



Port Phillip Pioneers Group Inc.

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

A.C.N.: A0022862G

We look forward to your past



Newsletter No: 206

Vol. 41 No. 5

October - November 2018



PIONEER WOMEN'S MEMORIAL GARDEN

As part of Victoria's centenary celebrations, in 1934 - 1935 a garden was established in the King's Domain dedicated to honour the memory of our Pioneer Women Settlers.

Please see article on page 5.

PORT PHILLIP PIONEERS GROUP

Contact Details:

Address: C/- 55 Kerferd Street, Malvern East 3145

VISIT OUR WEBSITE

www.portphillippioneersgroup.org.au

Group Report.

Hello members and friends.

The committee have been looking at our microfiche and wondering about its relevance in this digital age. Please read the report about this on page 7. If you have something to say about this matter contact a committee member and voice your opinion. We would welcome any thoughts you have regarding the group activities.

I hope some of you attended and enjoyed Melbourne Day in August.

Please be aware that the February meeting is on the 16th of the month and the third Saturday.

You will receive a newsletter beforehand to remind you, so all should be well.

We hope to see you there and why not bring a friend.

For those we will not see, may you have a safe and enjoyable Christmas and New Year.

Barb Hawkins, Newsletter Editor and Vice President.

PPPG WEBSITE UPDATE

Visitors to the Port Phillip Pioneers Group website will now see a padlock icon on the address bar of their web browser. By clicking on this icon a certificate can be accessed verifying that their connection to our website is now encrypted. This upgrade has become necessary as some internet search engines have begun issuing warnings against visiting websites that do not have this security feature. Also, the actual web address is now displayed as <https://> instead of <http://>. Visitors entering the previous address in their browsers will be automatically redirected to the new secure location.

Alexander Romanov-Hughes. Webmaster

λ Welcome to the following Members λ

No	Member	Desc. From	Details	Date	Ship or other means
1476	Marianne MALONY	a) Margaret CORBY	Arr. PPD	26 th May 1849	<i>Pemberton</i>
1468	Additional Claim Robyn Wendy WATTERS	c) Henry and d) Elizabeth DUNCAN nee FIELD	Married Moorabool PPD.	28 th February 1849	

2018 - 2019

Meeting Dates

November 10
February 16, 2019
May 11
July 13

Newsletter Deadlines

January 15, February - March
April 9, April - May
June 12, June - July

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

Address at General Meeting on 8 September 2018
Professor Peter Sherlock, Vice Chancellor, University of Divinity
The Rev. Adam Compton Thomson – Minister of St James Church during 1840s

Peter Sherlock's interest in the story of Adam Compton Thomson stems from his teen years when he started researching his family genealogy. He became interested in the different ways we gain knowledge of the past and thus how we perceive the early days of Melbourne.

Adam Thomson was born c1800 in Wark, Northumberland to George and Isabella Thomson. Census records indicate George was a carter and it is interesting that Adam and several of his siblings either became ministers or married into clergy families.

Thomson was a good scholar. He studied at the University of Edinburgh and became Master of a Northumberland Grammar school. In the 1820s he applied to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to become a missionary and was accepted.

He then completed some theological study and was ordained as an Anglican deacon by Bishop Blomfield in London in 1830. He was posted to Tanjore in India and remained in India for 10 years. In 1835 he was ordained as a priest in Calcutta by the Bishop of Calcutta. As part of his missionary work in Vepery, Madras in 1836, he was head master of the Vepery Seminary for Catechists where converts were themselves trained to be missionaries. The foreign missionaries in India did find the caste system to be problematic when people were converted to Christianity.

On 28 February 1832 in Tranquebar, Madras, Adam Thomson married Fredericka Louisa Hanbroe, widow of the Danish missionary, Lawrence P Hanbroe.

Fredericka herself died aged 26 in May 1833, leaving a child from her first marriage, Christian Hanbroe, and a six month old baby, George Frederick Adam Thomson, who died a month later.

Thomson married again in 1835. His new bride Zelig Adelaide Mourier was also Danish, her father being Rev F.L. Mourier, a professor from Copenhagen. Her brother was the Governor of Tranquebar in India and he was there to make money, Tranquebar being a colonial trading station under the Danish flag.

Because of these connections, when Adam and Zelig Thomson arrived in Melbourne they were accepted into Melbourne's rather small and somewhat snobbish 'society'.

