



Port Phillip Pioneers Group Inc.

A Member Society of the G.S.V. Inc.

A.C.N.: A0022862G

We look forward to your past



Volume 45 No. 2

NEWSLETTER

April—May 2022

No: 223

Wesley Hall, St Andrew's Church, Gardiner

Meeting place of the P.P.P.G.

The bluestone church was originally built in Carlton about 1851 by the Highlanders for a Gaelic speaking Presbyterian congregation at a cost of £10,000. It was located on the corner of Queensberry and Drummond streets Carlton. At that time, Carlton was a popular residential area and many wealthy families worshipped at the church. Gradually, the establishment of factories around the area forced residents to other suburbs and this decline in population resulted in a reduction in the congregation.



The photo of the original church at left was taken in 1901. (source: <https://victoriancollections.net.au>). It originally seated 1200 people and was called St. Andrews. It was the oldest Presbyterian church used for regular services in Melbourne. It had a bell tower with a clock made in Scotland in 1855. The clock was originally intended for the Melbourne Town Hall, however, it only had three dials instead of four, so it was duly installed in this Gaelic Church.

After more than eighty-six years service, the old bluestone St Andrew's church in Carlton was demolished in 1938 and every stone numbered to be re-erected in a modified plan on this site for the Gardiner congregation on the corner of Burke and Malvern Roads.

The smaller church was actually built to seat 300 people and the extra stones were used for the surrounding fence structure.

The clock was relocated into the new bell tower and all was completed for the opening service in 1940.

Since 2016, it has had an Indonesian Christian focus.

The PPPG gathers in the cream brick Wesley Hall to the left of the church.



Contributed by Rosalie Whalen, PPPG Member No. 1245

Photo credit: kieran-crichton.blogspot.com

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Hello members and friends,

February was a successful meeting with four people presenting a snippet of their ancestor's story. Thank you to Stuart, Neil, Anne and Tom. Most likely we will be doing a similar thing next February, so as an alternative to a talk, you could consider doing a short video or power point presentation. We might look at putting them on the new website when it is constructed.

We are encouraging you to tell your story. You've done the research and I am sure your family would love to discover what their ancestors' lives were like. So please consider submitting an article for the newsletter or a story for *Pioneer Profiles Vol 8*.

The May meeting is always our AGM and we are in need of a Secretary as advertised in the last newsletter. This is an important and necessary role and needs to be filled. Please consider it.

The Welcome Desk is also in need of a friendly person who would like to greet people attending our meetings. It's a great way to get to know everyone, so if you feel that you would like to give it a go, please contact us on any of the numbers or emails on the back page.

We have some new ideas for the Group in the future. We are starting with the new membership called Associate Members and a new website which will have a members only area. Do you have anything that you would like to see happen? All ideas are welcome. Please feel free to share them with us.

The Speaker at the May meeting is Professor Miles Lewis who has kindly offered his time to us. This is quite a honour, so I hope as many people as possible can come along to listen to him speak.

Hoping to see you soon at a meeting.

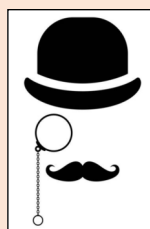
Please don't forget to bring two dollars if you are coming as this helps pay for the hall.

Barb Hawkins, President PPPG

WELCOME TO THE FOLLOWING NEW MEMBERS

PPPG No	Member Name	Descended From	Details	Date	Ship or other means
1541	Maureen MATTHEW	a) Richard DAVIS b) Elizabeth DAVIS nee GARDINER	Arr. P.P.D. “	16 Dec 1841 “	<i>Ward Chipman</i> “
1542	Lydia COLLIER	a) John COLLIER b) Ann COLLIER nee SCHOFIELD c) Samuel COLLIER	Arr. P.P.D. “ Born P.P.D.	21 Jan 1841 “ 6 Aug 1842	<i>Salsette</i> “

Name our Newsletter Competition



We are looking for a catchy name for our newsletter. Something relevant to our Group.

So get inspired, rack your brains and get those little grey cells working.

Send your ideas to the editor at: pppgdiw@gmail.com or 21 Apex Ave Hampton East 3188

by the **10th May** to enter the competition.

The Committee will choose 3 entries for the Membership to vote on at the May meeting.

