

Louisa Paddick*

POLICE NUMBER 207 ¹	LITERACY read only
TRIAL DATE 1 March 1841	AGE ON EMBARKATION 21
TRIAL PLACE Central Criminal Court (Old Bailey), London	AGE ON ARRIVAL 21
OFFENCE stealing lace in a dwelling house	HEIGHT 5' ½" or 4' 11½"
SENTENCE 10 years	COMPLEXION fair
GAOL REPORT convicted before, poor, married, 1 child	HEAD oval
PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS once before 6 months for same offence	HAIR brown
SURGEON'S REPORT quiet	VISAGE oval
ON THE TOWN no	FOREHEAD round
MARITAL STATUS married	EYEBROWS light brown
CHILDREN 1, 0 on board	EYES grey
FAMILY husband Henry Puddick at West Smithfield; daughter Jane 3 years	NOSE medium
NATIVE PLACE St Lukes, London, England	MOUTH medium
TRADE ON EMBARKATION	CHIN round
TRADE ON ARRIVAL plain cook, house servant, wash, iron, needlewoman	MARKS HP on left arm

c1820 **Born** at St Lukes, London, Middlesex, England.²

5 August 1838 **Daughter** Jane Paddick born at London, England; father Henry Puddick; mother Louisa Puddick.³

27 August 1838 Daughter Jane Paddick baptised at St Andrew's Church, Holborn, London, England.³

6 April 1840 Tried at the Central Criminal Court (Old Bailey), London, England with Hester Curry⁴ indicted for larceny in stealing on 10 April 1840⁵ 154 yards of lace value £3.17.0 from the shop of Thomas Hendy, Hereford Place, Commercial Road, London; found guilty; sentence 6 months imprisonment, having received a good character; aged 20.⁶

Statement of witness Thomas Hendy:

I am a laceman, and live in Hereford-place, Commercial-road. On the 10th of April, about half-past eleven o'clock, the two prisoners came to my shop and asked my daughter-in-law to serve them – I saw the thread lace box on the counter before them – they asked my daughter to go to the other end of the shop for something else, and while she was gone, Puddick took five cards of thread lace off the counter and gave them to Curry, who concealed them under her right arm, under her shawl – I saw them – I was in the parlour at the back of the shop – I came up and fixed my eye on Curry – I saw she had the lace under her right arm as she was sitting on the seat – seeing she was discovered, she burst into tears, took the lace from under her arm, and put it on the counter.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne. Q. What were you doing? A. I was about to shave, but had scarcely commenced – I was looking into the shop through a glass window – I could see distinctly what took place on the counter.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chambers. Q. Were you about to put the lather on your face? A. Yes – I dare say I was – I was not looking in the looking-glass at the moment I saw the property stolen – my daughter Elisabeth was serving them – Cooper, my shop woman, was in

¹ TAHO, CON40/1/8 p.181 No.207 [image 152] (Louisa Paddick); TAHO, CON19/1/1 p.240 [image 123] (Louisa Puddeck); ML, CY 1282 p.152 (Louisa Paddick); ML, CY 1197 p.153 (Louisa Puddeck); ML, CY 958 p.441 (Louisa Paddick)

² TAHO, CON19/1/1 p.240 [image 123] (Louisa Puddeck)

³ *Family Search*, IGI Batch No.P02083-2 Source Film No.374360 (Jane Puddick)

⁴ Hester, aged 21, was also found guilty and transported for 7 years; however, there is no record of her arriving in Tasmania as a convict.

⁵ This is the date given in the *Old Bailey Proceedings Online*, but it must have been earlier than 6 April, the date of the trial.

⁶ *Old Bailey Proceedings Online*, t18400406-1267 (Louisa Puddick & Hester Curry)

This biography supplements our book *Patchwork Prisoners* available from www.researchtasmania.com.au.

