



Port Phillip Pioneers Group Inc.

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

A.C.N.: A0022862G

We look forward to your past



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February – March 2021



Early Victorian Hand-Coloured Daguerreotypes - Photographer Unknown (SLV)

Article on page 4

PORT PHILLIP PIONEERS GROUP

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VISIT OUR WEBSITE

www.portphillippioneersgroup.org.au

Group Report.

Happy New Year to you all.

Our world and how we respond to it has changed so much in the last year, as it has done for our ancestors over time. The value of family, friends, community and our health is foremost in our lives.

The potato famine changed so many lives. The ships arriving on our shores flying the yellow flag having the same effect as folk today flying in with Covid. So take care and if you can write us a story on how your ancestors' lives were impacted by world events.

We will be zooming in February again as things still can change in a moment. Requirements for meeting in the hall are such that we cannot manage them and have a meeting.

By the May meeting though we should be clear and maybe vaccinated.

Looking forward to seeing you at a meeting soon.

Barb Hawkins, Newsletter Editor and President.

Welcome to the following Members

No	Member	Desc. From	Details	Date	Ship or other means
1514	Katrina LYLE	a) James MOHONEY & b) Ellen MOHONEY nee MANLY c) Cornelius MOHONEY d) Mary HOGAN	In P.P.D (birth of daughter) Arr. P.P.D	Nov.1838 Oct. 1841	 <i>"Agricola"</i>
1515	Heather STACEY	a) James ROBERTSON & b) Esther ROBERTSON nee HALE c) Elizabeth ROBERTSON	Arr. P.P.D Marr. P.P.D Born P.P.D	Dec. 6 1839 Oct.7 1844 Sept. 1845	 <i>"Saint Mungo"</i>
1516	Skye PYPER	a) Henry RANKIN/E & b) Eliza RANKIN	Resided P.P.D	1839	Recorded in the Port Phillip Gazette
1517	Neil HAGGER	a) Mary SMITHWICK b) John RYAN & Mary c) Catherine RYAN	Arr. P.P.D Marr. P.P.D Born P.P.D	Dec.24 1841 May 14 1843 May 20 1844	 <i>"The Gilmore"</i>
1518	Jenny TRANOR	a) Anthony BEALE & b) Katherine BEALE c) Elizabeth BEALE d) George JAMES	Arr. P.P.D In P.P.D	Nov.14 1839 1838	 <i>"Perseverance"</i> from V.D.L Land Records
1519	Mary O'HANLON	a) Henry CAREY & b) Ann CAREY c) Margaret CAREY	Arr. P.P.D Born P.P D	April 29 1839 Aug. 3 1840	 <i>John Barry</i>

2021

Meeting Dates

February 27
May 8
July 10
September 11
November 13

Newsletter Deadlines

April 11 for April - May
June 13 for June - July
September 12 for August - September
October 10 for October - November

All correspondence for newsletter items must be sent to Barb Hawkins,
email barbh27@bigpond.com

Dr Liz Rushen – John Marshall: Shipowner, Lloyd's Reformer and Emigration.

We search for our ancestors' names in the shipping records, but we don't pay much attention to the name of the agent who organised their voyage, and one such agent was John Marshall.

Historian and author, Dr Rushen has discovered John Marshall to be a man who contributed enormously towards the safe passage of hundreds of thousands of people to British Colonies around the world but whose legacy is largely forgotten.

He was born in Ferrybridge, Yorkshire in 1787, the son of a publican who ran a coaching inn close to a river and major roads going to London and other parts of the country. John would have thus been aware of travel from an early age. He became one of the big ship owners in London and between 1814 and 1838 owned, or part owned, thirty ships. His first ship, the *Marshal Wellington*, was co-owned with his brother, Thomas Mulcaster Marshall, and Captain William Martin.

The safety of ships was vital, and statistics showed that some five hundred ships were lost at sea each year. John Marshall initiated a review of the classifications of ships and instigated a merger of Lloyd's of London's Red and Green Books. Lloyd's was a maritime organisation which recorded information on ships for merchants and underwriters. In the early 1820s a dispute between ship owners and underwriters resulted in each group publishing their own book. Marshall argued the books should be combined for practical and safety reasons, but it took ten years for that to eventuate. In 1833 he was offered a position on the committee of Lloyd's but declined because of business interests in Australia.

In 1834 the two books were finally merged and published as *Lloyd's Register of Shipping*, and ships were given a classification for seaworthiness using a letter and a number. We know the term 'A1' but in shipping, the Letter referred to the condition of the hull and the Number referred to the state of the masts, spars etc.