NEW SECRETARY NEEDED

The PPPG will be in need of a new Secretary to commence May 2022 with the retirement of Bev Jacobson. If you are interested please contact Bev at info@portphillippioneersgroup.org.au

Researching Ancestors

STUART HAMILTON on his GG Grandfather, JAMES HAMILTON

At the age of 12, James came to Australia from Glasgow with his parents and seven siblings aboard *The Victory*. The voyage took 110 days arriving at the entrance to the Port Phillip heads at dusk where it waited until the following dawn. As dawn broke, *The Victory* headed towards the settlement only to be drawn into a current of the Rip and it became stranded on a bed of sand. To free her, the cargo of pig iron was jettisoned, and the passengers disembarked whilst the Victory was taken up to Melbourne for repairs.

The stranded passengers had to camp on the shores of the bay for three days awaiting the arrival of a steamer to take them into the settlement.

The unwelcoming shoal became known as “the Victory Shoal”.

NEIL HAGGAR on his earliest ancestor, JOHN RYAN

The earliest records of births, deaths and marriages were held by the churches in the colony. In his family research, Neil was looking for a John Ryan. That was a common Irish name in the colony and being able to see signatures on certificates assisted in identification. Neil’s ancestors married in St Francis’ Church in Lonsdale Street Melbourne and fortunately, the certificate contained John’s signature. But after 1858, the records ceased that practice.

Other sources such as the *Catholic Advocate* became helpful. A 1923 edition of that paper reported the story of Mrs Ryan who had recently died. Her marriage was reported as having taken place in 1843 and she had 11 children all born in Richmond. The *Advocate* reported details of the commencement of the family drapery business and the building of the Ryan first home in Edinburgh Street Richmond and their second on the corner of Bridge Road and Campbell Street. Mrs Ryan remembered prisoners working on the building of Bridge Road and her attendance at St James’ School in Bridge Road. As for John Ryan, the *Advocate* story said that he had lost all his money at the gold diggings.

ANNE BEVIS on her GG Grandfather, ANDREW BALLANTYNE

Anne’s GG Grandfather, Andrew Ballantyne was born in 1827 in North Scotland. At the age of 17, Andrew maintained that he had the right to borrow a small brown mare. That would not have been a problem except that on his journey, he also tried to sell it....several times!. He was

charged, tried and convicted and, for his trouble, sentenced to seven years transportation.

Andrew was one of the ‘Exiles,’ children who did an assessment sentence in Britain. They were taught a trade and given elementary schooling and in Andrew’s case, he was taught boot-making. Life as a prisoner was certainly tough. They were not permitted to talk to staff or other prisoners and when exercising, had to wear a hood over their head. In chapel, they were segregated by partitions. Eventually, they were given a pardon and then transported to the colonies.

Andrew served two years at Pentonville, and was then sent to Port Phillip with his certificate of freedom, conditional that he did not return to the U.K. until after his seven year sentence had expired. He was transported aboard the *Maitland*, a tiny 38 metre long overcrowded ship which arrived in the colony on 9 November 1846.

Andrew worked on a farm near Skipton and in 1851, married Mary O’Dowd at St Francis Church. Mary was employed as a domestic. They began married life at Castlemaine and between 1852 and 1855, Andrew ran a butcher’s shop at Campbell’s Creek and also commenced a dairy. In 1855, the couple moved to Flemington where Andrew died in 1888. Thus, as Anne described it, from poverty and hardship, Andrew built a life that was worthwhile.

TOM DAVISON’S pioneer ancestors, THE MORTIMER AND MOURITZ FAMILIES

Henry William Mortimer married Mary Addis and with their eight children, including daughter, **Jane**, they arrived in Port Phillip in 1839. John Joseph Mouritz, his wife Eliza and two sons, including **George**, arrived in the colony in 1841. The two families became one when Jane Mortimer married George Mouritz in 1850.

THE MORTIMERS

Henry and Mary Mortimer and their three children left England for Hobart in 1825 and arrived after a lightning-fast voyage of 100 days. Henry opened a gun shop in Hobart and was granted 1500 acres of land to farm which gave him plenty of timber to sell, and as the farm was on the Derwent Estuary, he had a supply of cockle shells for the lime-making industry for cement production. He also leased a whaling station at Recherche Bay. Henry’s wife Mary was held up by bushrangers when Henry was in town and they took all of the jewellery, guns and food. Mary’s only concern was what she was going to feed Henry upon his return. The bushrangers were caught and hanged. In 1839, Henry decided to relocate to Melbourne. His nephew owned a gun shop there and said the family could stay with him until accommodation could be found.

