

Tree of Hazel Wood

ADDITIONS AND AMENDMENTS

by Vere R Heazlewood, BA, BD

The original writer spent his first years at 'Melton Vale', Whitemore, Tasmania where his great-grandparents, Henry and Sarah Heazlewood, settled in 1854.

A Revised Edition by Ruth Hodges and Miriam Heazlewood-Peck with Ivan Heazlewood A M
was published in March 2014

This document has been prepared from information received since March 2014.

ATTACK ON HENRY (3) ON 12 MAY 1823

Just as the revised edition of Tree of Hazel Wood was published, we received correspondence from Art Gamble in British Columbia, Canada who is descended from OLD HENRY's older brother Robert! He had previously corresponded with Vere many years ago in his quest for information about the Hazlewoods of Asfordby. His reason for contacting us was that he had just come across an article in The London Times of May 23, 1823 quoting the Leicester Journal. A similar article also appeared in the Leicestershire Chronicle.

"A little past ten o'clock on Monday night last (12th inst.) Henry Hazlewood, the younger, aged 19 years, was forcibly attacked in the street of Asfordby, near Melton by three men, who cut him desperately over his face and head with a carpenter's axe; his skull was laid open, his ear severed from his head, his jaw-bone divided, and several of his teeth forced out (one double tooth was completely cut

London, May 10, 1823.

A little past ten o'clock on Monday night last (12th inst.) Henry Hazlewood, the younger, aged 19 years, was forcibly attacked in the street of Asfordby, near Melton, by three men, who cut him desperately over his face and head with a carpenter's axe; his skull was laid open, his ear severed from his head, his jaw-bone divided, and several of his teeth forced out (one double tooth was completely cut through the middle): they robbed him of a one-pound note, and a silver watch, "No. 2777, Howard, maker, London," with "H. H." engraved within the case. The men were seen passing through Asfordby about ten minutes past ten o'clock, in the direction of Hazlewood's house, on the road toward Loughborough; one of them had on a black glazed hat, another a small bundle in his hand, and the other a stick over his shoulder. A large quantity of blood, in which were some human teeth and a piece of a man's hat, were found in a field at the back of Hazlewood's house, and, at a small distance, a carpenter's axe, with "Hardy" stamped upon it, the edge of which was bloody. The poor fellow, notwithstanding they left him for dead, succeeded in crawling home. We learnt yesterday that he was alive, perfectly sensible, and was enabled to identify the axe as his own. The magistrates have been most indefatigable in their exertions to discover these inhuman monsters.—*Leicester Journal.*

through the middle): they robbed him of a one-pound note, and a silver watch. "No. 2777, Howard, maker, London" with "H.H." engraved within the case. The men were seen passing through Asfordby about ten minutes past ten o'clock, in the direction of Hazelwood's house, on the road towards Loughborough: one of them had on a black glazed bat, another a small bundle in his hand, and the other a stick over his shoulder. A large quantity of blood, in which were some human teeth and a piece of a man's hat, were found in a field at the back of Hazelwood's house, and, at a small distance., a carpenter's axe, with "Hardy" stamped upon it, the edge of which was bloody. The poor fellow, notwithstanding they left him for dead, succeeded in crawling home. We learnt yesterday that he was alive, perfectly sensible, and was enabled to identify the axe as his own. The magistrates have been most indefatigable in their exertions to discover these inhuman monsters. — Leicester Journal"

We are almost certain that this is Henry(3), although in May 1823 Henry was 17, turning 18 in December, not 19 as the article indicated. However several other clues fit. First of all he is referred to as 'Henry Hazlewood the younger' and the attack took place in Asfordby on the road towards Loughborough which is where his home was actually located. He was also close enough to be able to crawl home after the attack.

The attack occurred just a few weeks before Henry's two older brothers James and Joseph left Asfordby to sail to Van Diemen's Land in July 1823. Perhaps this attack on Henry prevented him from accompanying the others? He would have been in pretty bad shape and many months or years would have been necessary for him to heal. Having missed the opportunity to leave he waited for years after he married and had children. How fortunate for those of us among his many descendents that he did survive the attack!

A subsequent article in the Leicestershire Chronicle adds even more intrigue.

“The affair at Asfordby, noticed in our last, appears to be attended with circumstances of a nature more peculiar than we were aware of. It seems that there is now much ground to suppose that the story about the three strange men having attacked Hazlewood, is not by any means correct; though nothing is yet ascertained on the subject. We are glad to learn however, for the credit of our common nature, that one report (and various reports there always will be in the absence of real facts) which ascribed the outrage to a very near relation, is not credited.

We understand that suspicion now strongly attaches to several young men of the neighbourhood, and that R. Norman, Esq. of Melton, with an activity that reflects great credit upon him, as a Magistrate, is taking infinite pains to sift the mysterious affair to the utmost. He has already had several persons before him to be examined, and has expressed his determination to discover the real offenders if possible. The unfortunate young man is still dangerously ill from his wounds, and we are sorry to hear, that very little probability exists of his ultimate recovery.”

The affair at Asfordby, noticed in our last, appears to be attended with circumstances of a nature more peculiar than we were then aware of. It seems that there is now much ground to suppose that the story about three *strange* men having attacked Hazlewood, is not by any means correct; though nothing certain is yet ascertained on the subject. We are glad to learn, however, for the credit of our common nature, that one report (and various reports there always will be in the absence of real facts) which ascribed the outrage to a *very near relation*, is not credited. We understand that suspicion now strongly attaches to several young men of the neighbourhood, and that R. Norman, Esq. of Melton, with an activity which reflects great credit upon him, as a Magistrate, is taking infinite pains to sift the mysterious affair to the utmost. He has already had several persons before him to be examined, and has expressed his determination to discover the real offenders if possible. The unfortunate young man is still dangerously ill from his wounds, and we are sorry to hear, that very little probability exists of his ultimate recovery.

This indicates that perhaps the three who attacked him were not strangers at all but men known to him. It also indicates that he was left dangerously ill and not expected to survive! He must have made a remarkable recovery!

The odd thing is that this was clearly a major event but not one that was passed down as oral history. One would think that he must have carried facial scars for life (perhaps this is why we have no photos of Henry although we do have one of his wife Sarah) and it is a bit strange that it was never mentioned.

In spite of further investigation in the Leicester Records Office by both Ruth and also Ian Hazlewood, descendant of OLD HENRY's second marriage with Jane Marriott, who both managed to view the above articles, no subsequent press articles were found. The Records Office in Wigston, Leicester has also subsequently researched OLD HENRY's Day Books but found no mention of the bashing. So the mystery remains!

Court records and convict records have also been searched by Miriam in the hope of finding the conviction and transportation for assault of one or more men from Leicestershire around that time. Alas, no such record can be found, although the search was limited to convicts transported to Van Diemen's Land. Convicts were still being transported to Sydney in the 1820s so, if the culprits were found, convicted and transported, they may have ended up there. As it was obviously such a serious assault, it is also possible that they were executed. In the absence of any further records, we are left to speculate.

