



# A.N.D.F.H.G. Inc. News Sheet

## Issue 114 – May. 2022

### ELECTED COMMITTEE 2021-2022

**PRESIDENT** Peter Applebee  
**VICE PRESIDENT** Ivan Randall  
**SECRETARY** Suzanne Smith  
**TREASURER** Suzanne Smith  
**MIN/SECRETARY** Tammy Martin

### GENERAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Jeff Cook  
 Helen Stein  
 Colin Withall  
 Margaret Flaiban  
 Lynda Winter  
 Barb Grimmond  
 Peter Applebee  
 Margaret Flaiban

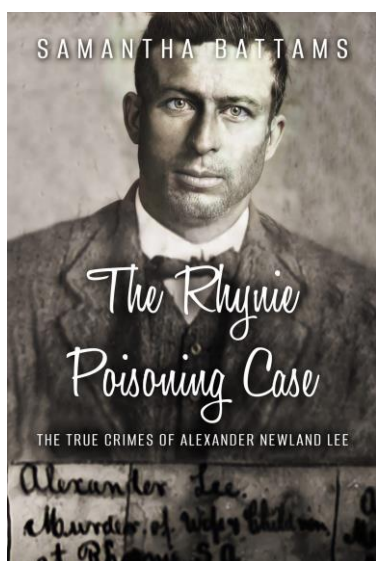
### APPOINTMENTS

**AUDITOR** Shirley Bulley

### FAMILY TREE MAKER CONVENER

**LEGACY USERS GROUP CONVENER**

Hello Members,



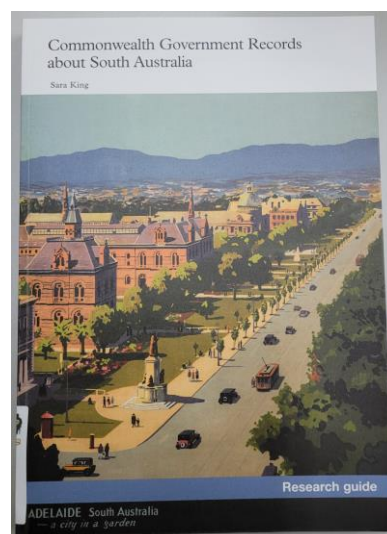
Our last Speaker Afternoon was Samantha Battams with a presentation on her New Book "The Rhynie Poisoning Case". Very entertaining afternoon was had by all who attended. Samantha took the time to single out our very own Tammy Martin, who has a connection to her most recent books.

The previous month we had the ladies from the National Archives of Australia was very well attended and enjoyable. They explained about how and where to find information on the website, plus we were left with "goody bags" containing lots of information. Some of the items focused on the Salisbury Area, Commonwealth Properties, Post Office Records, Lighthouse Records and Defence (Woomera).

The index in the large NAA book is easy to follow, so have a look next time you visit. It has been added to our Library.

Our Legacy Users Group was very well attended, despite daylight saving with lots of items covered, especially Webinars which are becoming more popular.

As was our First Family Tree Maker Meeting for the year, well attended despite being the same day as the state election. Great gathering, vigorous discussion. We missed April due to Easter week end, but will be back in force this month.



## Regards ANDFHG

### Disclaimer

The Adelaide Northern Districts Family History Group Inc. does not accept any responsibility for the opinions or the accuracy of the information contained in this newsletter

## Additions To the Website Members Area

Wagga Wagga & District Family History Society Inc. Feb 2022  
Murrumbidgee Ancestor.

