

Henry Perkins, 140, *Hashemy*

Researched by Marcia Watson

His real name is Edward Ireland.

Baptism	~1826
Parents	Edward Ireland and Phillis Dowden
Parent's marriage	22 November 1824, Langley Marish, Buckinghamshire.
Siblings	James (~1825), John (~1831), Thomas (1844), Josiah/Joseph(1847), Isaac (1850)
Wife	
Married	
Children	

Henry said he was born in Christchurch, London. His father, Edward Ireland, was born in 1801 at Amersham, Buckinghamshire, and he died in 1879. His mother, Phillis Dowden, was born in 1806 at Harmondsworth, Middlesex, and died in 1889.

In 1841, living at London Road, Bedfont East, Staines, Middlesex were: ¹
Edward Iland, 35, labourer; Peles Iland, 30; James Iland, 15; Edward Iland, 10; John Iland, 10.
According to the census form, none of the family was born in the county.

Edward Ireland, father of Edward alias Henry:

Old Bailey. Witness as trial of Henry Young, for theft and housebreaking, on 13 June 1842.

Edward Ireland. I am a labourer at Bedfont. On the 31st of May I was hoeing potatoes in my garden, about five o'clock in the evening, and saw the prisoner come down the Queen's River-bank, between thirty and forty yards from me—I am certain he is the man—he had a bundle under his arm, wrapped in a white smock-frock—I went to Feltham Gravel-pits, down Feltham-lane—Reynolds came up and spoke to me—I went in pursuit of the prisoner, met a policeman, and went down Ship-lane, saw the prisoner in a rye-field, and took him—I asked if he knew where the two bridges were, meaning the Queen's and Duke's bridge—he said he never was there, and, pointing to a path, said that was the way he had come, but it was not so. Henry Young, 22, was sentenced to 15 years transportation – sent to Tasmania.

On the 1851 census, the family live at Heston, a small village about two miles from Hounslow.

Edward Ireland, the son

Windsor Police.-Town Hall. Monday, on 10 May 1847.

Edward Ireland was fully committed to take his trial, charged with stealing, on the 30th of October last, three sheets, the property of William Simpson, of George Street, Windsor, lodging house keeper.

On the same day that the above robbery was committed, he was apprehended at Staines for stealing a set of harness, for which offence he has been since tried, convicted, and suffered imprisonment.

While confined in the house of correction at Westminster, he made a confession to the governor that he was a deserter, and on information being given, he was ordered by the authorities of the Horse Guards to be detained after the expiration of his term of imprisonment, in order that the statement as to his being a deserter might undergo investigation.

At the expiration of his term of imprisonment at Westminster he was handed over to the custody of police serjeant Robert Henry Rigarlsford, belonging to the T. division of the metropolitan police, stationed at Stanwell, through whose exertions the present charge was made and has been established against him, and by whom he was this day brought before the magistrates of this borough and committed for trial, before stated. Notice of his having admitted himself to be deserter has also been forwarded to the magistrates of this borough, in consequence of which he will still have to be handed over to the authorities

¹ HO107/718/2, p20

of the Horse Guards, the expiration of such term imprisonment he may be subjected to under the present charge.²

In June 1847: Escape of Two Prisoners from the Borough Gaol.— Our readers will remember our report at the Windsor Police office of the cases of **Edward Ireland**, and Wm. Saunders (alias Carter), two deserters, and of their being committed for felony. These two criminals effected their escape from the borough gaol at a quarter to four on Tuesday, by means of a combined contrivance and audacity, after the celebrated model of Jack Shepherd. They were continued in the day room, and managed so to bend one of the iron bars of the right hand window, as to wrench it out of its upper socket; then (without their shoes, so as to avoid giving alarm) through the window into the front yard, and back through the passage, they proceeded to the back yard, scaled the right Hand wall, and escaped. But they did not go empty banded. In passing the passage, they turned into the sitting room of Mr. Sims, the governor, on the left, and finding it empty stole a coat, waistcoat, and trowsers, belonging to him, a coat of one of his sons, completing their booty by taking two pair of good shoes in passing from the wash-house. From the wash-house also they took an old rug to assist them in scaling the wall, as also to protect them in doing so from the broken glass with which its top is provided. The alarm of the escape was so immediately given that young Mr. Sims followed close on their track for two or three miles, but after which he lost all trace of them.³

