

Research: Adeline Mary Burman

BORN: HOBART TASMANIA 1848

MARRIED: THOMAS CARTER REYNOLDS 1865

HER PARENTS: BENJAMIN STEWART BURMAN BORN YORKSHIRE C 1813

ELIZABETH FRANCIS HALLORAN BORN TASMANIA C 1837

MARRIED: 5TH JULY 1845 AT GREEN PONDS, BRIGHTON, TASMANIA.

Benjamin Burman was residing in Leeds, Yorkshire when he was recruited by Lieutenant Foy in 1828 for the British Army. His Regiment was the 34th at Foot under the Command of Major General Sir Archibald Campbell and he is attached to Captain Hooke's Company. His first detachment was to Dublin, followed by Templemore and Galway.

His entries in his Payroll and Muster book show that he marched from Dublin to Nenagh (95 miles) in May, Nenagh to Templemore (38miles) in July, Nenagh to Newport to Commonfort (34 miles) in September, Templemore to Roscrea, Roscrea to Galway (95miles) and Galway to Outinaich (18miles) during 1828

In 1829, Benjamin is in Cork. He marches to Inverroon (24miles) where on the 25th July he embarked on the ship "Ann of Amelia" for Halifax, Nova Scotia (Upper Canada)

In 1832, he arrived in Fredericton, New Brunswick on the HMS "Winchester. "

On the 1st March 1834, Benjamin deserted from his Regiment in Fredericton. His records do not show why he did so, but he stated he was persuaded to go by a civilian called Richard McBrien. Two other soldiers absconded with Benjamin, one of them was named Thomas McBrien. Benjamin had married in January 1834 without the permission of his Commanding Officer and had been confined for a time since. Perhaps he just wanted to visit his wife.

Benjamin's Court Martial took place on the 8th March 1834 at Fredericton. Evidence was given that he was absent at Tattoo on the 1st March with one other soldier. He was recaptured on 2nd March, at about 50 miles from Fredericton dressed as a civilian. During the pursuit, Benjamin was twice fired upon, the first shot missed him, the pistol misfired the second time. He was chased for a quarter of a mile through a forest area and was finally captured when he fell attempting to cross a frozen river.

Evidence in his defence was given by his Company Commander Captain Hooke who attested that the prisoner had been in his Company for nearly 4 years and that he had "always considered him of most excellent Character"

Sergeant Major John Sheard of the 34th Regiment gave evidence that he had known the prisoner since he had joined the Regiment "...which is upwards of 7 years and has always considered him one of the very best men in the Regiment.....his name has never appeared in the defaulters book, nor has he ever been confined except on the occasion of his marrying without leave"

The Paymaster of the 34th Regiment, Mr. Ledingham (who was also the officiating Deputy Judge Advocate) gave evidence that " The Prisoner had been his servant for nearly four years....he was an upright, faithful, sober and honest man. He was always respectful and could always be depended upon and no man.....was more respectable whilst in Mr. Ledingham's service.

Lieutenant Colt, who had known Benjamin for 6 months, said that he "considered the prisoner a good and steady soldier, a man of excellent character"

Despite such glowing testimony, by deserting his Regiment, Benjamin had breached the Articles of War and he was found guilty.

"Private Benjamin Burman of Captain Hooke's Company 34th Regiment, to be transported as a felon for Life, and to be marked with the letter 'D'in manner proscribed (sic) in the Mutiny Act."

On 15th August 1833, Benjamin embarked for Halifax "previous to transport to New South Wales."

His Life sentence was commuted by His Majesty (George 111) to 14 years before he left Canada.

He embarked on the ship 'Mangles' in London in 1835, together with 310 male convicts, including three other soldiers (including Thomas McBrien) from the 34th Regiment who had also deserted.

Benjamin is described as 5'5 foot tall, with an oval head and face, a swarthy complexion, dark brown hair and blue eyes. He is listed as married to a wife Margaret, left in South Cape (?Cove) There was no mention of children, but it is mentioned that his mother, Ann Wright and 4 step- brothers were also in America.