Ghost Buster Mar.2022  
Campbelltown District Family History Society, NSW

Paramatta Packet Feb.2022  
Parramatta Family History Group

Tree of Life Feb.2022  
Wyong Family History Group

Whyalla Family History Group Inc. Feb.2022

The Lambing Flat Leader Jan 2022  
Young & District Family History Group

## Additions To the Library

Book #	Title
820	Buckland Park Station
821	Legacy 9.0 Family Tree
822	Maps Various United Kingdom (County Maps, City and Road)
823	A List of Old Occupations
824	Port Adelaide Sketch Book
825	"A Sorrowful Spot" Pioneer Park 1854-1913 A history of Mount Gambier's First Town Cemetery.
826	Blackwood - Towards the New Jerusalem - A History of the Catholic Community of Blackwood.
827	Witness to World War 11 - An Illustrated Chronicle of the Struggle for Victory
828	City of Elizabeth - Heritage Survey 1997
829	City of Munno Para - Heritage Survey of. Oct 1996
830	Coromandelians - South Australian Pioneers of the Coromandel
831	Australian Sport through Time - Revised Edition 2001
832	Great Britain Road Atlas 2004
833	Mental Patients' Estates - South Australian Record Series No.7
834	Coroner's Reports 1879 - 1899 - South Australian Record Series No.1
835	Coroner's Reports 1900 - 1910 - South Australian Record Series No.2
836	Inquests 1880 - 1942 - South Australian Record Series No.3
837	Deaths in Public Institutions - South Australian Record Series No.4
838	Burial Orders 1926 - 1944 - South Australian Record Series No.5
839	Burial Orders 1945 - 1954 - South Australian Record Series No.6
840	Australian Sea Power - Cruiser Photofile No.4
841	South Australian Military Volunteers for 1855
842	Ships of Yorke Peninsula
843	Port Misery and The New Port
844	Migrant Sailing Ships from Hamburg
845	Port Wakefield and Shipping

- 846 Ketches of South Australia - Revised 2005
- 847 Australian Sea Stories - 2nd Edition
- 848 SA Convicts Sentenced to Transport 1837 - 1851
- 849 Freedom Found - A History of the Altus Family of Australia.
- 850 The Isle of the Dead - Port Arthur's Unique Island Cemetery
- 851 Commonwealth Government Records about South Australia - Research Guide
- 852 The Long Farewell - The perilous voyages of Settlers under sail in the great migrations to Australia.
- 853 Peterborough Profile
- 854 South Australia Revisited
- 855 Heysen's Early Hahndorf
- 852 The Long Farewell - The perilous voyages of Settlers under sail in the great migrations to Australia.
- 856 Carter Family History 1813 - 1985
- 857 Up a Dry Creek and Down through History - The Carter Family 1840 - 2006
- 858 Minlaton - The Striding Years - A History of Minlaton District Council Area.
- 859 Crystal Brook - Memories of Crystal Brook and Neighbours
- 860 One Man to a Thousand - 50 Years in the Pastoral History 1932 - 1982
- 861 A Millers Tale - The Memiors of John Dunn of Mount Barker

Some time ago, Peter Applebee picked up a booklet from The Mount Gambier Heritage Society Inc. called "A Sorrowful Spot" Pioneer Park 1854 – 1913 A History of Mount Gambier's First Town Cemetery.

If you have ancestors or relatives from that area, have a look at the extensive list of names of people buried in the Pioneer Park.

One anecdote made us giggle whilst looking through it, as follows :-

“ Quote

*Tarpeena*

Mr Bob Chuck notes the following related information dated 21<sup>st</sup> May 1987: “Mrs McEgan is buried at the Hotel site with the grave enclosed in a post and rail fence. The site is on the old coach route which was from Port MacDonnell through Naracoorte to Adelaide, west of Grundy's scrub, (adjacent to the rail line in Wandilo Rail station area), north to east end of Heat Man's Lake (Section 164 – Hundred of Young), past the old Tarpeena Hotel” quoted from Mr Reg Chuck.

Another anecdotal story related by the late Brian O'Connor tells that Mrs McEgan is buried at the rear of the Tarpeena Hotel owned by Lawrence McEgan. The lovely story tells that when she died, her husband buried her under the door step of the hotel so that he could walk over her every day for the rest of his life “as when she was alive, she walked all over him”.

Unquote”

(for your information Tarpeena is past Penola going into Mount Gambier).

Courtesy to The Mount Gambier Heritage Society Incorporated and Chris Southee and Nancye Pearson.

