

Theophilus Jones: Tasmania Through Anglo-Indian Eyes in the 1880s and 1890s

Dr Nic Haygarth

Selling late nineteenth-century Tasmania to the world was a serious business. During tough economic times, Tasmania faced stiff opposition for incoming population from larger, more prosperous mainland colonies. In addition to the Bounty Scheme, which was the principal method of assisting immigrants to Tasmania from 1854 to 1882, international exhibitions, developed to chart 'material and moral progress', provided a chance to address Tasmania's perceived population insufficiency.¹ Individuals also operated their own immigration schemes. Marian Walker has described the various efforts to resettle convalescent Anglo-Indians in Tasmania at a time of rebellion in India.² Colonel Andrew Crawford's only partially successful *Castra* scheme for retired Anglo-Indian officers spruiked Tasmania as the 'Sanatorium of India'.³

Part 1: Jones the world traveller pre-1883

At the time of the Calcutta International Exhibition of 1883–84, another Anglo-Indian immigrant to Tasmania tried to familiarise the world with his new home. Theophilus Paul Howard Jones, probably born in Manchester in 1844, was the son of William (a 'man of letters') and Mary Jones.⁴ He was a practical man of such frenetic energy that his ideas almost tripped over each other in their rush to be expressed. He read widely and wrote vigorously on many topics. At times Tasmania seemed too small for Jones' ideas, and certainly it constrained his opportunities for work. Perhaps he himself succumbed to Tasmania's promotion as a haven for Anglo-Indians: his motivation for settling here is unknown. Little is known either of Theophilus Jones' childhood, but he recalled the effect of the Australian gold rushes on his native city in the years 1851 to 1858:

Mammoth as well as pigmy shell structures of corrugated iron went up on spare blocks ... during these years, to be marked, taken to pieces again, and packed off to the golden continent acquired so easily by John Bull. How as an urchin I gazed at hoardings covered by bravely tinted and heroically worded posters, everyone of which pictured a full fledged Black Ball or White Star liner booming across the watery highway to Australia under all plain sail – hold full of heterogeny, cabins and steerage full of feverish patients, down bad with gold fever.⁵

Jones may have succumbed to the romance of the sea, if not to Australian gold fever, joining the merchant marine at the age of about 16. During a decade as a seaman he rose to the position of chief officer.⁶ Later he recalled visiting Brazil, the West Indies, Central America, Peru and a fishing expedition in the Atlantic.⁷ He also vividly recreated a scene off the coast of western Africa when the Boston-bound American brig he served on met the Australian-bound liner *Fearnought*. Through a gift of oranges delivered by rowboat, Jones gained the attention of a damsel on the *Fearnought*. Even as a young seaman he knew how to impress, taking his place at the bow oar

in a white flannel singlet edge-trimmed with blue silk and open to the breast bone, matching well with my sun-reddened neck and throat. A crop of close curly chestnut hair clustered under the broad brim of a Panama ... above and a pair of snowy cotton ducks sheathed from the weather below the waist.⁸

Perhaps he also cut a dashing figure in the port of Bombay. By 1868 Jones was settled in India, where at 27 years of age he married 17-year-old Maria Elizabeth Smith and embarked on the production of children. Four were born in Jones' 9 years in India. During this time he served in the Bombay Pilot Service as a harbour pilot, rising to the first class in 1871 and at times acting as master pilot.⁹ He later described himself as 'a centrifugal officer of the British mercantile, and accustomed to harbour works ...'¹⁰

Children of Theophilus and Maria Jones

Child	Born	Married	Died
Theophilus William?	India ¹¹	unknown	Possibly killed at the Boer War
George?	India	unknown	unknown
Mary Elizabeth 'Polly'	1871, India	Herbert Frederick Clarke, 1893 ¹²	Adelaide, SA, 1938 ¹³
Effie	India	Alfred Ernest Johnson, 1902 ¹⁴	Hobart, 1947 ¹⁵
Annie	1878, New Norfolk ¹⁶	Richard Pemberton, 1901 ¹⁷	Hobart, 1974 ¹⁸
Harriet	Launceston, 1880 ¹⁹	Never married	Zeehan, 1900 ²⁰
Adelaide Hobart	Hobart, 1883 ²¹	John David Chandler, 1902 ²²	Burnie, 1973 ²³
Herbert Thomas Lloyd	Green Ponds, 1886 ²⁴	Annie Mawby, 1909 ²⁵	Cracow, Qld, 1966 ²⁶
Maria Henty	Strahan, 1893 ²⁷	unknown	Box Hill, Vic, 1967 ²⁸

In 1877, when Jones arrived in Hobart with his family, the pattern of the rest of his life had already been set. He claimed that his job in Bombay did not pay enough to feed his family.²⁹ Poverty and travel – or itinerancy – would characterise his years in Tasmania as his and Maria's brood grew to 9, and he strove to feed them. Jones was a man who always lived beyond his means. Many of his newspaper stories written over the next two decades have survived, but their conversational tone tells nothing of the feverish, hand-to-mouth lifestyle that generated them or the 'back scratching' that dictated some of them.

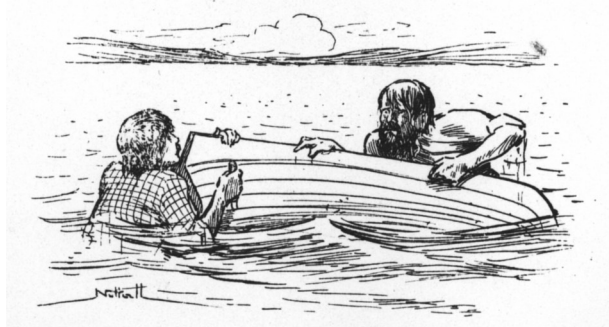
A useful model for Jones

In the year of their arrival in Tasmania, the Joneses advertised their house in Napoleon Street, Battery Point in Hobart as a guesthouse for gentlemen.³⁰ In doing so, they shared the columns of the *Mercury* with an advertisement for E Richall Richardson's 'The Great Australian Panorama' lantern lecture.³¹ Richardson, a native of Fakenham, in Norfolk, England, wanted to take a travelling exhibition of Tasmanian photos and products back to Great Britain and Ireland, which would accompany his lectures encouraging migration to the island colony.³² In preparation for this task, he had set out to visit every Tasmanian settlement by foot, sustaining himself – apparently not very well – by 'lantern lecturing' and writing a 92-part series of newspaper articles called 'Through Tasmania'. 'Lantern lectures', 'limelight views' or 'dissolving views', that is,

the use of the 'magic lantern', a projector of images on glass slides, were the staple of travelling showmen of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.³³

Perhaps Jones attended one of Richardson's shows. Like Richardson, he was a vigorous young man with a wide experience of the world to provide context for Tasmanian enterprises, people and places. Jones began to work Tasmania as a travelling Australian Mutual Provident (AMP) life assurance salesman, and it would not be surprising if the potential for emulating Richardson as a newspaper correspondent occurred to him during his travels.³⁴

These were the early days of the Tasmanian mining boom. In January 1878 the Mount Bischoff tin mine, discovered by James 'Philosopher' Smith, started to pay monotonously regular dividends. However, the West Coast was almost a blank slate. The Heemskirk tin field was so remote from food stores when Richardson arrived there that some men there suffered scurvy.³⁵ Richardson was said to have gone days without food during his Tasmanian tramps, reputedly carrying a 'narcotic poison' to spare him the agony of starvation.³⁶ Unfortunately, he was unable to dictate his own destiny. While reporting for the *Tasmanian Tribune* in May 1878, Richardson and several prospectors drowned in a boating accident on Macquarie Harbour.³⁷



The boating accident which drowned E Richall Richardson, Ashmore, J McAuliffe and J O'Donnell entered West Coast legend and, ironically, even made a tourist guide. Here is an artist's impression of it in James Stirling's *In Tasman's Land: Gleams and Dreams of the Great North-west* (1913).

