

## Henry Jones, 106, *Hashemy*

Researched by Marcia Watson

When Henry Jones arrived in Western Australia, he said his step-father and mother, Solomon and Lydia Hancock, a malster, lived at Hinks Square, Belvoir Street, Leicester.

The information Henry gave to the authorities was wrong. **His real name is HENRY WARD.**

Baptism	25 December 1821, Rothley, Leicestershire
Parents	Elizabeth Ward [Step father: Solomon Hancock]
Mother's marriage	19 April 1824, St. Margarets Church, Leicester.
Half - Siblings	Celis (1824), John (1826), James (1828-1828), Deborah (1829), Thomas (1832-1835), Ann (1836), Thomas (1840-1840), William (1841)
Wife	Martha House/Howse
Married	2 July 1853, Fremantle, Western Australia
Children	

Elizabeth Ward had an illegitimate son, Henry, baptised at Rothley, north of Leicester.

At her marriage in 1824 to Solomon Hancock, both made their marks, as did the witnesses Catherine Ward and Samuel Webb. The family lived at Hinks Square, off Stamford Street in Leicester, where Solomon was recorded as a malster or a labourer.

In 1841, Hinks Square, St Margaret, Leicester, Leicestershire, England  
Solomon Ancok, 40, labourer, not born in the county; Elizabeth, 40; John, 14, brickmaker; Doborah, 6; Ann, 4.

The 1851 census for 24 Hinks Square, Stamford street, Leicester shows:  
Solomon Hancock, 50, malster, labourer, born Newark, Nottinghamshire  
Elizabeth, 53, wife, born Rothley, Leicestershire  
John, 23, malster; Ann, 15, warehouse work; Deborah, 17.  
Hinks Square is probably on the corner of Stamford and Belvoir streets.<sup>1</sup>

Henry had left home by 1841. In December 1848, he was in London where:  
A man, named **Henry Jones**, was brought up for examination on the charge contained in the following statements: Another man was also put to the bar as an accomplice, but as a clear alibi was proved by Mr Hobler upon the part of the latter, in whose behalf a number of respectable persons attended to give evidence, we omit his name:

Samuel Obee, 649, said: On the evening of Monday, the 11th instant, I went on duty, at nine o'clock, in Bevis Marks, Bury-street, and as I walked along my beat, I came to an empty house. I observed the door particularly, as I had made some private marks on it, and they had been removed. I heard someone inside, and listened again, and heard footsteps approaching the door within the house, and the door was then opened from the inside, and two men, one of whom was the Prisoner, made their appearance. I asked them what they wanted there? And the Prisoner's companion said, "What are you going to do? We have only been to look over the house." I seized both the men when they came to the door, and one seized me on one side and the second on the other in order to get from me. The other man hit me on the arm with his hand or fist, which made me leave my hold, and he ran off to the corner and looked back. He did not run fast, and I did not see him afterwards. I still held the Prisoner, who struggled with me, and, whilst doing so, pulled out a lot of picklock-keys, and flung them about the road. He then pulled out an iron bar or jemmy and struck me with it across the head a dozen times. I tried to get it from him, and he chucked it away. I fell several times, and my head, forehead, and nose were cut open. I could hardly see from the blood, but I still kept my hold. When I first laid hold of the two prisoners, I think there were about six men near me, and I called out for help; but no one came to my assistance, nor whilst I was struggling with the Prisoner's companion. Whilst I was struggling with the Prisoner, his hat fell off. I succeeded in taking him along Bevis

<sup>1</sup> Insurance Plan of Leicester: sheet 6-2, British Library

<http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/firemaps/england/eastmidlands/largeimage148341.html>

Marks into Camomile-street, where I put him into the custody of two constables. I then made my way back to the place in which the keys were thrown down, and when I got there, I fell, and my senses left me.

Mrs Solomon, who resides at No. 15, Bury-street, four doors from the empty house alluded to, identified a shawl that was produced. She last saw it about a fortnight ago in the wardrobe in her bedroom on the second floor. She was not at home on the evening of the 11th instant. The shawl disappeared that evening. She also lost a £10 banknote and four sovereigns, which had been wrapped up in it, a diamond ring, a pearl brooch, a card case, a striped French shawl, and a small silver pocket-knife.

Sarah Beckett, a servant to Mr Emanuel, owner of No. 15, Bury-street, was at home on the evening of the 11th. There was only a little girl with her. She did not hear any noise until about half-past nine when she heard a great disturbance in the street. She then went up to close the attic window, which she had forgotten to shut. The doors of the bedrooms were kept open in the evening. About half-past ten she went to her master's room, found some papers on the bed, and removed them onto the drawers. She had not been into the room since the morning.