## **“The Coromandelians” by William Othams**

### **Botting**

The Botting who was on the *Coromandel* was Robert William Botting. He was one of the 4 single men among the free passage emigrants, but he got married in 1843, and his wife bore the 1<sup>st</sup> of 15, possibly 16, children 5 months later. I am doubtful if the Bottings in whom one of your members is interested are the family of Robert William, because he, his wife and the 11 children who were still alive had all relocated to New Zealand by 1866. Robert William did have 2 brothers who came out on the *Buckinghamshire* in 1839, and they did stay in SA until they died, so your member could be descended from them.



**Robert William Botting**

State Library of South Australia -B6822

had signed a contract of employment with the Company before they left England, in Robert's case committing him to work for them for one year as a carpenter and joiner for 22 shillings per week. This was not mentioned in the web-site article. That article had more about his life in New Zealand than in South Australia, and I think finding about his being employed by the Company prompted me to start looking for more information about the 30 years that he had spent here before moving to New Zealand. I next found his name in an index of insolvencies extracted from the Government Gazette, which recorded that he had been declared insolvent in 1859, and that at the time he was a farmer on Hindmarsh Island. I knew from the NZ article that his wife's name had been Jane Dungey, and a search on Trove brought to light that Robert had been a witness in a court case in 1848, at which time he had been working for a butcher named Dungey. That more or less fitted with the NZ article, which said that in 1848 he turned his hand to butchery, in 1849 he established a shop in Morphett Vale and several years later had a butcher's shop in Gouger Street. The family then moved to the Victorian goldfields, but returned to SA and began farming on Hindmarsh Island. Their 2<sup>nd</sup> last (14<sup>th</sup> or 15<sup>th</sup>) child was born on Hindmarsh Island in 1862 (after the insolvency, which is not mentioned in the NZ article),

The New Zealand Bottings are so numerous that they have their own web-site, which includes a 15-page article on Robert and his family. When I found it, I initially treated it as gospel, and much of the research I have since done has been piecemeal, as I have become aware of doubtful aspects of that article. I have made contact with the compiler of that article, and he made it plain to me that much of the information was provided by other family members, and was unverified.

I saved the article on my computer in December 2013, and it had so much detail that I thought it gave me everything I needed to know about Robert Botting, and it was a long time before I did anything more about him.

In 2015 my research on other Coromandel passengers caused me to look at the South Australian Company records which can be viewed on microfilm at the State Library, and I

discovered that Robert Botting was one of the small group of Coromandel passengers who

but they had moved to Morphett Vale by the time the last child was born, in 1863. Robert and his eldest son are supposed to have gone over to NZ before the birth, and Jane and the other surviving children followed, in 1866.

I didn't just search Trove, I also searched its NZ equivalent, which is called Papers Past, and found an 1890 obituary for Robert, and discovered that he had also had to declare himself insolvent again, in 1876, 5 months after one of his daughters got married, although I don't know if that was a cause of the insolvency. It appeared from both the family website article and what I was finding on Papers Past that he spent his time in NZ moving back and forth between butchering and looking for gold.

I should mention that at least 8 of the Coromandel passengers, from 4 different families, finished up in NZ. When you have made the move from England to Australia, moving on to NZ is no big deal. So if you are having trouble finding somebody in Australia, it is always worth checking NZ records to see if they crossed the Tasman Sea.