Jack of all trades at Beaconsfield 1880–83

Jones was interested in all primary industries, but chose a more family-friendly mining field than Richardson. In 1880 the AMP traveller settled at Beaconsfield, the site of what would become the colony's most successful gold mine, the Tasmania, about 40 kilometres from Launceston. He appears to have secured financial backing there from the solicitor, politician and mining investor Adye Douglas.³⁸ Lurching between potential benefactors would become a familiar motif of Jones' Tasmanian career. At Beaconsfield he mined, prospected and built a jetty while operating as a commission agent.³⁹ He involved himself in public affairs, championing a Beaconsfield railway.⁴⁰ When Governor Sir John Henry Lefroy visited Beaconsfield, it was Jones who gave the welcome speech.⁴¹

Part 2: Colonial travels for the 'Through Tasmania' stories 1883-85

It is likely that taking on the role of Beaconsfield correspondent gave Jones an introduction to the *Mercury* newspaper proprietors and to freelance reporting for that

newspaper. In 1883 he took two jobs on the road simultaneously: AMP agent and the *Mercury's* 'Travelling Correspondent'. In March of that year, when Jones took time off to pilot the Governor Sir George Strahan on Georges Bay at St Helens, he raised the idea of producing an immigration guide to Tasmania. (E Richall Richardson had earlier sought subscriptions for a proposed publication called *All About Tasmania*, 'an illustrated handbook for home and colonial circulation'.⁴²) Strahan, according to Jones, promised to 'interest himself with a publishing firm in London who asked him on leaving [to come to Tasmania] to look out [for] such a work'.⁴³ Perhaps Jones sold this promise to the *Mercury* as the germ of the 99 'Through Tasmania' stories which he began recording almost six months later.⁴⁴ The chance to counter Henry Glenny's ('Silverpen's') travelling correspondence in the *Examiner* or to emulate Richardson's in the *Tasmanian Tribune* may also have appealed to newspaper proprietors anxious to maximise their readership.⁴⁵

Jones now moved his family to Hobart, where they remained during his 'Through Tasmania' reporting. The purpose of this series of articles was to show

the public in one part of the colony ... something of other parts. Farmers, graziers, miners, and all those whose experiences have taught something useful, not generally known, and which they are too willing to publish for common benefit, have a ready opportunity of communicating something to the stock of useful knowledge ...

People all over the colony admit that we are not known in the outer world, and seem desirous we should be known. These sketches, taken on the spot from life, will enable them to disseminate something which will give an idea of the colony, its resources, wants, and desirability as a home for immigrants. If after reading a paper it is posted to a friend in some other part of the world, a little is done towards dissipating the wanted acquaintance with Tasmania.⁴⁶

In 1882 a new Immigration Board had been established with an annual grant of £10,000 for three years. From only 138 government-assisted British immigrants in the year 1882, the annual number rose to 564 in 1883 and 924 in 1884.⁴⁷ Jones later claimed that his 'Through Tasmania' reports prompted 'a number of letters carrying commissions from Europe, India, all the trans strait colonies and Fiji'.⁴⁸ He cited instances in which his stories, reproduced in foreign newspapers, spurred emigration to Tasmania as well as the selection of thousands of acres of new land in that colony.⁴⁹ Jones' main aim, however, was self-preservation, not immigration. Nor was his employer selfless. Was it coincidence, for example, that in September 1883 the first 'Through Tasmania' article was submitted from the Fingal coalfield, the constituency for which *Mercury* proprietor John Davies was a candidate in the 1884 election?

A rival traveller appears 1883

By the time of that first Jones report, Richard Howard Haywood – known as Howard Haywood – was delivering his first lantern lectures in Tasmania.⁵⁰ Haywood, born in Plaxtol, Kent, England, claimed, like Richardson before him, to be gathering Tasmanian views and produce in preparation for a 'Panorama of Tasmania' exhibition which he would stage in England.⁵¹ South Australians had recently heard the same story – that Haywood was leaving their colony to take a panorama of South Australia home to England.⁵² Instead he took a ship to Tasmania. Haywood's lectures in the island colony enabled audience members to chart his progress across the world since leaving England:

Mr Haywood took them in imagination all round the world, starting from Scotland, and then proceeding to Ireland, on to Paris, Switzerland and Italy; afterwards to New Zealand, Victoria, and South Australia.⁵³

Haywood, with a wife and four sons to support, presumably lacked the funds to voyage home, and hoped to raise them by lecturing in Tasmania. He planned another fundraiser, too, a tourists' and immigrants' guide in book form called *Through Tasmania*. Jones now had a rival – one prepared to travel places he was not.

'Through Tasmania': life on the road 1883–85

Haywood, like Richardson before him, was an ardent pedestrian, travelling on foot between lectures. On the other hand, during the 'Through Tasmania' correspondence, Jones went nowhere he could not ride to or sell life assurance. The 'Special' (Special Correspondent), Jones wrote, 'carries no luggage beyond points reached by rail, coach, or steamer'.⁵⁴ During his 'Through Tasmania' tours, Jones got no closer to the West Coast mining fields than Waratah, which he reached by train, and Bushy Park, in the Derwent River valley. One of Jones' favourite themes was populating the highlands – despite an apparent reluctance to populate them himself.⁵⁵ From Bothwell he rode through summer stock runs to the Lagoon of Islands, the Steppes, Great and Crescent Lakes, plus Lake Sorell, his only venture into the Tasmanian wilds at this time. Always with an eye to a profit, Jones believed that the Central Plateau offered a £10,000 annual trade in ice.⁵⁶ How he imagined transporting it in the pre-refrigeration era was not clear.

Jones later claimed that during his 'Through Tasmania' work he 'rubbed noses with all sorts and conditions of people, small and big,' but it was the 'big' he stood to gain most from.⁵⁷ Even more than he needed stories, Jones needed patrons. He used the subjects of his stories, and they used him. Both exploited the power of the press. In his stories, Jones flattered men who were in a position to benefit him, and the likes of Diego Bernacchi and Henry Horatio Gill used him to gain publicity, discarding him when they had got what they wanted.⁵⁸ They played upon Jones' weakness, his poverty, which is what led him to them in the first place. On the other hand, 'Philosopher' Smith, who lent Jones a large sum of money at Christmas 1883, probably sought no advantage from what he would have seen as a gentleman's charitable duty to the poor.⁵⁹ Smith probably also empathised with another passionate self-educator and self-improver, seeing something of his own struggle in that of Jones. Smith probably realised that Jones might never be in a position to repay the loan.

Jones used his position to mete out punishment as well as flattery – but only on those he did not perceive as potentially useful. Their crime was to not offer the traveller the requisite hospitality. For example, the landlady of the Temperance Hotel at Bracknell gave Jones a second look before agreeing to take him in. 'By the time she came to this decision,' Jones told his readers, 'I had come to one too, and turned on my heel saying "good night"'.⁶⁰ Retired Anglo-Indian officer Major Arthur Dumbleton was similarly castigated for giving Jones directions but not the customary 'shakedown' (a meal).⁶¹

Other Anglo-Indians wine and dined him. Colonel Andrew Crawford 'soon had me regaled with almost forgotten delicacies of the Indian cuisines which I stowed away with much satisfaction'. Jones attributed Crawford's failure to populate the Castra settlement with retired Anglo-Indian officers to the fact that

the ladies, or many of them, used to the conventionalities and gaiety of station life in India, and the easily obtained native service, do not like our bush and the conditions of life it necessitates.⁶²

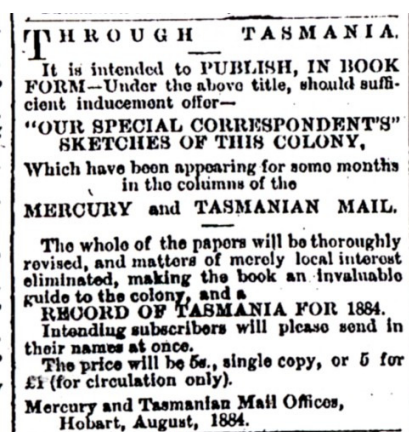
Jones' Indian experience enabled him to advise Tasmanians how to market jams and apples in India.⁶³ Always he encouraged Tasmanian industry:

It is open for Tasmania, with her endless supply of useful and handsome timber, her proximity to cotton-growing Queensland, or even India, and sugar-growing Queensland and Fiji to enter on countless branches of manufacture ... Apples readily command £1 per bushel at Bombay or Calcutta ...⁶⁴

By February 1884, after only five months of his reporting, the *Mercury's* proprietors complained that 'Through Tasmania' did not pay. Jones already had enough material, he claimed, for a 230- or 300-page book, but was trying to establish a north-western coast fishing company as a contingency plan.⁶⁵ As usual, his scheme depended upon soliciting funds from those he interviewed as a travelling correspondent. Such men included 'Philosopher' Smith, Wynyard sawmillers William Moore and Robert Quiggin, Don merchants John Henry and George Brown Moon, and Dr John McCall, Tasmania's future Agent-General in London. At the time Jones met him, Moore was also Legislative Councillor for the seat of Mersey, Chief Secretary and Chairman of the Immigration Board.⁶⁶ By January 1884 Jones had approached Moore with the idea of the government publishing his proposed *Through Tasmania* book.⁶⁷

Jones' original agreement with the Davies brothers concluded with his Mount Bischoff reports in April 1884. These may have caused some awkward moments: Jones rounded on the bailiff Thomas Clarkson for collecting debts at Waratah, apparently not knowing that Clarkson had been sent there by Philosopher Smith, Jones' own creditor.⁶⁸ By then Jones was

weary of this life not having seen my wife and little ones for over three months and would gladly take anything offering which held the hope of seeing them once in a while ... There are few things I cannot do and would not throw my whole energies into ...⁶⁹



The *Mercury* tests the waters for a *Through Tasmania* book, September 1884⁷⁰

Unexpectedly, the 'Through Tasmania' series was reprieved by the *Mercury*. With more stories to come, Jones now envisaged Walch Brothers producing a 400- or 500-page *Through Tasmania* book for Christmas 1884. Undaunted, it seemed, by another round of door-to-door fund-raising, he pondered the task of finding the printing cost.⁷¹ The Immigration Board raised his hopes by ordering about 500 copies, then dashed them again by reneging.