The family sailed from Hobart aboard the *Caroline* but she ran aground on a reef and the passengers were all off-loaded onto Swan Island where they stayed for three days while the boat was refloated. The gun shop where they were to stay after arriving in Melbourne blew up killing all of the occupants, so the three day delay saved their lives. As *Tom Davison* observed, had the *Caroline* not been stranded on the reef, there would be four less PPPG members!

Henry became an auctioneer and started a butchers shop. He also became a town councillor and began exporting beef to Van Demons Land (VDL) and importing building materials and foodstuffs. He became the owner of seven ships. Henry became insolvent however, but then recovered to become Deputy Registrar for Collingwood. Henry and Mary eventually had 11 children, and **Jane** was their 7th child, born 1831 in VDL.

THE MOURITZ FAMILY

Although it was thought that the Mouritz family came from Ireland, Tom discovered they were from Germany. Family legend had an ancestor fighting with William of Orange at the Battle of the Boyne and others told of pirates that sank many ships during a French/Spanish war.

However, what is known is that Tom's ancestor settled at Dundalk, an Irish town in County Louth, near the border of present day Northern Ireland arriving around 1769.

Tom's 4xG grandfather joined the British army but left to join the rebels in the 1798 insurrection only to escape hanging by absconding to the United States. Later his family pulled some strings and he was allowed to return provided he caused no more trouble. One of his sons was **John Joseph Mouritz**, the pioneer mentioned earlier. This son joined the army and was sent to India where it is thought he had a religious calling and returned to Ireland to become a member of an extreme branch of the Baptists called the Scotch Baptists. John married Mary Ennis who was a Catholic. (They may have eloped) and they had three sons, one being **George**. After Mary died, John remarried Eliza Ruddock and the new family came to Australia in 1840 on the *Conrad* arriving in Sydney on 31 Jan 1841 and Melbourne in July 1841. John bought land in Fitzroy (then known as Newtown) near the current St Vincents hospital. He built a chapel and a baptistry to save his parishioners the long hike to the Yarra.

He bought cattle and started a small dairy farm to supplement his income but they were wild cattle and would not settle in the bail. Someone suggested he put bags over their heads which caused them to go berserk and stampede into the bush, never to be seen again. He later ran a farm on the upper reaches of the Merri Creek at Kinlochewe.

John became a census taker which gave him the skills to compile his 1847 Almanac. It was not started easily. He was first going to issue it in sheet form but the wily publisher of the Port Phillip Patriot, then being Mr Boursanquet, pinched the manuscript and published early, cutting John off at the

knees. Incredibly, Boursanquet complained about an entry where John described one of his relations as "a comedian." 'How did you know this when my Almanac is yet to be published' asked John, 'unless you stole the manuscript'.

John continued to preach the gospels until his death. He refused to embrace the title "Rev" considering it a worldly title not instituted by God. His gravestone said "By the Grace of God I am what I am."

George had careers in accountancy, coal merchandising, operating a tug that pulled coal barges up the Yarra, as well as transporting passengers and goods from Port Melbourne because large sea-going ships had trouble negotiating the Yarra.

The construction of the railway to Port Melbourne saw a decline in George's business. He had over-extended himself and was now in financial trouble forcing a sell-off of his assets, including ships and property. Ultimately he left the coal business and resumed his former job as an accountant. Later George became secretary of the Melbourne Harbour Trust, a position he held until retirement.

These pioneers all lie in the Melbourne General Cemetery, Carlton.

WALK-A-MILE-IN-THEIR-SHOES

What will you do with the research on your ancestors?

Will all your hard work be lost to recycling as waste paper?