Zelig was an unwell person and about 1839 she and Adam returned to England. Soon however Thomson applied for a new appointment and in 1840 was sent to Van Diemen's Land. A change of plan made by Bishop William Broughton, the first Bishop of Australia, sent

them to Melbourne instead, and Thomson commenced work in 1841.

Like many others of the era, Adam Thomson travelled long distances: Northumberland to Edinburgh, then to India, back to England and then to Australia. Zelig had of course started out in Copenhagen.

Melbourne was completely different to India. In the latter foreigners were the minority. In Melbourne it was the reverse. Aborigines had been driven away as land was taken over for farming and grazing. Clearly Thomson would be preaching only to the white settlers.

On arrival in Melbourne the church we know as St James Old Cathedral was not yet completed and Thomson had to organise his own parsonage.

He was essentially the only Anglican minister in Melbourne for seven years and he had a huge work load. In 1847, church records indicate he performed 583 baptisms, 142 marriages and 171 burials. St Peter's in Eastern Hill was constructed in 1846, thus splitting the parish of Melbourne in two but as the population had also increased, Thomson remained busy.

When Bishop Perry arrived in Melbourne in 1848, Thomson should have been appointed Dean but Perry chose not to appoint anyone until Thomson had left the colony. Perry also put a stop to Thomson associating with ministers of other religions like Patrick Geoghegan and James Forbes. He said Catholics were 'perjurers of true faith'.

The Thomsons had two children in Melbourne; Isabella Felicia Natalie, (1843) and Ferdinand George (1845) who died aged four. This event and changes brought about by Bishop Perry probably contributed to Thomson's decision in 1853 to move to the rural town of Evandale in Van Diemen's Land. Here in 1855, Zelig died, and newspaper obituaries indicate she had been unwell for eighteen years.

Adam Thomson took leave and went to England with his 12year old daughter Isabella. When he hadn't returned to Tasmania by 1858 his parish was declared vacant, at which time Thomson was appointed minister at Norwood Green, London. It was here that he died suddenly on 23 September 1859.

Thomson had written a Will in 1850, but as Zelig had died before him, Isabella, aged 16, was the main beneficiary, with Thomson's mother, and two of his brothers also mentioned. His estate included his house in Melbourne and some other properties, including land in Heidelberg.

Isabella died aged 30 in 1873 leaving an estate worth three thousand pounds. Most of that went to her uncle John Thomson, a priest in Wiltshire and bequests were also made to relatives in countries all around the world.

Thomson's legacy to Melbourne was considerable. He was concerned that many people in Melbourne hadn't heard the Gospel and that their souls were in danger of eternal peril. He was a keen advocate for the end of transportation. Garryowen wrote that he was 'foremost in every work of charity or philanthropy' and he was described by others as a 'faithful pastor and citizen'.

Contributed by Jan Hanslow, PPPG Member No. 1057

A random selection of entries from
<http://www.portphillipdistrict.info>

By Alexander Romanov-Hughes.

Well worth a look for all the information provided.

166. 4 October 1840 in the Parish of St. James,
Melbourne, County of Bourke
Mary Ann LACY, daughter of Joseph and Mary Ann
LACY

Born: 1 August 1840

Father's Occupation: Carpenter

Abode: Melbourne

Baptised by: Rev. [Adam Compton THOMSON](#),
Chaplain

Source: NSW BMD 1840, Volume 24, Entry: 1914

AONSW Microfilm Reel No: 5006

167. 11 October 1840 in the Parish of St. James,
Melbourne, County of Bourke
Ellen GRAHAM, daughter of Alexander and Eliza
GRAHAM

Born: 18 August 1840

Father's Occupation: Carpenter

Abode: Melbourne

Baptised by: Rev. [Adam Compton THOMSON](#),
Chaplain

Source: NSW BMD 1840, Volume 24, Entry: 1915

AONSW Microfilm Reel No: 5006

168. 11 October 1840 in the Parish of St. James,
Melbourne, County of Bourke
Jane WILSON, daughter of William and Mary
WILSON