*the parlour – there is a looking-glass in the parlour, by which you can see what is going on in the shop – it was not that glass at which I was shaving, but another.*⁶

Statement of witness Sarah Cooper:

I am shop woman to Mr. Hendy. I was in the parlour and saw the prisoners looking at some lace – Mr. Hendy desired me to come out – I saw Curry take the lace from under her right arm, and put it on the counter – that was about five minutes after I came into the shop.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Payne. Q. What was your master about? A. Going to shave – he was looking into the shop – I was sitting in the parlour opposite the door – I did not see Puddick take the lace – she had her back to me – I was about a yard from Curry behind the counter, when I saw her take the lace from her shawl under her right arm – I saw it distinctly – she was in front of it.*⁶

Statement of witness Elizabeth Burrell:

The prisoners came to the shop and asked to look at some thread lace – they then asked for some stomachers, and while my back was turned to get them, one of them took the lace out of the box – it was there when I went, and it was gone when I came back – there was 154 yards of it – Mr. Hendy came into the shop soon after, and stood behind them watching them – they bought three-quarters of a yard of lace at half-a-crown a yard, and paid for it – they had not bought any before – I saw the lace produced and thrown upon the counter.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chambers. Q. Had you not placed these five cards on the counter for them to look at? A. Yes, and missed them on my return – it was impossible to avoid it – they were looking at some others – it is not unusual for one person to hand lace to another, who turns to the light to look at it – I have stated that my father was shaving and looking into a glass at the fire-place which reflected from the shop.

*Court. Q. But you were not in the room where he was? A. No – there were five cards of lace on the counter, but the box was by the side of it – the pieces that were taken were taken from the box – the five remained on the counter.*⁶

Statement of witness Thomas Hendy:

*Thomas Hendy re-examined. The box contained from fifty to sixty cards – they were selecting the cards of lace – my eyes were never off them – Puddick had selected them, and she took them from the counter and gave them to the other.*⁶

1 March 1841

Tried at the Central Criminal Court (Old Bailey), London, England indicted for larceny in a dwelling house in stealing on 9 February 1841 225 yards of lace value £6.10.0 from the shop of Elias Chartier, in the house of Philip William Hingston, High Street, Islington; found guilty; sentence 10 years transportation; aged 21.⁷

Statement of witness Ann Chartier:

I conduct the business of my brother, Elias Chartier, in High-street, Islington – it is carried on in the house of Philip William Hingston, who lives there with his family, and the shop is part of his dwelling-house. On the 9th of February, between one and two o'clock, the prisoner came into the shop, and asked for some thread lace – I got down a box containing a quantity of thread lace – she looked at various articles, and she kept putting the cards of lace up and down – she fixed on a remnant, and asked me to measure it – while I was doing that a woman came in, and asked the price of a bonnet in the window – that drew my attention from the lace a moment or two, while I answered the woman the price of the bonnet – I was waiting on Mrs. Whittingham before the prisoner came in – I left off serving her to attend to the prisoner – Mrs. Whittingham gave me a particular look which I did not understand at first – about that time I turned round, as I thought there must be something wrong – I asked the person, did she wish to see the bonnet – before I could get an answer she was gone – I then looked at the box of lace, and instantly missed some, and Mrs. Whittingham went to the door to look after the other person – I said to the prisoner, “I have lost some lace” – the prisoner said, “Lost some lace; I have lost my purse” – Mrs. Whittingham returned, and I told her I had lost some lace – she said she knew I had, for she had seen the prisoner take it, and give it to the woman who had gone out – I said, “Then close the door, I will send for an officer” – said the prisoner should not leave the shop – she said no, she would not leave it, as she had lost her purse, she would have the house searched till she found it – I sent for an officer – he came, and

⁷ Old Bailey Proceedings Online, t18410301-844 (Louisa Paddick)

the prisoner resisted very much – she was taken into custody – there were eight cards of lace gone, containing about 225 yards – it had been bought by me on the Friday before – they were worth between 6l. and 7l.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne. Q. Was the prisoner near enough to hear when Mrs. Whittingham said she saw the prisoner take it, and give it to the woman who went out? A. Yes – she was allowed to go away from the station on bail to come again, and appear before the Magistrate – on the first occasion before the Magistrate she was not allowed to go away, and come again – she was taken into custody till the Friday – this happened on the Tuesday, and we went before the Magistrate on the Wednesday – she came before the Magistrate again on the Friday – she was then taken into custody to take her trial – she did not purchase any thing in my shop – the shop goes out from the dwelling-house – Mr. Kingston can come to the shop from his house, and I can get into the house by a door behind the counter.⁷

Statement of witness Philip William Hingston:

I am owner of the shop at Islington where Mr. Chartier carries on his trade.