Consider sharing your stories so others can enjoy your passion by submitting an article to the PPPG Newsletter

Email: pppgdiw@gmail.com

PIONEER PROFILES VOL. 8

Don't forget to submit your Pioneer Profiles for

Volume 8 to Beverley Jacobson at:

info@portphillippioneersgroup.org.au

(see www.portphillippioneersgroup.org.au for formatting and guidelines)

◇Find a Grave has new rules for the recently deceased

<https://news.findagrave.com/2022/01/11/memorials-for-the-recently-deceased/>

◇MyHeritage has a free online genealogy course

<https://education.myheritage.com/courses/genealogy-for-beginners>

LOOKING AFTER GRAVES

Cemeteries are places of history and heritage, which show us how things were, and like everything else they age. The aim of conserving monuments is to retain as much as possible of the original fabric, and therefore its significance. It is important to note that cemetery trusts are not normally responsible for the maintenance of graves. Cemetery trusts are permitted to restore significant monuments under certain conditions using non-core funds outlined by the Department of Health. Cemetery trusts also have the responsibility to ensure that memorials are kept safe by grave owners who are legally known as the 'Holder of the Right of Interment'. In Victoria graves remain the property and responsibility of the 'Holder of the Right of Interment' and permission must be obtained from them before any work whatsoever, including cleaning, is undertaken on graves. Also, in the case of heritage-listed monuments, the local council or Heritage Victoria must also be consulted before any work is planned. Expert and appropriate advice should be sought on specific aspects of conservation work, for example, repair and restoration of monuments. Attempts by unskilled workers to make repairs should be avoided as in many cases this results in additional or long-term damage. The references quoted at the end of this article should be consulted before seeking to undergo any work on monuments. The following cleaning advice is only for those who own graves or have the permission of the 'Holder of the Right of Interment' to undertake appropriate cleaning work on their graves. Before any cleaning the type of stone and soiling needs to be identified. If the stone is very soft and the surface has deteriorated, then cleaning may not even be appropriate. For example, is the soiling, city grime, country dust, or algae and lichen? The treatment should be very different for each of these. The only cleaning which can really be done safely by amateurs is the removal of simple airborne dirt on hard stone, which can be removed with clean water and soft bristle brushes. For any other case, the first question is: Does the surface really need cleaning? The second question should be: If cleaning is essential, how can we avoid over-cleaning, and doing more harm than good? Only water solutions should be used and a gentle action is required. Do not use hard bristles, scrapers, wire brushes, or abrasive pads or high-pressure hosing – only soft bristle brushes, soft sponges and old toothbrushes. Generally avoid the use of soaps or organic detergents which may remain and encourage algae, moss and lichen. General-purpose cleaners are also unsuitable. Experts should be consulted about the removal of lichens, mosses and fungus. Generally, it is advisable not to remove lichens from headstones as more damage to the stone may result. All ironwork

such as grave surrounds should be maintained against corrosion. In most cases routine applications of fish oil will suffice. Fish oil will protect the iron railing without significantly changing its appearance. It is not recommended that the grave surrounds be painted if they are currently unpainted. Cemetery monuments are a very important part of our heritage and should be cared for with the best of intentions and appropriate methods and techniques.

References: A Guide to the Conservation of Cemeteries. The National Trust of Australia (NSW) 1982 Cemeteries Our Heritage. Edited by Celestina Sagazio, National Trust of Australia (Victoria) 1992. Conserving Our Cemeteries. Edited by Celestina Sagazio. National Trust of Australia, (Victoria) 2003; Guidelines for Cemetery Conservation, NSW National Trust and the NSW Department of Planning, Heritage Branch, Sydney, 2009

Contributed by Carol Stals PPPG member #41
in consultation with Dr Celestina Sagazio
22/08/2021

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DID YOU KNOW — a stalker was someone
who prepared the body for burial



VALE

Len Coe

*98yr old Len will be sadly missed at our
meetings as he was a regular attendee and such a
lovely chap*

Barb Hawkins, President

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Please note, those members who receive their newsletter by mail but have an email address, have been sent a copy of the Annual Report, proposed rule changes and zoom instructions by email rather than post. You will continue to receive your newsletter by post unless you have requested otherwise.



MELBOURNE'S FIRST CEMETERIES



Many people assume the first Melbourne cemetery was the Old Melbourne Cemetery (under the Queen Victoria Market), but in fact it was actually located at Burial Hill, today's Flagstaff Gardens. The first person to be buried in Melbourne, Port Phillip District was Willie, the child of James Goodman who was buried on 13th May 1836 at Burial Hill, and was one of only about 8 burials there.

Melbourne's second cemetery, but first official cemetery, was the Old Melbourne Cemetery. It was the primary Melbourne cemetery from 1837 to 1853 and was located in West Melbourne. It was bounded by Queen Street to the east, Peel Street to the west, Franklin Street to the south, and Fulton Street (which no longer exists) to the north.