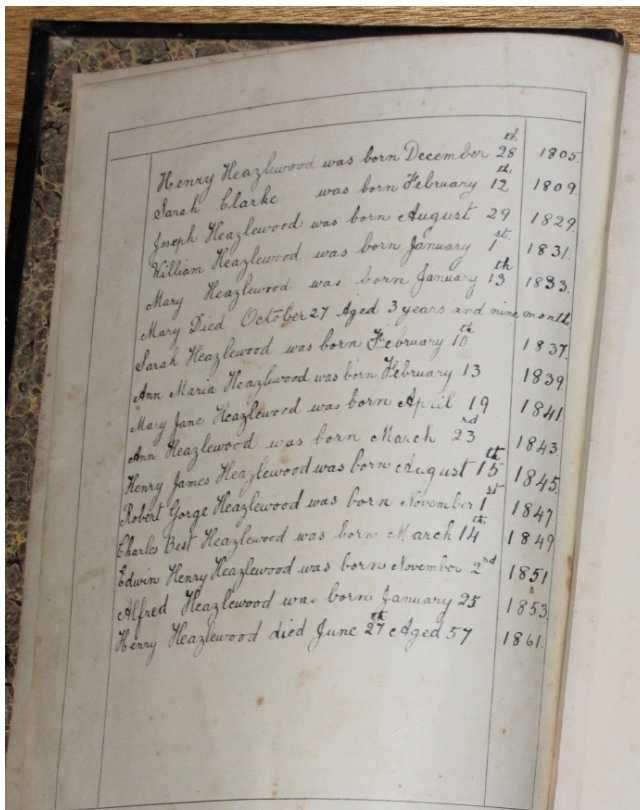
HENRY (3)'S BIBLE

In Chapter 5 on Pages 58 and 60 Vere has assumed that Henry(3) and Sarah left England in mid-September 1833 with two sons Joseph (3.1) and William (3.2) and that the article in the Launceston Advertiser announcing their arrival on 14th February 1834 mentioning three children of Henry and Sarah was inaccurate!

However there was much excitement at the launch of the revised edition of Tree of Hazel Wood when Kevin Heazlewood a descendant of Henry James (3.7) from Western Australia produced what appears to be Henry (3)'s family bible. Just by chance, upon learning Kevin was a Heazlewood someone unrelated to the family gave it to him because they had no use for it. This same person died just three weeks after he gifted Kevin the bible. How fortunate it is that this significant family treasure found it's way into family hands just in the nick of time otherwise it may have been lost forever.

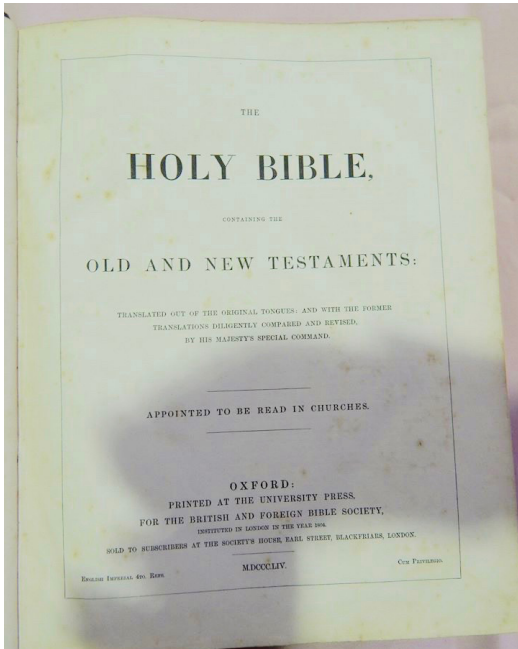


Kevin (left) and Ivan Heazlewood



Doug Heazlewood, a descendant of Robert Henry (9) Heazlewood made these comments after viewing the bible at the launch.

“My attention was taken by a family bible brought to the book launch and made available for viewing. I believe it to be a ‘new’ family artifact, not previously seen by any of our family historians. Its present custodian, who had come to the book launch from WA, was kind enough to let me take some photos, which are attached. Although I was in a hurry, I think I managed to capture the detail of some family events recorded therein and enough evidence to point to the likely origin and provenance of the book. Also following are my notes on the book and its inclusions. Somebody might care to improve on them.”



According to the Title Page, the bible was printed in 1854 (MDCCCLIV) therefore cannot have come to Tasmania before that. How it came there is not clear, personal possession or purchased retail in Tasmania?

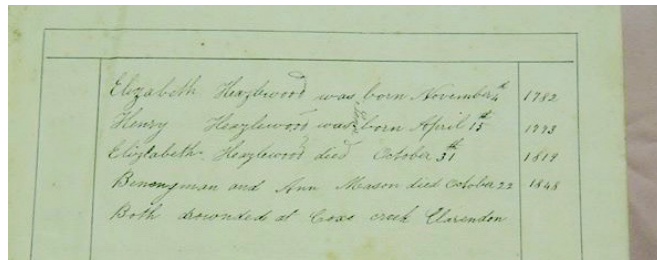
On the blank page following, the name 'Henry Heazlewood' is inscribed. Given the subsequent inscriptions, there is little doubt that the item was the Family Bible of Henry, eldest of the Norval immigrants, and his wife Sarah. Family 'events' (births & deaths) are entered on two pages.

Most of the events are prior to 1854. Did Henry and/or Sarah, once they were well-established on property and with their emerging 'dynasty' in view, buy the bible and make the entries, based on their knowledge or other records, with the intention of establishing their own records of the 'Tree of

Hazel Wood'.

For me, the factual highlight is the recording of dates of birth and death of a third child, Mary, to Henry and Sarah. Her existence has been a debatable point since at least the issue of the original Tree of Hazel Wood, where the available evidence then conflicted. On balance, it was decided to leave her out of the records. To me, this bible is the compelling evidence for the existence of Mary. It begs for some further research as to where she died and is buried.

The anecdotal highlight, for me, is the fresh intrigue raised in what is not there. The photograph of the second 'events' page will show that a subsequent page has been 'ruled up' to take entries and has later been carefully excised. Who did this and why?



Many innocent explanations could be offered – e.g. the page contained entries related to family members who have departed to another location and wanted to take their records with them. On the other hand, did the page contain information on a 'skeleton' – one we know or one we don't?

Whatever the questions that it raises or settles, one thing is certain; Vere Heazlewood would have loved to see and touch this book. What a magnificent family history artefact it is."

Subsequent study of Tasmanian Pioneer Index 1803-1899 found a death record for a Mary Heazlewood at Campbelltown on 31Oct1837 Age 4. This fits in with the bible record which says she was born January 1833 and died October '27 (obviously an error and should read 1837) at age 3 years and nine months (should be 4 years and nine months). Also as stated in Chapter 9 on page 111 Henry and Sarah were living at Break 'O Day (now Fingal) which is close to Campbelltown at the time of daughter Sarah's birth on 10 February 1837.

