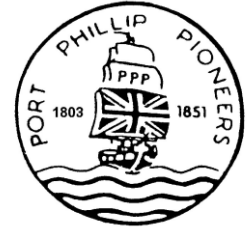


Port Phillip Pioneers Group Inc.

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

A.C.N.: A0022862G

We look forward to your past



Newsletter No: 207

Vol. 42 No. 1

February - March 2019



Image: View on the Yarra near Dight's Mill, from *Victoria Illustrated* 1857.

John Dight, a miller of Campbelltown, NSW, acquired portion 88, Parish of Jika Jika, County of Bourke, on 7 November 1838. Over the next few years, he constructed a brick mill on the site and began the production of flour. In November 1843, ownership of the land passed to John Dight and his brother Charles Hilton Dight. In 1864, the flour milling use was abandoned and the mill leased to Thomas Kenny. In the mid 1870s, the site was used by the Patent Safety Blasting Powder Co. The Dight family sold the mill site to Edwin Trennery in 1878 and he subsequently subdivided the land.

Source: <https://pocketozmelbourne.com.au/lost-dights-mill.html>

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.

Welcome to the first newsletter for 2019.

We hope the holiday season has been kind to you, and you have a wonderful year ahead.

There has been a change of positions in the Committee with Clare Bayne retiring from the Examiner of Proofs and, Anne Bevis is taking over this task. Thankyou Clare for all your hard work in this position for the second time around, and Anne we hope you enjoy the new challenge.

You might have had time during the holidays to write up your Pioneers story for *Pioneer Profiles Volume 7*.

We look forward to reading it when it is published.

Please post your *Profile* to Marilla James 55 Kerferd Street, Malvern East 3145.

Our first meeting is on Saturday the 16th February and we hope to see you there.

The next meeting after that is not until May 11th and this is the AGM so write the date in your diary.

Until next time, keep cool and we hope you enjoy the newsletter.

Barb Hawkins, Newsletter Editor and Vice President.

λ Welcome to the following Members λ

No	Member	Desc. From	Details	Date	Ship or other means
1477	Helen Kelly	a) Eliza Dunnon nee Cummin b) John Halsey and Eliza Cummin c) Jane Halsey	Arr. in PPD Married in PPD Born PPD	28 January 1837 22 May 1841 1842	<i>Enterprise</i>
1467	Additional Claims Alexander Grant	c) Thomas and d) Bridget Whelan nee McNamara e) John Whelan f) Mary Looney g) John and h) Elizabeth Dobson nee Bryant i) Matilda Dobson j) Roger William and k) Sarah Nicholson nee Charles L) Joseph James Nicholson m) Johann and n) Hannah Taushke nee Jeikel o) Frederick Taushke	Arr. PPD As above Arr. PPD Resident in PPD Born in PPD Resident in PPD Born in PPD Resident in PPD As above	31 Mar. 1850 As above 31 Mar .1850 1844 1844 1844 1844 10 Apr 1850 As above	<i>Aurora</i> <i>Eliza Caroline</i>

2019

Meeting Dates

February 16, 2019
May 11
July 13
September 14

Newsletter Deadlines

April 9, April - May
June 12, June - July
August 13, August - September
October 8, October - November

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

Address at General Meeting on 8 November 2018

Joy Braybrook - John and Eliza Batman, and Captain Charles Swanston

Joy Braybrook, author and public speaker, provided us with interesting details about John & Eliza Batman and also Charles Swanston.

Eliza Batman nee Callaghan was born in County Clare, Ireland in 1802. Upon leaving school she started work as a servant, and then at the age of 17 moved to London.

In London she was found guilty of passing forged £1 notes and sentenced to death. This sentence was commuted to transportation for 14 years and she arrived in Hobart on the *Providence* on 18 December 1821. She was assigned to John Petchy who reported her for being drunk and disorderly. She absconded several times and eventually found her way to Ben Lomond in north east Tasmania where she met John Batman.

Batman ran his large home and property 'Kingston' with the help of 60 servants, many of whom were convicts. Eliza hid in his cellar for a time and then took on a new identity as Eliza Thompson.