Back on the road, Jones renewed the search for security. He hailed Diego Bernacchi's plans for viticulture on Maria Island ('a one-sided [deal], in which the colony has all to gain and nothing to lose') in three consecutive stories.⁷² In November 1884 he claimed to have reached a deal to develop a fishery for Bernacchi on the island:

Perhaps by January or February my new duties will commence and I will be relieved of the weight and care and family if [not?] the privation and humiliation. We will have free house and stores and £150 per annum and Mrs and I and the young ones will have all surplus from one cow and such chickens etc as they can keep on 5 acres.⁷³

Bernacchi appears to have reneged on the engagement, leading Jones to speculate that a carrot had been dangled in front of him in order to secure his help in getting the *Maria Island Leasing Act* (1884) passed.⁷⁴ He grew bitter about it, referring to Bernacchi's concession as 'the Maria Island swindle', and predicting that the next generation of Tasmanians would have to buy the island back.⁷⁵ In 1893 he recalled how he gave Bernacchi the idea of using Maria Island's 'hydraulic limestone' for cement making:

The signor was overjoyed, enthusiastic, grateful. He promised your correspondent great things, such as 500 shares in the company then forming; also a position on the island, besides glowingly describing the island and its beauties to the correspondent's wife and family, and picturing the elaborate cottage and grounds they were to occupy, etc. The 500 shares have not come yet, nor has the Castle de Espagne ['castle in the sky'] he and his interesting family were to luxuriate in [been] built.⁷⁶

Part 3: Wayward travels through Tasmania 1885–90

During this period, while Jones tried to get a *Through Tasmania* book published, he familiarised himself with the West Coast, thereby effectively completing his Tasmanian tour. There was no expectation that a Tasmanian correspondent would cross the south-west in the way that, for example, the recreational walker RC Kermode had by using mining tracks in 1885.⁷⁷ Nor, apparently, were the Bass Strait islands or any other islands around the Tasmanian coastline except for Maria worthy of consideration for tourism or immigration purposes. The Stephenson-Gunn partnership was yet to exploit timber and develop agriculture on King Island.⁷⁸

From 1885, when the government grant ceased, the number of government-assisted British immigrants steadily declined. However, unassisted immigration direct from the United Kingdom remained at over 1,000 per year until 1890.⁷⁹ While immigration promoter Howard Haywood tramped and lectured across the colony, Jones' 'Through Tasmania' travels were canned in October 1885, before he could finish the series.⁸⁰ Just as Jones had probably blocked Haywood's opportunity to serialise his travels, Haywood, by producing two editions of his *Through Tasmania* immigration and tourism guide in 1885, effectively saturated the market for Jones' proposed book.⁸¹ In December 1885 Jones applied for the post of Conservator of Forests.⁸²

Yet he was far from through with 'Through Tasmania'. Jones claimed that in June 1886, eight months after the *Mercury* dumped the project, he arranged to write the final articles instead for Henry Horatio Gill, proprietor of the *Mercury's* rival the *Tasmanian News*, for £5 per week, the same salary he had been paid by the *Mercury*.⁸³ He apparently told Gill that he intended to have the completed 'Through Tasmania' articles bound into a book. The probable truth is that Gill agreed to pay Jones to write a one-off story about Port Cygnet. Once again, it was a symbiosis instigated by a mendicant Jones. He approached Gill because he knew that the *Tasmanian News* proprietor was

then standing for the House of Assembly seat of Kingborough, which included Port Cygnet. The implication that Jones' story would benefit Gill's candidacy would have been understood by both parties. With the Port Cygnet story done, Gill predictably wiped his hands of Jones, who obviously expected more work as his reward. The Supreme Court threw out the writer's suit for 'wrongful dismissal'.⁸⁴ On top of this, Jones' association with a rival newspaper to the *Mercury* antagonised the Davies brothers.⁸⁵

Estranged from Hobart newspapers the *Tasmanian News* and the *Mercury*, Jones switched to writing for Launceston's *Daily Telegraph* and continued the quest to publish a *Through Tasmania* book. He told James Smith that Attorney-General John Dodds had conferred with him in regard to compiling a book about the colony and its resources, a project which the latter promised but failed to bring before cabinet. Would Smith fund it instead? Jones' earlier travels as a reporter had been dictated by his secondary vocation of life assurance agent. Now even that safety net was gone, freeing him to venture where he had failed to before:

To do this work completely will take me at least six months as there are a few places I would have to visit: but I am sure I can finish in nine months. I merely ask the weekly stipend of £5 and 30 [shillings] added when actually travelling – West Coast, Bangor, Scottsdale [and] a few other places missed on my other tour.

Jones asserted that £500 expended by this scheme would be recouped by the proceeds of 5,000 copies of the proposed book, 1,000 copies of which would be 'circulated gratuitously' through libraries in England and elsewhere.⁸⁶ Selling 4,000 books in Tasmania would be a considerable feat today, when the island's population is half a million: in 1886, when the population was barely 150,000, it was a pipedream.

Jones' West Coast adventures 1887

Jones was not the only despairing traveller to supplicate James Smith. Through 1887 Howard Haywood beat bush tracks throughout the north-east as he tried to lecture his way out of financial trouble. Even with his wife working as the public schoolteacher at Railton, in September 1887 Haywood filed a declaration that he was unable to pay his debts.⁸⁷ Yet he remained resolved to return to England 'to give lectures upon Tasmania every evening, in the church schools of every denomination throughout the agricultural and mining districts.' His lectures would be

illustrated, with lime-light [lantern slide] views of all parts of the colony, pamphlets will be circulated with particulars therein of the farming and mining districts of the colony, with the address of some person in each locality, so that should the reader wish to communicate direct with the colony, they could do so.

At each lecture I should also exhibit my collection of minerals, cereals, timbers, wool, and photographs, etc, thus placing before the audience something of a tangible character, showing the resources of the colony.

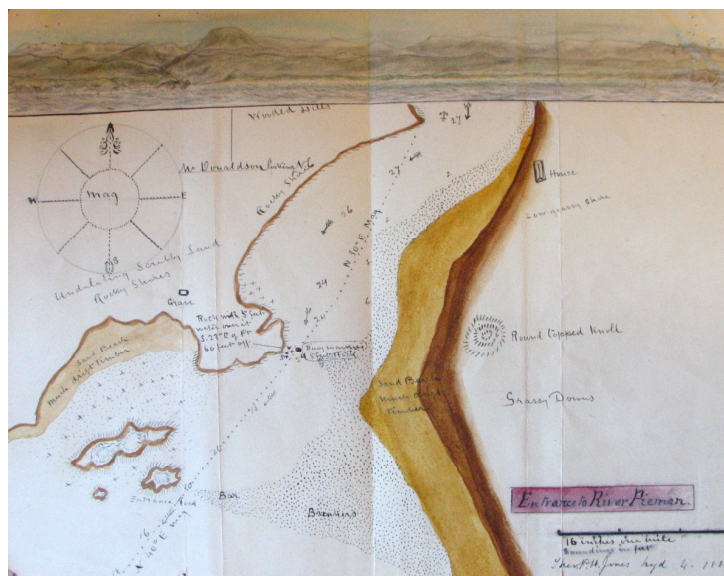
Haywood calculated that a fortune awaited these exertions—could he only, with the aid of some helping hand, get to England. Failure to secure such help, on the other hand, guaranteed 'a continuation of that suffering which we have had to endure for a long time past, the like of which, few can understand'.⁸⁸

The Joneses could understand. Theophilus' enterprise through 1886 and 1887 in an effort to end their suffering was dizzying. He tried to exploit his maritime credentials by

offering to take charge of the steam dredge at the Mersey River and by applying for the mastership of the Government Stream Dredging Vessel.⁸⁹

In November 1886 Jones began a series of adventures in the West Coast and south-west wilds which shaped his future. During the excitement of the gold strike at the Mount Lyell Iron Blow, Jones inspected an adjacent section called Zeplin's Alluvial and made an offer for it on behalf of the Derwent Prospecting Association. Of course he also took the opportunity of his first trip to the West Coast to join the chorus of reports about the Mount Lyell field (he wrote his for the *Daily Telegraph*). His report even discussed the mine he hoped to secure – without what today would be considered an obligatory disclosure of interest.⁹⁰ Jones' flippant remark about finding a dainty little shoe kicked off 25 years earlier by former Government Geologist Charles Gould's 'saucy little assistant' landed him in hot water with one of Gould's former assistants, who accused him of slander.⁹¹

Of greater concern to Jones was his apparent abandonment by the Derwent Prospecting Association. He had to walk home without payment from Mount Lyell via the Linda Track to Hobart, a five-day journey through the highlands which provided material for two further newspaper stories.⁹² The Derwent Prospecting Association's duplicity was confirmed when, after Jones failed to prospect his way through horizontal, bauera and cutting grass to reach Mount Anne during a subsequent two-week expedition on the association's behalf, he was summarily dismissed without payment.⁹³ This time Jones had no money with which to pursue legal redress.



