**Corrections**

p75 “which disadvantaged the pre-1940 land purchasers”, should read .... *pre-1840 ….*

p44 North is to the left of the page not the top. (The caption directions still apply as if north was at the top.) With this new understanding the site of the house was at the modern location of north of Elmswood Rd at about Fernwood Rd. This is some distance from Penny Lane.

**Additions**

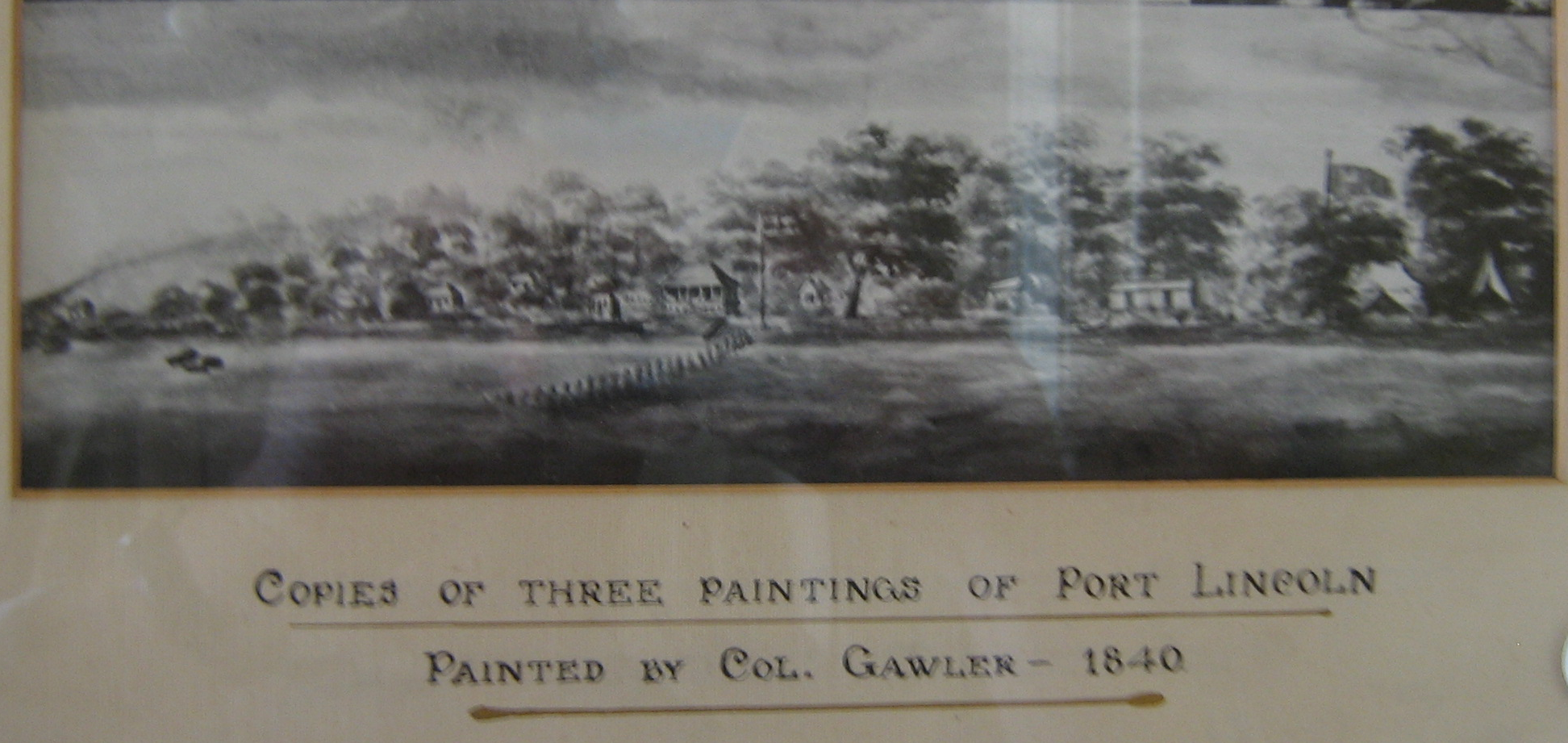
p2 footnote 3 Descendants of George Porter (see fig. 8) live at Port Lincoln today. George’s grandson Charles Fredrick Porter was a prominent resident. His wife Anne’s headstone can be seen in the Happy Valley cemetery (Sarah Anne, Nee Coleman). Charles and Anne’s portraits are in the Alex Stenross Museum at Port Lincoln but in 2012 Charles was wrongly labelled there as a son of Captain Porter.