We gather from the Hue and Cry that Edward Ireland (alias Wm. Collins), the deserter who, with his companion, recently escaped from our borough gaol, carrying with him a complete equipment of wearing apparel belonging to Mr. Simms, the governor, is alleged to have committed three robberies at Farnham since that event.⁴

Edward Ireland becomes Henry Perkins.

At Tonbridge Town Hall, Petty Sessions, on 20 August 1847:

Housebreaking. **Henry Perkins** and Mary White were charged with breaking open a cottage near Hadlow on Friday, the 20th inst. and stealing therefrom several articles. The prisoners were also charged with breaking open a cottage, on Friday the 20th August, at Hadlow Stair, in the occupation of Wm Woolgar, and stealing therefrom a pair of boot leggings, a hat, a handkerchief, a flannel jacket, and a round frock.

The prisoner Perkins made a rambling statement about being the nephew of Mr Perkins, the eminent brewer, &c., but the magistrates considered the evidence conclusive, and committed the prisoners for trial at the quarter sessions on both charges, and the witnesses were bound over to prosecute.⁵

TUNBRIDGE.— Petty Sessions, Wednesday. August 1847

Mary White, Henry, Perkins, and John Pye, were charged with breaking into the house of James Warren, on Friday, the ult. Mrs. Warren deposed to leaving her house at half-past one the day in question she locked her door, and carried the key to her lodger, Nicholas Bridget, so that he might be able to get in to dinner. On her return at half-past six she found Use window out, the staple of the door drawn, and the door the foot of the stairs broken open; she went up stairs and missed a quantity of wearing apparel. Dadson, a constable, deposed to finding some of the articles at Daniel Finch's lodging-house, in High-street, Tonbridge.

Mrs. Drusaw, a servant at the house, deposed to the prisoners' sleeping there on the night of the robbery, when she gave their bundles to the last witness.

Henry Chapman deposed buying pair of trousers for 3s. 6d., of the prisoner Perkins, on Saturday. Ann Porter likewise purchased a waistcoat of the same prisoner for 1s. Mrs. Pearce said that she bought two shirts of the prisoners for 1s. 9d. Perkins and White were committed for trial, but Pye was acquitted.

² Bucks Herald, 15 May 1847, p5

³ Windsor and Eton Express, 05 June 1847, p4

⁴ Windsor and Eton Express, 17 July 1847, p4

⁵ Maidstone Journal and Kentish Advertiser, 31 August 1847, p3

White and Perkins were again charged with breaking into the house of William Woger. Several articles, which Woger identified, were found the prisoners, and they were committed to take their trial on this charge also.⁶

West Kent Quarter Sessions. October 1847.

Mary White, 26, and Henry Perkins, 22, for housebreaking, and stealing one round frock, one shirt, and half silk handkerchief, and one cap, the property of James Warren; and one pair of half-boots, one pair trousers, one jacket, one waistcoat, and one handkerchief, the property of Nicholas Bridger, of Hadlow. Also housebreaking and stealing one hat, one handkerchief, one pair of leggings, one round frock, and a flannel jacket, the property of William Woolgar, at Hadlow, on the 20th August.

Perkins had been removed to the Kent Lunatic Asylum, on the 11th September, by order of the Secretary of State.

After hearing the evidence, the learned Chairman stated it to be his opinion that there was nothing to implicate the female prisoner in the transaction with Woolgar.