In 1821, Marshall's first ship the *Marshal Wellington* arrived in Hobart with paying passengers and a cargo of essential items. The British Government had discouraged emigration to Australia as it was seen as a place for convict settlements only, but with Port Phillip expanding, more workers were required. With his vast experience transporting freight, John Marshall was appointed agent for the London Emigration Committee in 1833. This was a philanthropic committee which already had sponsored a large number of women and families to the Colonies.

John Marshall was one of many emigration agents, but he was the most prolific and best known. He was the designer of the Bounty system. In 1835 new laws enabled parishes in England to encourage local people to migrate, and over the following five years Marshall was heavily involved.

As the Port Phillip District was opening up there were two systems of migration to Australia. The first was the British government system whereby emigrants were selected by government agencies and transported on government chartered ships and given short term support on arrival. The second was John Marshall's Bounty system. Emigrants were selected by trades, and bounty orders were purchased for them. When ships arrived in the colonies, the health of passengers was checked by agents, often Colonial surgeons. They were assured of a job and the agent was paid the Bounty, which covered the cost of the voyage.

In the 1830s and 1840s Marshall chartered other people's ships. His ships carried the greatest numbers of emigrants. They were large A1 vessels, all of which arrived safely at their destinations and with few deaths. Over time Marshall improved conditions on board for the passengers and they were given plenty of food including meat. He rented a warehouse in Plymouth for use as a depot where emigrants could stay prior to embarking.

Amongst the agents working for him in Britain were James B. Wilcocks in Plymouth and in Cork, Ireland, John Besnard. His two eldest sons John and Thomas Marshall were in Sydney in 1833, although his main Sydney agents were the firm of William and Thomas Walker. Other Marshall agents in Sydney were Captain John Forster Church and Captain William Salmon Deloitte. In Melbourne, his agents were George Thomas, John Enscoe and George James whose office in Flinders St is now the site of the Immigration Museum.

In October 1839, the *David Clark* became the first immigrant ship to arrive in Port Phillip. It was followed by three of Marshall's ships, the *William Metcalfe*, the *Westminster*, and the *John Bull*. John Marshall prospered until the depression in the early 1840s. Income from land sales plummeted and the Bounty system was stopped. In July 1841, Marshall had about six ships on the high seas for which he would not receive bounty payments and he had warehouses full of goods which he couldn't move. He sent out his 17 year old son, Frederick, to sort out his affairs, but in January 1842 he was declared bankrupt in London, owing over one hundred thousand pounds.

By 1845, Marshall had moved from Cornhill, London, to Southampton. He tendered to take emigrants to the Cape of Good Hope and Australia and streamlined the process, using railways to efficiently transport emigrants from their homes to their port. After being declared insolvent again, he became a coal merchant, working from an office in Reading. On 16th December 1861, after an extraordinary life, John Marshall died in Reading, aged 74.

For further reading, Liz Rushen's book, 'John Marshall: Lloyd's Reformer, Shipowner & Emigration Agent' would be recommended.

Contributed by Jan Hanslow, PPPD member No 1057

GRASSHOFF & MELCHIOR - DAGUERREOTYPISTS

One of the earliest types of photographs were daguerreotypes. A light sensitive plate was produced by coating a copper plate with silver and iodine. After exposure a positive image was produced by exposing the plate to a vapour of mercury. The developed image was then placed in a light-proof case which could be opened when one wished to view the resulting photograph. This process was invented by a Frenchman named Louis Daguerre and was quite popular in the 1840s and early 1850s.

A few photographers had been producing daguerreotype images in Melbourne prior to the arrival of Charles Grasshoff and William Melchior in 1850. They were passengers on the 354 ton Barque "**Prebislav**" (Capt. P. W. Niemann) from Hamburg, Germany (24 August 1849) via Rio de Janeiro (2 December 1849) which arrived at Melbourne on 2 February 1850. Though no passenger list is known to have survived for this voyage, Robert Wuchatsch has been able to reconstruct a listing of most of the passengers from naturalisation and other records. Charles Grasshoff and his wife were cabin passengers and William Melchior was among the nearly two hundred steerage passengers.