PAGE (2)

Burials in the Parish of Caussett Town in the County of Somerset
in the Year 1837

No.	Quality or Profession.	By Whom the Ceremony was Performed.	Name.	Abode.	When Buried.	Age.	Ship's Name.	Quality or Profession.	By Whom the Ceremony was Performed.
513	Black-Smith.	Rhosparrow	James O'Brien	Caussett Town	24 th Octbr 1837.	35		Minister	William Dyerford
514	Cooper.	Rhosparrow	Mary Hazlewood	Bank O'Lea	24 th Octbr 1837	1 st year			William Dyerford
515	Religious Sister.	Rhosparrow	Charles Schreff	Caussett Town	25 th Novbr 1837	33	Argo.	Assisted by a Minister	William Dyerford
new Norfolk									
516	Farmer.	Rhosparrow	William Bampton	new Norfolk	18 th Octbr 1837	50			W. Bampton
517	Black-Smith.	Rhosparrow	James Dicket	new Norfolk	20 th Octbr 1837.	32	Priscilla	Hospital Patient	W. Bampton
518	Farmer's Child.	Rhosparrow	Henry Sabin	new Norfolk	14 th Novr 1837.	26	Adela	Hospital Patient	W. Bampton
519	Single Woman.	Rhosparrow	John Johnson	new Norfolk	10 th Novr 1837.	30	St. Charles	Hospital Patient	W. Bampton
520	Farmer's Child.	Rhosparrow	Samuel Carbone	new Norfolk	18 th Novr 1837.	75		Hospital Patient	W. Bampton
521	Labourer.	Rhosparrow	William Robinson	Beaf. Lilly	18 th Novr 1837.	30	St. Michael	Hospital Patient	W. Bampton
522	Farmer.	Rhosparrow	Thomas Painswell	new Norfolk	27 th Novr 1837.	33		Hospital Patient	W. Bampton
523	Widow.	Rhosparrow	Sarah Powell	new Norfolk.	9 th Decr 1837.	26	Argo	Hospital Patient	W. Bampton
524	Farmer.	Rhosparrow	John Mason	new Norfolk.	27 th Decr 1837.	27	Augusta	Hospital Patient	W. Bampton
525			Augusta	new Norfolk.	29 th Decr 1837.	23	Asia	Hospital Patient	W. Bampton
526			John M. Coy	new Norfolk.	29 th Decr 1837.	60		Hospital Patient	W. Bampton

As the family left England in September 1833, perhaps they didn't get around to a baptism before departing which is why no baptismal record has shown up – alternatively she was baptised in a church other than Kirby Bellars or St Mary's, Melton Mowbray. In 2015 Ruth checked the baptismal records in these two churches.

So we're pretty sure we can say that it does prove the existence of that third child of Henry and Sarah as was reported in the shipping record! It is astounding that Henry and Sarah would have set out on that treacherous voyage with a tiny baby! Certainly no 'helicopter' parents in those days!

What a great observation that the date of publication was 1854. No doubt, with the gold rush

happening at that time, there were several shipments of bibles to Australia – some no doubt to Van Diemen's Land. The careful removal of the page has us intrigued – maybe more so than would have been case should it still be present!

The longer list of entries appears to have been written at the same time by the same person. The one on the previous page, recording the births of Old Henry and Elizabeth nee Eggleston and also the untimely death by drowning of Benjamin and Anne (8) Mason, has been entered by a different person. Isn't it interesting that only Henry is named as the owner? Is that yet another indication of a male-dominated society or is it that this was Henry's bible and Sarah had another one?

Miriam expresses caution regarding the handwritten entries in the bible:

We need to be wary of the dates in the bible. Several vary from those found on parish registers. Most notable is William Heazlewood. The bible says 'born on 1 January 1831' but the Welby parish register has his baptism recorded on 29Jan1832 (UK Parish Register File 13441). It is of course possible that he was not baptized until he was 12 months old, but that is inconsistent with the custom of the day and also inconsistent with his older brother who was baptized within a week of his birth.

Other entries that vary by 1 year are Henry James and Robert George and by a few days – Mary Jane and Annie. The few days are not a worry as this may be a confusion between birth and baptismal dates (In England, it was usual that the baptismal date was the one recorded, prior to 1837 when the only records were church records. Van Diemen's Land was likely to follow this custom.)

However, there is clear evidence that the person who recorded these dates in the bible was out by one year for Henry James' and Robert George's births. The Longford baptismal register records Henry James' baptism on 15 August 1844 (not 1845) and Robert George baptized on 1 November 1846 (not 1847). In short, they could not have been baptized a year before they were born!!

Ann Maria's year of birth remains a mystery. The bible records her birth as 1839 – which is consistent with the age given on her death certificate. However, as we have noted at the top of page 165, her marriage certificate points to her year of birth as being 1836. Ruth and Miriam both tend to believe that in this case, the bible entry is correct in that it gives 'grist to the mill' to her being the mother of Henry and Sarah's 'adopted' son, Alfred. If she was born in 1839, Ann Maria was only 14 when Alfred was born — surely so young a mother that her own parents counted her son as one of their own. Unfortunately we have so far not found an official birth entry for Ann Maria and so this mystery continues.

Note: Genealogy lectures constantly warn about taking bible inscriptions as 'gospel' and one of the 10 rules of genealogy is to have (if possible) 3 sources of evidence before declaring anything as definite. Often bible entries were written from memory and back then people were not as date driven as we are in today's society.

Compiled from information obtained from Doug Heazlewood, Tim Heazlewood and Miriam Heazlewood-Peck

OLD HENRY'S SECOND FAMILY (Addendum to Asfordby Offshoots Chapter 15)

Late in 2015 contact was received from Ian Hazlewood from Highgate in London who had shortly before visited Asfordby and also the Records Office in Leicester and had actually viewed the Day Books kept by 'Old Henry'.

This contact occurred shortly after a visit by Ruth to Asfordby and a meeting with Anne Wordsworth, who has lived in Asfordby all her life and is a great, great, great granddaughter of 'Old Henry'. That meeting and a few days spent in the district of her forbears, walking the country paths and around the villages of Kirby Bellars, Hoby and in the nearby market town of Melton Mowbray sparked a yearning to discover more of the second family of 'Old Henry' with his wife Jane Marriott.



Beautiful Wreake valley near Kirby Bellars Photograph by Ruth Hodges

As has been stated in chapter 8, James and Joseph, 'Old Henry's two eldest sons left Asfordby for Australia on 10 July 1823, only a matter of a few days after Henry's and Jane's second child John William had been born. So it is interesting to note that James and Joseph in Tasmania would have had little knowledge of their half brothers and sisters growing up in Asfordby.

Henry's and Jane's nine children included William Marriott 1821 (died as an infant), John William 1823, Sarah 1824, Thomas 1826, Edward 1827, Mary 1828, Maria 1830, Harriet 1832 (listed by Vere who was always under the impression that Old Henry and Jane Marriott had 9 children) and Richard 1834 (died as infant).

Of the nine children born to Henry and Jane, at least 2 died either at birth or as infants and only three, John William, Thomas and Edward (Edwyn) had any children and as far as we can tell no more than five lived to old age!