The jury concurred in the opinion and returned a verdict of not guilty on that indictment. She was then tried for stealing the property of Warren and Bridger, and found guilty. Fifteen months' hard labour.⁷

April 1848, BARMING. —On Wednesday se'nnlght, a criminal lunatic, named Perkins, made his escape from the county lunatic asylum. Several keepers were immediately dispatched in search of him, and was ultimately found in the cage at Hadlow, having been apprehended in the act of breaking into a house. He was immediately handed over to the keepers, and safely replaced in the asylum.⁸

Henry Perkins, was admitted to the Kent asylum on 11 September 1847 and discharged 10 May 1848. The next column says he has recovered.⁹

Petition.¹⁰

Kent County prisons

Maidstone 4th September 1847

Sir George,

I am directed by Henry Shovel Marsham and Edward Burton Esquires two of the Justices of the peace for this county to transmit to you the enclosed Certificate of the Insanity of Henry Perkins a prisoner in this Gaol for Trial on two charges of Housebreaking, copies of the Commitments I have enclosed.

I am also directed to acquaint you that this prisoner can be received at the county Lunatic Asylum at Barming Health near Maidstone in this County and that the place of his last legal settlement not having yet been ascertained the expence of his Maintenance at the Asylum will at present be paid by the County Treasurer

I have the honor to be

Sir George

Your most obedient humble Servant

J Bone, Gov^r

Kent to wit.

To all and every the Constables and other Officers of the Peace for the said county whom these may concern; and to the Keeper of the Gaol at Maidstone in the said county.

These are, in Her Majesty's Name to command you, and every of you, the said Officers forthwith safely to convey and deliver into the Custody of the Keeper of the said Gaol the Bodies of Mary White and Henry Perkins being charged before me Arthur Pott Esquire one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said county by the Oath of William Woolgar Hannah Woolgar and others with feloniously breaking and

⁶ South Eastern Gazette - Tuesday 31 August 1847, p5

⁷ South Eastern Gazette - Tuesday 26 October 1847, p2

⁸ South Eastern Gazette - Tuesday 04 April 1848, p5

⁹ The National Archives of the UK; Lunacy Patients Admission Registers; Class: MH 94; Piece: 13

¹⁰ HO18/205

entering the dwelling house of the said William Woolgar at Hadlow in the said county and feloniously stealing, taking and carrying away therefrom one Hat, one Cotton Handkerchief, one pair of Leggings, a White Round Frock and a Flannel Jacket the property of the said William Woolgar; against the form of the statute in that case made and provided

And you, the said Keeper are hereby required to receive the said Mary White and Henry Perkins into your Custody and them safely there to keep until they shall be thence delivered by due Order of Law. And for your so doing this shall be to you and every of you a sufficient Warrant

Given under my hand and Seal this twenty fifth day of August one thousand eight hundred and forty seven.
Arthur Pott

Kent to wit.

To all and every the Constables and other Officers of the Peace for the said county whom these may concern; and to the Keeper of the Gaol at Maidstone in the said county.

These are, in Her Majesty's Name to command you, and every of you, the said Officers forthwith safely to convey and deliver into the Custody of the Keeper of the said Gaol the Bodies of Mary White and Henry Perkins being charged before me Arthur Pott Esquire one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said county by the Oath of Mary Warren Nicholas Bridger James Dadson and others with feloniously breaking and entering at Hadlow in the said county the dwelling house of James Warren of Hadlow in the said County labourer and feloniously stealing, taking and carrying away therefrom one Round Frock, one Calico Shirt, one half Silk Handkerchief and a boys cap, the property of the said James Warren and also a pair of Half boots, a pair of Barragan Trowsers, a Flannel Jacket, and a Striped Waistcoat and a coloured Cotton Handkerchief the property of the said Nicholas Bridger; against the form of the statute in such can made and provided.

And you, the said Keeper are hereby required to receive the said Mary White and Henry Perkins into your Custody and them safely there to keep until they shall be thence delivered by due Order of Law. And for your so doing this shall be to you and every of you a sufficient Warrant

Given under my hand and Seal this twenty fifth day of August one thousand eight hundred and forty seven.
Arthur Pott