By 1828 she and John had three daughters and with permission from Governor Arthur, they were married, at St John's church in Launceston.

John Batman was born in Parramatta, Sydney on 21 January 1801 to William and Mary Bat(e)man. When William was found guilty of receiving stolen goods in 1797 and sentenced to transportation, Mary paid for her voyage to Australia with their two children.

William worked hard, changed their surname to Batman, and lived comfortably. John was educated and attended church. At the end of 1821 he and his brother Henry moved to Van Diemen's Land possibly because John was escaping a relationship in which he had fathered a child.

In Tasmania in the late 1820s the aborigines were retaliating against their loss of hunting grounds. At Kingston John got on well with the local aborigines but he was involved in the Black Line of 1830.

There was a bounty of £5 for each aborigine rounded up. One night whilst out hunting for aborigines, Batman ordered his men to fire on some who were fleeing. About 15 were wounded. The following morning, those who were critically wounded were killed, there being legal immunity for doing so.

Governor Arthur's instructions from the British Government were to not harm the aborigines and after hearing about schemes for a settlement in Port Phillip he suggested a treaty.

Batman liked the idea as did surveyor John Wedge, and banker Charles Swanston. Attorney, John Tice Gellibrand had a passion for native rights as his parents were involved with the abolition of slavery, and after the Abolition of Slavery Act was passed in 1833, a treaty seemed appropriate.

Batman's party arrived in Port Phillip and the signing of the treaty occurred on the 6th June 1835. Governor Bourke declared it null and void on the 26th June and on

the 10th October 1835 he sent a proclamation to the Colonial Office in London declaring that the aborigines did not own the land - (terra nullius – belongs to no-one) and thus no treaty could be made.

Charles Swanston was perhaps the most influential member of the Port Phillip Association as he had money. Born in Northumberland in 1789 to Robert Swanston and Rebecca Lambert he joined the East India Company as a cadet in 1805. In 1818 He was injured in the battle of Corygaum and a year later was made captain.

In 1821 he married Georgiana (?) Sherson in Madras, India. They decided to make Hobart their home and arrived on the *Success* on 3 June 1829.

Swanston became manager of the Derwent Bank in 1832 and joined the Legislative Council. He invested huge amounts of money, including other people's money, into the venture, shipping sheep to Port Phillip and buying up property. He spent millions lobbying in England to have the treaty accepted.

In the 1840's depression, shareholders of the Derwent Bank wanted their money. They received only a fraction of their investment and Swanston was held responsible. In 1848 he left the Tasmanian Parliament and in 1849 he quit the Derwent Bank.

On 6th September 1850, returning from a trip to California, he died at sea. His family believed he committed suicide.

By 1837 John Batman was incapacitated and disfigured by a severe form of syphilis. His aboriginal friends manufactured a cane perambulator to move him around and when he deteriorated further his children were removed to live with their governess Nichola Cooke in the school which Batman had set up on the NW corner of Swanston and Flinders Streets.

Eliza left him to have an affair with Batman's manager, William Willoughby, so John changed his will leaving her only £5. He died virtually bankrupt on the 6th May 1839. Eliza was in England at the time but returned to find the government had confiscated their home on Batman's Hill. She wrote to Queen Victoria pleading for compensation for all her husband had achieved in Melbourne, but to no avail.

In 1841 Eliza married Willoughby and was officially freed from being a convict in 1842. However, with the loss of her former financial security and the death of her only son in 1845, she left Willoughby and her life spiralled downwards into alcoholism and prostitution. She was murdered in Geelong on 13th April 1852.

Melbourne has flourished despite these sad events. Joy believes the true facts of these white pioneers and the aborigines whose lives were forever changed, should be recognised.

Contributed by Jan Hanslow, PPPG member 1057

INDIGENOUS PEOPLE OF BARFOLD. Part 1

By Ken McNaughton.

In a previous article about Barfold [1], I wondered why we didn't inherit any stories about how my great great grandfather got along with the Aborigines. New information indicates that, when he arrived at Barfold in the 1840s, the Aboriginal population had already been decimated.