((In searching Military Records of Canada and America, the name Burman appears in numbers in every theatre of war that involved those early colonies. Burmans, male and female, served in the American Revolutionary Forces and there were 30 Burmans from 10 states who fought in the American Civil War...27 for the Union and 3 for the Confederacy. There were Burman Marines listed from 1798 til 1940 and Burmans commissioned in the Royal Navy in 1804.

British Military records show that Burmans served in the Crimea, at Waterloo..where they were awarded 3 medals, with Kitchner's Flying Scouts in the Boer War, in the Sudan, India, Africa, Burma, Gibraltar and Egypt.

The Burman name is to be found on the rolls of soldiers serving from Australia, from William, who served with the 5th Mounted Rifles in the Boer War to those serving in the 1st and 2nd World Wars. The name also appears on the Australian Roll of Honour.)))

Shortly after his arrival in Van Dieman's Land (Tasmania) Benjamin Burman was assigned to George Frankland Esq. as a Gentleman's servant. Frankland was the Surveyor General of Tasmania, responsible for the exploration of the colony and the opening up of land for agriculture and the settlement of a growing population. British landowners, desirous of tapping into the benefits to be made in investing in this pristine country, put increasing pressure on the Government for either grants of land to be made or for the purchase of vast acres. For example, Dr. Robert Townson, an eminent scholar, scientist and settler, was granted 2680 acres at Minto by Gov. Macquarie in 1811.

George Frankland attracted criticism because he personally conducted his excursions throughout the Colony rather than assign this work to others. I think it is reasonable to assume that Benjamin accompanied him on some of those travels. We know that Benjamin was a clerk of sorts, having been the "servant" of the Paymaster Ledingham at Fredericton for 4 years, and although it was rare for a convict to be named in official documents of exploration, George Frankland did make a note that "I have the services of a clerk, a Ticket Of Leave man." Perhaps Benjamin had even accompanied Frankland when he acted as guide to Charles Darwin on his visit to Hobart in 1836.

George Frankland Esq. died in 1838

Benjamin was then employed as a Javelin Man ...a term left over from olden times when lines of javelin carrying soldiers would walk either side of the Gentry or Judiciary to protect them from the crowds... or to escort prisoners going to trial or the gallows...a type of security guard. In Australia and Van Diemans Land, a javelin man was recruited from the better behaved or better class of convict. He had more responsibility and authority than a convict constable and was attached to the Sheriff's department.

In 1841, Benjamin petitioned for pardon which was granted and he was given a grant of 30 acres in Mulgrave Place, Hobart in recognition of his faithful service to the Department. Testimonials from influential people were offered in support of his pardon.

In 1845, He married Elizabeth Francis Halloran at Green Ponds. Green Ponds was a staging area for construction gangs of probationary Convicts (those who hoped to soon gain pardon) and it's possible that Benjamin was a supervisor/superintendent at this settlement. It was also the place where American and Canadian prisoners were domiciled...for their safety! From 1839 to 1840 there were 145 such convicts....96 were American Political (?) prisoners, 46 were Anglo-Canadian deserters from the Army and 5 were political prisoners.

In 1849 he is listed as being the licensee of The Golden Fleece Hotel, Elizabeth St, Hobart.

Benjamin and Elizabeth sailed from Launceston on the 'Swan' on 23rd June 1849, arriving in Melbourne on the 5th July. They settled in Prahran where Albert Henry, Theodore William and Albert Benjamin were born. Robert Hector is born at Wombat or Daylesford, in 1858, followed by Albert Herbert in 1862 and Roland Oliver in 1860.

Sadly, in 1862, Alfred Herbert, then 5 years old, and two little friends wandered off from home and perished in the bush surrounds of Daylesford. Almost the whole male population of Daylesford and members of other towns searched for the trio, and it is a measure of the impact on the Community of the loss of the little ones that public subscriptions resulted in the erection of a large stone Monument in their remembrance.

BENJAMIN AND ELIZABETH BURMAN'S CHILDREN.