Jones' survey of the dangerous entrance to the Pieman River in April 1887.

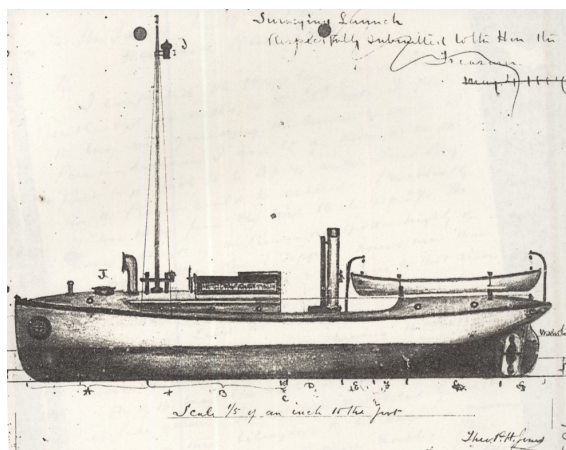
He wrote: 'Above the chart proper is a panoramic landscape of the land as seen from a mile off, coloured in natural tints and showing the leading marks in the bearing of the entrance course.'⁹⁴

The grave of Constable Henry Chad Christian, who drowned on the Pieman River bar in 1879, is to the left of centre on the survey map.

Courtesy of the Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office

Finally, however, in March 1887, his luck changed. The Government sent him to Cape Sorell, Macquarie Harbour, to salvage a barrel of coconut oil he and future *Zeehan and Dundas Herald* proprietor Percy Fowler had found on the beach there during his Zeplin's Alluvial trip. He also surveyed two dangerous West Coast ports, Trial Harbour and the entrance to the Pieman River, both of which were used to supply miners. This was tricky work: the harbours were remote, the weather often unfavourable. In

delivering Jones to the Pieman, the ss *Wakefield* grazed a submerged rock and began to keel over before it was worked free. Jones placed a buoy on the rock, but claimed to have lost more than £3 on his contract.⁹⁵ Further efforts to float a fishing company and to reopen the Saxons Creek copper mine near Frankford, in which enterprise he claimed to have the support of Beaconsfield luminaries William Hart, Adye Douglas and Fred Grubb, also occupied his time.⁹⁶



Jones' sketch of a proposed survey launch, May 1887.⁹⁷
 Courtesy of the Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office

‘Rural Tasmania’: back on the road 1887

When Jones returned to the road, it was not in order to finish the intended ‘Through Tasmania’ tour. After reporting on navigation at the Pieman, in June 1887 he submitted the first of his ‘Rural Tasmania’ reports from Longford for the *Examiner* newspaper. Unlike ‘Through Tasmania’, ‘Rural Tasmania’ bore no mission statement. This 16-part series, which took in a sweep of country estates from the northern plains to Fingal, and then continued via the Kentish Plains to north-western ports as far as Smithton, allowed Jones to reuse some of his ‘Through Tasmania’ material, revisit old acquaintances and make new contacts. Every port lent him the opportunity to show his credentials as a marine engineer as he plied his contacts for work. Smith’s election to the Legislative Council had made him an even better connection than before. Selling life assurance, Jones told Smith, was now ‘resultless, the country having been canvassed to death’.⁹⁸

Jones revealed more of his past in the ‘Rural Tasmania’ stories than he did in ‘Through Tasmania’, indulging himself on several occasions. The property name *Tullochgorum*, for example, invoked a meandering story about a drunken escapade in Calcutta.⁹⁹ Other stories showed the benefit of his recent West Coast work for the Launceston Marine Board. He criticised the policy of closing down the West Coast pine trade in order to punish a few abusers, suggesting that political corruption was at play.¹⁰⁰ Was this another case of ‘sour grapes’, however, prompted by Jones’ failure to win the position of conservator of forests? He was in a desperate state at this time, writing to Smith from Launceston that

I have done all a human being can do to obtain employment without success and I fear my family are actually in distress. The few shillings I was able to leave behind must be gone and my hopes of earning something to send have been rudely dashed to pieces ...¹⁰¹

From Ulverstone, while comparing Leven Canyon to the 'Palissades of the Hudson' River:

I am in dread expectation of hearing my family have been turned out of the poor home [at Constitution Hill, on the main road about 45 kilometres north of Hobart] when for nearly two years we have struggled in a way I hope few have to experience.

However I am perfectly helpless and only crave for work remunerative enough to provide bare needfuls for them.¹⁰²

In November 1887 Jones wrote from Duck River (Smithton) that sawmiller JS Lee was taking him to Melbourne with a view to getting him an appointment as manager of a timber company in northern Borneo.¹⁰³ He soon returned to Constitution Hill, however. Far from attacking tropical rainforests, in 1888 Jones considered a career in knitting. When reporting for the *Mercury* from the Victorian Juvenile Industrial Exhibition in Melbourne failed to turn a profit, he discussed selling knitting machines and setting up his family home as a knitting factory, with his daughters the machinists. Would Smith and his business partner Robert Quiggin lend him £200 to get the scheme started?¹⁰⁴ Already investing heavily in silver mining at Heazlewood and Zeehan, money which would never be returned, the pair declined this request.

Part 4: West Coast tourism operator 1890–1901

Having promoted Tasmania's attractions to the world, in the final years of his life Jones became a tourism operator himself at the remote Henty River. He would need all his marketing skills and all his physical energy to make a go of this West Coast venture. Although little private correspondence from this period has survived from which to gauge Jones' state of mind, it is likely to have been one of his and his family's happiest times in Tasmania. They were almost self-sufficient. A booming mining field seems to have given Jones plenty of scope for newspaper work. The stirrings of organised tourism in the colony gave new hope of reviving 'Through Tasmania' reporting or a guidebook on this theme.

This was a far cry from a few years earlier, when the Tasmanian careers of both Jones and Howard Haywood continued to be characterised by suffering. In the same year, 1888, that a third edition of Haywood's *Through Tasmania* book appeared, that writer was reported to have a cancerous growth on his jaw. A public subscription was started with the aim of sending him to England for surgery.¹⁰⁵ In keeping with his previous failed travel plans, surgery was instead performed in the Alfred Hospital, Melbourne. By March 1889 £51 had been raised in support of the ailing lantern lecturer.¹⁰⁶

Yet in May 1889, Haywood's fortunes appear to have turned abruptly. Did the £51 buy him better medical care or partly fund a holiday? Reporting himself completely cured of cancer, Haywood was said to be voyaging to a health resort in New Zealand, from whence he expected to return ready to 'prosecute his mission of visiting England and making known there the attractions of Tasmania'.¹⁰⁷

Through 1890 and 1891 Haywood lectured on topics such as 'Tasmania, the Land of Health and Beauty' and 'Victoria' in New South Wales and Queensland, reaching Thursday Island at the northern tip of Cape York in June 1891.¹⁰⁸ In Queensland he put together a mineral collection said to be worth £1,000.¹⁰⁹ In June 1892 Haywood was elected a member of the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia.¹¹⁰ Meanwhile, far from benefiting from her husband's revived fortunes, Emma Haywood had declared herself a deserted wife and was supporting herself and five children.¹¹¹

Of the three British-born 'Through Tasmania' immigration promoters, only Haywood returned home. In January 1896 he lectured on 'Queensland' in London.¹¹² Two months later, Howard Haywood FRGS used more than 80 lantern slides to illustrate 'A Tour Through Australia' at the Imperial Institute, tracing the colonies' settlement and development from 1788 to the present day.¹¹³ Whether he ever lectured specifically on Tasmania is unknown.¹¹⁴

Like Haywood, Jones remained faithful to his long-term goal – of publishing a *Through Tasmania* book. Unlike Haywood, he remained true to his poor family. Jones was keen to explore the economic potential of the West Coast. JS Lee harvested timber there, and it may be as his agent that Jones first became a West Coast resident.¹¹⁵ In February 1890 Jones won the tender to take over the ('Big') Henty River ferry, near the coast on the track between Strahan and Zeehan, and in April of that year he applied for land there in order to establish a farm.¹¹⁶ The Henty Ferry House had previously been the well-known establishment of the Osbornes, which had been noted for some years as a prospectors' haven, where shooting and fishing provided recreation, and hop beer and farm produce brought respite from canned food.¹¹⁷ By 1890, however, it was a shambles. The ferry building had collapsed. Once again Jones used the press to implore the government:

He has bought a tent, temporarily to shelter his family, numbering 11, prior to removal. It is a desperate state of things, this number having to be huddled into a ten by eight tent during tempestuous weather on a bleak coast ...¹¹⁸