Whereas by a Warrant under the hand of Sir George Grey Baronet One of her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council and Principal Secretary of State bearing date the 9th day of September 1847. After reciting an Act passed in the 3rd and 4th years of the Reign of Her present Majesty Intituled "An Act for making further Provision for the Confinement and Maintenance of Insane prisoners" And after reciting that it had been Certified to him under the hands of Henry Shovell Marsham and Edward Burton Esquires two Justices of the peace and under the hands of George Taylor M.D. and J Whatman Surgeon being persons authorized in that behalf that Henry Perkins a Prisoner in the Gaol at Maidstone who had been committed on the 25th day of August then last to the Gaol for the County of Kent on two charges of Housebreaking had become Insane And after reciting that the Lunatic Asylum for the said county had been recommended to him as a fit and proper receptacle for the said Lunatic He the said Sir George Grey did hereby in pursuance of the Statute above recited authorize and direct the Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum for the County of Kent and all others whom it might concern to cause the said Henry Perkins to be received from the said Gaol into the said Lunatic Asylum there to remain until further order should be made therein And whereas also the said Henry Perkins was on the 11th day of September 1847 under and in pursuance into the said Lunatic Asylum and is still confined therein under and according to the said Warrant Now We the undersigned Jas Edm Huxley and Wm Sibbald Esquires Physicians being persons duly authorized in that behalf by virtue of the Statute hereinbefore recited Do hereby Certify under our hands that the said Henry Perkins has become and is now of Sound Mind.

Given under our hands this 11th day of February 1848

Wm Sibbald

James Edmund Huxley, Physicians

Cover: Henry Perkins, in Kent Lunatic Asylum

2nd Application

Nil at present

Certificate of Surity.

Kent Lunatic Asylum at Maidstone, May 2nd, 1848.

To the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department

Sir,

May I be permitted most respectfully to draw your attention to the circumstance that on February 8th last a Certificate signed by the Visiting Physician to this Institution and myself was sent to you - to the effect that a criminal Lunatic named Edward Perkins alias Ireland had become of Sound Mind.

This man continues sane and I beg to receive Instruction warranting his return to gaol.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obed^t humble serv^t

James Huxley M.D.

Medical Officer & Supt

Cover: Henry Perkins

3rd Application

In Kent Lunatic Asylum

Return back to Gaol for trial. GG

Reference is made to a Certificate of the prisoners sanity transmitted in Feb^y last; & directions are requested as to his disposal.

At the West Kent Quarter Sessions, July 1848

Henry Perkins, 22, (imp.), housebreaking and stealing one round frock, one shirt, one half silk handkerchief, and one ca., the property of James Warren ; and one pair of half boots, one pair of trowsers, one waistcoat, and one handkerchief, the property of Nicholas Bridger, at Hadlow. Also, housebreaking and stealing one hat, one handkerchief, and other articles, the property William Woolgar, at Hadlow.

Mr. Addison was for the prosecution.

Sarah Warren stated that she was the wife the prosecutor, and resided at Hildenborough, in the parish of Tonbridge. On the 26th of August, 1847, she left home about half-past one in the afternoon, and went into the harvest fields to work, having previously locked the front door, and otherwise the premises, she gave the key Nicholas Bridger, her lodger. She saw the articles named in the indictment, about 8 o'clock in the morning. When she returned home which was about half-past six in the evening, she discovered that the front door had been unfastened, and the bar which fastened the window had been prized out, and thus an entrance could effected. On examining the rooms, she found that the handkerchiefs, shirt, cap, half boots, &c. were gone. She immediately gave information the police. She had since seen the articles, and could swear that greater part of them were her husband's.

Mary Ann Finch, deposed to prisoner's coming to her house on the night of the 20th August, accompanied by a young woman. They had then two bundles with them which were deposited in cupboard in the house. They slept there that night. About 1 o'clock the next day the bundle was removed by request of the prisoner, but ultimately replaced in the cupboard where it remained until police-constable Dadson took it away.

James Dadson, constable of Tunbridge Wells, deposed to going to last witness's house where he obtained the articles now produced.

Several other witnesses were examined, who stated that they had bought various portions the goods named in the indictment from the prisoner.

The goods were then identified by prosecutors their property. Prisoner, in his defence, denied having committed the robbery, and said that considered it was hard thing for him to brought and charged with an offence of which he was entirely innocent.