The following advertisement was published in the *Port Phillip Gazette* Saturday 12 Dec 1840 page 3;

"CEMETRY—The entire space allotted for the burial grounds of the various religious communities of Melbourne, will in a few more days be enclosed with a paling fence. Should any funds remain of the subscription, they might be advantageously devoted to the erection of a small dwelling for the Sexton within the enclosure."

The cemetery comprised 10 acres and the sections were allocated as follows: two acres each to the Church of England (Anglican), Church of Scotland (Presbyterian) and Roman Catholic, and one acre each to Independent (Congregational), Jews, Society of Friends (Quakers) and Wesleyan (Methodist). Half of the Society of Friends' section was later set aside for Aboriginal people.

The first person to be buried on this site was Frederick William Craig, the infant son of Skene Craig. It was reportedly the final resting place for up to 10,000 early Victorian settlers. As early as 1877 sections of the cemetery which were allocated to Aboriginal and Quaker burials, as well as unused sections of the Jewish area were taken over for the purpose of the growing market place.

To this day, there remain about 9,000 people still buried under the sheds and car park of the Queen Victoria Market. Identification of the burial plots was difficult because the register of burials prior to 1866 was lost or destroyed. Many graves were unmarked and others had headstones of red gum, which had weathered away. From 1920-22, 914 graves with identifying monuments were re-interred at Fawkner, Kew, St. Kilda, Cheltenham and the Melbourne General Cemetery. Many of the headstones crumbled when shifted and the cemetery was in a terrible



Plan of Old Melbourne Cemetery c1920 showing gravestone locations
(Source: Isaac Selby's "Memorial History of Melbourne")

state of neglect. The cemetery closed in 1854 but people who had already purchased plots continued to be buried there until 1917.

As Melbourne grew, this site was recognized as being too small and a third cemetery, Melbourne General Cemetery (or New Cemetery) was established in Carlton and opened on 1st June 1853. Melbourne General Cemetery consisted of 106 acres, and about 300,000 burials have taken place there. (see below)



It was the first cemetery in Victoria to be designed as a public park, with curved pathways, trees and shrubs, gate lodges and rest pavilions and was laid out in distinctive denominational sections by architect/surveyor Albert Purchas.



Source: Wikipedia-aerial view and map of Melbourne General Cemetery

Some notable interments at the Melbourne General Cemetery include Governor-General Sir Isaacs Isaacs, Prime Ministers Sir Robert Menzies and Sir John Gorton, Governor Sir Charles Hotham, Burke and Wills, Derrimut (Aboriginal tribal chief, Bunurong tribe), philanthropist Lady Janet Clarke, artist/teacher Julie Vieuzeux.

The Cost of Dying:

An article published in the *Port Phillip Patriot* and *Melbourne Advertiser* on Thursday 18 Feb 1841 page 2:

"The Burying Ground. — This is one case, and we have heard of many others ... the case of a child named Coleman, in which the sexton distinctly refused to bury the child, unless first paid a pound, intimating at the same time, that if the coffin was brought into the burial ground he should pitch it out again. In this case ... the sexton alleged that he acted as he did in obedience to the orders of the clergy man, but on reference to Kerr's Almanac and Directory we find that there are certain specified fees which the clergyman is permitted to exact for the exercise of his sacred functions ... those include " marriage fees." " fees for the churching of women," and " burial fees," the latter of which are regulated by the description of the grave, viz — two shillings for a common grave, ten shillings for a brick or stone grave, and a guinea for a vault. Now the whole system of fee-exacting for religious services is in an extreme degree repugnant to our feelings, and must, we should think be equally abhorrent to every man."

Right: Port Phillip Gazette, 18 Jun 1842, p4

NOTICES of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, will be inserted in the Port Phillip Gazette for Subscribers, gratis; Non Subscribers will be charged Two Shillings and Sixpence for each Notice.
Melbourne, January 11, 1850.

Population.—From the 2nd March to the 31st December, the population returns for the Colony, including Port Phillip, present an increase of 18,813, making the entire population at the close of last year, 149,669. The increase by immigrants during the interval, was 19,908; the departures were 2,998; the births 4,273; the deaths 2,400.