Jones' problem was that the ferry service was virtually redundant. With the railway being built between Zeehan and Strahan, the government was understandably reluctant to maintain ferries at the Henty and Little Henty River crossings.¹¹⁹ It did, however, establish a Henty Post and Telegraph Office. By persuading Robert Quiggin and Philosopher Smith to guarantee surety on behalf of his daughter Polly, Jones secured her the job of postmistress and telegraph operator.¹²⁰

Leaving his boys to manage the ferry, Jones concentrated on securing trade from the unfinished railway. In September 1890 travellers from Strahan to Zeehan could journey only as far as the Henty Bridge by rail, where Jones would be lying in wait:

I will have to run a boat up river 1½ miles to the railway line. I have a big tent top there to catch the custom of travellers for Zeehan ... i.e. catch those requiring meals and accommodation. No one will [walk] the line thence to Zeehan until it is through or approaching completion so I will be on hand with boat to take them down river to the old route.¹²¹

Accepting that the railway would eventually make the ferry crossing redundant, in 1891 Jones tried to establish his boarding house in a new light as a tourist resort. Unfortunately, the economic climate was against him. The collapse of the Bank of Van Diemen's Land in October 1891 virtually placed nearby Zeehan in lock down. At least the advent of the *Zeehan and Dundas Herald* newspaper in 1890 had given him a new outlet for freelance journalism. Jones' 'Henty' column in the *Mercury* also gave him the opportunity to spruik his own business anonymously with tales of huge eel catches and magnificent sport to be had among the massive shoals of native herring in that river.¹²²

**THE HENTY FERRYHOUSE, WEST
COAST, NEAR ZEEHAN-DUNDAS
SILVER-FIELD.**

Rail From Strahan, 4s. Healthful Relaxation—Hunting, Fishing, Boating, Bathing, Bash and Beach, Rambling, Mountain, Forest, River, Lake, and Seashore Scenery, Generous Fare, New Milk and Fresh Butter, Home-grown Vegetables, Home-fed Meat, Game, Fish. Comfortable cleanly quarters. Native herring schooling now, going up stream to rapids—Mountain Trout, F.W. Blackfish, Flathead, Golden Whiting, Eels in pools and eddies. Lagoons and open bush for Grand Sport among Ducks, Teal, Plover, Quail, Bronzowings, Swans, Wallaby, etc. Boats, Stabling.

MEALS—Dinner, 2s; Breakfast or tea, 1s 6d. Beds, 1s. As room is limited, advisable write in advance, or wire, prepayable reply. Henty is a Post and Telegraph Station.

T. P. H. JONES.

Henty, February 17, 1891. b1146

A sportsman's paradise—Jones spruiks
The Henty Ferry House as a resort 1891

In 1892 Polly Jones was transferred to nearby Dundas Junction, and by repeating their support, Jones' backers Quiggin and Smith allowed his second daughter Effie to take over at the Henty.¹²³ The pair regretted their generosity, however, when a newly married, pregnant Polly embezzled £33 – which they had to remit in order to spare her legal proceedings.¹²⁴ She implied that she stole the money in order to eat, and that she had intended to repay it when her husband received his next pay cheque. Of all the indignities poverty had heaped upon Jones and his family, his daughter's embezzlement must have been the hardest to bear. It would be understandable if Jones took personal responsibility for her actions, recognising that the cycle of poverty Polly had been born into was of his own making. Polly's shameful treatment of Jones' personal benefactors Smith and Quiggin seems to have terminated his relationship with them.



The town of Dundas, about 1891
J Bishop Osborne¹²⁵

In 1893, in response to premier Henry Dobson's call for a Tasmanian tourist society, Jones outlined his scheme for promoting Tasmania as the 'sanatorium of Australasia'.¹²⁶ Central to this was advertising the island in Australasia, America, Canada, Britain, continental Europe and India – which inevitably brought him back to the need for a *Through Tasmania*-style book. It would revel in the worship of nature:

If we are to talk of the mountain and flood, the lake and cataract, let a fresh and graphic pen describe them from notes and impressions taken on the spot, so we can seem to feel the breezes on its brow and uplands; hear the rustlings among leaves and branches of its frosted scarps; see the torrent, and hear its splash and gurgling swirl o'er ledge and round boulder; picture the hill mirroring lake with its scaly denizens breaching, darting, or in ambush for a prey; be awed by the roar and dash of the falling waters; and be impressed to our soul's [sic] centres with the scenes of our insignificance in contemplation of Nature's grandeur in every phase of her might and majesty.

The Lake St Clair region would probably have epitomised the scenes Jones described. Having almost visited the lake in 1887, he felt qualified to suggest how to exploit it as a tourist resort. Jones' scheme for Lake St Clair mirrored his own working model at the Henty River:

To popularise Lake St Clair would need a good comfortable house on a proper site, with a stretch of park land, garden, and home paddocks, outbuildings for horses and cattle, boat-shed, slip, a 30ft half-decked sloop, two or more handy punts for shooting and fishing, etc, and ... enterprising coach proprietors ...¹²⁷

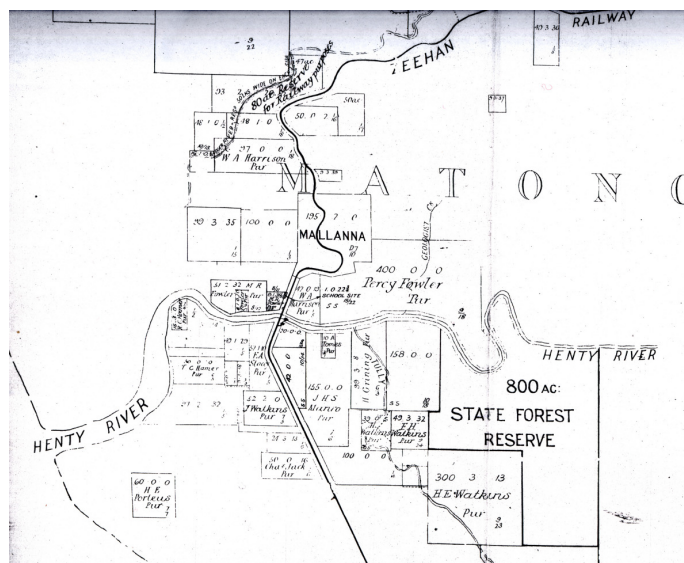
In a letter to Henry Dobson, Jones revealed that he had penned a work of fiction called *Told at the Henty*. As usual, his plans depended upon other people's money – he claimed that a London press had agreed to publish the manuscript upon payment of £70. Jones, of course, had not even 70 shillings, but hoped that Dobson or his colleagues would see the required amount as an investment in Tasmanian tourist advertising. The story, Jones told Dobson, placed weather-beaten travellers at the Henty Ferry House in August 1891. To fill in time while a storm abated, seven travellers told their own stories, reliving dramas on the high seas and on the five continents which presumably drew upon Jones' own seafaring days. Although the Zeehan silver fields, convict transportation and Joseph Tice Gellibrand's claim that he discovered the site of Melbourne also featured in the tales, Jones appears to have stretched the truth when he told Dobson that

The book will ... advertise Tasmania, rouse the world's attention to the fact that there is such a place, a beautiful place, naturally stored with rich lands, fine timber, minerals, admirably arranged conditions, and climate with few parallels. A fit home for men and women who come with skill, habits of industry and some little means ... a home they will learn to love but never leave.¹²⁸

As a follow-up to this publication, Jones wanted to revive his plans for a *Through Tasmania*-style book to advertise the colony at the 1894–95 Hobart International Exhibition. The Kodak roll-film camera had been introduced in 1888, but the Pocket Kodak, which placed photography within the reach of every Australian, was still not on the market.¹²⁹ Nor were photographs making regular appearances in Tasmanian newspapers. Yet Jones proposed to use a full plate or half plate camera to illustrate his new 'Through Tasmania' reports, taking with him 'a snapshot camera with a supply of slides'.¹³⁰



Boating on the Henty River
JW Beattie¹³¹



The Montagu 1 County Chart shows some of the features of Jones' Henty Farm tourism scheme. Geologist Creek enters the Henty River through Percy Fowler's land on the northern side of the river upstream of the railway bridge. The confluence of the Badger River with the Henty is not shown, but is at the top of the Henty's large bend near its mouth. Jones' Henty Farm appears to have been the 50-acre block marked 'TC Hamer'. The old track between Strahan and Zeehan which necessitated the ferry crossing at the Henty River is not shown on this map, but followed the coast.