I then started going through the SA births, deaths and marriages indexes and land ownership records for SA, because the great thing about them is that they do establish that the people involved were at a particular location on a certain date in the case of births, deaths and marriages, or between certain dates in the case of land records. They provide a framework for further research. In the case of the Bottings, they had so many children that it was possible to build quite a detailed chronology for the child-bearing years. They got married at St John's Church in Adelaide in November 1843, had their 1<sup>st</sup> daughter at Hurtle Vale 5 months later, the 2<sup>nd</sup> back in Adelaide in July 1845, the next 3 children at Morphett Vale between September 1846 and May 1849, no 6 was back in Adelaide in January 1851, then there is a break in the official record until June 1854, when child no 8 was born in Adelaide, but the website article said that child no 7 was born at Bendigo goldfield, and his headstone in NZ says he was born at Bendigo in July 1852. The birth of child no 9 is also not officially recorded, but the website says he was born at Hindmarsh Island in January 1856, and I don't doubt this, because the insolvency and land records confirm that the family was there by then, and he died in 1947, aged 91, so I expect he had told plenty of people when and where he was born by then. When I started talking about the Bottings, I said they had 15 or 16 children, and the next 3 births that are supposed to have occurred illustrate the importance of mathematics in assessing such claims. The children who are supposed to have been born 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> are recorded as both born at Hindmarsh Island 15 months and 15 days apart, but the birth of the 11<sup>th</sup> child is not recorded. I know that there is such a thing as premature birth, but Robert waited between 3 and 13 months to get Jane pregnant again on the other 13 intervals between births, so I just don't believe in the 11<sup>th</sup> child.

To complete the story, the 1<sup>st</sup> 2 of the last 3 children were born on Hindmarsh Island in December 1860 and January 1862, and the last child was born at Morphett Vale in August 1863. Robert and Jane named the December 1860 child Garibaldi, just after Giuseppe Garibaldi's famous meeting with King Victor Emmanuel and just before the creation of a unified kingdom of Italy in March 1861.

I had to search both Torrens title and Old System land records to get a complete picture of Robert's land dealings because the Real Property Act by which SA introduced Torrens title to the world only came into force in 1858. Even the Old System of registration only began on 1 December 1841, although transactions from before then could but did not have to be registered after 1841. Land speculation was rampant in the years between 1836 and 1841, but the government had no system of recording land transactions during those 5 years, and the paperwork evidencing them was in private hands. Many transactions were

not recorded in either the Old System or the Torrens title system, and the only satisfactory way of finding out about them is to get the current owner of the property in which you are interested to sign an authority for you to look at the documents of title which had to be produced and handed in when people applied to have their land brought under the Real Property Act. Bringing land under the Real Property Act was originally voluntary and only became compulsory in 1945. Making it voluntary was the only way they could get the Act passed in 1858. There is still land in SA which has not been brought under the RPA, although my only personal experience when I was still practising law of such cases involved land owned by churches and similar bodies, who tended not to see the need to apply until all the trustees named on their land grant were dead.

In any event, the earliest dealing with land by Robert Botting recorded under either registration system was in 1850, when he bought a property in Young Street Adelaide, which runs between Franklin and Waymouth Streets, east of Morphett Street and Light Square. He bought the property for £36-15-0, and sold it for £150 to another butcher in 1854, but he doesn't seem to have carried on business as a butcher there himself. The Adelaide City Council assessment books are on-line on their Archives web-site, and they indicate that he added a storey to the building, which helps explain the difference in the purchase and sale prices, and he had a tenant in the property.

The website family history's first mention of his occupation is that he had a carpentry business. It says that when his brothers arrived on the Buckinghamshire they helped him to expand the business, and established themselves on the corner of Currie and Peel Streets. However there are no Bottings in the 1841 census. There is an F Botten household recorded in Currie Street, and Robert's brothers were Fred and Frank, but the household consisted of just 2 adult males, and 1 adult female. I'm not sure who the female was, as Robert and Frank were still single, and Fred's 1<sup>st</sup> wife had died and he didn't remarry until 1846. The earliest surviving council rates assessment books, from 1846, record that Fred Botting was leasing premises in Currie Street, which were described as a shop and one storey dwelling.

Mention of the confusion between the Botting and Botten names reminds me that this is a possible explanation for the inclusion of the doubtful 16<sup>th</sup> child in Robert's family. There was a Botten family at Goolwa at the same time as Robert's family was on Hindmarsh Island. But I have not found any record of the birth or death of a child named Botting or Botten to confirm that hypothesis.