Before the end of March 1850 Grasshoff had opened a 'glass-room' photographic studio at 125 Swanston Street, Melbourne as 'Grasshoff & Co.' He advertised in the "**Melbourne Daily News**" that "by long experience" they were "enabled to execute all orders in the neatest and shortest way, and in the full satisfaction of the ladies and gentlemen who may honour them, at their residence, Swanston Street, west-side, between Great and Little Bourke Streets." A news item in the same newspaper said that some samples of his work had been inspected and were found to be quite equal to any they had seen in the province.

In June 1850 Grasshoff advertised in the "**Melbourne Daily News**" seeking "A PARTNER, who can command £500 to join in a business for the manufacture of light tiles for roofing houses."

In July 1850 Grasshoff advertised in the "**Port Phillip Gazette and Settler's Journal**" with a copy of his earlier advertisement but adding "Tombstones and Buildings taken in first-rate style." A news item in this paper added "those who wish to send a present to their friends in England could not do better than pay them a visit, and we can assure them they will meet with the utmost civility, and find Mr. grasshoff an adept at his business."

In December 1850 Grasshoff advertised in the "**Argus**" newspaper "**Christmas-boxes or New Year's Gifts.** We beg leave to direct the attention of the public of Melbourne and its vicinity to our establishment, and shall be happy to execute any orders for Daguerreotypes, they being exceedingly suited for Christmas-boxes, or New Year's gifts. - Specimens may

be seen at Mr. Pittman's, Collins-street, and Swanston-street. GRASSHOFF & Co."

As part of the celebrations for the Separation of the Port Phillip District from New South Wales in 1851, Garryowen reported that Mr. Grasshoff of the Daguerreotype Depôt was exhibiting some small though superiorly executed transparencies in the windows of the 'Rainbow Hotel' in Melbourne.

In October 1851, Peter Davis, auctioneer, advertised in the "**Argus**" that he had received instructions to sell by private contract "All that valuable property recently occupied by Mr. Grasshoff, Swanston Street, containing shop and three rooms, and detached kitchen, &c., together with four tenements in the rear. This property is situated near Mr. Wright's timber yard, and opposite Messrs. Cook and Barr's blacksmith establishment."

By early 1852 Grasshoff had taken William Melchior, who had probably been working for him from an early date, as his partner. On 11 February 1852 they advertised in the "**Argus**" - "**DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS - MESSRS. GRASSHOFF & MELCHIOR** (Late Grasshoff & Co.) - Beg to intimate to the Public of Victoria, that to satisfy the expressed wish of many inhabitants of Melbourne, they will re-open their Daguerreotype Rooms, situated 57, Little-Flinders-street, two doors below the Prince of Wales Hotel, and opposite the Prince's Bridge on the 10th instant, for the period of three months. Messrs. G. and M. having erected a new and commodious glass-house, are now enabled to take likenesses in any weather, at a moment's notice. Hours of attendance, daily, from 9 a.m. till 3 p.m. (Sundays excepted)"

When the 300 ton Barque "**Dockenuden**" (Capt. Meyer) arrived in Adelaide, South Australia from Hamburg, Germany (20 November 1851) on 26 February 1852 it had amongst its cargo for trans-shipment to Melbourne '1 case optical instruments, C. Grasshoff.'

Grasshoff and Melchior were still in business over a year later, advertising in the "**Argus**" newspaper on 14 May 1853 - "**COLOURED DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES - GRASSHOFF and MELCHIOR**, 57, Flinders-lane, east, opposite St. Paul's Church, having engaged the services of an artist recently from London and Paris, are now enabled to offer these beautiful productions, combining the faithful accuracy of the Daguerreotype with the pleasing colors and expression of the finest miniature; on the same moderate terms as heretofore. They can be taken, by improvements in the art now for the first time introduced into Australia, in any state of the weather, and complete satisfaction guaranteed. They also beg to notify, that any of their former patrons can have their daguerreotypes colored, at 57, Flinder-lane, east, in the highest style of the art, at a very trifling charge."

A brief notice in the "*Argus*" of 30 November 1853 stated - "*GRASSHOFF and MELCHIOR beg to inform the Public they have removed from Flinders-lane to 24, Great Collins Street, east. The finest Colored Daguerreotypes with every recent improvement.*"

D A G U E R R E O T Y P E S .

G B A S S H O F F & M E L C H I O R

I N V I T E P U B L I C A T T E N T I O N T O T H E S U P E R I O R D A G U E R R E O T Y P E S t h e y a r e n o w g e t t i n g a t t h e i r G l a s s H o u s e . P a r t i c u l a r a t t e n t i o n i s i n v i t e d t o t h e c l e a r a n d l i f e - l i k e e x p r e s s i o n o f t h e e y e , t h e r i c h a n d b e a u t i f u l s o f t n e s s o f t o n e , t h e r a r e a n d b e a u t i f u l f i n i s h o f b o t h P l a t e a n d P i c t u r e , a n d e s p e c i a l l y t o t h e i r *p e r m a n e n c y* .