His Lordship then minutely summed up, after which the jury returned verdict of Guilty. He was then charged with breaking and entering the house of William Woolgar, and stealing one hat, one handkerchief, and divers other articles, the property of the said William Woolgar, at Hadlow.

The facts of this case were somewhat similar to those given above. The prosecutor a labouring man, and left his house locked up safe early on the morning of the 20th August. Shortly afterwards, on his return

home, he found that the window had been broken into, and the goods stolen. These were satisfactorily traced to the possession of the prisoner, and were sworn to the prosecutor his property.— Guilty. His Lordship said the crimes for which the prisoner stood committed were such required to dealt with a very severe manner, both as warning others and punishment to the offender. He should therefore sentence him to one day's imprisonment on the first charge, and on the second to be transported for 15 years. Prisoner – “Thank you, my Lord, thank you. May you sit there till I come back again. I'll bring you a baboon or a monkey to play with when I return.” Then, turning to prosecutors, said “May all the calamities that God can inflict come upon you”. He was then removed from the dock. ¹¹

Another versions of the indictment and trial:

HOUSEBREAKING. Henry Perkins, 41, who was removed from the Lunatic Asylum, at Barming-heath, on the 10th of May last, by order of the Secretary of State, was indicted for breaking into the house of James Warren, at Hadlow, and stealing therefrom a round frock, a shirt, a half-silk handkerchief, and a cap, the property of James Warren and a pair of half boots, a pair of trowsers, a jacket, a waistcoat, and a handkerchief, the property of Nicholas Bridger.

Mr. Addison conducted the case for the prosecution.

Sarah Warren deposed that she was the wife of James Warren, a labourer, residing at Hadlow. On the 20th August, at about half-past eight o'clock, she locked up her house and went out, leaving the key with Nicholas Bridger, a lodger, who was at work close by. When she returned, at about half-past six in the afternoon, she found her house had been broken into, the staple of the street door drawn, the window taken out, and the staple of another door also drawn. The witness then described the state in which she found the interior of her house and deposed to having missed the articles named in the indictment.

Mary Ann Finch, wife of Daniel Finch, who kept lodging-house at Tunbridge on the 20th of August last, stated that on the evening that day about eight o'clock, the prisoner, in company with a woman, went to her house, and applied for a bed. They had two bundles with them, and on being told that they could have a bed, the prisoner requested that they might be taken care of, and they were accordingly locked up in witness's presence. The next morning, the bundles were given to the prisoner, who, with the woman, left about twelve o'clock. In the evening they returned with the same bundles, which were again locked in the same place. The constable, James Dadson, afterwards came, when the bundles were given up to him. James Dadson produced most of the above articles, which were identified Mrs. Warren and Nicholas Bridger.

Bridger deposed to having left the house quite safe at about four o'clock in the afternoon of the August, when went the harvest field. He gave the key to Mrs. Warren, and did not return home till seven o'clock. He did not remember having seen the prisoner on that day. Henry Chapman stated that he bought a pair of trowsers of the prisoner in August last at Tunbridge, for 3s. 11d., which he afterwards gave to Dadson, the constable (produced).

Ann Porter, wife of Jesse Porter, Tunbridge, bought a waistcoat of the prisoner on the 21st August last, which she gave up to Dadson.

Thomas Harris, constable of Tunbridge, produced two shirts, which he received from a Mrs. Pierce on the 21st August.

Mrs. Pierce stated that she purchased the shirts of a female on the August, for 1s. The prisoner was close by at the time.

The jury found the prisoner guilty. Prisoner was then farther charged with breaking and entering the dwelling-house of William Woolgar, at Hadlow, and stealing therefrom a hat, a handkerchief, and other articles, the property of the said William Woolgar. The offence was committed on the same day. The wife

¹¹ Maidstone Journal and Kentish Advertiser - Tuesday 04 July 1848, p3

of the prosecutor proved the house being broken into and a pair of boot-legs, a flannel jacket, a handkerchief, a hat, and a round frock stolen therefrom.

Mrs. Porter purchased the hat and boot-legs of the prisoner on the 21st August. The property was produced and identified. Prisoner denied all knowledge of the robbery.