Robert is recorded in a list of defaulting ratepayers published in the Government Gazette in July 1842, for a property in Hindmarsh. He is one of five Coromandel passengers who are listed as owing rates for properties in Hindmarsh, three of them including Robert being listed next to each other, implying that their properties adjoined. The Dungey family were living in Hindmarsh at the time of the 1841 census, so that may have been where Robert and Jane Dungey first came across each other. The Dungeys had arrived in SA on the Waterloo only in December 1840, according to the 1890 obituary of Jane's oldest brother, which is on Trove. It was a relief to find that information in the obituary, because the Dungey family are recorded in the Register of Emigrant Labourers, but there are no embarkation numbers for them, or any other indication that their applications for free passage were accepted, and that they did come to SA. One possible explanation is that they were not accepted for free passage, but paid to come anyway. But the most likely explanation is that the clerks responsible for maintaining the Register never got around to entering up the embarkation numbers. They did not get them all entered up in 1836, and by 1840 the whole SA emigration scheme was about to end in insolvency and the closing

down of the South Australian Colonisation Commission. Once that happened, it was nobody's business to update the register.

No dealings with property in Hindmarsh appear in either registration system for Robert, and it is possible that he was only a tenant, not the owner.

He did have further registered dealings after the Young Street purchase and sale, including another transaction involving a Noarlunga purchase and sale at a considerably increased price (to a Dungey), which may also have involved him using his building skills profitably. After that there was his acquisition of land on Hindmarsh Island, some by purchase and some by lease.

I found some of the claims regarding Robert's parents and siblings on the Botting web-site and in other family histories to be questionable, once I looked at them closely. Much confusion was caused by the popularity of the name Jane. Apart from Robert's wife Jane Botting nee Dungey, his brother Fred's 1<sup>st</sup> wife died shortly after arrival, and when he remarried, it was to a widow named Jane Stephens, who had come out with her 1<sup>st</sup> husband William Henry Stephens on the John Renwick, which was the next vessel to arrive at Glenelg after the Coromandel. There was also a Jane Botting who purchased land on Pennington Terrace North Adelaide, but there is no evidence that she ever came to South Australia and her land dealings were executed by her South Australian attorneys. One of them was John Hector, after whom Hectorville is named, but the land there actually belonged to this England-based Jane Botting, and Hector was just acting as her attorney when he sold it. However when George Kingston and others began compiling passenger lists in the 1870s, they recorded Fred Botting's wife Jane as a John Renwick passenger under the name Jane Botting, although she had been Jane Stephens at the time of the voyage. This misled some Botting family historians into creating a sister named Jane for Robert, Fred and Frank, who came out on the John Renwick and bought land on Pennington Terrace at the first land sales. It was asserted that she married Robert's wife Jane's brother Joshua Dungey in 1845, but Jane had no brother Joshua. There was a Joshua Dungey in SA in 1845, but he was 9 years old, his father was Thomas Dungey from Kent, and Jane's father was John Dungey from Cornwall. That Joshua Dungey married a Catherine Quinlan in Victoria in 1860, relocated to New Zealand and died in a lunatic asylum there, in 1879. I got all this from looking at the Old System land records for the England-based Jane Botting; the entries in the Register of Emigrant Labourers for the Botting, Stephens and Dungey families; and Victorian and New Zealand births, deaths and marriages indexes, and cemetery records. It was the cemetery records which provided the information that Joshua Dungey died in a lunatic asylum.

I mentioned the importance of mathematics before. The lady nominated on the Botting family web-site as mother of the 3 brothers who came to SA was supposedly born in 1764, and still child-bearing in 1819 (when Frank was born, Robert having been born in 1817)!

I identified a couple who married in 1807 as the likely parents of the brothers. As far as I can work out, they had 5 children, with the eldest son remaining in England (and his daughter corresponding with her SA relatives, which is outlined on the family web-site). The other 4 children were a daughter who died when 18, and the 3 sons who came to SA. Their mother died at the address recorded for Robert in the Register of Emigrant Labourers, about 6 weeks before he left for SA. The 1807 marriage, the 5 births and the death of the daughter all occurred in London.