LORENZO HYNES BURMAN B 1846 HOBART M MAGGIE QUALE 18 D1918 VIC

ADELINE MARY B 1848 HOBART M THOMAS CARTER REYNOLDS 1865 D 1933

ARTHUR HENRY B 1851 PRAHRAN D 1865

THEODORE WILLIAM B 1853 "" D

ALBERT BENJAMIN B 1855 "" D

ROBERT HECTOR B 1858 WOMBAT m JEMIMA HOLDING 1878 D 1897 NSW

ALFRED HERBERT B 1862 DAYLESFORD D 1867. ONE OF THE LOST BOYS

ROLAND OLIVER B 1860 M BRIDGET MCGRATH 1883 QLD D1918 W.A.

BENJAMIN DIED 1891 AT DAYLESFORD.

ELIZABETH DIED 1869 AT DAYLESFORD

ELIZABETH FRANCIS HALLORAN.

Elizabeth was born in Sydney in 1808.

Her parents were: LAURENCE HYNES HALLORAN and

ELIZABETH FORRESTER TURNBULL, married at St Phillip's Church of England Sydney on 23rd August 1824. Laurence was 54, Elizabeth was 21.

LAURENCE HYNES HALLORAN.

Born 1765 in Ratoath, County Meath Ireland. His father was a planter in the West Indies, also called Laurence, his mother was Eleanor Hynes who was supposedly descended from landed gentry.

Orphaned at an early age, he was put into the care of his uncle Judge William Gregory and educated at Christ's Hospital School in London from 1774 to 1781.

Laurence enlisted in the Royal Navy and lectured in mathematics and navigation. His career here was cut short after an incidence in 1783 when he stabbed a fellow Midshipman who later died.

He was acquitted of murder and settled in Exeter where he opened a school, later called The Alphington Academy.

He married Mary Boutcher of Devon, in 1784. They produced 6 children between 1785 and 1793.

They were, Laurence Boutcher Halloran, Mary, Teresa, Joseph, Joseph Gregory and Henry Alexander. He also found time to write and publish a volume or two of poetry.

Although Laurence had been a professed Catholic, in 1793 he re-canted and joined the Anglican Church, desirous of becoming an ordained Minister of that Church. His efforts were in vain and in 1796 he became insolvent. At about this time, he is separated from his wife and family but I haven't found how this came about.

In 1802, he begins a relationship with Lydia Ann Hall (possibly a niece/ cousin) and their first child, Laurence Henry Halloran is born at The Hague in the Netherlands. They returned to England circa 1804 and lived in several counties.

At some time in the next two years, Laurence again joins the Royal Navy and his name appears on the Roll Call of Officers taking part in the Battle of Trafalgar, October 1805. Laurence's name appears among the Officers of HMS Britannia, the Flag Ship of Rear Admiral William Carnegie, Earl of Northesk. His position is that of the Chaplain on board. Britannia was the oldest ship in the fleet and carried a total of 100 guns.

Laurence is posted as Chaplain to the Navy and Military Forces garrisoned at the Cape Town in 1807. He also held the position of Rector at a School there. Laurence and Lydia/Ann's had three more children here.

Before long, Laurence incurred the wrath of his Commanding Officer, General Grey. When two Officers were charged with fighting a duel, he took their part and defended them, refusing to obey the orders for punishment against them. Because of his actions, Laurence was ordered to quit his post at Cape Town and go to the out post at Simonstown as Chaplain. He refused and resigned his position as Chaplain. He felt wronged and wrote a satirical article about the Cape and its affairs. The Governor of the Cape prosecuted him and Laurence was convicted of defamatory libel, fined heavily and exiled from the Settlement.

In 1811, Laurence returned to England on the Frigate La Manche. He was 46 years old, destitute and ruined professionally. Going by the records of his children's births, he roamed from county to county trying to find employment as a Curate. He was sometimes successful.

In 1819, Catherine, the 10th child of Laurence and Lydia/Ann is born in London and Laurence goes on trial in the London Court. He is indicted on a charge of counterfeiting a ten penny Frank in the name of Sir William Garrow, for the purpose of accrediting himself as a Curate. He was found guilty and sentenced to be transported to the New South Wales Colony of Port Jackson for the term of 7 years.

THE AUSTRALIAN SAGA.