We wish it distinctly understood, that we use none but the very best materials, preserving it in all its original beauty, unaffected by light or age.

Owing to the great difficulty in procuring a suitable light, we have been at considerable trouble and expense in putting up a Glass House, with such an arrangement of light as is exactly adapted to give a strong, brilliant, and life-like Picture. One of the many advantages derived from such an arrangement of light, is that of taking Pictures equally as well in cloudy as in bright weather.

☞ *Persons having Weak Eyes, will be more likely to get a satisfactory Picture on a Cloudy than on a Bright Day.*

WITH REGARD TO DRESS,

Ladies are recommended to wear Dark Figured or Black, always avoiding Light Blue or White.

COPIES TAKEN FROM DAGUERREOTYPES, PAINTED MINIATURES, BUSTS AND PORTRAITS.

57, FLINDER'S LANE, EAST,
(Opposite St. Paul's Church.)

Charles Grasshoff and his wife sailed from Melbourne in early March 1854 for London, England on the 1,800 ton Ship, "*Birmingham*" (Capt. J. M. Kirby) and from there probably returned to Germany.

William Melchior appears to have commenced business about 1854 as a merchant, importer and shipping agent concentrating on ships arriving from Germany. He had premises at Flinders-lane, west, corner of Bond Street, Melbourne. This business later passed to other proprietors who continued to trade under his name.

From the 1860s onwards Melchior was involved brick making with premises on the River Yarra in Abbotsford/East Collingwood. In floods in December 1863 he had two brick cottages, over 100,000 bricks and a large stock of wood washed away. In December 1872, in partnership with Frederick Poeppel, an architect and engineer formerly of Castlemaine and Ballarat, he unsuccessfully applied for a patent for an improved brick oven. Melchior continued as a brickmaker with premises in Grosvenor Street, Abbotsford until his death in 1898.

Prior to his departure from Melbourne Charles Grasshoff appears to have sold a block of land to John Adolphe Boehm (who had also arrived at Melbourne in 1850 on the "*Prebislav*") on 27 February 1854 in exchange for a Bill of Exchange for £600 payable four years after that date. Boehm, who had a soap and candle business in Victoria Street, East Collingwood failed to make payment on this Bill. Then in 1863, when Boehm's business was taken over by a Mr. P. Nettleton,

Grasshoff commenced legal action in the Supreme Court through his Melbourne attorney, John Macgregor. This eventually led to the block of land being sold by auction.

Grasshoff's full name was Charles Augustus Lewis Grasshoff and according to his naturalisation application, was born c1813 in Berlin, Brandenburg, Germany. He was naturalised on 30 December 1850.

Melchior's full name was given at the time of his marriage in 1850 as Hans Henry William Melchior though he signed his name as Hans Heinrich Wilhelm Melchior. He was married on 14 May 1850 at St. James Cathedral, Melbourne to Johanna Maria Rau by the Rev. Augustus Strong. The witnesses were Charles Grasshoff and Alex Brahe, both of Melbourne.

According to Melchior's naturalisation application, he was born c1822 in Luenburgh, Kingdom of Hanover, Germany and his occupation was given as Daguerreotypist. He was naturalised on 28 February 1852.

William and Johanna Melchior had four children:

1. Carl Wilhelm (Charles William) Melchior, born 7 May 1852 in Victoria, died 12 March 1854 in Victoria and was buried in the Melbourne General Cemetery, Carlton, Vic.
2. Hans Melchior, born 4 April 1854 in Victoria, died 7 November 1859 in Victoria and was buried in the Melbourne General Cemetery, Carlton, Vic.
3. Elizabeth Christiana Melchior, born 4 April 1854 in Victoria, died 8 November 1923 in Victoria and was buried in the Boroondara Cemetery, Kew, Vic. She married in 1873 in Victoria to Ebenezer Grahame Fulton who was born c1833, died 17 October 1914 and was buried in the Boroondara Cemetery, Kew, Vic. No known issue.
4. Heinrich (Henry) Melchior, born 5 July 1858 in Victoria, died 28 May 1861 in Victoria and was buried in the Melbourne General Cemetery, Carlton, Vic.