Samuel Sykes, 71, was called into Mr Emanuel's house at 11 o'clock on the night of the 11th by the servant girl, and on the second-floor front room, he saw papers strewed about on the bed. He then went to the third floor and observed footmarks on the bed steps under the window. He could not discover anything particular outside. At the station-house, Mr Emanuel identified a silver candlestick. William Jarvis, a constable, deposed as to having seen Obee (the policeman) and Jones struggling together in Bevis Marks, and the latter given in charge to officers in uniform. He followed Obee to Bury-street, where Obee became insensible, having the jemmy produced and two skeleton keys in his hands and being much cut about the head. Witness took Obee to a surgeon and afterwards went to the spot where the struggle had taken place, and found three pick-lock keys there.

Henry Ashley, who had the care of the empty house, said it was to be let, and the keys were kept in his counting-house at the time, and no one had a right to be there that evening.

Mr Henry Emanuel said: I left home on the 11th inst., about half-past seven in the evening. I returned at about 10, and went to bed about 11. On going into my bedroom, I discovered the contents of my desk scattered about on the bed. I then sent for a policeman and went with him to the station-house, where I was shown a silver candlestick, which is my property, and which is usually kept in another bedroom. I observed about my room some drops of green wax, apparently from a taper. I also found a key in one of my bedrooms, which did not belong to me. My own keys had been taken from an unlocked drawer in the dressing-table, and the drawers had been opened, and the things pulled about, but I believe nothing was taken away except the shawl. I observed footmarks upon a mahogany piece of furniture which stands against the wall, under the window, and from the outside of which a person could pass along a ledge or gutter to the other houses.

Abraham Soman, trimming-maker, was passing by at the end of Bury-street and saw Obee, the policeman, and the Prisoner struggling together. He heard a voice call out to pick up the hats and keys, and he found an empty canvas bag and the Prisoner's hat, in which was a silver candlestick, covered with a shawl. He saw the Prisoner several times strike Obee with some weapon on the head. He was going to assist Obee but was told by him to look for the keys.

The depositions were then ordered to be made, and the Prisoner Jones to be committed for trial.

The spirit of Obee, the policeman, in seizing and holding the Prisoner, notwithstanding the desperate attack made upon him, was much commended, and some surprise was expressed at the fact that there were several persons in the immediate neighbourhood, to whom that officer had called for assistance in vain.<sup>2</sup>

At the Central Criminal Court, London, on 1 January 1849:

Theft: theft from a specified place, Miscellaneous: perverting justice.

**Henry Jones**, stealing one £10 banknote, four sovereigns, and other property, value £13, of Deborah Joseph; and one candlestick, value £1; the goods of Henry Emanuel, in his dwelling-house; *also*, feloniously assaulting Samuel Obee, with intent to resist his lawful apprehension: to both which he pleaded GUILTY. Aged 26.— *Transported for Fifteen Years.* <sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup> London Evening Standard, 20 December 1848, p4

<sup>3</sup> Old Bailey Proceedings Online (www.oldbaileyonline.org, version 8.0, 17 October 2019), January 1849, trial of HENRY JONES (t18490101-377).

8 February 1849. Letter to Governor, Clerkenwell, to remove 20 convicts, including Henry Jones, to Millbank Prison. Letter to Millbank to receive the same. Henry was received at Millbank prison on 13 February 1849, from Newgate Prison. <sup>4</sup>

Pentonville Prison: 2391. Hy Jones, 26, received from Millbank Prison on 13 February 1849 and weighed 10s 13lbs, single, next of kin – Mrs Hancock, Hincks Square, Belvoir St, Leicester, can't read or write, weaver, good character, convicted 1 January 1849 of feloniously wounding a person and received 15 years transportation.

His previous convictions are a little confusing. The Millbank register said Henry was a labourer and had been convicted before.<sup>5</sup> Another register said he had been convicted twice before, his last place of imprisonment was Westmorland Bridewell, ten months ago – this information appears to be incorrect. A third register said he had been convicted once before, for three months. He was possibly convicted at Clerkenwell on 18 August 1846 for larceny sentenced to 3 months.

In Pentonville, his behaviour was good. He was transferred to Portland prison on 4 March 1850.<sup>6</sup> At Portland, Henry Jones, 28, was in good health, and his behaviour was very good before he boarded the *Hashemy* on 19 July 1850 for the voyage to Fremantle.<sup>7</sup>

His description on arrival in Western Australia in October 1850:

106. Henry Jones, 26, 5'5½", brown hair, blue eyes, oval visage, fresh complexion, an anchor on the back of his left hand, sawyer and single.<sup>8</sup>

General Register. <sup>9</sup>

106. Henry Jones, 30 years old, single, a weaver, Church of England, went to Sunday School, could read, was able to write and do maths a little. His step-father and mother, Solomon and Lydia Hancock, malster, lived at Hinks Square, Belvoir Street, Leicester.