Through much hard work and promotion, by 1894 Jones' Henty Farm operated at a different level to the Osbornes' previous establishment. Jones met a party of new year revellers by arrangement at the river, ferried them, baggage and all, down river to a camping ground within half a kilometre of the ocean beach. He had cut a road to another picnic ground among the fern glades further up river, where there was also a landing. Near this spot, the nine waterfalls and Carboniferous Period fossils of Geologist Creek awaited excursionists.¹³² Jones caught a large eel for his patrons' breakfast in the Badger River, and supplied fresh milk from his farm. The full range of produce excited one patron, probably a good friend of Jones:

Given TPHJ [Jones] lives, the Henty Farm will be worth visiting ere another year passes, for fruit alone. Next season he anticipates big things in strawberries, raspberries, other small fruit and, of course, cream. Now the

garden is beginning to make a show of vegetables, and between now and the season's end will send some tons of vegetables direct to Zeehan, with the dew undried on them.¹³³

Far from being a sanatorium-style resort like Diego Bernacchi's failed Maria Island Grand Hotel, Jones' was a notable early example of nature tourism, anticipating those such as Gustav Weindorfer's Waldheim resort near Cradle Mountain.¹³⁴ Similar bush entrepreneurship was conducted by publicans at the Chudleigh Inn from the 1850s and by farmers under the Great Western Tiers during the 1890s and early twentieth century.¹³⁵ Jones planned to arrange a railway excursion fare for holidays at Henty Farm. Visitors would alight from the Henty Siding, which was now connected to his establishment by road. The ticket would entitle the excursionist to cross and re-cross the ferry as often as he wanted during that day.¹³⁶



'Montezuma Falls—NE Dundas Railway' (1901)

JW Beattie

Courtesy of Beatties Studio

As the Mount Lyell copper mine boomed in the mid 1890s, Jones' engineering expertise guaranteed him newspaper commentary on railway and bridge construction and harbor improvements.¹³⁷ Indian allusions were again brought to bear in reference to construction of the railway bridge across the basin beneath Montezuma Falls on the North-East Dundas line:

From a distance those falls appear as a great snowy volume gushing from a dark bush-clad rift mid distance up an almost vertical mountainside. Gourmands, it is said, would make the voyage to Bombay in the old slow days of only sailing ships in order to enjoy the splendid pamphlet fish. If men did so to partake of a dish now procurable elsewhere, how much more should men and women travel – when facilities are perfect – to see these splendid waterfalls ...¹³⁸

He also researched and wrote the history of the fledgling West Coast mining industry. While his tales of prospecting adventure and derring-do were not always accurate, interviews with some of the remaining pioneers enabled him to record valuable insights.¹³⁹

Jones' own career on the Tasmanian mining fields ended as tragically as E Richall Richardson's. The death of his 19-year-old daughter Harriet in Zeehan Hospital in August 1900 was followed by another heavy blow.¹⁴⁰ In February 1901 the Jones house – described as 'one of the landmarks of West Coast civilisation' – was destroyed by bushfire.¹⁴¹ Jones filed his final copy, thanking those who assisted his family:

The family just caught sight of fire glare approaching, from a comparative shelter outside, and had three minutes to enter and save a few odds and ends and make for the boat; the fire possessed their path – scrub and grass – as they crossed it. All belongings, goods, clothing, furniture, etc, went with the dwelling ...¹⁴²

Eight days later he died of what appears to have been a stroke or heart attack, prompted perhaps by the shock of the disastrous fire.¹⁴³ Jones was about 57 to 59 years old. He had lived to see eight of his nine children grow up, but would miss at least four of their weddings. On the other hand, Maria, who remains almost invisible in this story, outlived her husband by 33 years, dying at the age of 82 at the home of her daughter Adelaide in Burnie.¹⁴⁴ She, at least, is remembered by a headstone: Harriet and Theophilus senior, both buried in the Zeehan Cemetery, probably had Huon pine ones which were destroyed by bushfire long ago.

Today the grandchildren of Theophilus and Maria Jones are scattered all over Australia. Jones' words have been his most bountiful offspring, however. His articles in the 'Through Tasmania' series are frequently cited by historians and genealogists trying to revisit people and events of long ago and places long since changed. Given that Jones wrote these stories anonymously, he enjoys a tenuous kind of immortality.

I thank Kim Simpson, without whose enthusiastic support and family knowledge this story would have been much harder to write.

¹ FK Crowley, 'Immigration into Tasmania from the United Kingdom, 1860–1919', *Papers and Proceedings of the Tasmanian Historical Research Association* vol.3, no.6, October 1954, pp.104–05.

² Marian Walker, *Memories, Dreams and Inventions: the Evolution of Tasmania's Tourist Image 1803–1939*, PhD thesis, University of Tasmania, 2008, pp. 156–59, 166–69.

³ CA Morris, *In Pursuit of the Travelling Man: a Study of Tasmanian Tourism to 1905*, BA (Hons) thesis, University of Tasmania, 1974, p.4.

⁴ 'Late TPH Jones', *Examiner* 24 February 1901, p.5. That story gives a birth year of 1842, but the 1851 and 1861 English Censuses suggest that Jones was born in 1844 and had an older sibling named Hephubah. In 1851 Jones was living at Cheadle in Cheshire (Ancestry database).

⁵ Theophilus Jones, 'Rural Tasmania: no.12', *Examiner* 12 November 1887, supplement p.2.

⁶ 'Launceston Marine Board', *Examiner* 6 September 1877, p.3.

⁷ For visiting Brazil, the West Indies, Central America and Peru, see Theophilus Jones, 'Through Tasmania: no.18, *Mercury* 12 December 1883, supplement p.1. For the fishing expedition, see 'Piscator Americanus' (Theophilus Jones), 'Tasmanian Fisheries', *Daily Telegraph* 29 November 1886, p.3.

⁸ Theophilus Jones, 'Rural Tasmania: no.12', *Examiner* 12 November 1887, supplement p.2.

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- ⁹ 'Launceston Marine Board', *Examiner* 6 September 1877, p.3.
- ¹⁰ Theophilus Jones to James Smith no.200, 18 October 1886, NS234/3/14 (Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office).
- ¹¹ The existence of George and William comes from Kim Simpson. Was the eldest perhaps George Theophilus or even Theophilus George? 'Miss Polly Jones' and 'Master Theo Jones' performed at a Beaconsfield School concert in April 1882 ('Beaconsfield', *Mercury* 11 April 1882, p.3).
- ¹² Married 1 May 1893 at Strahan, no.757/1893 (*Tasmanian Pioneers Index*).
- ¹³ 'Deaths', *Advertiser* (Adelaide), 3 October 1938, p.12.
- ¹⁴ Married 28 May 1902 at Zeehan, no.1304/1902 (*Tasmanian Federation Index*). See also 'Marriages', *Zeehan and Dundas Herald*, 7 June 1902, p.2.
- ¹⁵ 'Deaths', *Mercury*, 29 April 1947, p.12.
- ¹⁶ (*Tasmanian Pioneers Index*).
- ¹⁷ 'Marriages', *Otago Witness*, 9 October 1901, p.44.
- ¹⁸ Family information from Kim Simpson.
- ¹⁹ (*Tasmanian Pioneers Index*).
- ²⁰ 'Death', *Zeehan and Dundas Herald*, 27 August 1900, p.2. Harriet was 19 years old.
- ²¹ (*Tasmanian Pioneers Index*).
- ²² 'Marriages', *Zeehan and Dundas Herald*, 7 June 1902, p.2.
- ²³ Headstone inscription in the Wivenhoe General Cemetery, Burnie, has date of death 4 February 1873, aged 89, BU03/3623 (*TAMIOT database*).
- ²⁴ (*Tasmanian Pioneers Index*).
- ²⁵ 'Marriages', *Zeehan and Dundas Herald*, 4 December 1909, p.2. The marriage took place on 30 November 1909 at Mount Farrell. In 1911 a Herbert Jones was a milling foreman at the North Farrell mine ('Round Hill', *North Western Advocate and the Emu Bay Times* 5 August 1911, p.5).
- ²⁶ Family information from Kim Simpson.
- ²⁷ (*Tasmanian Pioneers Index*).
- ²⁸ Family information from Kim Simpson.
- ²⁹ 'Launceston Marine Board', *Examiner*, 6 September 1877, p.3.
- ³⁰ The City of Hobart Assessment and Valuation Roll for 1878, p. 68, has 'Theophilus HP Jones' occupying house and land at 8 Napoleon Street, owned by D McPherson (*Assessment and Valuation Rolls of Tasmania*, Tasmanian Family History Society Inc, Rosny Park, 2008).
- ³¹ Both advertisements appeared in the *Mercury*, 24 December 1877, p.1.
- ³² 'Fatal Accident at Macquarie Harbour', *Devon Herald*, 22 May 1878, p.2.
- ³³ For the magic lantern in Australia, see Elizabeth Hartrick, *Consuming Illusions: the Magic Lantern in Australia and Aotearoa/New Zealand 1850–1910*, PhD thesis, University of Melbourne, 2003.
- ³⁴ For Jones as a travelling AMP salesman, see 'Hamilton', *Mercury*, 13 November 1878, p.2.
- ³⁵ See diaries of Thomas Bather (TB) Moore, 11 February, 8 and 21 April 1878, ZM5616 (Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery).
- ³⁶ 'Telegraphic', *Brisbane Courier*, 1 June 1878, p.5.
- ³⁷ See, for example, 'Sad Calamity at Macquarie Harbour: Four Men Drowned', *Tasmanian Mail*, 25 May 1878, p.17. Richardson was headed for the former Sarah Island penal settlement.
- ³⁸ 'Beaconsfield', *Examiner*, 20 September 1880, p.3 and 2 October 1880, p.3; 'Quilp', 'Dots on Dits from Beaconsfield', *Examiner*, 10 March 1881, p.3. For Douglas, see Catherine Pearce, 'Tasmania's Grand Old Man: Sir Adye Douglas and the Federal Movement', *Papers and Proceedings of the Tasmanian Historical Research Association*, vol.48, no.2, June 2001, pp.97–108. Jones does not appear on the George Town Valuation Roll until 1883, when 'TP Jones' is listed as occupier of

cottage and land at Ilfracombe owned by Edward Dally (*Hobart Gazette* 30 January 1883, p.231).