All Saints Asfordby amid outskirts of modern Asfordby Photograph by Ruth Hodges

Anne Wordsworth and Ian Hazlewood are both descended from Edwyn. Thanks to both of them we have been able to fill in many more details on the genealogy chart, G2.

The following has been deduced mainly from research carried out by Ian Hazlewood.

A study of the 1841 and 1851 census records indicate that in 1841 Henry and Jane had living with them John, Mary, and Maria. However by 1851 Jane had died and living with Henry was John, Thomas, Edward (all in their 20's) and Maria. Also by 1851 Mary and is living in Oakham, Rutland with the Dr William Keal family where she is described as a housemaid and where she continues to live and work until at least 1861. She married William Bromfield in 1865 and the 1871 census shows they are still in Oakham. From then on no records have been located.

There remains unsolved mystery surrounding the girls – Maria, Maria (Harriett) and Sarah. Records show two Maria Hazlewoods with parents Henry and Jane! There is a baptismal record for a Maria Hazlewood, child of Henry and Jane Hazlewood at Asfordby on 8th August 1830 and then also for a Maria, child of Henry and Jane Hazlewood at Asfordby on 22nd April 1832. No record of a Harriett or Harriett in any of the baptismal or census records can be found. In Vere's original book child number 17 was listed as Harriet Hazlewood. Perhaps the first Maria died as an infant and the subsequent child born in 1832 was also named Maria but was known as Harriett.

Maria is shown living at home in Asfordby in both the 1841 and 1851 census then the 1871 census shows a Maria Hazlewood, a tailoress living in St Margaret, Leicestershire with a nephew William, aged 15, bricklayer. The dates tally with William possibly being the son of Edwyn. A death record for a Maria Hazlewood in Billesdon, Leicestershire in 1921 has been found but there is no guarantee that this is our Maria!

Sarah (12) is another mystery. Ian Hazlewood states she was born on 13th November 1824 and died in 1900 in Westbury, Tasmania, having lived a long life of 76 years. If this is indeed the case when and why did she go to Tasmania? There is a baptismal record for a Sarah Hazlewood, father Henry Hazlewood and mother Jane on 12th December 1825 and also a death record of a Sarah Heazlewood in Westbury, Tasmania in 1900. Given the slight date discrepancies (was Sarah more than one year old when she was baptized?) and spelling changes we can't say with any certainty that this is Sarah (12). The fact that as a 17 year old she was not living with Henry and Jane in 1841 may be a clue? Did she at age 9 accompany Henry (3), Frances (6), Elizabeth (7) and Robert (9) when they came to Tasmania on the Norval? This is unlikely as she is not listed with them on the Norval's passenger list. It is also a possibility that she did not survive childhood and that the Sarah who died in Westbury in 1900 is another Sarah altogether.



*Established in 1760, J.W.Hazlewood & Son was formerly owned by Gerald Hazlewood who died in 2010. The business was taken over by Shane Mousley & Son Independent Funeral Directors in July 2012
Photograph by Ruth Hodges*

As indicated in the original Tree of Hazel Wood three of the boys continued on the tradition of carpentry in Asfordby. This continued at least until Gerald's death in 2010.

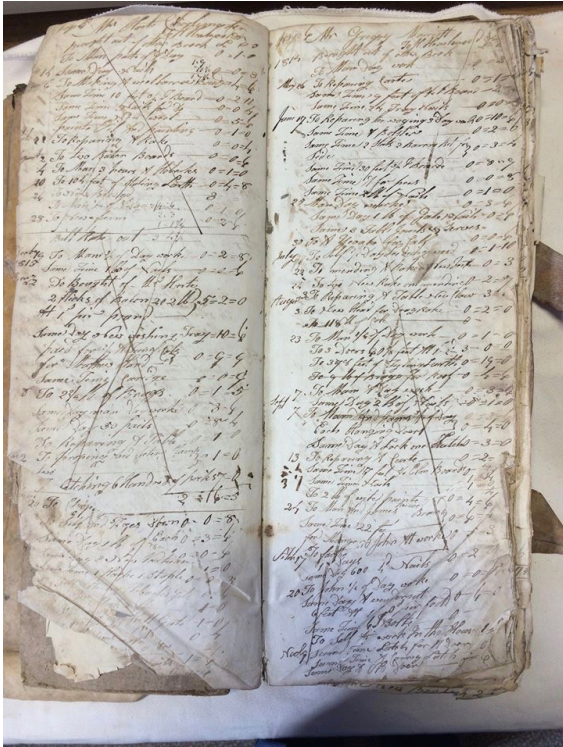
John William lived in Asfordby all his life working as a carpenter. William Gilson was indentured to him in 1867. His sons John Henry, Thomas and William also were carpenters, Thomas known as the 'Master carpenter'. The carpentry trade was continued by subsequent generations from Thomas' son John (William) to his son John Henry (Jack) then to his son Gerald.

Thomas also lived in Asfordby all his life in Horse Shoes Yard (or Inn) as a carpenter, however in 1901 census his occupation is listed as Parish Clerk and his address, Main Street

Edward (Edwyn) is listed as a carpenter in Asfordby in 1851 and 1871 and from 1881 until his death he was resident at Mill Lane, Asfordby.

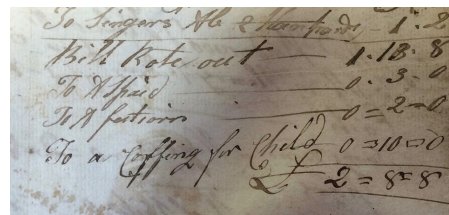
OLD HENRY'S DAY BOOKS

Ian Hazlewood writes after viewing the Day Books kept by 'Old Henry', "I visited the Leicester Records Office, to view the account books of 'Old Henry' and his son John William. Not too much hard data, but absolutely fascinating!



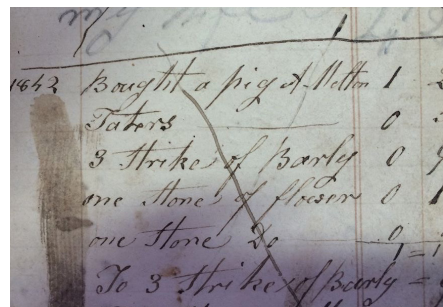
General layout of Day Book

The books are (loosely) organised by customer name, with dated descriptions/costs of works carried-out and crossings-out (presumably) when the bill has been paid.