Cross-examined. Q. Does the house belong to you? A. Yes – I let the shop to Mr. Chartier.⁷

Statement of witness Elizabeth Whittingham:

I live at Paradise-terrace, Islington. About two o'clock on Tuesday, the 9th of February, I went to Mr. Chartier's shop in Islington – soon after, the prisoner came in – I had seen her before that day – I observed her when she came in – she asked for some lace, and Miss Chartier put it down before her – she seemed to pull it about a good deal – after this another woman came in, and asked the price of a bonnet – she stood behind me at first, and then she stood near the prisoner – I saw the prisoner give her the lace, and then she put it under her cloak – I intimated it to Miss Chartier as well as I could by a nod and a look – I turned to look for the woman, and she was gone – I immediately went to the door, and could not see any thing of her – I went both ways, and could not see any thing of her – I then returned to the shop, and Miss Chartier told me she had missed some lace – I said, "So I should think – I saw the prisoner give it to the other young woman" – I said to the prisoner, "You know the young woman" – she said she did not, she never saw her before – the reason I said so was, because I had seen her with her before they went into the shop, and the other appeared then to be intoxicated – I am quite sure the woman I saw then with the prisoner was the same person I saw in the shop – after this the prisoner said she had lost her purse, and she would have the house searched from top to bottom before she left.

Cross-examined. Q. What is your husband? A. He is not any thing at present – he has been a tailor – I never dealt at the prosecutors shop before – I had never seen the prisoner or the other woman before – the prosecutor's shop is on the pavement by Islington-green – there is a large space on the pavement both ways when you come out of the shop – I went to the shop door, and went a little way in both directions, but I could not see the woman who went out – I was close to the prisoner when she handed the lace to the woman – she was standing next to me at the counter – the other woman came close to her – I could not tell Miss Chartier at once what I saw, because I felt so flurried – I was always as sure as I am now that I saw the lace handed by the prisoner to the other woman – I was too much flurried to stop her – she had a straw bonnet on and a cloak – I cannot say what sort of complexion she had – there was considerable difficulty in persuading the prisoner to leave the shop – I went home – I could not go to the station though the officer asked me to go, because my friends would have wondered where I was – I went before the Magistrate the next day.

Mr. Prendergast. Q. Have you ever expressed the least doubt about seeing the prisoner take the lace, and giving it to the other woman? A. Not the least.⁷

Statement of witness John Fagan, Police Constable N 19:

I was called to take the prisoner on the 9th of February – she was sitting in the shop – I told her she must go to the station – she instantly became very violent, and said she had been robbed of her purse, and would not go out till the house was searched, and she would have her purse – I asked her who robbed her – she pointed to Miss Chartier, and said she must – I took the prisoner into custody, when she got to the station she said she would swear a robbery against me, that I robbed her of a gold watch and a chain which had been round her neck.

Cross-examined. Q. She was allowed to go from the station? A. I took her before the Magistrate, but as none of the witnesses could attend, the Magistrate allowed us to take bail.⁷

Statement of witness Ann Harris:

I searched the prisoner at the station – I found only one farthing on her – she said she had lost her purse and watch, and she would swear a robbery against the officer, for stealing her gold watch and chain; and against the shop-keeper for robbing her of her purse and 1l. 10s. in money.