William Melchior (name given as William Hans Henry Melchior) died 23 February 1898 in Victoria and his wife Johanna (name given as Johanna Maria Elizabeth Melchior) died 9 August 1899 in Victoria. Both were buried in the Fulton family grave in the Lutheran Section of the Boroondara Cemetery, Kew, Victoria with their daughter.

Grasshoff and Melchior appear to have been competent photographers using the Daguerreotype method but from the early 1850s this method was becoming obsolete. As very few daguerreotypes carried the name of the photographer no examples of their work have been identified. Grasshoff appears to have gained proficiency in the method in Germany and was able to open his business in Melbourne shortly after his arrival. However neither Grasshoff or Melchior are known to have adapted to the new photographic technologies.

**Contributed by Alexander Romanov-Hughes
PPPG Member No. 5**

ROBERT & JANET FLEMING at the MOONEE VALLEY - WEST BRUNSWICK - MIA MIA the FLEMING FAMILY HOME.

Robert and Janet Fleming with their two young boys, Robert junior, 4, and William, 2, arrived in the Port Phillip District in October 1836. Coming from Scotland, via six years in Van Diemen's Land, they quickly settled in, buying land in Collins Street at the first land sale on 1st June 1837. Here Robert built a two storey wooden building he called the Edinburgh Castle Hotel. As they established themselves in the new colony, Robert worked as a butcher, carrier and publican. From 1840 he farmed at the River Plenty, buying 555 acres to breed cattle and sheep for the butchering trade. Over the next 23 years he bought and sold land, thus building up assets and a legacy to leave his five surviving children. Their final home was in West Brunswick. Built in 1849, *Mia Mia* was a six roomed farmhouse made of stone from the Moonee Ponds Creek. It is depicted in the middle of this painting.

Of Janet's 11 children, the five children who survived were: Robert b. 1832, William b. 1834, John Wood b. 1837, Janet b. 1839 and Mary Ann b. 1840. All lived at **Mia Mia** on and off until they built their own houses. Only John Wood stayed in West Brunswick in **Fleming House** in Park Street. The others moved to Ascot Vale and Carlton, finally selling *Mia Mia* out of the family in 1885.

SCENE AT MOONEE VALLEY AND WEST BRUNSWICK 1850s.

The Moonee Ponds Creek was originally known as the Moonee Moonee Chain of Ponds, and looking at the left of this painting you can see the ponds following the creek valley down from the northern hills into West Brunswick, ponds that in Springtime, would join a flow to make a creek. Perhaps what is depicted is a dry autumn day, showing brown paddocks not yet covered in Spring's green grasses or a swift flowing waterway. Farm land scenes abound on the east of the creek, cattle in small paddocks, and a few farmhouses dotting the slopes of the valley. In the far right lower corner a harvest worker is preparing to harvest his wheat crop situated on the east side of the creek. The group of five men are standing near the intersection of Brunswick Road and the Moonee Ponds Creek, long before the first bridge was constructed there.

This is allegorical representation of the settlement of West Brunswick in the late 1850s. You can see Michael Dawson's 1849 two storey mansion known as 'Dawsonhurst' on the Phoenix Park Estate. The mansion faces today's Dawson Street, and was located on the corner of Daly and Smith Streets. His estate extended from Sydney Road to the Moonee Ponds Creek. In the far middle, on the left of Phoenix Park is Lobb's Farm House. Not far on to the right are the buildings around Phillipstown which had started in 1852. In the far right distance is Sydney Road, where by 1859 there were about six hotels and many shops catering to the passing traffic. As well, several clay quarry and brick works were operating and a court

house and municipal chambers had been erected. In the far right top corner there were brick works in Barkley Street behind the Sarah Sands Hotel, as shown by a chimney stack.

In a supposed gathering, depicting contemporaries of the 1850s, the men are John Pascoe Fawkner in his unmistakable beret, George Evans, an Aboriginal Chief, Hugh Glass and Robert Fleming.

John Pascoe Fawkner 1792-1869: arrived 1835. Land owner in the city, Pascoe Vale, Coburg, Romsey, etc. He produced the first newspaper in Port Phillip District, was a businessman and politician.

George Evans 1785-1876: builder and stone mason who came over from Tasmania in 1835 with Fawkner's party. Landowner and establisher of 'Emu Bottom', Sunbury.