Guilty. Sentence—for the first offence, one day's imprisonment and for the second, fifteen years' transportation.

After the prisoner was sentenced he looked the Chairman, and said "Thank you, Sir, I hope you will sit there till I come back, and I will bring you a monkey home to play with," and turned round to the witnesses and said, "I hope heavy affliction will fall upon your heads. I had never seen the shirts. I will bring you all a baboon to play with".¹²

Henry Perkins, 22, single, can read and write imperfectly, labourer, was convicted on 29 June 1848 of a felony at Maidstone Session, and sentenced to 15 years transportation. He was received at Millbank Prison on 30 April 1849 from Maidstone Gaol. After ten months he was transferred to Portland Prison, arriving on 6 March 1850 via Southampton and Dorchester. He was described as 'artful and no good feeling, passionate and violent and will escape from custody if possible'. His father Edw Ireland resides at Hounslow. Henry had been twice convicted, broken out of gaol at Windsor, and a career of crime for three years. From here he boarded the *Hashemy* on 19 July 1850 for the voyage to Fremantle.¹³

On arrival at Fremantle In October 1850, Henry was described as:

140. Henry Perkins, 23, 5'10", brown hair, grey eyes, long face, dark complexion, and a slight build. He had the following marks:

Right arm – flag, anchor, diamond and sun.

Left arm – cross, anchor and two flags. Anchor on back of hand, with three rings around fingers.

Marked with small pox.

Henry was a boatman and single. He could read very fairly, write and do maths.¹⁴

Casual sick list, Fremantle.¹⁵

		Complaint	Treatment
Perkins Henry	2 January 1851	Gathered finger	Poultice
Perkins Henry	3 January 1851	Bad finger	Poultice

Escaped. January 1851

Sailed.— On the 15th instant, the *Evergreen*, Green, master, for the Southward, in search of the escaped convicts.¹⁶

The *Evergreen* returned to Fremantle on Sunday, after a fruitless search for the escaped convicts, who have doubt less got clear off ere this. A small boat was searched near the Murray, which, it afterwards appeared, belonged to Mr. Sutton. The *Evergreen* arrived at the Vasse on the 17th instant, and, we suppose, examined the American ships in that bay, although we have not heard that such examination was made. She is now lying in Perth Water. If what we have heard is correct, a great want of prudence, of common foresight, and caution, has been manifested by those who had the control of these men. From their account, it seems that Adams, the master's mate, had given great satisfaction during the voyage out; he had been quiet and well behaved, and evinced a great desire to instruct some of his fellow convicts in the art of navigation. This desire on his part was encouraged, and among the men who derived the benefit of such instruction, were the three who accompanied him in his little boat excursion. These four men were

¹² South Eastern Gazette, 4 July 1848, p3

¹³ HO24/4; PCOM2/107, HO8/105

¹⁴ SROWA Acc 128/40-3; Acc 1156 R21A

¹⁵ SROWA Acc 1156 CS1

¹⁶ Inquirer (Perth, WA : 1840 - 1855), 15 Jan 1851, p2

afterwards permitted to be constantly together, and were employed in the same occupation— sail-making. In the other convict colonies this banding together of prisoners is invariably discouraged, and when any close intimacy is seen among them, the friends are speedily separated. The result of this confederacy is seen by the late event, and we may rest assured that the instruction imparted by the master's mate will not be disregarded, and that he will find in his pupils most efficient assistants. It seems to be a matter for doubt whether these men have proceeded to the Northward or Southward. Against the former route it is urged that they have not provisions, but this point cannot be clearly ascertained. They must have obtained supplies after landing the warder, but of course this will not be known, as the parties who have victualled them for their expedition will take good care not to render themselves liable to the pains and penalties consequent upon their aiding and abetting in the escape of convicts, by admitting that stores had been placed at their service. If they went to the Southward, and managed to net on board a Yankee whaler, they are safe enough; four hands and a whaleboat are prizes not to be met with every day.¹⁷