The family web-site adds 2 siblings to those identified by me. One was a man who came to SA with his family in 1846. That was Thomas Botten, who was born in Kent in 1795

(working back from the details in his death notice which I found on Trove). The other was the Pennington Terrace landowner Jane Botting, whom I have previously discussed and who was born in Sussex in 1805. Her parents were Edward Botting and Jane Burgess, whereas the parents of the Botting brothers who came to SA were William and Sarah Botting, Sarah's maiden name being Pearson. People did move around in England, but I couldn't find any rationale for these 1795 and 1805 births being linked to the other 5 births in London between 1808 and 1819. I checked all the births, deaths and marriages, which were before governmental registration began in England by reference to images of church registers on Ancestry, or, in one case where an image was not available, by reference to a transcript.

Other sources I used to build a picture of the lives of Robert and his family's lives were

- (1) directories,
- (2) Hoad's invaluable works on licensing records,
- (3) Probate records both in SA and interstate,
- (4) on-line and printed family histories additional to the family web-site,
- (5) English census records,
- (6) family history and other historical web-sites such as Barry Leadbeater's Family History SA, now unfortunately no longer operational because of Barry's health issues, and
- (7) the Smith Survey.
- (8)

## **It was all her fault Y'Honour.**

Original spellings.

The Parish Register of Winckeley ( Winkleigh) in the County of Devon November 24 1615.

"Forasmuch as upon Examination of the cause concerning the base child borne within the parishe of Winckeley on the bodie of one Margaret Clevedon of which she reputeth John Osement of Winckeley aforesaid to be the Father it appeareth unto us his Majesty's Justices of the peace whose names are subscribed being the next to the Lymetts of the said parishe Church of Winckeley that he the said John Osement is the father of the same Wee therefore order that in discharge of the said parishe of Winckeley she the said Margaret Clevedon shall cherish and maintaine the said base child in all thinges necessary and fitt until it shall accomlishe the age of two yeres and towards the relief thereof he the said John Osement shall paye unto the said Margaret Clevedon from the birth of the said Child until it shall accomlishe the full age of two yeres fower pence weeklie the same money to be paid her or to her assignes in the Church porch of the said parishe Church of Winckeley by sixteen pence every month. And we further order that as soone as the said base Childe shall accomplish the said age of two yeres he the said John Osement shall take awaye the same from the said Margaret Clevedon and from thenceforth shall maintaine the same in all thinges necessary and fitt to his owne proper costs and charges and shall before the next generall Sessions to be holden within this Countie enter into bond with one sufficient suretie in the some of Twentie pounds to the Constables and Overseers of the poore of the said parishe of Winckeley or anie two of them to free discharge and keepe harmles the parishioners of the said parishe of Winckeley and everie of them for or concerninge anie charge that maye grow unto them for and concerninge the relief of the said base Child farther we order that the said Margaret Clevedon shal be openlie whipped in the Towne of Winckeley at some convenient tyme until her bodie be bloudie and that you the Constables of Winckeley do see the same performed accordinglie at your perills.



Given under our hande the xxij<sup>th</sup> day of November in xiiij<sup>th</sup> yere of the King's Majesty's raigne that nowe is. Ano Dili 1615."

Marcus Cottell. Humfry Bury. (These would have been the Parish Wardens)

" Yes that's right 4 pence a week for 2 years, and she get the lash until her body is bloodied and he gets the kid...fair justice what? This would make an interesting story if followed with the family tree, I might have a look at that myself and report back if interested, see what happened to the child. "

## A Sailors Prayer 1656.

" From rocks and sands and barren lands  
Kind fortune keep me free

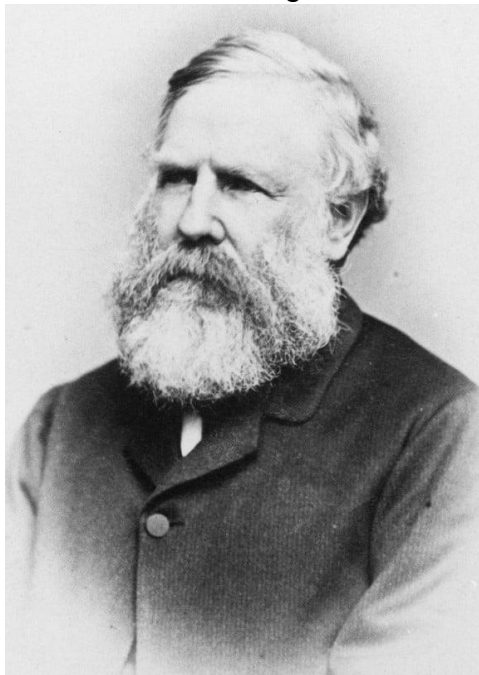
And from great guns and women's tongues  
Good Lord deliver me."