John McNaughton sailed from Greenock, Scotland, on 17 May 1838, with his wife Agnes and daughter Jane and arrived in Port Jackson on 26 September [2]. Jobs were scarce and they departed Sydney on 17 December, arriving in Port Phillip on 3 January 1839. John was hired by Thomas Watt who built and operated the first punt across the Yarra River. In Sydney, John had been described as a gardener, and later worked at Heidelberg, an agricultural settlement far in the Victorian bush. In the 1840s he traveled further into the interior and worked for Mr. (later Sir) William Henry Fancourt Mitchell, who was "making his place" at Barfold on the Campaspe River, north of Kyneton.

With money saved John returned to Melbourne, settled in West Melbourne on land he purchased, invested in working horses, became a carter and, after gold was discovered in 1851, took goods to Bendigo. Five of the children were baptized at Scots Church on 22 June 1851. I wondered how John, Agnes and the children related to the indigenous people of Barfold, way out in the country. John also made those long trips from Melbourne to Bendigo, which would have taken days. I found no information in family records that gave a clue.

MASSACRE

In October 2018 Tony Faithfull emailed [3]:

I came across your article on Barfold Gorge. In it you pose the question of the dynamics of the clash of cultures. Prior to Mitchell acquiring Barfold, it was squatted on by others. There was clearly no love lost between the Aboriginal people and the first settlers, with the Aborigines inflicting injuries and killing two shepherds, casual killings of Aborigines by the shepherds, and a massacre of 23 of them after they stole a large flock of sheep. The massacre seems to have happened initially in Barfold Gorge, but then subsequently a further 6-40 were massacred near Rochester. I am embarrassed to say John Coppock was my 3rd great uncle. Although I am not confident of all of the detail in the article in The Australasian (as the story was recounted by John Coppock's nephew John Coppock White after John Coppock's death) I think they had no reason to exaggerate their mistreatment of the Aborigines. So Mitchell might have had no trouble with Aborigines, but if so it would have been because by then they had already been decimated.

This was disturbing news, but it helped explain the lack of reference to Aborigines in our family records. *The Australasian* article [4] says John Coppock came to Port Jackson a free emigrant in 1829. He formed a partnership with a capitalist called Yaldwin who wanted to secure a tract of country in Port Phillip for pastoral purposes. Coppock led an expedition to Port Phillip in 1837. They pitched camp on Piper's Creek and Coppock named the camp Barfold, after a place of similar name in his native country of England (there is a town called Barfold in Suffolk). A lease to occupy was obtained from New South Wales. Aborigines started spearing sheep for the inside fat and they wounded three shepherds at different times. Some of the twenty-one assigned servants in Coppock's party were in the habit of shooting blacks in his absence. One day he discovered a shepherd and watchman in an out-station speared and clubbed to death and 1,200 young wethers gone and other sheep dead. Coppock took his remaining nineteen men and decided to give the blacks a lesson they would never forget. Twenty-three were slaughtered and some sheep were recovered. Coppock sent a report of the incident to the head of police in Melbourne and the whole party was summoned to Sydney. The venture at Barfold was wound up, leaving available the property, which fell to William Mitchell, for whom John McNaughton went to work in the 1840s.

The massacre at Barfold was followed by another in June 1838. The following most likely account is pieced together from various reports [5]. Some sheep were stolen from a station belonging to Captain Charles Hutton on the Campaspe Plains. Two employees may have been killed. When the sheep were found at present day Rochester, sixty miles (97km) north of Barfold, many had been killed and more had their legs broken to prevent their straying. A neighboring squatter, W. H. Yaldwyn [*Coppock's capitalist partner at Barfold*] called on soldiers and mounted police to search for the offenders. Word was sent to Captain G. B. Smyth, who was encamped with a small detachment of troopers from the 28th Regiment at Soldiers' Flat on the Campaspe, near Barfold [*The 28th Regiment of the British Army from North Gloucestershire served in Victoria 1835-42 and was sent to India after the First Anglo-Afghan War 1839-42*]. A reprisal party for stock theft was led by Sergeant Dennis O'Leary. No attempt was made to discover the culprits. The troopers opened fire on the first Aboriginal people to cross their path, about 112 km (70 miles) from where Hutton's servants were supposedly killed. At least six Aborigines were killed, and possibly as many as forty—the entire group except one woman and a child. Their language was Dja Dja Wurrung. Hutton gained a very bad reputation for his treatment of Aboriginal people.