Laurence Hynes Halloran sailed from Sheerness in December 1818 on the ship 'Baring', but the Pilot ran the ship aground and it was taken to the dock at Chatham for repairs. The ship finally sailed for Australia in January 1819 and arrived in Port Jackson New South Wales the 26th June that year. By accounts, it wasn't a trouble free voyage and Laurence took exception to the way he was treated and by the fact that scurvy had broken out among the convicts.

On landing, Laurence began a barrage of complaint against Captain Lamb of the "Baring" in letters to the Colonial Secretary and requested an investigation into Lamb's behaviour. In July 1819, the bench of Magistrates found that the charges brought against Lamb by Halloran "to be malicious and groundless"

Upon landing, Laurence was given a Ticket of leave by Governor Macquarie, which meant that he was allowed to seek his own employment. It would also give him a certain amount of freedom although he was still subject to rules and regulations applying to prisoners. He was employed by Mr. J.T. Campbell, but shortly after, his Ticket Of Leave was cancelled. Poor Mr Campbell was then in trouble for "allowing Laurence to be at large after his Ticket of Leave was cancelled."

In researching Laurence, I found there was evidence that he had the support of several notable people in Port Jackson. For example, Gov. Macquarie, John Macarthur, Simeon Lord and Thomas Brisbane were so taken with Laurence that they helped him to establish a School "for Classical, Mathematical and Commercial Education" (aka Dr. Halloran's establishment for Liberal Education) which he opened in 1820, and which eventually came to be known as The Sydney Grammar School. Support was not unanimous though. When news of his exploits reached London, obstacles were put in his way by the English authorities, but the Governor continued his endorsement. Bigge, the special Commissioner assigned to examine the expanding Colony of NSW under the guardianship of Gov. Lachlan Macquarie (by Lord Bathurst, Minister responsible for matters in the Colonies) is recorded as saying that although Laurence displayed considerable ability "in instruction, he deplored the employment of such a man" Bigge did not agree with the Governor's way of incorporating convicts with skills of benefit to the colony within the general populous.

In 1822, Halloran was re-united with Ann/Lydia and his family who arrived on the 'Providence' One more child was born, Francis Simon. Ann/Lydia died in Sydney 1824.

The name 'Laurence Halloran' was to regularly appear on the lists of correspondence to the Colonial Secretary as Laurence's quarrel some nature and flair for writing defamatory doggerel meant that he was often engaged in litigation which impoverished him and led to his being imprisoned for debt. His only income came from giving lectures to the general populous on such subjects as Theology. He wrote to several publications under the names of 'Aristophanes', 'Lorenzo', 'Jack Vainspun', 'Quid Pro Quo', 'Harry Hornet', 'Humphry Banyan', 'A-Y-T-M' and ' Philonauticus..as well as variations of his own name.

In 1824, Laurence wrote to the Colonial Secretary, advising him of his intention to marry Miss Elizabeth Forrester Turnbull, daughter of Robert Turnbull whom Laurence had known in England . Elizabeth had also come to Port Jackson on the ' Baring' with her mother Elizabeth nee Waring.

Because of the great difference in age..Laurence was 54 and Elizabeth was 15 according to her birth certificate....Robert Turnbull and wife Elizabeth gave their written approval for the marriage. Laurence and Elizabeth were married on 23rd August 1824 in St Phillip's Church of England Sydney. The Marriage certificate has Elizabeth as 21 years old.

Their first child, Robert John Turnbull Halloran was born in 1825. Their daughter, Elizabeth Francis Halloran was born in 1827.

In September 1825, Laurence applied for a Grant of land on which to build a permanent free (public) Grammar School with Laurence as Headmaster and his son Laurence Henry as undermaster, but Gov. Darling, who had succeeded Lachlan Macquarie and who had been briefed by the Colonial Office about Laurence's shady past, rejected his application and Laurence's plans came to nought. To make matters worse, he was again charged with libellous behaviour and his son charged with unseemly behaviour. He was jailed for debt.

He also gained his pardon...freed by servitude.

In 1827, Laurence founded the weekly newspaper 'The Gleaner' It was a favourite among the Emancipists, being less anti Government than its competitors and should have done well, but another action for libel spelt the end of that enterprise.