Attended Divine Service?	Not regularly lately
Received Sacrament?	Never
Habits?	Not strictly sober, rather inattentive at work
Intellect?	Sound
State of Mind?	Hopeful
Knowledge, Secular?	Limited
Knowledge, Religious?	Limited
Alleged Cause of Crime?	Bad company

Name of Person referred to for Character, &c. Made no reference

Henry appears on the Casual sick list, at Fremantle <sup>10</sup>

	Date	Complaint	Treatment
Jones H	21 Oct 1850	Costiveness	Pil Draught
Jones H	15 Nov 1850	Bad lips	..... liniment
Jones H	24 Nov 1850	Bad lip	Op: medicine
Jones Hy	3 Dec 1850	Boil	Poultice
Jones Hy	4 Dec 1850	Bad wrist	Dressing
Jones Henry	10 Dec 1850	Boil	Dressing, Pilul & draught
Jones Henry	12 Dec 1850	Boil	Poultice
Jones Henry	25 Dec 1850	Diarrhoea	Pilup Cal & opium. Chalk mixture
Jones Henry	26 Dec 1850	Diarrhoea	Continue chalk mixture
Jones Henry	27 December 1850	Diarrhoea	Pil Opii
Jones Henry	1 January 1850 (1851)	Diarrhoea	Cal: Jalap. Chalk mixture
Jones Henry	15 January 1851	Boils	Poultice & Aper
Jones Henry	16 January 1851	Boils	Proceed as before

<sup>4</sup> HO13/96; HO24/4

<sup>5</sup> HO24/4

<sup>6</sup> PCOM2/63, p15

<sup>7</sup> HO8/105, p18

<sup>8</sup> SROWA Acc 128/40-3

<sup>9</sup> SROWA Acc 1156 R21A

<sup>10</sup> SROWA Acc 1156 CS1

Jones Henry	17 January 1851	Boils	.... poultice
Jones Henry	18 January 1851		
Jones Henry	19 January 1851		
Jones Henry	20 January 1851		
Jones Henry	24 January 1851		
Jones Henry	25 January 1851		
Jones Henry	26 January 1851		
Jones Henry	27 January 1851	Boil on face	Well
Jones Henry	31 January 1851	Boil in jaw	Continue poultice
Jones Henry	1 February 1851	Boils	Continue poultice
Jones Henry	2 February 1851	Boil in jaw	Continue poultice
Jones Henry	4 February 1851	Abscess (cheek)	Pil .....
Jones Henry	5 Feb 1851	Abscess	Nil
Jones Henry	6 Feb 1851		Discharged
Jones Henry	24 Mar 1851	Sore throat	Liniment, flannel band
Jones Henry	8 Apr 1851	Weak eyes	Lotion
Jones Henry	13 Apr 1851	Chap <sup>d</sup> lips	Ointment
Jones Henry	24 Apr 1851		Dovers powder
Jones Henry	29 April 1851	Boil	Poultice
Jones Henry	2 May 1851	Boil	Poultice
Jones Henry	15 May 1851	Constipation	Aper medicine
Jones Henry 106	18 May 1851		

Henry was issued with a Ticket of leave on 26 February 1852 and discharged to the Fremantle district.<sup>11</sup>

Henry married Martha House/Howse in Fremantle in 1853. Martha, 21, was a dressmaker from Middlesex and arrived on the *Mary* in 1852. She was the daughter of Joseph Howse, tailor, living in Surrey on the 1851 census. On the census, Martha was a milliner.

Name	<b>Henry Jones</b>
Sex	<b>Male</b>
Age	<b>26</b>
Birth Year (Estimated)	<b>1827</b>
Marital Status	<b>Widowed</b>
Father's Name	<b>Thos. Jones</b>
Father's Sex	<b>Male</b>
Spouse's Name	<b>Martha Howse</b>
Spouse's Sex	<b>Female</b>
Spouse's Age	<b>22</b>
Spouse's Birth Year (Estimated)	<b>1831</b>
Spouse's Marital Status	<b>Single</b>
Marriage Date	<b>2 Jul 1853</b>
Marriage Place	<b>Western Australia, Australia</b>
Marriage Place (Original)	<b>Fre., Western Australia, Australia</b> <sup>12</sup>

No previous marriage has been found for Henry. All prison records say he was single. No children were found for Henry and Martha Jones.

He was granted a Conditional Pardon on 2 June 1855. No further trace was found of Henry and Martha.

<sup>11</sup> SROWA Acc 1156 RD1-2

<sup>12</sup> Fremantle, Western Australia, Australia, reference 1853 p 3; FHL microfilm 284,852.

His step-father, Solomon Hancock, was well off when he died. Henry is not mentioned in his will.



Welford Road Cemetery, Leicester  
1885

**HANCOCK Solomon.**

Personal Estate £3,649 8s. 1d.

6 October. The Will of Solomon Hancock late of Stanley - terrace Humberstone - road Leicester in the County of Leicester Yeoman who died 10 September 1885 at Leicester was proved at Leicester by Charles Wright of the "Rifle Butt" Inn 16 New - Bridge - street Leicester Licensed Victualler and John William Mudford of 34 Upper-Kent-street Leicester Tinman and Brazier the Executors.