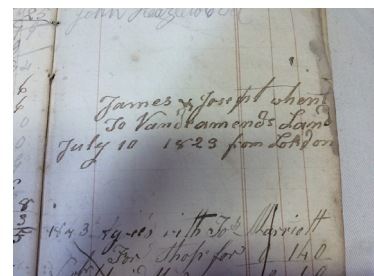
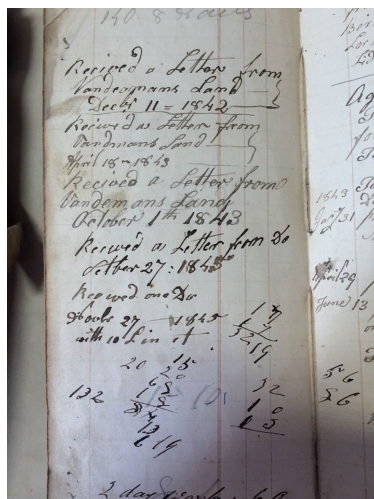
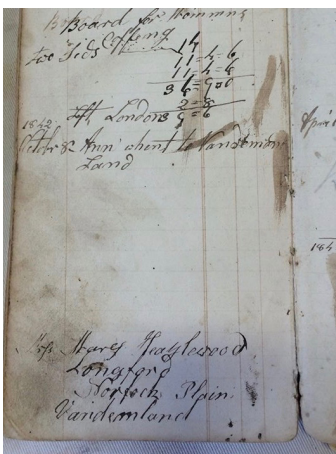


The supply of a coffin (perhaps no surprise that the village carpenter became the village undertaker – JW Hazlewood & Sons (although since 2010 no longer in the family).

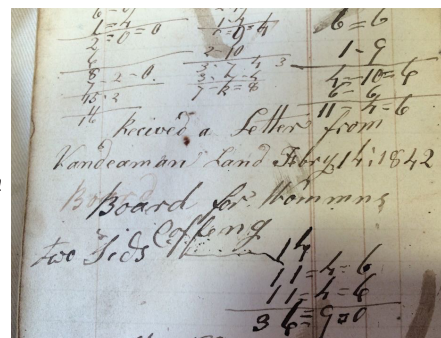
Photographs by Ian Hazlewood



Purchase of a pig from Melton – perhaps related to their other business of running the Blue Bell Inn?



There are also various jottings in the books, including when letters have been received from his children in Van Diemens Land and when various family members emigrated there. All rather poignant, and what a fabulous connection to our forebears."



MOLLIE TUCKER (2.3.7.7.1) AN ABORIGINAL ACTIVIST

Mollie Geraldine Tucker (2.3.7.7.1), great great granddaughter of Joseph (2) was the only child of Phillip Bevan Tucker and Margaret Elizabeth (Lilardia) Clements, an aboriginal Yorta Yorta woman known as Aunty Marge.

Mollie, like her mother before her, was a prominent aboriginal activist and leader.



Margaret Tucker

When she was 13 Margaret (Marge) was taken forcibly by her headmaster and a policeman from her school classroom on the Moonahculla Aboriginal Reserve, near the Victorian-New South Wales border. She along with two other girls, one her sister, were taken to the Cootamundra Domestic Training Centre for Aboriginal Girls. After training Margaert worked in a series of white peoples' homes in Sydney. Some treated her well but others used and abused her. After marrying Phillip Tucker and the birth of Mollie, Marge became a prominent Aboriginal activist. In 1968, she was made a Member of the Order of the British Empire. In 2001, she was inducted to the Victorian Honour Roll of Women, among the first to receive the honour.

Marge's autobiography 'If Everyone Cared' is of great historical importance giving an account of the methodology and ramifications of the Stolen Generations which were the result of government policy during much of the 20th century.

Mollie spent her childhood between the Aboriginal Station, Cummeragunja and her white grandparents' home both in Melbourne and on an apple orchard in Hastings, Westernport Bay, Victoria. As a result she always felt at ease in both white and aboriginal communities. She was educated at the Abbotsford Convent where she was the only aboriginal student. On her 20th birthday in 1947 Mollie married Alan Edward Burns and went on to have 6 children. In 1963 Mollie left her abusive husband and in 1975 married Charlie Dyer, who like Alan Burns was not aboriginal. Charlie worked with Mollie to care for Aboriginal children and supported her political endeavours. Throughout her life, Mollie fostered 19 nineteen children and provided temporary accommodation for many more during her lifetime.



Mollie Dyer (nee Tucker)

Originally she was not interested in aboriginal affairs as she felt she had been 'twice blessed' having identified with both white and aboriginal communities. However she eventually became involved with the AAL (Aboriginal Advancement League) and after 1966 became actively involved in aboriginal welfare and then in 1972 after establishing links with the Social Welfare department she became involved in the 'stolen generation' issue. In 1973 she took up a position with the Victorian Aboriginal Legal Service.

In 1975 she was awarded the Advance Australia Medal for her 'outstanding contribution to the advance and enrichment of Australia its people and way of life'. Mollie received the Member of the Order of Australia medal in 1979 in recognition of service to the Aboriginal community. She also received an International Year of the Child Award. The Victorian Aboriginal Child Care Agency headquarters was named in her honour. A street in the ACT suburb of Bonner is named after her.

After her death in 1998 her autobiography 'Room for One More' was published.

<http://www.womenaustralia.info>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mollie_Dyer

<http://www.vic.gov.au/aboriginalvictoria/community-engagement/leadership-programs/aboriginal-honour-roll/2012-victorian-aboriginal-honour-roll/mollie-dyer-am.html>

<http://www.kooriweb.org>

TREATMENT OF CONVICTS

Brothers James and Joseph Hazlewood were carpenters from the Leicestershire village of Asfordby. They arrived in Van Diemen's Land in 1823 as indentured workers to Richard Willis for his new property, Wanstead Park near Campbelltown. There, they laboured to establish the Willis homestead and property.¹



Wanstead Park in 2010. Photograph by M.Heazlewood-Peck 2010

Within a few short years, they too owned property in and around Launceston and applied to the local Assignment Board for convict servants.²

In her review of the convict Assignment system, McKay states that:

20% of masters cared for their convict servants

40% were fair but impatient and self-interested

20% were both self-interested and inclined to punish convicts

20% were psychologically unfit to be masters³

I believe that James and Joseph Hazlewood fell into the first of these categories.

1 Heazlewood, Hodges, Heazlewood-Peck and Heazlewood, *Tree of Hazel Wood*, Revised edition, 2014, p.37

2 <https://www.parliament.tas.gov.au/php/becomingtasmania/convictsytms08.pdf>, 2020