Laurence again wrote to the Governor seeking assistance to raise his large family, and for the sake of the children, Darling appointed him Coroner. This position didn't last. Laurence fell foul of Archdeacon Scott for unauthorised use of the official Church of England Service.

In the 1828 census, Laurence, 62yrs, is recorded as residing at Petersham and is a clerk. Elizabeth is 21 yrs. The children: Henry 18, Arthur E 16, Ellen (Eleanor) 14, Lydia Ann 12, William c.g.11, Catherine 9, Robert John 3, Elizabeth Francis 14 months are living with the family, whereas Laura Ann 25yrs (called 'Haloran' in the Census) is employed and resides with William Saunders in Kent Street. She is in Government employment.

Laurence re-opened his Private School. A second son, Lorenzo Hynes Halloran, was born in 1829.

In 1830, Laurence established a Memorial Office for the purpose of writing letters for people who may have had a grievance or an application to put before the Governor, but who did not have the education or the means to put together a reasonable correspondence.

Laurence Hynes Halloran died in 1831 in Petersham, in the parish of St. Philip's.

Elizabeth Forrester Halloran nee Turnbull married John William Bridges on the 6th September 1834 at Bathurst. She died in 1854.

THE CHILDREN OF LAURENCE HYNES HALLORAN

WITH MARY BOUTCHER.....1785 TO 1793. - MARRIED -

Laurence Boutcher Halloran1785 Exeter

Mary	1786	..
Teresa	1788	..
Joseph	1789	..
Joseph Gregory	1791	..
Henry Alexander	1793	..

WITH LYDIA ANN HALL.....1802 TO 1822 - NOT MARRIED -

Laurence Henry Halloran 1802 at the Hague

Laura Ann 1804 England

Laurence Henry	1807	..
Charlotte Maria	1809	Cape Town
Henry	1810/11	„
Arthur Eduard	1813	Thorndon, Suffolk.
Eleanor Ann	1814	Lechdale, Glostershire,
Lydia Ann	1816	
William C.G.	1817	
Catherine	1819	London
Francis Simon	1822	Sydney New South Wales.

With Elizabeth Forrester Turnbull .

Robert John Turnbull Halloran	B 1825 M Annie M Hill 1850 NSW D 1892 (poss. Other M/Ms)
Elizabeth Francis	B 1827 M Benjamin Burman 1845 D 1869 Daylesford Vic.
Lorenzo Hynes Halloran	B 1829 M Betsy A Reilly 1855 NSW D 1907 NSW

ELIZABETH FORRESTER TURNBULL

Born 1809, baptised on 22/1/1809 at St Dunstan and All Saints Church, Stepney, Middlesex.

Her twin, Catherine Janetta, did not survive.

HER PARENTS: Captain Robert Turnbull, Master Mariner, born 1770.

Elizabeth Waring, born 1774 married 11th September 1804

HER SIBLINGS: Robert Giles Turnbull b 1813

Rachael Sophie/Sophia b 1816

As far as I've been able to discover, Robert Turnbull first came to Australia as the Master (Captain) of the Ship 'Britannia' (3) in 1798. In another compendium this voyage is listed as Britannia (2) Further research showed that there were several ships named 'Britannia.'

There is a ship of the 3rd Fleet named 'Britannia' which arrived in 1791 with 121 male convicts under the command of Thomas Melville. The ship was built in 1774 in India as a Whaler. It was the first whaler to operate off the NSW coast and the Tasman Sea and continued that work for a number of years.

The 2nd 'Britannia' was to earn it the reputation of "the worst voyage in the history of transportation" It was captained by Dennott, a sadistic bully who kept his Irish convicts in heavy chains and regularly flogged them with the slightest excuse. Because the poor fellows seemed to survive his initial brutal treatment, Dennott increased the punishment and denied them food and drink, determined to break them. The female convicts did not escape his notice either. Their punishment might be 3 to 4 dozen cuts of the cane while lashed to the mast, having their heads shaved and being put in a neck yoke and chained to the deck in all weathers.