In a follow-up email [6] Tony Faithfull suggested that the initial attack on the Coppock party may not have been staged by the Djadjawurrung but by the Goulburn River Tribe, who seemed to be more militantly resisting the settlers. In any case, the military reprisal seems to have been against the Djadjawurrung. The article in *The Australasian* was written by the nephew of John

Coppock but references no sources. It is ostensibly an account related by John Coppock to his nephew, John Coppock White, and may have been inflated or inaccurate. However, there is an unusual degree of credible detail, including uncomplimentary references to the settlers. Since a full report was made to the Melbourne police and relayed to the authorities in Sydney, this story in *The Australasian* could have been checked against the records, but we don't know if it was. A further twist is that Tony Faithfull says a convict named John Coppock arrived in the same year the subject of the story claims to have arrived. Even if we can't be sure the story of the Barfold massacre is true in all aspects, it is a useful focus for the tragic pattern of events that decimated the aboriginals of this area, which suggests that John McNaughton and his family may not have had much contact with indigenous people in the 1840s.

DJADJAWURRUNG

The Djadjawurrung or Dja Dja Wurrung is a native Aboriginal tribe that occupied the watersheds of the Loddon and Avoca rivers in the Bendigo region of central Victoria, part of the Kulin alliance of tribes, with 16 clans [7]. There is evidence that smallpox, perhaps introduced first from the north by Macassan traders, swept through the Djadja Wurrung in 1789 and 1825, which would have decimated the population at the time. According to a census undertaken in 1840, there were 282 Djadja Wurrung, all that remained of the 900-1,900 people estimated to be in Djadja Wurrung territory at the time the explorer Thomas Mitchell passed through their territory, the first white man to do so, in 1836.

The European settlement of Western Victoria in the 1830s and 1840s was marked by resistance to the invasion, often by the driving off of sheep, which then resulted in conflict and sometimes a massacre of aboriginal people. Neil Black, a squatter in Western Victoria writing on 9 December 1839, states the prevailing attitude of many settlers: "The best way (to procure a run) is to go outside and take up a new run, provided the conscience of the party is sufficiently seared to enable him without remorse to slaughter natives right and left. It is universally and distinctly understood that the chances are very small indeed of a person taking up a new run being able to maintain possession of his place and property without having recourse to such means—sometimes by wholesale . . ." Edward Parker expressed in 1842 the "firm conviction . . . that nine out of ten outrages committed by the blacks" derived either directly or indirectly from sexual relations. While he considered the "labouring classes" the worst offenders, he also indicated there were "individuals claiming the rank of gentleman and even aspiring to be administrators of the law" who abused Aboriginal women.

Edward Stone Parker was appointed in England by the Colonial Office as an Assistant Protector of Aborigines in the Aboriginal Protectorate established in the Port Philip district under George Robinson. He arrived in Melbourne in January 1839, with Robinson appointing

Parker to the northwest or Loddon District in March. He did not start his protectorate until September 1839. The Protector's duties included to safeguard aborigines from "encroachments on their property, and from acts of cruelty, of oppression or injustice" and a longer term goal of "civilizing" the natives. Parker's original choice for a reserve in September 1840 was a site, known as Neereman by the Djadjawurrung, on Bet Bet Creek, a tributary of the Loddon River. However, the site proved unsuitable for agriculture and in January 1841 Parker selected a site on the northern side of Mount Franklin on Jim Crow Creek with permanent spring water.

In the conclusion of this story we will learn the tragic irony of this site and the multiple sorrows that beset the Dja Dja Wurrung around Barfold. We will also learn how efforts were made in 2013 to come to grips with the insoluble problem of the colonial exploitation of central Victoria and how the resulting document attempts to elevate the indigenous people to their rightful place in history.