3 Ibid

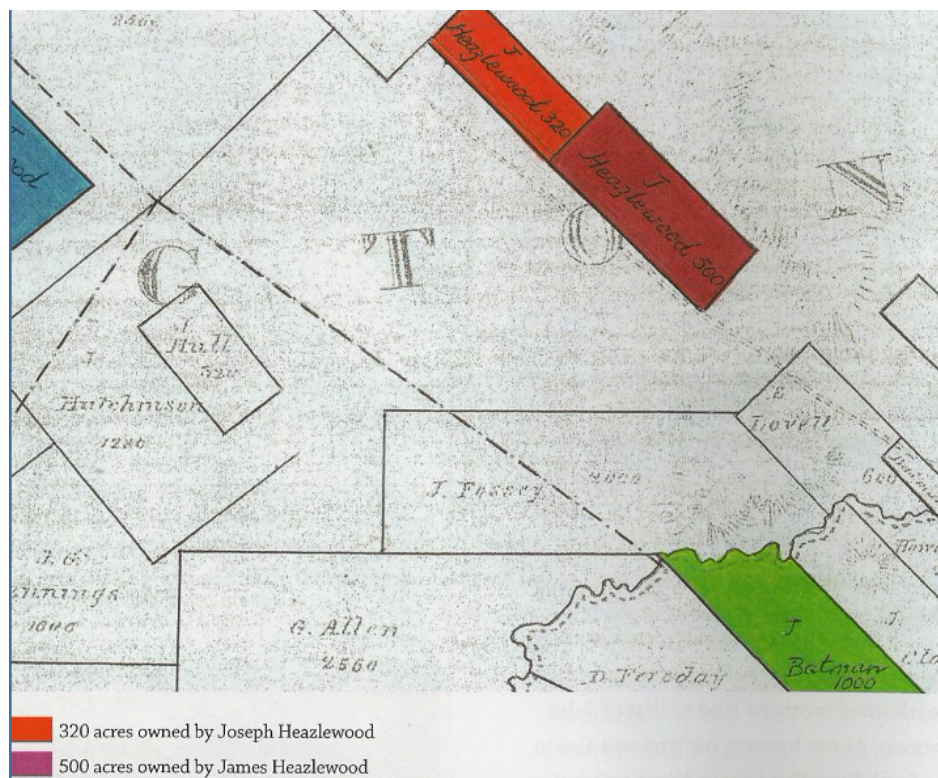
Both sides of the assignment system were a matter of chance. A convict could be lucky, assigned to a benign master who was reluctant to press charges unless absolutely driven to do so. ⁴

But equally, a had to take his chances as to the convict assigned to him. The Hazlewood brothers were fortunate in the allocation of their male convicts. Governor Franklin habitually thundered from horseback at recently landed male convicts...

'You are bad men, very bad men indeed' ⁵

But like many of their counterparts, the male Hazlewood servants were men who seemed determined to serve their time keeping out of trouble, with the hope of eventually starting a new life in a new land.

John Newman, sentenced to life for housebreaking, spent part of 1832 with James Hazlewood, ⁶ probably at his 500-acre plot at Deddington in the foothills of Ben Lomond. ⁷ This was one of six separate assignments to free settlers but not one of them had him before a colonial court. After twenty-one years of his sentence he received a conditional pardon. ⁸



Plan of Deddington, showing grants to J & J Hazlewood and J Batman. ⁹

⁴ Hamish Maxwell-Stewart, 'Punishment and Reformation', HAA007, Module 5, Chapter 2, Accessed 13/6/2020.

⁵ <https://www.parliament.tas.gov.au/php/becomingtasmania/convictsystems08.pdf>, 2020

⁶ John Newman, Convict ID ai52690, Clyde 1830, Muster Details, Founders and Survivors Database, Accessed 12/6/2020

⁷ Map of the northern located portion of Van Diemen's Land, constructed by J.H.Hughes, 1837. SD_ILS:544127. Tasmaniana Library, Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office

⁸ John Newman, Convict ID ai52690, Clyde 1830, Freedom and other Details, Founders and Survivors Database, Accessed 12/6/2020

⁹ J.H.Hughes, Map of the northern located portion of Van Diemen's Land, 1837. SD_ILS:544127.

With James at the same time was Joseph Blackett, a London dairyman serving a fourteen year sentence for robbery.¹⁰ His trial at the Old Bailey had lasted but a few minutes and he was allowed only one sentence in his own defence.¹¹ He too was assigned to several masters and was never brought before a colonial magistrate.¹²

It was the younger brother, Joseph who also in 1832 had the service of Thomas Cotterell,¹³ transported for seven years for the theft of a silk handkerchief. Just sixteen years old, he worked as a 'labouring boy'.¹⁴ He obviously pleased Joseph because in 1833 he was transferred to James Hazlewood.¹⁵ He worked for James in Launceston, probably as a builder's labourer, for by that date, James had established himself in that trade.¹⁶ Like Newman and Blackett, he kept out of trouble and was granted his Ticket of Leave after seven years of transportation.¹⁷

Irishman Thomas Lovell was another assigned convict who pleased James while working for him in Launceston.¹⁸ He was a more hardened convict, having originally been transported to New South Wales.¹⁹ In 1830, he was sent to Macquarie Harbour,²⁰ obviously for a serious breach. But by 1832 he was a Hazlewood servant.²¹ In 1833 he was transferred to a neighbouring settler, John Batman²² who was later to be the co-founder of Melbourne. Batman and the Hazlewood brothers conducted business transactions,²³ so it is conceivable that one of their convicts would be transferred on recommendation.

George Tansell, a ploughman who was given a life sentence for stealing a pony and bridle from his master,²⁴ was assigned to the Hazlewood family for three years.²⁵ After being pardoned in 1846,²⁶ he settled in South Australia where he married and had nine children.²⁷

10 Joseph Blackett, Convict ID ai05270, Lord William Bentinck 1832, Trial and Sentence Details, Transportation Crime Details, Founders and Survivors Database, Accessed 12/6/2020

11 Old Bailey Proceedings Online, September 1827, trial of JOSEPH BLACKETT (t18270913-304). Accessed 17/6/2020

12 Joseph Blackett, Convict ID ai05270, Woodford 1828, Colonial Offences, Founders and Survivors Database, Accessed 12/6/2020

13 Thomas Cotterell, Convict ID ai15213, Woodford 1828, Muster Details, Founders and Survivors Database, Accessed 12/6/2020

14 Ibid. Trial and Sentence Details, Transportation Crime Details, Convict Demographic Details.

15 Ibid. Muster Details

16 Heazlewood et al, p.47.

17 Thomas Cotterell, Convict ID ai15213, Woodford 1828, Freedom and Other Details, Founders and Survivors Database, Accessed 12/6/2020

18 Thomas Lovell Convict ID ai433446, Elizabeth Henrietta 1817, Muster Details, Founders and Survivors Database, Accessed 12/6/2020

19 Thomas Lovell Convict ID ai433446, Elizabeth Henrietta 1817, Founders and Survivors Database, Accessed 12/6/2020

20 Ibid. Muster Details

21 Ibid.

22 Ibid.

23 Heazlewood et al, p.64

24 George Tansell, Convict ID ai69113, Lord William Bentinck 1832, Trial and Sentence Details, Founders and Survivors Database, Accessed 12/6/2020; Wikitree.com/Wiki/Tansell-4, Accessed 17/6/2020

25 George Tansell, Convict ID ai69113, Lord William Bentinck 1832, Muster Details, Founders and Survivors Database, Accessed 12/6/2020

26 Ibid. Freedom and Other Details

27 Wikitree.com/wiki/Tansell-4, Accessed 12/6/2020

Charles Bolton and his friend James Benn were caught drinking four bottles of ginger beer that they had stolen from the home of a bootmaker. They were given no opportunity to defend themselves at their short trial.²⁸ He behaved well on the voyage and during his seven-year sentence.²⁹