Born: 14 September 1840

Father's Occupation: Laborer

Abode: Melbourne

Baptised by: Rev. [Adam Compton THOMSON](#),
Chaplain

Source: NSW BMD 1840, Volume 24, Entry: 1916

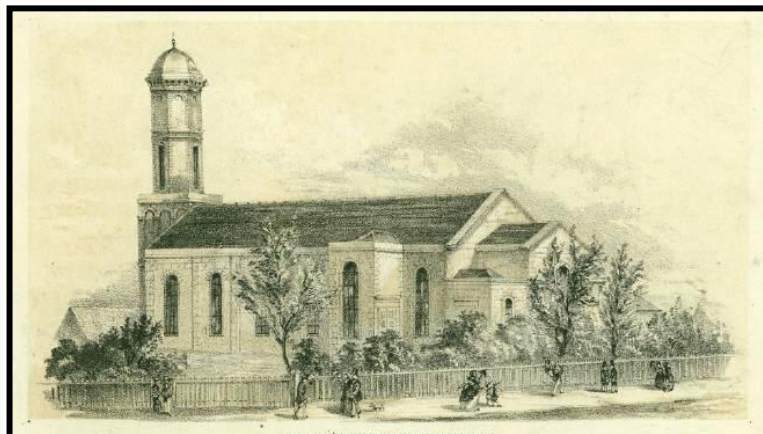
AONSW Microfilm Reel No: 5006

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DIGS IN MELBOURNE

The State's biggest ever archaeological investigation is underway in Melbourne, providing opportunities for volunteers to participate. At various locations around Melbourne sites are being excavated for the new Metro Underground railway stations. Pictured below is the part of the Town Hall Station site located next to Young and Jackson's Hotel on the corner of Swanston and Flinders Streets. John Batman purchased this corner site on 1 November 1837 and is believed to have built a wooden house on it shortly afterwards.

Further information can be obtained on the Metro Tunnel website.

[< https://metrotunnel.vic.gov.au/about-the-project/archaeology-and-heritage >](https://metrotunnel.vic.gov.au/about-the-project/archaeology-and-heritage)



St James Old Cathedral Melbourne.

PIONEER WOMEN'S MEMORIAL GARDEN

The garden was largely funded by public subscription through the Women's Centenary Council. A book was published and for one shilling a donor was able to have their name and the name of their pioneer woman ancestor inscribed on a "sheet of remembrance." These sheets, numbering about 1,200, were then placed in a casket which was later buried under a sundial located within the gardens.

Construction began with a dedication ceremony attended by Sir Stanley Argyle, K.B.E., M.R.C.S., M.L.A., Premier of Victoria on 24 November 1934.

The gardens were designed by Hugh Linaker (1872-1938), a landscape gardener from country Victoria, and built by the Public Works Department. They consist of a sunken garden containing a bird bath, sundial and long pond containing water lilies. The pond leads to a half-cupola lined with blue tiles and containing a bronze statue of a woman by Charles Web Gilbert (1867-1925) who is best known for his statue of Matthew Flinders located outside St. Paul's Cathedral.



The gardens were opened on 8 June 1935 with the unveiling of two bronze plaques, one by Lady Hungerfield, wife of the Governor of Victoria and the other by Mrs. Isidore Henry Moss (Alice Frances Mabel, nee Wilson), C.B.E., J.P., President of the Women's Centenary Council. The Melbourne "**Argus**" reported Mrs. Moss's words at the time *"We want you to realise that this is a garden in the making. Imagine what it will be like in 10 years - a haven of rest and peaceful contentment for those women who come and sit within its borders. I feel that we women of to-day have left our mark on the present and the future in having brought it into being."* A Reception was held in the Melbourne Town Hall that evening.

The Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden is open to the public and is located near one of the approaches to the Sidney Myer Music Bowl. The Garden is now also occasionally used for outdoor weddings.



Contributed by

Alexander Romanov-Hughes - PPPG Member No. 52

Research Query.

Can anyone help please?

Being the stickybeak I am, I found the following article with Summerhayes and his wife in it. Ed.

In the issue 204 there is an article updating us on the Old Melbourne Cemetery at what is now Queen Victoria Market. Very helpful.

You refer to Constable Thomas Summerhayes as residing in the Caretaker's Cottage. We're wondering if there is any more info about him in your sources on the cemetery: eg which years he was there, whether with his wife and children, etc. If you can point us in any directions where we can research, we would be grateful. In the previous issue we loved the article on the petition to La Trobe by the Princes Bridge workers. We are wondering if there is any more information anywhere on who these men were; in particular whether there is any document that gives more details of those employed. Any clues you can pass on will be gratefully received, though we recognise it is the now late Michael Grogan who submitted it.

Eric and Margaret

emsmith@bigpond.com

The Argus. Tues 6 March 1872 page 6.