³⁹ 'The Eldorado Salting Case', *Examiner*, 1 November 1882, p.3. For the government contract to build the Beauty Point jetty, see 'The Gazette', *Mercury*, 30 May 1882, p.2.

⁴⁰ 'Our Travelling Correspondent' (Theophilus Jones), 'Richmond', *Mercury*, 30 April 1883, p.3.

⁴¹ 'Visit of His Excellency to Beaconsfield', *Mercury*, 24 November 1881, p.2.

⁴² Advert, *Tasmanian Tribune* 27 July 1877, p.1.

⁴³ Theophilus Jones to James Smith 'The Vice-regal Tour', *Mercury*, 16 March 1883, p.2.

⁴⁴ Jones claimed that he wrote 136 stories for the *Mercury* while on the road 1883–85 ('Phil' [Theophilus Jones], 'Advertise Tasmania', *Mercury*, 14 April 1893, p.4). Ninety-nine of these appeared under the banner of 'Through Tasmania'.

⁴⁵ Like Jones, Victorian journalist Henry Glenny combined selling life assurance with travelling newspaper correspondence. Although Glenny wrote his 1882–83 Tasmanian articles for the *Ballarat Star*, he also sold some to the *Examiner*.

⁴⁶ Theophilus Jones, 'Through Tasmania: no.13', *Mercury*, 12 November 1883, p.3.

⁴⁷ FK Crowley, 'Immigration into Tasmania from the United Kingdom, 1860–1919', p.105.

⁴⁸ Theophilus Jones to Henry Dobson 27 February 1893, PD1/60, file no.103 'Correspondence Records 1892–6' (Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office).

⁴⁹ 'Phil' (Theophilus Jones), 'Advertise Tasmania', *Mercury*, 14 April 1893, p.4.

⁵⁰ For Haywood, see also Elizabeth Hartrick, *Consuming Illusions ...*, pp.147–48. Richard Howard Haywood was born in Plaxtol, Kent in 1848. In 1871 he was living at Aston Manor, Warwickshire (English Census 1871). In 1875 he married 19-year-old Emma Tayler at Fairfield, Derbyshire (England and Wales Marriages, 1538–1940). He died aged 70 in 1918 at Edmonton, Middlesex (*Ancestry* database).

⁵¹ 'Panorama of Tasmania', *Examiner*, 19 July 1883, p.2.

⁵² 'Advertising the Colony', *South Australian Register*, 23 May 1883, supplement p.2; 'Tareha', 'Mr Howard Haywood and New Zealand', *South Australian Advertiser*, 12 June 1883, p.5.

⁵³ 'The Invalid Depot', *Examiner*, 7 August 1883, p.2. Often his lectures in Tasmania dealt solely with New Zealand. For Haywood in New Zealand, see, for example, 'Theatres etc', *Otago Witness*, 13 September 1879, p.9; or 'Takapau', *Evening Post* 25 June 1880, p.2. For Haywood in Victoria, see, for example, 'Thursday, December 23, 1880', *Argus*, 23 December 1880, p.4.

⁵⁴ Theophilus Jones, 'Through Tasmania: no.96', *Tasmanian Mail*, 26 September 1885, p.28.

⁵⁵ Theophilus Jones to Henry Dobson 27 February 1893, PD1/60, file no.103 'Correspondence Records 1892–6' (Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office).

⁵⁶ Theophilus Jones, 'Through Tasmania: no.64', *Mercury*, 24 November 1884, p.3.

⁵⁷ 'Phil' (Theophilus Jones), 'Advertise Tasmania', *Mercury*, 14 April 1893, p.4.

⁵⁸ For Gill, see ER Pretymann, 'Henry Horatio Gill (1840–1914)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, vol.4, Melbourne University Press, 1972, pp.247–48. For Bernacchi, see Marian Walker, *Memories, Dreams and Inventions...*, pp.192–200.

⁵⁹ Theophilus Jones to James Smith 23 November 1887, no.323, NS234/3/15 (Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office). For Smith, see Nic Haygarth, *Baron Bischoff: Philosopher Smith and the Birth of Tasmanian Mining*, the author, Perth, Tasmania, 2004.

⁶⁰ Theophilus Jones, 'Through Tasmania: no.8', *Mercury*, 9 October 1883, supplement p.1.

⁶¹ Theophilus Jones, 'Through Tasmania: no.24', *Mercury*, 12 February 1884, supplement p.1.

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- ⁶² Theophilus Jones, 'Through Tasmania: no.32', *Mercury*, 8 April 1884, supplement p.1.
- ⁶³ Theophilus Jones, 'Through Tasmania: no.76', *Mercury*, 14 March 1885, supplement p.2; 'Through Tasmania: no.91', *Mercury*, 25 July 1885, supplement p.2.
- ⁶⁴ Theophilus Jones, 'Through Tasmania: no.50', *Mercury*, 2 August 1884, supplement p.1.
- ⁶⁵ Theophilus Jones to James Smith 26 February 1884, no.60, NS234/3/13 (Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office).
- ⁶⁶ For William Moore, see Grant Rootes, *Regional Influences on Political Perspectives: William Moore and Colonial Tasmania, 1871–1909*, BA (Hons) thesis, University of Tasmania, 2001.
- ⁶⁷ 'Immigration Board', *Mercury*, 11 January 1884, p.2.
- ⁶⁸ Theophilus Jones, 'Through Tasmania: no.37', *Mercury*, 10 May 1884, supplement p.2.
- ⁶⁹ Jones to James Smith 4 April 1884, no.102, NS234/3/13 (Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office).
- ⁷⁰ Advert, *Mercury*, 30 September 1884, p.2.
- ⁷¹ Theophilus Jones to James Smith 12 May 1884, no.148, NS234/3/13 (Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office).
- ⁷² 'Through Tasmania: no.52', 'no.53' and 'no.54', *Mercury* 14 August 1884, p.3, 16 August 1884, supplement p.1, and 23 August 1884, supplement p.1 respectively.
- ⁷³ Jones to James Smith 29 November 1884, no.343, NS234/3/13 (Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office).
- ⁷⁴ Jones to James Smith 27 December 1884, no.366, NS234/3/13 (Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office).
- ⁷⁵ Theophilus Jones to James Smith, undated fragment of a letter, NS234/3/14 (Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office).
- ⁷⁶ 'Phil' (Theophilus Jones), 'Advertise Tasmania', *Mercury*, 30 June 1893, p.3.
- ⁷⁷ RC Kermode, 'On Foot Through the West of Tasmania', *Tasmanian Mail*, 4 April 1885, pp.9–11.
- ⁷⁸ 'Death of Mr Thomas Gunn', *Examiner*, 16 August 1910, p.3.
- ⁷⁹ FK Crowley, 'Immigration into Tasmania from the United Kingdom, 1860–1919', p.105.
- ⁸⁰ The series concluded with 'Through Tasmania: no.99', *Mercury*, 10 October 1885, supplement p.2.
- ⁸¹ The two versions were *Through Tasmania: Haywood's Visitors' and Colonists' Guide*, and *Through Tasmania: Howard Haywood's Illustrated Guide for Visitors and Colonists*. A third version of Haywood's guide, *Colonists' Advertiser and Visitors' Guide to Tasmania via the North West Coast*, was published in 1888.
- ⁸² Theophilus Jones to James Smith 30 December 1885, no.233, NS234/3/14 (Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office).
- ⁸³ For Gill, see ER Pretymann, 'Gill, Henry Horatio (1840–1914)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, vol.4, Melbourne University Press, 1972, pp.247–48.
- ⁸⁴ 'Supreme Court', *Mercury* 29 October 1886, p.2.
- ⁸⁵ Theophilus Jones to James Smith 6 October 1886, no.223, NS234/3/14 (Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office).
- ⁸⁶ Theophilus Jones to James Smith 6 October 1886, no.223, NS234/3/14 (Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office).
- ⁸⁷ 'Commercial', *Examiner*, 15 September 1887, p.2.
- ⁸⁸ Howard Haywood to James Smith 18 November 1887, no.318, NS234/3/15 (Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office).
- ⁸⁹ Jones to James Smith, 2 February 1887, no.28, NS234/3/15 (Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office).

