported from Norfolk Island.*

## **Oatlands**

*Oatlands was built on brewing and milling. One of Tasmania's oldest settlements and was named by Governor Macquarie after a town in Surrey in 1821. A classified historic town on the shores of Lake Dulverton. The Courthouse is Oatlands oldest building built by 2 convicts in irons taking only 4 months to complete. Holyrood House built in 1840 and once the home of Samuel Page, who ran the Royal Mail Stage Coach Line. It was a designated garrison town by Governor Macquarie in 1821 and surveyed in 1832.*

## **Orford**

*Was first established as a mainland port for the convict settlement Maria Island. However, the marine infrastructure never consisted of more than a few short jetties in shallow waters just inside the mouth of the river which remain today.*

## **Ouse**

*Ouse is the settlement where convicts James Goodwin and Thomas Connolly broke out of the South West Wilderness four weeks after their escape from Sarah Island. The Ouse Post Office opened in 1835.*

## **Penguin**

*First settled in 1861 as a timber town and became a port town shipping large quantities of timber to Victoria where the 1850's gold rush was taking place. Nearby colonies of little (fairy) penguins. Fashion Designer Alannah Hill lived in Penguin during her early childhood as her parents owned a milk bar in the town.*

## **Perth**

*Perth is named after the old capital of Scotland.*

## Plenty

*The first introductions of brown trout outside their native England. When in 1864 300 of 15,000 brown trout eggs from the river Itchen survived a four month voyage from Falmouth on the sailing ship Norfolk. By 1866 171 young brown trout were surviving in a Plenty River hatchery. Thirty eight young trout were released into the river.*

## Pontville

*Was cited by Governor Macquarie in 1821 and was an early garrison town where convicts built a bridge over the Jordan River. During World 1 and 2 the area had a major army camp. Many of its early buildings are still standing. The Former Post Office (1824) originally the mess for officers stationed in the town this stone building was used as the Post Office from 1860 to 1973.*

## Port Arthur

*This historic site was one of Australia's most infamous penal settlements from the 1830's to the 1870's. This site is World Heritage listed. It was abandoned as a prison in 1877, at that time some people saw it as a tourist attraction. In the 1970's the National Parks and Wildlife service began looking after the site hence the start of Port Arthur as a tourist attraction.*



## Port Sorell

*Situated at the estuary of the Rubicon River named after Governor Sorell and established in 1822 it was a fishing and sealing port. In 1831 Captain B.B. Thomas was murdered here by Aborigines, Thomas had been an active supporter of the Aborigines, but he was found pinned to the ground by fifteen spears.*

## Queenstown

*Although Queenstown's halcyon days are long past, it remains in every sense a mining town. The mountainous area was first explored in 1862. Gold discovered at Mt. Lyell in the 1880's led to the growth of Queenstown. Mining was continuous from 1893 to 1994, producing 670,000 tonnes of copper 510,000kg's of Silver and 20,000kg's of Gold.*

## Richmond

*The most important historic town in Tasmania is the home of Australia's oldest surviving bridge (1823-1825) and many of the town's buildings were constructed in the 1830's. St. John's Catholic Church was built in 1836 and is considered to be the oldest Catholic Church in Australia.*

## Risdon

*Risdon Cove Historic Site just north of Risdon is the site of Tasmania's first European settlement in September 1803 the intended capital until Lt. Gov. David Collins arrived 5 months later and chose Sullivan's Cove, now Hobart.*

## Rocky Cape National Park

*Two caves here contain many centuries of occupation by Aborigines. The North cave was occupied continuously for over 5,500 years and the South cave for over 4,000 years.*

## Rokeby

*Settled in 1809. The first apples to be exported from Tassie were grown here in 1828.*

*The first chaplain of Van Diemen's Land, The Rev. Robert "Bobby" Knopwood is buried in the churchyard.*

## Rosebery

*Rosebery is a mining town, alluvial gold was discovered in 1893 along with zinc-lead sulphide.*

## Rosevears

*Named after an early publican whose Inn was first licensed in 1831.*



## Ross

*Founded as a garrison in 1812, Ross is a picturesque Georgian village with a wealth of convict associations and a rich pastoral and military history. Visit the unique convict built Ross Bridge with its intriguing carvings and the Ross Female Factory which gives a fascinating insight into life as a female convict. The old barracks building once housed English soldiers responsible for maintaining law and order, it is now the home of the visitors' centre.*

## Saltwater River

*A former penal colony where the worst of the worst convicts were sent to work in the coal mine and the more fortunate ones to work in the second penal settlement to grow vegetables, wheat and also had a piggery . Some of the ruins still exist today.*

## Savage River

*Iron Ore deposits discovered here in 1877 but left untouched for nearly a century due to the difficulty in extracting iron from low quality ore.*

## Scamander

*A holiday town offers excellent sea and river fishing, with great swimming beaches.*



## **Scottsdale**

*First surveyed in 1855 and was described as "the best soil on the Island" Scottsdale is the main Agricultural town in Tasmania's North East.*

## **Sheffield**

*Located in the foothills of Mt Roland, in one of the most scenically attractive areas of the state. Well known far and wide for its spectacular Murals.*

## **Sidmouth**

*Auld Kirk a landmark in this small holiday resort on the Tamar River this stone church was built in 1846 by Presbyterian settlers with the aid of convict labour.*