Morbid Curiosity

The Execution. — At an early hour on Thursday morning, myriads of men, women and even children were to be seen wending their way in the direction of the new gaol on the Eastern Hill, in the rear of which a temporary gallows had been erected for the execution of the Van Diemen's Land aborigines Bob and Jack, convicted of murder, all apparently anxious to gratify that feeling of morbid curiosity which renders an execution a treat to the lower orders of the British. The hour fixed upon for the spectacle was eight o'clock, and a little before that time Captain Beers, with a detachment of the military, made his appearance on the spot and soon succeeded in clearing a passage at the point of the bayonet for the cavalcade which was seen approaching. The prisoners preceded by the Sheriff, the Chaplain, the Gaoler and other functionaries, attended by two constables and guarded by a body of mounted and border policemen were brought in a covered van ... , which effectually screened them from public view. On their arrival at the foot of the gallows the prisoners were removed from the van and directed to kneel while the Rev. Mr. Thomson read prayers, which done, their arms were pinioned and they were conducted to the scaffold, to which they were with difficulty got up owing to the steepness of the ladder and their being unable to use their hands. The gallows was formed of two upright posts about twenty feet in height with a cross beam at the top to which the ropes were attached; the scaffold was formed of a plank two feet wide fastened to the gallows at the one end by a hinge, and supported at the other by a prop which being pulled away let fall the drop. The convicts were dressed entirely in white, the contrast of which with their nearly jet black hands and faces gave the criminals an appearance particularly revolting. Bob was throughout dreadfully agitated, his groans were absolutely heart-rending, and the piteous glances he threw around him were sufficient to have melted the hearts of the most obdurate. Jack was sullen and silent and except when by the bungling of the executioner the drop fell about two feet and remained fast, he betrayed not the slightest symptom of terror. When the drop finally fell Jack's sufferings were almost instantaneously at an end, but Bob struggled convulsively for several moments before death came to his relief, owing to the partial displacement of the noose, and his fall being broken by the bungling manner in which the scaffold was struck away. The bodies hung for about an hour and were then cut down and delivered to Mr. Robinson, the Chief Protector of Aborigines, for interment in the Aboriginal cemetery adjoining the burying ground. Both prisoners had all along admitted their guilt ... Jack, who was all along the ring-leader in the outrages at Western Port, was, it seems, the actual murderer of the unfortunate whalers, for Bob refused to have any share in the matter until threatened by Jack and urged by Truganina, one of the women, to remember the massacre of their relatives at Port Arthur by the Van Diemen's Land whites. The tops of the trees adjacent to the place of execution were crowded with the Aborigines of the Yarra Yarra tribe who had assembled to witness the spectacle.

source: Port Phillip Patriot and Melbourne Advertiser Mon 24 Jan 1842 Page 2

Contributed by Dianne Wheeler PPPG member # 1505

MEETINGS

Next Meeting:	Saturday 14 May 2022 includes AGM
Speaker:	Speaker: Prof. Miles Lewis Topic: Portable Buildings in Early Australia
Entry:	\$2.00
Doors Open:	1.30 pm. Sign in. Time to browse notice board, borrow library books, and chat.
Meeting Starts:	2.00 pm.
Guest Speaker:	2.30 pm.
Afternoon Tea:	3.30 pm. Refreshments. See the website for details as some Covid-19 restrictions may still apply.
Venue:	Online via ZOOM digital platform Please register your email with the Secretary at info@portphillippioneersgroup.org.au by 6pm Thursday 12 May if you wish to participate. And at the Wesley Hall, St. Andrew's Uniting Church, cnr Burke and Malvern Rds, Gardiner. Victorian Government Covid-19 Regulations permitting Public Transport: Right on the route of the No 72 tram and only a short walk from the Gardiner Railway Station. Melways Reference: Map 59 H7.

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To receive your PPPG
Newsletter by email.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS 2022

Upcoming Meetings:

9 July : Martin Playne - Harbours & Shipping on Port Phillip
10 Sept : Cheryl Griffiths - Education Schools & Teachers
12 Nov : Moira McAlister - Dr Barry Cotter, the First Doctor in Melbourne

Newsletter Deadlines

At least 1 month prior to meeting dates

“All articles and
information contained
in this Newsletter
are accepted in good
faith and the Port Phillip
Pioneers Group Inc.
takes no
responsibility for the
content and
accuracy contained
therein.”