March 1851. RECAPTURE OF FOUR CONVICTS AT SHARK'S BAY.-The four convicts who made their escape in the whale boat belonging to the establishment at Fremantle, the circumstances connected with which were related at the time, in January last, were recaptured at Shark's Bay, by a boat from the ship *Hashemy*, and sent back to Fremantle under military escort, where they arrived on Friday last on board the *Evergreen*. The following particulars relating to this daring attempt will be read with some interest. The idea which at first prevailed, that these men had steered for the southward, seems to have been totally without foundation. After a run of eight days, and anchoring we believe, every night, they reached the vicinity of Shark's Bay. They seem to have suffered no material privation, but at one time were in some apprehension as to water. They appear to have made for the northern islands with very little delay, for about the 22nd or 23rd of January as the party from the ship *Hashemy* were working at the guano on Sunday Island, the mate observed at a little distance from the working party, a European watching their operations. This gentleman well knowing that curious observers in that locality are somewhat scarce, lost no time in hailing the stranger, who gave them to understand that he had travelled on foot from Perth, and had swum across the Epinaux Channel. This story seemed a strange one, and unfortunately for the narrator he was recognised by some of the ship's crew who had sailed with him from England not more than three months previously. When on board the *Hashemy* he was taken good care of and on the following day the *Hashemy's* party discovered another of the runaways, who was speedily sent on board, where he was not a little surprised to meet his former companion. The men protested their ignorance of any one also belonging to them ; but the prompt and determined manner of Captain Ross in despatching a boat's crew for further information, wrung from them the confession that they were escaped convicts, and had left two comrades with a boat on the island, When the *Hashemy's* party had made some search they discovered at a distance, two men, who instantly attempted to make their escape in the boat, which had been hauled up, but was speedily launched for that purpose. The ship's crew however, too alert, and cut off their retreat, and the whole party were secured and placed in irons on board the *Hashemy*. Captain Ross communicated with Lieutenant Elliott, and the result is, that the four men are now safely lodged in the Convict establishment at Fremantle. Much credit is due to Captain Ross and his crew for their promptitude, who seem to have been the predestined instruments of this recapture.¹⁸

March 1851. Local Intelligence.

On Thursday, the 20th March, the four captured convicts, John Morris, **Thomas Corry Adams**, Henry Perkins, and William Hayles, were brought before W. H. Mackie, Esq. and the Resident Magistrate at Fremantle, charged with stealing a whale boat and sundry articles of public as well as private property. As it was not contemplated to send the prisoners out of the colony, the charge against them was confined to the

¹⁷ Inquirer (Perth, WA : 1840 - 1855), 22 Jan 1851. P2

¹⁸ The Perth Gazette and Independent Journal of Politics and News (WA : 1848 - 1864) 21 Mar 1851, p2

simple larceny of stealing the whale boat, to which they all pleaded guilty. They were summarily convicted and sentenced to three years labour in chains, on some road or public work in the colony. This sentence is, of course, independent of the original one.¹⁹

20 March 1851, Superintendents Orders: The 4 Prisoners viz. John Morris 122, Thos. C Adams 131, Henry Perkins 140 and Wm Hailes 141 having been adjudged by the Magistrate to undergo a Punishment of Three (3) years Imprisonment in irons - either on the roads or on such work as may be ordered - ... missing line with straps &c and be put to such work as may be directed - care being taken that they are not left by themselves for anytime, and that they are allowed no communication, either between themselves or with other Prisoners. They will continue on full diet & have the regular bed and Bedding.²⁰

22 October 1853. Probationary prisoner Henry Perkins was discharged from Fremantle Prison. He received a Ticket of Leave the same day.

10 November 1860, re-convicted prisoner Henry Perkins was received at Fremantle Prison. He was released from separate confinement on 7 February 1861 and discharged, to Ticket of Leave, on 15 February 1861.²¹

30 June. Working for R Johnson in Swan district, for £2 per month.²²
Might be Richard Johnson in the Gingin area.

Henry was granted a Conditional Pardon on 28 June, and the following year, on 12 September, a Certificate of Freedom.²³

Perth Police Court, 28 September 1868.
Henry Perkins, expirée, drunk and violently resisting Police, fined 10s or 14 days imprisonment.²⁴

The next court cases are probably Henry.