- ⁹⁰ Theo PH Jones (Theophilus Jones), 'The West Coast Goldfields, Tasmania', *Daily Telegraph*, 30 December 1896, p.4; 4 January 1887, p.3 and 6 January 1887, p.3.
- ⁹¹ Thomas S Bennett, 'The Slanderer of Mr Gould', *Daily Telegraph*, 24 January 1887, p.3.
- ⁹² Theo PH Jones (Theophilus Jones), 'The West Coast Goldfields, Tasmania', *Daily Telegraph*, 31 January 1887, p.3 and 10 February 1887, p.3.
- ⁹³ Theophilus Jones to Robert Quiggin (copied to James Smith) 8 February 1887, no.34; to James Smith 21 February 1887, no.47; 14 March 1887, no.59; 29 April 1887, no.95, NS234/3/15 (Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office). For a full description of the Mount Anne expedition, see 'Theo PH Jones, 'South-west Buckingham', *Mercury*, 14 February 1887, p.3.
- ⁹⁴ Theophilus Jones to James Smith 29 April 1887, no.95, NS234/3/15 (Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office). The map is contained in 'Correspondence re the Pieman River-New Buoys etc', TRE1/5/1535 3327 (Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office). For Jones' survey map of Trial Harbour, see 'Unregistered Inward Correspondence from District and Other Surveyors', LSD57/1/1 (Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office).
- ⁹⁵ Theophilus Jones to James Smith 29 April 1887, no.95, NS234/3/15; 'Correspondence re the Pieman River-New Buoys etc', TRE1/5/1535 3327 (Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office).
- ⁹⁶ Theophilus Jones to James Smith 6 June 1887, no.131, NS234/3/15 (Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office).
- ⁹⁷ This sketch is contained in letter no.105, NS234/3/15 (Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office).
- ⁹⁸ Theophilus Jones to James Smith 6 June 1887, no.131, NS234/3/15 (Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office).
- ⁹⁹ Theophilus Jones, 'Rural Tasmania: no.7', *Examiner* 3 September 1887, supplement p.2.
- ¹⁰⁰ Theophilus Jones, 'Rural Tasmania: no.8', *Examiner* 12 October 1887, supplement p.1.
- ¹⁰¹ Theophilus Jones to James Smith, 28 September 1887, no.272, NS234/3/15 (Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office).
- ¹⁰² Theophilus Jones to James Smith 27 October 1887, no.294, NS234/3/15 (Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office).
- ¹⁰³ Theophilus Jones to James Smith 23 November 1887, no.323, NS234/3/15 (Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office).
- ¹⁰⁴ Theophilus Jones to James Smith 24 September 1888, no.471, NS234/3/16 (Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office).
- ¹⁰⁵ 'Current Topics', *Examiner*, 26 January 1889, p.4.
- ¹⁰⁶ 'Tasmanian News', *Examiner*, 2 March 1889, p.5.
- ¹⁰⁷ 'Tasmanian News', *Examiner*, 11 May 1889, p.5.
- ¹⁰⁸ 'Current Topics', *Examiner*, 12 August 1891, p.2.
- ¹⁰⁹ 'Minerals', *Queenslander*, 22 August 1891, p.378.
- ¹¹⁰ 'Royal Geographical Society of Australasia', *Brisbane Courier*, 2 June 1892, p.7.
- ¹¹¹ 'Launceston', *Mercury* 28 August 1891, p.3.
- ¹¹² 'Tomorrow's List of Preachers', *Pall Mall Gazette* (London), 11 January 1896, 4th edn., p.5.
- ¹¹³ 'Imperial Institute', *Morning Post* (London), 11 March 1896, p.3.
- ¹¹⁴ Haywood died in Edmonton, Middlesex, in 1918, aged 70 (*Ancestry* database).
- ¹¹⁵ 'Late Mr TPH Jones', *Examiner*, 24 February 1901, p.5.
- ¹¹⁶ 'Strahan', *Mercury* 13 February 1890, p.3; Theophilus Jones to James Smith, 8 April 1890, no.106, NS234/3/18 (Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office).
- ¹¹⁷ For the Osbornes, see, for example, RC Kermode, 'On Foot Through the West of Tasmania', *Tasmanian Mail*, 4 April 1885, pp.9–11; or 'Sandy' (George Barker),

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- 'Discovery of the Silver Queen Mine: Opening of the Zeehan Field', *Zeehan and Dundas Herald*, 16 June 1919, p.3.
- ¹¹⁸ 'Tasmanian Telegrams', *Mercury*, 19 August 1890, p.3.
- ¹¹⁹ Jones won a tender to maintain both ferries in February 1891 ('Gazette Notices', *Examiner*, 17 February 1891, p.2).
- ¹²⁰ Theophilus Jones to James Smith, 20 May 1890, no.140 and 6 September 1890, no.218, NS234/3/18 (Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office).
- ¹²¹ Theophilus Jones to James Smith, 6 September 1890, no.218, NS234/3/18 (Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office).
- ¹²² See, for example, 'The Henty', *Mercury*, 26 February 1891, supplement p.1.
- ¹²³ Theophilus Jones to James Smith, 31 March 1892, no.94, NS234/3/18; James Smith to Theophilus Jones 7 May 1892, no.127, NS234/2/16 (Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office); 'The Gazette', *Mercury*, 10 May 1892, p.3.
- ¹²⁴ Polly Clarke to James Smith 6 May 1893, no.122; H Bye to James Smith 29 May 1893, no.159; Robert Quiggin to James Smith 2 June 1893, no.172, NS234/3/19 (Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office).
- ¹²⁵ From Wilberton Tilley, *The Wild West of Tasmania: Being a Description of the Silver Fields of Zeehan and Dundas*, Evershed Bros, Zeehan, 1891.
- ¹²⁶ For Tasmania's promotion as a 'sanatorium', see CA Morris, *In Pursuit of the Travelling Man*, pp.4–5 and Marian Walker, *Memories, Dreams and Inventions*, pp.143–63.
- ¹²⁷ 'Phil' (Theophilus Jones), 'Advertise Tasmania', *Mercury*, 14 April 1893, p.4.
- ¹²⁸ Theophilus Jones to Henry Dobson 3 February 1893, PD1/60, file no.103 'Correspondence Records 1892–6' (Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office).
- ¹²⁹ Alan Davies, *An Eye for Photography: the Camera in Australia*, Miegunyah Press, Carlton, Victoria, 2004, p.46.
- ¹³⁰ Theophilus Jones to John Henry 21 February 1893, PD1/60, file no.103 'Correspondence Records 1892–6' (Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office).
- ¹³¹ From *Come to Tasmania the Wonderland*, Come to Tasmania State Executive Committee, Hobart, 1926.
- ¹³² In 1891 Jones submitted fossils to the Tasmanian Museum ('Tasmanian Museum', *Mercury* 4 September 1891, p.3).
- ¹³³ 'Picnicker', 'Our Holiday at the Big Henty', *Zeehan and Dundas Herald*, 8 January 1894, p.4.
- ¹³⁴ For Weindorfer, see Margaret Giordano, *A Man and a Mountain: the Story of Gustav Weindorfer*, Regal, Launceston, 1987.
- ¹³⁵ Nic Haygarth and Arthur Clarke, *Wonderstruck: a History of Tasmanian Cave and Karst Tourism and Conservation*, to be published by the National Trust of Australia (Tasmanian Branch) in 2011.
- ¹³⁶ 'Picnicker', 'Our Holiday at the Big Henty', *Zeehan and Dundas Herald*, 8 January 1894, p.4.
- ¹³⁷ See, for example, 'TPHJ' (Theophilus Jones), 'The Mount Lyell Railway', *Tasmanian Mail*, 12 January 1895, p.34; TPH Jones, 'Macquarie Harbour: the Port of the Western Mineral Field, Tasmania', *Zeehan and Dundas Herald*, 18 November 1896, p.4 and following issues (5 parts in all); or 'Macquarie Bar', *Zeehan and Dundas Herald*, 4 March 1897, p.4.
- ¹³⁸ TPH Jones, 'Bridge Construction', *Zeehan and Dundas Herald*, 5 July 1897, p.3.
- ¹³⁹ 'The West Coast', *Tasmanian Mail* 28 March 1896, p.35; 'West Coast History', *Zeehan and Dundas Herald*, 21 November 1896, supplement p.1; 28 November, supplement p.1; 19 December 1896, supplement p.1; 25 December 1896, supplement pp.1–2.
- ¹⁴⁰ 'Death', *Zeehan and Dundas Herald*, 27 August 1900, p.2. Harriet was 19 years old.
- ¹⁴¹ 'Bush Fires: Fire at the Henty', *Zeehan and Dundas Herald*, 9 February 1901, p.3.

¹⁴² Theo PH Jones, 'The Henty Fire', *Zeehan and Dundas Herald*, 13 February 1901, p.3.

¹⁴³ Obituaries *Zeehan and Dundas Herald*, 17 February 1901, p.2; and *Examiner* 24 February 1901, p.5; death certificate 1732/1901 (*Tasmanian Federation Index*).

¹⁴⁴ 'Family Notices', *Mercury* 3 May 1934, p.1.