On arrival in NSW, the convicts landed were in an emaciated and wretched state. Of the 144 male and 44 female convicts embarked, 1 in 17 men and 1 woman died. Although the English authorities held an enquiry into the voyage, to their shame, Dennott and the ship's surgeon were never goaled.

The 3rd 'Britannia' was captained by our Robert Turnbull in 1798. He was given the responsibility of carrying 94 Female convicts to Australia and was also to assess the profitability of a sustained whaling operation here.

For the next 2 yrs., Robert would bring general merchandise to Australia and carry whale oil on his return voyages.

Research shows that in 1803 and 1804, Robert is Captain on the 'Adonis', fishing and whaling between Australia and New Zealand. He must also have returned home to England because he married Elizabeth Waring in 1804 and began a family. Elizabeth remained in England with the children until 1819 when she joined Robert in New South Wales.

I couldn't find any further reference to Robert in Australian waters until 1807 and I wondered if he too had become involved in the sea battle of Trafalgar as had Laurence Halloran. There seems no way of confirming this, as the common seamen were not named. The ship Britannia in which Robert came first to Australia was NOT the same vessel that was at Trafalgar.

In 1807, Robert is on the 'Indispensible' fishing and whaling off the Derwent River of Tasmania and delivering oil to Sydney.

In 1813, his son Robert Giles Turnbull is born. Rachael Sofia is born in 1816 on the 22nd October. Later in 1816, Robert left Liverpool England as a passenger on the ship 'Almora', bound for New South Wales. He is listed as a landowner, and indeed, in 1817 he is given a grant of 100 acres of land at Cabramatta in NSW.

Searching the various NSW Musters (type of census) I found that in 1819 Robert is the Constable at South Creek, Cabramatta. His wife Elizabeth and daughters Elizabeth Forrester Turnbull and Rachael Sofia, had arrived in Sydney on the Convict Ship 'Baring'. Also on board this vessel, among the convicts, is Laurence Hynes Halloran whom Elizabeth Forrester Turnbull will later marry.

The 1823 Land and Stock Muster contains information that Robert was a Constable at Liverpool and that he resided on his farm of 100 acres. The land has 11 acres sown with wheat, 30 acres of cultivated land on which graze 13 cattle, one horse and 3 hogs. Robert also has 10 bushells of wheat in store. Elizabeth has 1 acre of land in her own name where she is raising pigs. She also runs a small school and takes in girls referred to her by Dr. Townson.

Later in 1823, Robert resigned his position as Constable. He and Elizabeth live at Parramatta. He received an assigned convict from 'The Princess Royal' and then returned to the sea as crew on the ship 'Woodlark' which carried convicts and 22 passengers.

In 1824, Elizabeth and Robert are approached by Laurence Halloran who is looking for someone to take proper care of his numerous children. In his 'Memorium' to the Governor seeking permission to marry, Laurence (to paraphrase) states he doesn't want to advertise for a carer for the children as he would not find anyone who was likely to satisfy his standards for his family. He therefore has "elected a young person." He describes Elizabeth Forrester Turnbull as a girl well versed in the running of an economical home having been instructed by her Mother, a respectable and prudent woman. He stated that he knew the Turnbull family in England.

Robert and Elizabeth gave their consent to the marriage in a certified letter to the Governor dated 26th of June 1824. We.. "do sincerely give our full and free consent for the marriage of our daughter Elizabeth Forester, with Dr. Lawrence (sic) Halloran of Sydney, in compliance with his solicitations to us, and of him, and our said daughter's desire and voluntary acceptance of him." The letter is signed by both parents, the address being given as Burwood.

Robert returned to the sea, first as crew on 'Samuel' and later on the 'Nereus' which was a whaling Brig and vessel of exploration.

The 1828 Muster lists Robert and Elizabeth as living in Phillips Street, Sydney with their children.

Rachael (born 1816) came free to the Colony on the 'Baring' 1819

Charlotte, born in the colony 1820.

James, 1821.

John 1823

ROBERT TURNBULL DIED IN THE HOBERT GENERAL HOSPITAL.....A PAUPER...IN 1847, AGED 77YR

ELIZABETH TURNBULL (nee WARING) DIED IN PRAHAN VICTORIA IN 1854, AGED 80 YRS.