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/5860310>

IMMORALITY AND ASSURANCE

A case in which the unblushing effrontery with which the complainant gave evidence -reflecting as much upon himself as upon any one else - was on a par with his action in bringing the case into court at all, was heard at the District Court yesterday, before Mr. Call, P.M. Michael Kinane, a young man following the occupation of a blacksmith, summoned Thomas Summerhayes, the well known sergeant of police, for unlawful assault, Mr. Duigan, for the complainant, said he should not go into all the matters briefed to him. The plaintiff asserted that he was violently assaulted on a certain night by Sergeant Summerhayes, without provocation, as he alleged.

Michael Kinane, sworn, said that shortly after midnight of the 27th December last he was in the house of Sergeant Summerhayes, at the Old Cemetery, with Mrs. Summerhayes. A girl named Angelina was also present: and witness was standing before the mantelpiece in the front parlour, when the sergeant rushed in, and made a blow at witness with either a neddy or a pair of handcuffs. He beat witness severely, and witness's head bled profusely. One of the bones in witness's hand was also broken. He said nothing to witness before or during the assault, and witness called out " Oh, mercy." He continued beating witness till the front gate was reached. Witness went home with difficulty, and was taken to the Melbourne Hospital, where he remained seven days.

Cross-examined by Mr. F. Stephen. - Witness was a blacksmith's assistant, and had been in the colony since he was a child. Had known Mrs. Summerhayes about two years and a half and more. First became acquainted with her in Spencer-street, and did not know what she was then. Witness was going out of his own house one night at about 11 o'clock and met the woman, whom he did not know to be Mrs. Summerhayes, and who was calling "Mick." Witness' short name being Mick, he asked if she was calling him;

Mr. Duigan said that he had studiously avoided going into these matters, but if the other side went in he should open up the whole matter. The witness continued that he met Mrs.

Summerhayes several other times. She used to meet him at his own house. She went down and annoyed him, and he went to her house with her permission.

The witness was asked what he did there, and Mr. Duigan telling him he need not answer unless he liked, he said he did not care about answering it.

Mr. Call, P.M., wanted to know what objection there was, and said if the question was pressed he would insist on its being answered, as there was no reason against it so far in law.

After a little discussion, Mr. Duigan said the witness could answer the question if he liked.

The witness continued, in answer to Mr. Stephen, that when he met Mrs. Summerhayes the first time, and asked her if she was calling him, she said, "Oh, I took you for another young man of the name of "Mick," and witness said, "Perhaps I would do instead." They talked, and she asked if witness would see her home, and he did so. When witness asked if he would do instead, he meant anything that she would like to take from it, they went home, and something immoral happened. It was at her own house. Witness was a blacksmith's assistant at that time. The intimacy continued off and on between them up to a short time ago. Witness was not cautioned. Constable Braithwaite told him he ought not to go round that place. Witness did not know for six months that the woman was the defendant's wife. She never told him not to come near the place, or that she was sorry for what she had done, and wanted him to keep away from there. Braithwaite did not tell him it was notorious what witness was doing with Summerhayes' wife, and not to go there. But he cautioned witness not to go there. Her brother-in-law (Warne) never cautioned him, nor spoke to him about it. Witness never was told by her in presence of her brother-in-law that she did not wish him to go there. Sergeant Summerhayes did not himself, in presence of her brother-in-law in his own house, caution witness not to come there; but he told witness to leave his house when witness was in once, sitting on the sofa with Mrs. Summerhayes. Witness did nothing immoral that time. Did not go with that intention that night. He and she were at a ball the night previous, and she asked him to come to the house. Something immoral took place after the ball. Summerhayes ordered witness out of the house, but did not tell him that if he caught him there again he would thrash him. On the 27th December witness went to the house by the invitation of Mrs. Summerhayes for an immoral purpose.

Mr. Stephen. - There's nothing like being bold, and instead of that you got a thrashing?

Text illegible Summerhayes found witness standing in the room, and assaulted him in a brutal manner. Witness told the gentlemen at the hospital that he had been in a row, and that he wanted to avoid the subject, and that he had been in a row, and a man followed him and struck him. Did not mention 'Summerhayes' name at all. Witness' did not bring a woman with him that night to keep watch at the door, to give notice when Summerhayes came home. There was a woman outside whom witness knew (to see her about the place). She was not keeping watch there for witness. Witness told her. "If you see Summerhayes coming, sing out. Mr. Duigan. - Did Mrs. Summerhayes tell you she was a prostitute before she married? Mr. Stephen objected to this witness telling anything she said, and Mr. Duigan said that the other side were anxious to have the facts, and he was getting them out the shortest way.