But the brothers were not so fortunate with their female convicts. Eliza Orrill, a thirty-year-old prostitute who was serving seven years for larceny was assigned to a Hazlewood brother in 1833. She had stood before the magistrate several times prior to and after being on Hazlewood assignment.³⁰ This was for misdemeanours such as drunkenness, being absent without leave and insolence. Hazlewood charged her for being absent without leave, for which she received two months on 2nd class in the house of correction.³¹

One brother showed compassion in a matter with Mary Clifford, another recidivist convict. After wearing the patience of eight separate masters, she was assigned to Hazlewood.³² He was responsible for her fourteenth court appearance, charged in January 1833 with being absent without leave. She was sentenced to time at the George Town Female Factory, but Hazlewood requested that her sentence be remitted.³³ She did not repay his kindness. One month later he charged her with drunkenness. For that, she received ten day's solitary confinement on bread and water and there was no plea of remission from her master.³⁴ Mary continued her irregular life, serving five more masters and facing court seven more times. Even once free, she had six more convictions.³⁵

Elizabeth Powell however, caused no such bother. She was a widow who was transported for seven years for stealing shirts.³⁶ At all stages of the convict system she was well behaved, including her time with Hazlewood.³⁷

Sarah Rowley, who arrived on the same ship as Elizabeth,³⁸ had nothing like an unblemished record. By the time she was assigned as a housemaid to one of the brothers in 1835, she had received four punishments for 'crimes' such as insolence, neglect of duty and being out after hours.³⁹ It is gratifying to note that her period of Hazlewood servitude was free of any charges.⁴⁰

28 Old Bailey Proceedings Online, September 1832, trial of CHARLES BOLTON JAMES THOMAS BENN (t18320906-283). Accessed 17/6/2020

29 Charles Bolton, Convict ID ai05724, Enchantress 1833, Convict Character Details, Colonial Offence Details, Founders and Survivors Database, Accessed 12/6/2020

30 Eliza Orrill, Convict ID 1417, America 1831, Location Details, Founders and Survivors Database, Accessed 12/6/2020

31 Ibid. Colonial Offence Details, No.3.

32 Mary Clifford, Convict ID 1417, Harmony 1829, Muster Details, Founders and Survivors Database, Accessed 12/6/2020

33 Ibid. Colonial Offence Details, Nos 14

34 Ibid. No 15.

35 Ibid. Nos 21 +

36 Elizabeth Powell, Convict ID 5307, Frances Charlotte 1833, Trial and Sentence Details, Transportation Crime Details, Founders and Survivors Database, Accessed 12/6/2020

37 Ibid. Location Details, Convict Character Details, Colonial Offence Details

38 Sarah Rowley, Convict ID 5315, Frances Charlotte 1833, Founders and Survivors Database, Accessed 12/6/2020

39 Sarah Rowley, Convict ID 5315, Frances Charlotte 1833, Founders and Survivors Database, Colonial Offences Details, Muster Details, Accessed 12/6/2020

40 Ibid. Colonial Offences Details

We have seen that James and Joseph Hazlewood were fair, tolerant masters who were sometimes kind and considerate. I am satisfied that the evidence does not point to either of them coming into McKay's third or fourth categories of 'self-interest' or 'unfit to be masters'. As a descendant from their younger brother, Henry, I like to think of them as masters who cared for the convicts under their charge.

Miriam Heazlewood-Peck

Heazlewood, Vere R, Ruth Hodges, Miriam Heazlewood-Peck, and Ivan C Heazlewood. 2014. Tree Of Hazel Wood. 2nd ed. Melbourne.

Heazlewood-Peck, M. 2010. 'Wanstead Park' Homestead, 2010. Image.

<https://www.parliament.tas.gov.au/php/becomingtasmania/convictsystems08.pdf>. 2020. Ebook.

Hughes, J.H. 1837. Map Of The Northern Located Portion Of Van Diemen'S Land.

Image.[https://libraries.tas.ent.sirsidynix.net.au/client/en_AU/library/search/detailnonmodal/ent:\\$002f\\$002fSD_ILS\\$002f0\\$002fSD_ILS:544127/one](https://libraries.tas.ent.sirsidynix.net.au/client/en_AU/library/search/detailnonmodal/ent:$002f$002fSD_ILS$002f0$002fSD_ILS:544127/one).

"Old Bailey Online - The Proceedings Of The Old Bailey, 1674-1913 – Central Criminal Court". 2020. Oldbaileyonline.Org. <https://www.oldbaileyonline.org/>.

Tansell, Michael, Patience Tansell and Beatrice Phillips et al. 2020. "Tansell Genealogy | Wikitree FREE Family Tree". Wikitree.Com. <https://www.wikitree.com/genealogy/TANSELL>.

VDL Founders And Survivors Convicts Database 1802-1853 | <https://itsfilemaker4.its.utas.edu.au/fmi/webd/FAS%20convict%20database>

PARENTAGE OF HENRY (3)'s ADOPTED SON ALFRED

There has always been mystery surrounding the parentage of Alfred. Alfred was named in Henry (3)'s will as my adopted son Alfred and has been assumed to be the illegitimate son of Anne Maria (3.4). He was born around 1853, a date deduced from his marriage record which states his age at marriage as being 24.

Anne Maria subsequently married Benjamin Giles in 1858 and around 1868 emigrated to New Zealand, leaving Alfred behind. Anne Maria and Benjamin settled around Invercargill in the South Island. They had nine more children.

Since the Revised Edition of Tree of Hazel Wood has been published some intriguing information has come to light from Cameron Baker, great-grandson of Goshen Heazlewood, son of Alfred (3.4.1).

Cameron indicated that his mother Lorraine told him that Alfred was definitely the son of Anne Maria. But what about Alfred's father who until now has remained a total mystery?

Then imagine our interest when Cameron mentioned that he was trying to relocate an extract of a diary that mentions that the father of Alfred was a half caste Lairrmareneer/Chinese labourer. Unfortunately, no name was mentioned and tragically the diary had been mislaid in a house move 10 years previously. Cameron says that assuming this is correct it would explain why Alfred and Goshen were always called "Dark". Goshen's family originally thought it had something to do with the New Zealand connection.

So with this information Ruth and Miriam have researched hoping to find some authenticity for this story.

First of all we deduced that for Alfred to be born in 1853, his father would have to have been born in the 1830's and if the story that he was the result of a Chinese-Aboriginal union is correct there is little evidence of Chinese workers being in Tasmania before the 1850's.

However, research has revealed that on 15 July 1830 nine Chinese 'mechanics' arrived in Launceston aboard the *Nimrod* from China¹. They had been brought in by J. Flaherty in an effort to start up a trade in Chinese labour.

Flaherty's advertisement in the Launceston Advertiser of 2 August 1830 offered to import more Chinese men. It read

1 Tasmania's Chinese Heritage: an historical record of Chinese Sites in Northeast Tasmania by Helen Vivian Chapter 2.1
<https://eprints.utas.edu.au/17370/2/vivian-whole-thesis.pdf>

'CHINESE MECHANICS

The Undersignen, (sic.) intending to remain in this Colony, and expecting a vessel from China in the early part of the ensuing season, is induced (from the numerous applications he has had for the Chinese Mechanics lately arrived per "Nimrod"), to offer to import any number of men, within fifty, either Carpenters, Joiners, Blacksmiths, or House Servants, &c., that may be required by any Gentleman desirous of entering into arrangement for them. They will be indentured for three years from date of their arrival in the Colony. All applications to be made before the 25th of August, at the Counting-house of Mr. Gavin Ralston when particulars of terms will be made known.
J. Flaherty.'