*Cross-examined. Q. Did she appear excited? A. No – she was rather insolent to me.*⁷

Statement of witness Thomas Hendy:

*I produce a certificate of the prisoner's former conviction, which I got at Mr. Clark's office – I was the prosecutor in the case last April – the prisoner is the person – (read.)*⁷

- 5 April 1841 Departed Woolwich, England on the *Rajah*.⁸
- 17 April 1841 Put on the *Rajah* sick list suffering from cephalalgia⁹; aged 21.¹⁰
- Observation of doctor:
*... put on the list April 17th complaining of headache and sickness of the stomach which has been often disturbed. Her appetite is altogether gone as she appeared to suffer considerably from sea sickness. I had her removed into the Hospital as her bowels were confined for some days ...*¹⁰
- 18 April 1841 Observation of doctor:
*Bowels were moved twice in the night. She says the headache is less distressing, but the appetite is still bad. No uneasiness of the stomach complaint of she took some boiled rice with a little wine.*¹⁰
- 19 April 1841 Observation of doctor:
*Feels much better sickness of stomach entirely and the appetite better.*¹⁰
- 20 April 1841 Put off the *Rajah* sick list.¹⁰
- Observation of doctor:
*She was so much improved that she returned to her own berth and was put off the list.*¹⁰
- 19 July 1841 Arrived at Hobart on the *Rajah*.⁸
- c24 July 1841 Upon arrival at Hobart, assigned to Mr C Fletcher, New Town.¹¹
- 31 December 1841 Mustered in the service of Mrs Roberts, Hobart.¹²
- 6 October 1842 Charged at Cascades Female Factory, Hobart with misconduct; sentence 6 months hard labour at the wash tub at Cascades Female Factory, Hobart, and her money forfeited to the Crown.¹³
- 12 June 1843 At New Norfolk.¹³
- 11 January 1844 Charged with misconduct in her hired service; sentence 2 months hard labour at Cascades Female Factory, Hobart, and Ticket of Leave suspended;¹⁴ sentence remitted at the request of her master.¹³
- 14 February 1844 Ticket of Leave granted; gazetted 16 February.¹⁵
- 20 March 1844 Charged with being out after hours and living at an improper house; sentence 1 month hard labour at Cascades Female Factory, Hobart, Ticket of Leave suspended.¹³
- 18 March 1846 Recommended to the Queen for a Conditional Pardon available within the limits of the Australian Colonies and New Zealand; gazetted 24 March.¹⁶
- 23¹⁷ January 1847 Conditional Pardon approved on condition that she shall not return to or be found within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; not having committed any

⁸ AJCP, ADM 101/63 *Rajah*

⁹ Cephalalgia is a pain in the head or neck, headache.

¹⁰ AJCP, ADM 101/63 *Rajah* Case 1 (Louisa Puddock)

¹¹ ML, CY 1274 p.261 (Louisa Paddick)

¹² AJCP, HO 10/51 p.397 No.207 (Louisa Paddick)

¹³ TAHO, CON40/1/8 p.181 No.207 [image 152] (Louisa Paddick)

¹⁴ As Louisa had not yet received her Ticket of Leave, it could not be suspended.

¹⁵ *Hobart Town Gazette*, 16 February 1844 p.227 (Louisa Puddock)

¹⁶ *Hobart Town Gazette*, 24 March 1846 p.269 (Louisa Paddick)

¹⁷ Date given as 7 January 1847 on conduct record.

offences since she was recommended to the Queen's mercy which would disentitle her to the indulgence.¹⁸

16 July 1849

Charged at the Police Court, Hobart with larceny; acquitted.¹⁹

Newspaper report:

OFFENCES. – Eliza Murphy, a pass-holder, was fully committed for trial on Monday by the Police Magistrate, for shop-lifting, on Saturday evening last, about seven o'clock. Having gone into Watchorn's Emporium in company with another female named Louisa Puddock, they were both apprehended for taking away a quantity of thread edging. Puddock, who had a child with her,²⁰ was acquitted.¹⁹

c1850

Moved from Tasmania to South Australia.²¹

13 August 1850

Tried at the Supreme Court, Adelaide, SA with Ann Stephens indicted for stealing on 20 May 1850 20 silk handkerchiefs, value £3.10.0, from the shop of Lewis Joseph, Adelaide; acquitted; Louisa aged 32; Ann aged 24.²¹

Newspaper report:

Louisa Paddick and Anne Stevens, charged with stealing 20 silk handkerchiefs, the property of Lewis Joseph, both out on bail, were called. The former only answered.

William Winspear, of Hindley street, and Robert Green, of Light-square, were called on to produce the prisoner Anne Stevens.