1870. Henry Perkins and Joseph Lockley were charged with the larceny of a quantity of timber at Gingin, the property of Henry John Catting. They pleaded not guilty, His Honor summed up the evidence to the jury, who, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of not guilty.²⁵

1885. Perth Police Court, 15 June.
Henry Perkins, who was charged by constable Edwards with being drunk pleaded that it was a long time since he had last been up. He was fined 5s, but was allowed to go away in order to obtain the money.²⁶

1885. An amusing case of wife desertion was tried last week at the Geraldton Police Court before the Government Resident. A man named Robert Crocket was charged with deserting his wife and three children, two of the latter being under 10 years of age, and the other a cripple aged about 21. Mr. Barratt appeared for the defendant. The complainant, who was rather elderly but who was dressed, in a juvenile manner, said that her husband had left her and her three children to starve, and had taken away her bed, leaving her to sleep on the bare boards. In reply to Mr. Barratt's cross-examination she admitted that her husband had sent for her to come up from Perth. **On being asked if she was not living with a man named Perkins at the Canning** before she came up to the Bay, she refused to reply to the question, constantly declaring that she had not come for herself but to get protection for her children. She admitted that she might know a man named **Henry Perkins**, but denied that she had purchased a sewing machine in Crocket's name while living with Perkins. On being asked to look at a **letter in Perkins writing**; which Crocket had intercepted, which was addressed to her, and **written in the most romantically affectionate**

¹⁹ The Perth Gazette and Independent Journal of Politics and News (WA : 1848 - 1864), 28 Mar 1851, p2

²⁰ SROWA Acc 1156, SO1-3, p34

²¹ SROWA Acc 1156 RD3-4

²² SROWA Acc 1171, p334

²³ SROWA Acc 1156 R21B

²⁴ The Perth Gazette and West Australian Times (WA : 1864 - 1874), 9 October 1868 p 3

²⁵ The Inquirer and Commercial News (Perth, WA : 1855 - 1901), 13 Apr 1870, p3

²⁶ The Daily News (Perth, WA : 1882 - 1950), 15 Jun 1885, p3

terms, she refused to do so, and reiterated that she had come for protection for her children. She did not want anything for herself, and refused to live with Crocket who, she said was “a brute”. Mr. Barratt said the case was very simple as she had publicly refused to live with her husband. The sole wish of the latter was to have the care and maintenance of his children. He had seen the Rev. H. Laurence mid Bishop Parry, and the latter had told him that on payment of ascertain sum per month -the young children could be placed in the Perth Protestant Orphanage. Mrs. Crocket said that she did not want to live with her husband, but she could not part with her children. The case was then discharged as far as the wife was concerned, and an order was made for the defendant to pay into Court a-sum of money every month for the maintenance of the children at the Orphanage, after referring the amount to Bishop Parry.²⁷

1892. Henry Perkins admitted that he was drunk on Monday, but said this was the first trip he had taken this year from the Sawmills to the city, and if let off this time ae would not appear again. The defendant, who had been a frequent offender, was fined 10s. or 14 days.²⁸

1897. Henry Perkins' perks last night consisted mainly of going out on the perks – i.e., the drink. Perkins, an elderly man, had the good sense to ask to be locked up, and he was obliged. Ordered to pay 2s cab fare.²⁹

1903. Electoral Roll

Henry Perkins at the Old Men’s Depot, a pauper.

1908. Henry Perkins died 2 January 1908, aged 81.

Buried at Karrakatta, Wesleyan section as: Ireland, Henry (Perkins)

His death is registered under Henry Perkins and Henry Ireland.

²⁷ Victorian Express (Geraldton, WA : 1878 - 1894), 27 Jun 1885, p2

²⁸ The Daily News (Perth, WA : 1882 - 1950), 19 Apr 1892, p3

²⁹ The Daily News (Perth, WA : 1882 - 1950), 17 Sep 1897, p3