According to Helen Vivian, the term 'mechanic' at the time applied to anyone employed in manual occupations. It is assumed from the Chinese businesses in Tasmania in 1835 that these men were mainly carpenters.

Evidently the arrival of the Nimrod caused quite a controversy as evidenced by an article in the Launceston Advertiser, Monday, 2 August 1830² where the writer criticises the cargo of the Chinese vessel which it seems consisted of luxury ornamental items. At the time it was considered that to expend hard cash (as opposed to barter or exchange) on items totally unnecessary and especially the purchase of which would benefit a foreign country was totally unpatriotic. Spending money on land, flocks and herds and education should take priority over purchasing goods of questionable quality and of questionable use.

The article goes on to say, in regard to the Chinese workers on offer, that it would be unpatriotic to employ such people in preference to the destitute men and women from England and people were encouraged to 'apply to Australian Company, or to the masters of any of the ships proceeding to Britain, and let them contract with you to bring out such men as you may require.'

Another source³ indicated that the nine Chinese workers were specialist furniture makers brought to Tasmania by a businessman in 1830 to make a specialist product for him, anticipating that there'd be a market that would sell well.

It is presumed the Chinese workers were easily enticed to leave China, where the option was starvation or political persecution, in search of survival, security, wealth, and increased opportunity. The main opportunities that attracted Chinese immigrants to the Australian colonies, in the era from the 1830s to 1901, were the potential for wealth as labourers and as miners of gold and tin.⁴

It is pure conjecture, but we propose that the father of Alfred could conceivably be the son of one of these nine Chinese mechanics/carpenters and a Lairmairrener woman.

2 <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/84774996?searchTerm=Flaherty%20advertisement%20July%201830%20launceston%20advertiser>

3 <tps://education.abc.net.au/home/#!/media/3385738/chinese-migration-to-tin-mountain>

4 <https://eprints.utas.edu.au/17769/1/whole-Alcock-thesis.pdf>

It seems the Lairmairrener or Big River People lived in the Great Lakes area of central Tasmania. Both Bothwell and Hamilton claim to have been originally inhabited by the Lairmairrener Aborigines for thousands of years and the names of Poatina and Tarraleah are believed to be Lairmairrener names meaning 'cavern' and 'forrester kangaroo' respectively.

By 1830 there would have been very few indigenous people in the area after the population had been devastated by disease, warfare and private violence. The Black War of 1828–32 and the Black Line of 1830⁵ would have decimated the Aboriginal population.

With both the Chinese and the Aboriginal population being marginalized, persecuted and considered inferior to the British colonial population they would have had things in common so perhaps it was no surprise that there would be intermingling between them and some would have entered into intimate relationships.

No doubt a child born into this situation would be totally rejected by the society of the day and may even have been placed into an orphanage. Even more so a child with Chinese, Aboriginal and European heritage!

So we deduce that any of the following may have occurred.

- The father of Alfred was the result of rape.
- The Chinese grandfather of Alfred did not know about the pregnancy.
- The father of Alfred was placed in an orphanage.
- The father of Alfred was brought up by the Aboriginal mother.
- The father of Alfred eventually was placed as a servant in a settler's home.
- The father of Alfred specifically became a servant for Henry(3). By the 1850's transportation had ceased and so convict labour was no longer an option. A liaison between the boy and Anne Maria resulted in the birth of Alfred.
- Alfred, presumably born out of wedlock, a fact to be regarded a disgrace to the family, was brought up by Henry and Sarah.
- Benjamin Giles didn't know Anne Maria was Alfred's mother.
- Benjamin Giles rejected Alfred and with Anne Maria deliberately emigrated to New Zealand to start a fresh life together and avoid any potential scandal.

Unless further information comes to light this matter remains a mystery!

⁵ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aboriginal_Tasmanians

AMMENDMENT Page 21 OF TREE OF HAZLEWOOD Revised Edition

2. JAMES Hazelwood, carpenter	28Apr1740-11Oct1829	m (i) (Jeanne) Jane Cooke 1737- 15Aug1779 (42) in 1761 at Rearsby	Hasilwood in LDS
i) Frances	16Dec1742		born Asfordby
ii) Robert	born 14Aug1764 baptised 5Sep1764		born Asfordby
iii) Mary	born 4Dec1766 baptised 1Feb1767		born Asfordby
iv) Jinny	born 27Aug1768 baptised 13Nov1768		born Asfordby
v) James	born 5Oct1770 baptised 14Oct1770-25Jan1799		born Asfordby
vi) OLD HENRY	15Apr(or May)1773-12Feb1855 Carpenter	m (i) Elizabeth Rowe Egglestone born 4Nov1782-31Oct1819 m (ii) Jane Marriott	<i>Married on 21Oct1800 *</i> <i>Married on 24Jul1821 *</i>
vii) Rachael	born10Nov1775 baptised 26Nov1775		
viii) Elizabeth	25Feb1779-buried 26Feb1780	m (ii) Elizabeth 1746-1797 abt 1785	
ix) Ann	7Jan1786-		
3. Robert	12May1742-18Mar1826	Sarah Bell 1753- 10Jul1808 (55)	
i) Anne	baptised 28Aug1772-		
ii) James	baptised 11Jun1774-		
iii) Mary	baptised 18Sep1775-14Feb1778		
iv) Sarah	baptised 16Nov1777-		
v) Mary	baptised 25Oct1779-		
vi) Christopher	baptised 13Aug1781-		
vii) Rachael	baptised 8Jul1783-		
viii) William	baptised 20Apr1786 buried 2Sep1787		
ix) Robert	baptised 1Dec1787-6Apr1826		Buried in Robert and Sarah's grave
4. Mary	baptised 8Apr1743-		
5. Rachael	15Dec1744-		
6. John	baptised 18May1746-		
7. William	baptised 14Apr1748-9Jan1749		

* From a transcript of Asfordby Parish Records of Marriages 1761 to 1837

(Around 1575 Robert Hasywood was baptised at Peckleton, 8 miles west of Leicester. Is this also a connection?)

With thanks to:-

Kevin Heazlewood of Western Australia, descendant of Henry James (3.7)

Doug Hazlewood of Portland, descendant of Robert Henry (9)

Arthur Gamble of British Columbia, descendant of Frances Hazelwood (born 1796 and possible niece of OLD HENRY) and Isaac Plowright.

Ian Hazlewood of Highgate, London descendant of Edwin (Edwyn) (14)

Camereon Baker, descendant of Alfred (3.4.1) adopted son of Henry(3)

Research of indigenous Heazlewood descendants by Ruth Hodges

Research of convict servants by Miriam Heazlewood-Peck