The witness continued, in answer to Mr. Duigan, that he had always heard she was a prostitute, and known to be such. Witness, of his own knowledge, knew what sort of characters habitually resorted to Summerhayes' house in the Old Cemetery.

Mr. Duigan stated, in answer to an objection, that his instructions were that he was to prove that this was to the knowledge of Summerhayes. It would be reasonable for a man

finding his wife with a person in this manner to assault and perhaps skin a man, but not if he knew the wife to be a prostitute and the house a den of thieves.

The witness said he believed it to be to the knowledge of Summerhayes, because he knew a woman who was discharged at the gaol to be at the house. She was the keeper of a house of ill-fame in Romeo-lane, and known to be so to Sergeant Summerhayes. Witness believed she lived there a month in Sergeant Summerhayes' house after she came out of gaol. Witness had seen prostitutes coming in and out always ever since he had known Mrs. Summerhayes, and when he made her acquaintance he made it as that of any other prostitute. She told him who was single, and a servant there. Witness believed she was, since his acquaintance with her, acting as a prostitute. He had seen her send men into the house when she was with him, and had seen her at the corner of the cemetery drinking rum with men repeatedly. Angelina was a friend of Summerhayes', and Molloy, a man who was there, was there also when the assault took place, and rushed out immediately on hearing Summerhayes' step. Witness believed Summerhayes had a knowledge that she was on the streets. She told witness she was on the streets when she married him, and that she used to take men in and "bilk" them when she was married. He used to treat her most brutally. She always had black eyes, and presented an appearance as if ill-treated.

When he cautioned witness, witness could not help going to the house because the wife used to come to his (witness's) house, and break in the gate, and throw stones, and when she did not go herself she used to send girls and boys. "Witness thought Sergeant Summerhayes knew of the intimacy between witness and her. Thought he must, because he always heard her talking, and she told witness she used to call witness's name in her sleep. Molloy was a hanger-on about there, and witness made his acquaintance at Summerhayes' house. Molloy was in the house before the sergeant returned. Witness knew Molloy was a "pal" of hers, and always drinking together, and that the sergeant knew it. He could not help knowing it. On that night witness did not give the slightest provocation to Summerhayes for the assault. He never spoke. The woman who had come out of gaol was, he thought, Mrs. Rogers by name, and that she was known to the police by that name. Summerhayes was there when she was there. Summerhayes used to sleep at the house.

Mr. F. Stephen. - Witness had been to the house since the thrashing, three or four times. Never inside the house; but he met Mrs. Summerhayes outside by appointment, and renewed the intimacy with her; only once, he thought, since the thrashing. Recollected going to some house in Madeline-street with her, and repeating his conduct. That was twice since the assault. That was all, he believed. Did not think of the second time till reminded of it. It was nearly six weeks before he recovered from the effects of the assault, but he was able to go about and act as he had described in the interval.

Dr. Moloney, surgeon at the hospital said he saw the last witness on the 28th December, when he had a couple of superficial lacerated wounds on the head, and several contusions on the head and shoulder blades, and one on the back, as if he had fallen. The index finger of the right hand was broken, possibly in guarding off a blow. A pair of handcuffs might have caused the wounds. He remained in hospital until the 3rd January, and was an out-door patient for several weeks. He stated he was drinking, and he evidently had been. Witness questioned him to ascertain the nature of the weapon used, and understood from him that he had a quarrel with a fellow-workman in the neighborhood of the Flagstaff-gardens, and was followed and overtaken by this man, who beat him with a neddy. Witness ordered the hair to be shaved off the wounds on the head, but the barber made a mistake and shaved off the

whole of the patient's hair, which was what made his hair so short now.

- Maher, sexton at the Old Cemetery, said that Sergeant Summerhayes lived in a house within the Old Cemetery walls, and was gatekeeper, either he or Mrs. Summerhayes acting. A number of disreputable characters, young men and women, came about the sergeant's house, but he could not say what went on inside. A number of them had black eyes and bandaged heads, and he knew them all by the head mark. Mr. Cali- I should think you will know this man in the same way. The witness said he did not know by whom they were brought. They came themselves. Did not see Summerhayes bringing any girls there; had only heard reports. Mrs. Summerhayes was treated very badly, and got a thrashing now and then, but who gave it to her he could not tell. Almost monthly she was thrashed. These characters could come in at all times by the gate. There was something very wicked going on there some- times, and he thought he saw Summerhayes with a gun and a sword one time going round in pursuit of someone in the yard. Had frequently seen bad characters about the place, and Summerhayes put one in gaol not long ago. Mrs. Summerhayes was always very civil to him when he had any business with her.