### Another story from the North Road Cemetery by Helen Stein

## SEA CAPTAIN, FLOUR MILLER and PREMIER: CAPTAIN JOHN HART

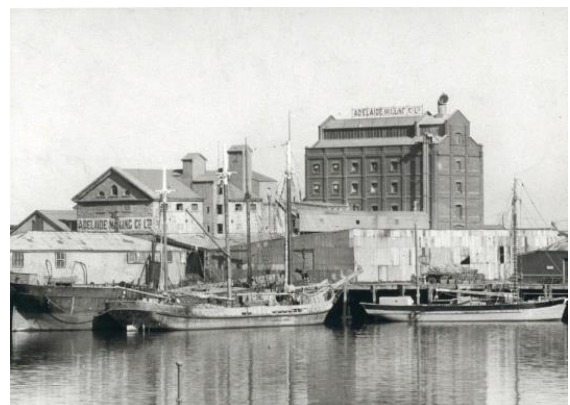
Captain John Hart was one of Port Adelaide's most colourful personalities. Mr Hart settled in Port Adelaide in 1846 after a long a varied career of Shipmaster, Sealer, and Whaler.

He established a large and successful flour mill, the first at Port Adelaide, importing machinery, including two large grindstones, from England. His flour mill was regarded as one of the best in Australia, and "Hart's Flour" was much sought after.



In 1882, Hart & Co. amalgamated with wheat merchants Morgan Connor and Glyde, Walter Duffield, and James Cowan & Co. to form Adelaide Milling and Mercantile Company, later to be known as Adelaide Milling Company.

Despite two serious



fires, the original Adelaide Milling Co. buildings still stand in Port Adelaide. The Company is still in existence today.

Hart purchased an 80-acre property at Buck's Flat on Le Fevre Peninsula where he built an impressive mansion. It was an ambitious undertaking, as it was built from stone quarried at Port Vincent on Yorke Peninsula. The stone was transported to Port Adelaide on flat-bottomed sailing barges which were unloaded at low tide. When his mansion was completed in 1856, he named it Glanville Hall after his mother, Mary Glanville.

The Hart family continued to live in Glanville Hall until 1912 when it was sold to Magnus Wald, a well-known yachting identity. Over the years it went on to be used as a children's hostel by Fr. Percy Smith, a Senior Citizen's Club and a Community Centre. It is now a very popular event venue.

John Hart entered the political arena in 1851 and went on to become Premier of South Australia from May 1870 to November 1871. He was also the first president of the Port Adelaide Football Club. Hart died suddenly whilst presiding over a meeting of the Mercantile Marine Insurance Company on 28 January 1873 and is buried in VLT D, Path 14 South.

## Standard English Family Naming Pattern

You can use the kid's names to guess their grandparents' names

Children Named After

<1<sup>st</sup> son father's father

<2<sup>nd</sup> son mother's father

<3<sup>rd</sup> son father

<4<sup>th</sup> son father's eldest brother

<5<sup>th</sup> son father's 2<sup>nd</sup> eldest (or mother's eldest) brother

<1<sup>st</sup> dau mother's mother

<2<sup>nd</sup> dau father's mother

<3<sup>rd</sup> dau mother

<4<sup>th</sup> dau mother's eldest sister

<5<sup>th</sup> dau mother's 2<sup>nd</sup> eldest (or father's eldest) sister.



Adelaide Northern Districts Family History Group Inc.

Committed in Promoting Family History Research