p7 The Mr Waterhouse the house was sold to lived at Aigburth and was the father of the Edwin Waterhouse (b.1841) founder of Price Waterhouse, Alfred Waterhouse (b. 1830) the famous Victorian architect and Theodore Waterhouse, a lawyer.

p9 While the recollections say there was no land sighted between Tenerife and Cape of Good Hope the Mill Cottage Museum at Port Lincoln holds the chart used by Captain Bishop in the *Dorset* during the voyage with the daily positions marked. The *Dorset* sailed through the Cape Verde islands which one would only do in daylight. As the *Porter* was in close company she must have passed the same way.

p15 Captain Bishop married more than once. There is an 1829 picture reputedly of his first wife Mary in the Mill House Museum. A wife Mary travelled to Australia with him (see Manifest) but died in Adelaide after childbirth while Captain Bishop was first at Port Lincoln. He remarried in Port Lincoln. On the later contact from the Bishop family to the Porters, it must have been reciprocated for in a Bishop family album in the Mill Cottage Museum there is a carte de visit of Captain Porter in his old age.

p15 A Port Lincoln source says that Richard also built a house at Port Lincoln. In the Mill Cottage Museum are copies of three wash sketches of Port Lincoln attributed to Col. Gawler dating from 1840. One view, while he compresses the features laterally to fit them in, seems to clearly show the same house as in figure 17. The house site is now occupied by the Hotel Boston.



   
Detail – the flagpole shows the white ensign (see text), the house: hip roof ends, a porch and a basement.

p15 footnote 53 The part of the figurehead is a right arm and is in the Mill Cottage Museum.

p18 The church foundation stone was laid by Gawler. Some laid stone was subsequently removed and used in the Catholic Church.

p18 Another source says that Gawler’s visit to Port Lincoln was in his own boat rather than travelling on the *Porter*.

p18 The bank reportedly issued its own notes.

p25 footnote 126. A ‘child Porter’ is noted in the *Victoria* log as discharged in Wellington 17/3/1843

p30 footnote 157. A ‘Master Porter’ is recorded as a passenger on *Victoria* on arrival in Auckland 22/2/1845

p61 The 1806 voyage of the *Tiger* was to Bonny and Jamaica for slaves. It is not known if Porter was aboard. Messrs Fletcher were the owners, Charles Kneale the captain.

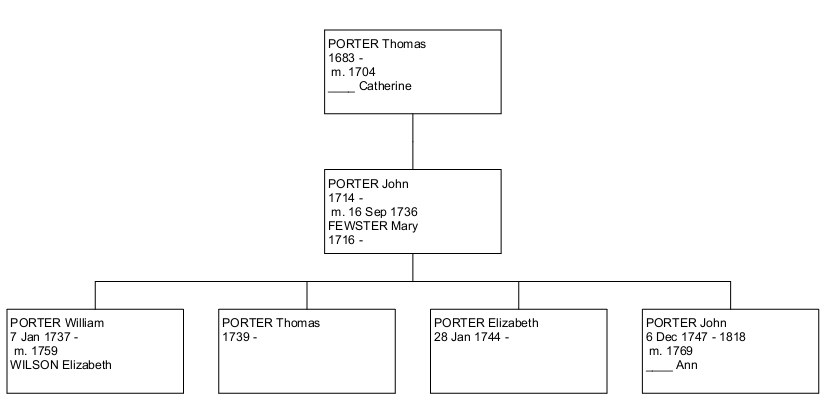
p42 It is now known that in 1812 the earlier *Tiger* had tiger figurehead. Review of the picture shows it depicts a tiger as the figurehead. This perhaps makes it more likely that the ship depicted is the earlier *Tiger.*

p45 A passenger crew and cargo manifest for the *Dorset* is displayed at the Mill Cottage Museum.