John Kinane, brother-in-law of the complainant, said he knew Mrs. Summerhayes; who used to come to their house.

This was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. F. Stephen.- May it please your worships, Mr. Call, P.M.- We surely don't want to hear any defence in such a case of base assurance on the part of the complainant. He ought to have prayed most fervently that he, was not killed, instead of going back as he did after the thrashing.

Case dismissed, with £3 3s, costs, or one month's imprisonment.

Microfiche: Cemetery Records and more.

Members may or not be aware that we have microfiche for borrowing in the Library. We no longer have a microfiche reader available to view these files.

1. We have Box Hill, Brighton and Burwood Memorial Transcriptions Microfiche in the library.

Are they obsolete? Are they available elsewhere? This was my query when I was looking at the matter.

It appears the Memorial Transcriptions are not available elsewhere. Images of your persons grave may be obtained or uploaded in the following manner. This is good but I have to wonder if the headstone has been destroyed or removed this cannot happen, so you only have the transcript to tell you about the headstone.

Brighton Cemetery has no online option to view burial records.

Burwood Cemetery have an online section that has Grave images, which are available by emailing the relevant person found on the website with the name and number of the image and they will get back to you.

Box Hill Cemetery has a memorial image search facility through the Find a Grave website, it has 48.531 images it states, 6% of what there is. Images can be uploaded via this site.

In my opinion I think you should be encouraged to upload their memorial images to the Box Hill site if you have them. I have heard people have had issues with Find a Grave though. Do your homework on this one.

2. We also have a box of Historical fiche, which include the following.

Argus BDM Index 1846-1860

City of Melbourne Rate Books 1845-1850

Victorian Probate Index 1841-1854

Melbourne Benevolent Asylum 1851-1855

Geelong Police Depositions 1838-1841

Pubs & Publicans Index 1840-1854

Hughes Passenger, Overseas to Port Phillip pre 1852

Coastal Passengers to Port Phillip 1839-1849

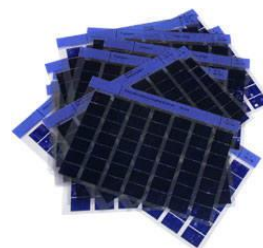
Albany W.A. Shipping Arrivals from Interstate. 1873-1824

Place Names of Victoria (Blake)

Port Phillip in 1836 (Alfred Clarke)

Leone Index – Italians in 19th Century Victoria

Boroondara Cemetery
Box Hill Cemetery
Brighton Cemetery
Burwood Cemetery



Tasmanian Family History Society Inc. Members Research Interests compiled 1998-2003

Index to "The Argus" 1846-1851 Index to Assisted Immigrants Arriving Port Phillip 1839-1851

Cyclopedia of Victoria Vols. 1, 2, &3

Port Phillip/Victoria Directories 1839-1867

Women in Australia

Port Phillip Clergy 1803-1851

Echuca Burial Index and Memorial Inscriptions 1860-1998.
Echuca District Hospital Admission Book Index 1882 – 1931.

Now you might be thinking, how can I view these records if no reader is provided. May I suggest you take them to your local library that has a reader and view them there.

Not all the records are going to be of interest to you but some may. Some may even be available in digitized form. They all come in a small container that is easily carried and you only have to view the fiche that interest you.

What do you think? If you have an opinion on this issue email me, I would love to hear what you have to say.

Barb Hawkins, Editor.

PORT PHILLIP PIONEERS GROUP INC – MEETINGS

Venue:	Wesley Hall. St. Andrew's Uniting Church, cnr Burke and Malvern Rds, Gardiner. 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.
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:	4.00 pm. Refreshments provided.
Next Meeting:	Saturday: 10 November 2018
Speaker:	Speaker: Joy Braybrook Topic: John and Eliza Batman

Upcoming Meetings:

Saturday, 16 February 2019

Speaker: Ken Smith

Topic: How to find where your ancestor lived in Melbourne.

Saturday, March 2019

Speaker:

Topic:

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PPPG ENewsletter

If there are any members who would prefer to receive their PPPG Newsletter via email rather than by post, please contact Susan Grant at grantsv@bigpond.net.au.

Unless we hear from you, we will continue to send your newsletter via Australia Post.

**“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.”**