An Aboriginal from the **Woi Wurrung** Tribe,

Hugh Glass 1817-1871: speculator, pastoralist with many runs all over Victoria, owner of Flemington Estate; built Flemington House on the west side of the creek in Ascot Vale, Flemington, diagonally opposite Robert Fleming.

Robert Fleming 1804-1859: arrived in Port Phillip in October 1836, butcher, owned land in Collins Street, River Plenty and 15 acres of farm at *Mia Mia* in West Brunswick.



In the middle distance is the farmhouse *Mia Mia*, before the hedges and surrounding garden had grown. The moderately forested area had already been cleared of trees for farming, except along the creek where the local vegetation still harboured native birds and animals.

Painted by James Marshall in the late 1860s.

Marshall (1800-1870) was a Scottish solicitor, from Aberdeen and Edinburgh, who arrived in Port Phillip in the 1840s. He took up painting in his retirement as an amateur hobbyist. The painting was commissioned by John Wood Fleming (1837-1919), Robert's middle son, in the late 1860s. He wanted a record to show that his father was a very early colonist of some note.



The painting is owned today by the Williams Family, held by Mitty Williams, St. Kilda, a great, great, great grand daughter of Robert and Janet Fleming. Photo with kind permission of Mitty Williams. Research by Margaret Fleming 2020.

**Opportunity to secure a piece of
ephemera
personally signed by a Port Phillip
Pioneer.**

Tony Hargreaves, who presented to our Group some years ago, has finally completed his manuscript and is now offering up his extensive Port Phillip ephemera collection put together over more than 45 years. This collection was the basis for his extensive research. Tony has a huge collection of original letters/documents/correspondence personally signed by the 450+ Pioneers who are the subject of his work and whose names appear on our website at the following link:

<https://portphillippioneersgroup.org.au/hargreaves.htm>

If you are interested in securing an original piece signed personally by any of the listed Pioneers email Tony at: aghargreaves2@hotmail.com

He will respond with details of everything he possesses signed by your nominated Pioneer. Prices for pieces commence at a mere \$50 and will be sent by Express Post with tracking at no additional cost.

All pieces are dated and guaranteed original with the vast majority (90%+) signed in the 1840's. All items bear the Pioneer's name and 'autograph' - many disclose full names, addresses (town) and occupations. Tony hopes to have his 880 page work published as a single volume in the second half of this year.



Pioneer Profiles Vol.7.

Available in February 2021.

Cost per volume is \$20.00

plus \$10.00 postage in Australia.

Would you like to pre order a copy?

Please contact:

Dean Wheeler – Honorary Treasurer

Email: dewheelerpppg@gmail.com

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You might like to know:

PPPG has purchased for the library:

John Parkinson (ed), "The Surgeon's Eye", London 2016; and Elizabeth Rushen, "John Marshall, Shipowner, Lloyd's reformer and emigration agent", Melbourne 2020.

The GSV have moved to 10 Queen Street – cheaper rent, a newer and better maintained building with a better look and feel, with easy access and located much closer to Flinders Street Station and Flinders Street tram stops. There is also a carpark at the rear of the building in Bond Street for those who prefer to drive into the CBD.

The Victorian BDM Registry still has the following note on their website: *Discounted Certificates - Due to the popularity of our discounted certificates, we are continuing this offer. Downloadable, uncertified historical certificates are now \$20 each: save \$4.50 per certificate.*

PORT PHILLIP PIONEERS GROUP INC – MEETINGS

Venue:	Online via the ZOOM digital platform. Please register your email with the Secretary at info@portphillippioneersgroup.org.au by February 24, if you would like to participate.
Meeting Starts:	2.00pm
Guest Speaker:	2.30 pm.
Next Meeting:	Saturday: 27 February
Speaker:	Speaker: Bill Fleming and Margaret Fleming. Historians and Authors Topic: Bill will talk on Robert & Janet Fleming. Early Port Phillip Pioneers from Scotland via Van Diemen's Land. Margaret will continue with their five surviving children's lives and where they settled in Melbourne.

Upcoming Meetings: Depending on 'Covid 19' conditions.

Saturday, 8 May & AGM 50th Anniversary celebrations.

Speaker: **Elizabeth Hore**

Topic: **Chuck's Mosaic and where some of the pioneers now lie.**

Saturday, 10 July

Speaker: **Tony Hargreaves**

Topic: **W.F.A Rucker and the "Twelve Apostles".**

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PPPG ENewsletter

Many members now receive their newsletter by email rather than post. If you would like to also then, contact Dean Wheeler at dwheelerpppg@gmail.com.

**"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."**