p61 Re the a reference to a trial of Captain Porter in Barbados. Further information on the trial is now to hand. The trial was in London but related to events in Barbados. The trial in 1811 was in the Admiralty Sessions before a jury. The indictment was that Porter had engaged two seamen in Carlisle Bay, Barbados knowing them to be deserters from the Navy and had concealed them aboard the *Tiger* when the vessel was to be searched. There was reportedly a high premium for service in merchant ships at the time. The year of the offence is not stated. The charge was defended but Porter was convicted. The judgement noted Porter preferring his own private interest to that of public safety and that he had endeavoured to conceal his crime by most disingenuous conduct. The sentence was a fine of ₤500 or failing the payment of that imprisonment in the gaol of Newgate until the fine was paid (*The Times* of London, Nov 30, 1811). Newgate Gaol in London had a debtors section. The fine if correctly reported was a substantial one for a person who was not the owner of the *Tiger*. Presumably the owners paid. It is not known if Porter was gaoled before the payment was made.

p62 In November 1812 William Field Porter was granted letters of marque and “reprisals” to operate *Tiger* as a privateer against American shipping. The owners are recorded as William Barton, George Irlam, both of Liverpool and John Higginson of Barbados. Her armament at that time was recorded as sixteen guns of 9lb shot, her capacity as 371 tons and her crew as numbering 40. She had a tiger figurehead. The firm of Barton, Irlam and Higginson of Liverpool is well known. Lloyds record the *Tiger* sailing in company with the *Maxwell* departing Barbados in January 1813, capturing the *Lavinia*, from Cadiz to Savannah, and the *Rising States*, from Salem to St. Jago, both of which were sent to Barbados. *Lavinia* was recaptured so the prize money would have been lost. They were also dispossessed by the Royal Navy of another capture, the *Manilla*, from the South Seas to America. She was sent to Plymouth.

p64 In the family papers is a printed verse supporting a Porter for the office of Mayor. It appears to be a handbill rather than a newspaper cutting as it is not printed on the reverse. It is not apparent where or when it was printed. It appears to credit the candidate’s father with having fought at the battle of Minden (1758). A possibility for the father is Thomas Porter who was at Minden and was a sergeant major in the 20th Foot, a local regiment. He was a ship painter at the time of being a founder member of the Merchants Lodge in 1780. The son then may be Thomas Colley Porter (1780-1833) who was Mayor of Liverpool 1827-28. He was also an MP. His portrait can be seen here <http://tinyurl.com/9qtq9ao>. At the time of his marriage in 1801 he too was listed as a painter. He died at Aigburth Hall so was then a neighbour of Captain Porter’s. He reportedly was removed from the mayoralty after investigation of electoral fraud.



The Thomas Porter in the family tree above would have been aged about 20 at the time of the battle of Minden. A Thomas Porter who was a painter died in Liverpool on 14 Sept 1812 aged 81 which would make his birth year about 1731 so he would have been aged about 27 at the date of the battle and thus more likely to have been a sergeant major. They may be different Thomas Porters, but perhaps the Porter Mayor was still a relative. A wife Mary, of Thomas Porter a painter, died in Liverpool in 1779. The handbill may have been the cause of the family belief of a Mayoral office being held by Captain Porter.

p65 The Hawsons are well represented in the Happy Valley cemetery in Port Lincoln.

p85 A report in the New Zealand Herald of 18 October 1810 reveals that William Porter was found drowned in the Waikato near Taupiri having absented himself from his son’s house. He was reportedly suffering from senile decay and on the day prior to his death was “in an abnormal and excited state.”

p86 Another ship owned by a William Porter was the *Rifleman* wrecked at the Auckland Islands while under a later owner. Porter owned her from 1826 until1832. Under different masters, not including Porter, she visited the British East Indies, Mauritius, Calcutta, Bombay, Hobart, Sydney and Batavia. (McCrystal J, B Day and J Fry, 2012, *The Riddle of the Rifleman.* Marine Archaeological Association of New Zealand)

17/07/2013