## **Smithton**

*Renowned for its Blackwood swamp forest and it was the first European settlement in the far North West. Smithton is the most productive dairy and vegetable growing area in the state. Enid Lyons first woman elected to the Australian House of Representatives, born in Smithton.*

## **Snug**

*Named because of its snug and agreeable seclusion of the inlet.*



## **Sorell**

*Founded in 1821 it played an important part in early colonial history by providing most of the grain for the state from 1816 - 1860. It also supplied grain for NSW for 20 years. In 1872 the Sorell Causeway was opened.*

## **Stanley**

*Nestled under the rock called the Nut, Stanley was the site for the headquarters of the Van Diemen Land Company set up in 1825 to establish a quality Merino Wool Industry. Its wharf also handled whaling and sailing ships. It is the birthplace of Australia's only Tasmanian born Prime Minister. Hon. J.A. (Joe) Lyons. Make a point of driving 2 K's north out of Stanley and visit historic "Highfield Historic Homestead" on Greenhills Road.*

## **ST. HELENS**

*St. Helens was first used as a whaling base in the early 19th century. When tin was discovered in the surrounding areas in the 1870's St. Helens became a shipping port for the mines. It is also known as the game fishing capital of Tasmania and is renowned for its oysters.*

## **St. Marys**

*At the headwaters of the South Esk River system there are some convict built structures. A probation station was built in the 1840's to house 300 convicts at Grassy Bottom between St. Marys and Elephant Pass. The railway arrived in 1886.*

## **Strahan**

*Strahan is the only port on Tasmania's West Coast. This little port on Macquarie Harbour Island is the departure point for cruises to the Franklin - Gordon Wild River National Park - Sarah Island (the first penal settlement in Tasmania 1822) - Salmon Farming is carried on in Macquarie Harbour. It is also a base for Crayfish, Abalone and Shark Fishing boats.*

## **Strathgordon**

*The construction town for damming of Lake Pedder and Lake Gordon part of the Hydro- Electric scheme in Tasmania.*

## **Sullivans Cove**

*The original name of the site of Hobart.*



## **Swansea**

*Swansea developed and grew during the 1820's and 1830's to the point where it became the administrative centre of Glamorgan. Australia's oldest municipality proclaimed in 1860. Swansea Bark Mill (1880) processed black wattle bark for use in the Leather Industry.*

## **Table Cape**

*Named by Bass and Flinders in 1798. Aboriginal occupation here dated back for over 8,000 years.*

## **Taranna**

*(Aboriginal word for kangaroo) Australia's first railway carried passengers and supplies shipped from Hobart to Taranna for the Penal Settlement at Port Arthur 7km away thus avoiding the rough sea journey around Cape Raoul.*

## **Tarraleah**

*Built in the 1930's by the Hydro Electric Commission to house Tasmania's pioneering hydro- electric officers and management.*

## **Triabunna**

*When Maria Island was a penal settlement Triabunna was a garrison town and whaling base. Today it has a scallop and abalone industry and is the departing point to Maria Island for tourists wishing to go for the day or stay on the Island overnight, accommodation available.*

## **Tunbridge**

*Established in 1809 when it was called Tunbridge Wells. Tunbridge became the central coaching stop between Hobart and Launceston and was the site of much prized salt plains at a time when salt had to be imported from Europe. The former Tunbridge Wells Inn was licensed in 1834.*

## **Ulverstone**

*Situated near the mouth of the Leven River established in 1848. Tourism, dairying, poultry and vegetable farming are the main interests in the area.*

## **Van Diemen's Land**

*Named after Antony van Diemen Governor General of the Netherlands East Indies officially took the name of Tasmania (from Abel Tasman) upon the cessation of transporting convicts 1853.*



## **Waratah**

*Was the site of the first mining boom in Tasmania and Mount Bischoff was the richest tin mine in the world at that time discovered in 1871. The underground mine closed in 1914 but surface mining continued until tin prices slumped in 1929.*

## **Westbury**

*First surveyed in 1823 and laid out in 1828 by the Van Diemen's Land Company. A garrison village was developed in the 1830's centred around a village green still in use today for St. Patrick's Day Festival celebrating the towns Celtic links and some fine old buildings.*

## **Wilmot**

*Named after the first civilian to become Governor of Tasmania in 1843*

## **Woodbridge**

*Lily Poulett-Harris founder of women's cricket grew up here in a house converted by her father from a hotel to a homestead at Peppermint Bay in 1885.*



## Wynyard

*The centre of prosperous dairy and mixed farming. Local scenic attractions of Table Cape an extinct volcano and a guided tour of the lighthouse with its views inland along the north coast.*

## Yolla

*(Aboriginal word for Mutton Bird)*

## Zeehan

*Named after one of Abel Tasman's ships, this former mining town of silver and lead deposits discovered in 1882 is a National Trust classified historic town. In 1901 Zeehan had 26 hotels and a population of 10,000 making it Tasmania's third largest town. The famed concert pianist Eileen Joyce was born in Zeehan. The Gaiety theatre which seated 1000 people is part of the Grand Hotel. It opened in 1898 and in its heyday the best of local and international talent performed there including Enrico Caruso, Dame Nellie Melba and Lola Montez. Silver and Lead deposits discovered here in 1882. The boom between 1893 and 1908 saw \$8 million worth of ore mined.*



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