Green said that he went to the police-office to be security for Louisa Paddick, and that becoming security for the other was in a manner forced upon him, as he had never seen the woman before he went bail for her.

The prisoner Paddick pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr Parker.

The Advocate-General opened the case, and informed the Jury that if they believed the prisoner cognizant of the robbery, she was as guilty as if the goods had been found upon her. He called

Alexander McGeorge, who stated that the prisoner, in company with the woman Stevens, came to his shop and made some trifling purchases. While there their demeanour excited his suspicions, and, in consequence, he followed them down the street, and saw them go into Mr Joseph's shop. He then got a constable and as they came out they were stopped and interrogated by witness. Stevens dropped two pieces of silk handkerchiefs, which were afterwards identified by Mr Joseph.

By Mr Parker – It was the conduct of the woman Stevens that excited his suspicions. When the two women came out of the shop the policeman called to them to stop. The prisoner obeyed, but the other woman walked on three or four yards, and the handkerchiefs were found by her.

Constable Nolan deposed to apprehending the two women. The prisoner gave her real name and address, and offered no resistance. The woman Stevens behaved very violently, and witness had to force her from the spot where she stood, and then found the silks lying at her feet.

By the Court – The prisoner was walking in company with Stevens.

Lewis Joseph recollected some pieces of silks being brought to him by the last witness, and he recognised them by the private mark to be his property.

By Mr Parker – While in his shop the prisoner exhibited an immense hole in her Orleans cloth dress, while Stevens was near the counter, and, in his opinion, Stevens must have committed the theft.

Mr Parker complimented the Advocate on the fairness with which the case has been brought forward. There was no doubt but that, if two persons went about committing felonies together, both were equally amenable to the law; but in this case there was a total absence of any proof of concert between the prisoner and Stevens. The latter was a new arrival unknown to the prisoner before she took lodgings at her house, and her subsequent conduct had clearly evinced in whom the guilt lay. The prisoner had all through acted with candour and openness, courted investigation, and met the charge with the uprightness of conscious innocence; while

¹⁸ *Hobart Town Gazette*, 26 January 1847 p.137 (Louisa Paddick)

¹⁹ *Hobart Town Courier*, 18 July 1849 p.2 (Louisa Puddock)

²⁰ Who this child was is unknown.

²¹ *South Australian Register*, 12 August 1850 p.3 (Louisa Paddick)

Stevens had, from the first, endeavoured to evade investigation, resisted to the utmost her apprehension by the constable, and, at last, did not appear on the day of trial – afraid to meet the verdict of a Jury of her countrymen. Under these circumstances he confidently claimed an acquittal on the part of his client.

His Honor directed the Jury that the question for their consideration was, did the prisoner Paddick accompany the absent woman Stevens on the day in question with the common intent of committing robberies? It was quite possible for an innocent person to accompany another of bad character, and so unconsciously become involved in a criminal charge. If they were of opinion such was the prisoner's case, they would acquit her; if not, they must find her guilty.

The Jury immediately acquitted the prisoner.²²

9 February 1851

Charged at Adelaide Police Court, SA with disturbing the peace; dismissed.²³

Newspaper report:

Louisa Paddick was charged with creating a disturbance in Hawden-street on Sunday morning last.

It appeared, from the constable's statement that, about 6 o'clock in the morning, he found her screaming loudly outside her door and calling for the police. She complained about some ill-treatment she had received from a man in her house. The constable advised her to be quiet, but she would not, and insisted upon being taken to the station-house.

The prisoner admitted the charge, but said she had been ill-treated by a man who had entered the house against her consent.

Dismissed.²³

26 February 1851

Charged at the Police Court, Adelaide, SA with being disorderly in Hindley Street the previous evening; fined 10 shillings.²⁴

1 March 1851

Free by servitude.¹³

²² *South Australian Register*; 14 August 1850 p.3 (Louisa Paddick)

²³ *South Australian Register*, 11 February 1851 p.3 (Louisa Paddick)

²⁴ *South Australian Register*, 27 February 1851 p.3 (Louisa Paddick)