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2. McNaughton, Ken, Bergmeier, Diane, and Bergmeier, Neville, "John Ross McNaughton (1814-1885): His family, descendants and historic properties," 22 July 2010.
3. Faithfull, Tony, email to Ken McNaughton, 16 October 2018.
4. White, John Coppock, "[Old Time Memories: Trials and Experiences of a Pioneer](#)," *The Australasian*, 31 October 1885, courtesy of the National Library of Australia, Trove.
5. "[Massacre at Campaspe Plains](#)," Colonial Massacres in Central and Eastern Australia 1788-1930, The Centre for 21st Century Humanities, The University of Newcastle, Australia.
6. Faithfull, Tony, email to Ken McNaughton, 1 December 2018.
7. Wikipedia, "Djadjawurrung," 10 November 2018; this section contains selected verbatim quotes from Wikipedia about the Djadjawurrung.

NOTES

Customary Warning: Aboriginal viewers should be aware that this article may contain culturally sensitive material—including names of people who have since died. This work is copyrighted and may not be reproduced in whole or in part in any medium without written permission from Ken McNaughton, 3778 College Avenue, Ellicott City, MD 21043; phone/fax: 410-418-9340; kjmcn@comcast.net (10 November 2018).

WILLIAM WILLIS - SEXTON AT ST. JAMES CHURCH

Though there are a number of references to William Willis being an early sexton at St. James Church in Melbourne he was not the first person to occupy this position. There was at least one other person there before him. Thomas Croft was the officiating sexton from about September 1839 until 1846. A series of articles appeared in the "Port Phillip Patriot" in February and March 1841 about the fees he had been charging for burials, particularly from the families of newly arrived immigrants whose relatives had died from shipboard fever after landing from the "Salsette". In his defence information was presented about his duties and costs.

Thomas Croft lived at premises in Queen Street, Melbourne and received a salary of £10 per year, plus a gratuity of three shillings and sixpence for superintending each funeral. On top of that he made a charge of from eleven shillings and sixpence to one pound for the digging of each grave, out of which amount he employed a labourer to dig the graves at a wage of one pound per week plus board and lodging. He was also obliged to bury numerous people without fee such as convicts, and unidentified bodies found drowned, etc.

These newspaper articles also indicate he was performing the burials for the Presbyterians and Independents. This is confirmed by an advertisement placed by the Trustees of the Presbyterian Burial Ground in May 1841 directing people to apply to Thomas Croft to arrange burials.

Presbyterian Burying Ground.

PARTIES interested in the Presbyterian Burying Ground, are informed that the Trustees are now prepared to dispose of certain parts of it, at the rate of thirty shillings for each pair of four feet by eight.

Persons desirous of appropriating particular spots, will apply to Thomas Croft, Queen-street, the Sexton, who will give a memorandum of the position and dimensions for the information of the Treasurer, whose receipt for the money will be the authority to occupy. It is to be understood that the ground will be allotted only in regular succession, in the order of application.

The Trustees while they will do all in their power to prevent intrusion, will not be responsible for securing against it; and they recommend parties to enclose their own portions.

Those who wish to retain the spots where they have friends already interred, are requested to pay the purchase money without delay.

Melbourne, May 20, 1841.

By October 1843 the financial downturn saw Croft trying to sell dug graves for later use with the following Article appearing in the "Melbourne Times" -

"DULNESS OF TRADE - We observe with much regret, that in consequence of the deadness of trade, Mr. Croft, the sexton and undertaker, has been compelled to file his schedule. We had hoped that the enterprising speculation which he has of late entered into of always keeping prepared homes of all sizes for the last remains of poor mortality would have produced an influx of business which would have rendered it a lucrative undertaking, but he found it impossible to get a living by the dead. He has, we understand, made a most liberal offer to his creditors to reduce his liabilities, by burying them all for nothing, and as the Chief Commissioner and Trustee must be paid their fees, we presume a similar offer will be made to them."

Manager.

Melbourne, 19th June, 1846.

Burial Ground, St. James's Church.

NOTICE is hereby given, that WILLIAM WILLIS, is appointed Grave Digger, in the Church of England Burial Ground; and that notice of Burials must be given to him, at his house, at the Burial Ground.

A. C. THOMSON,
Minister of St. James's Church.

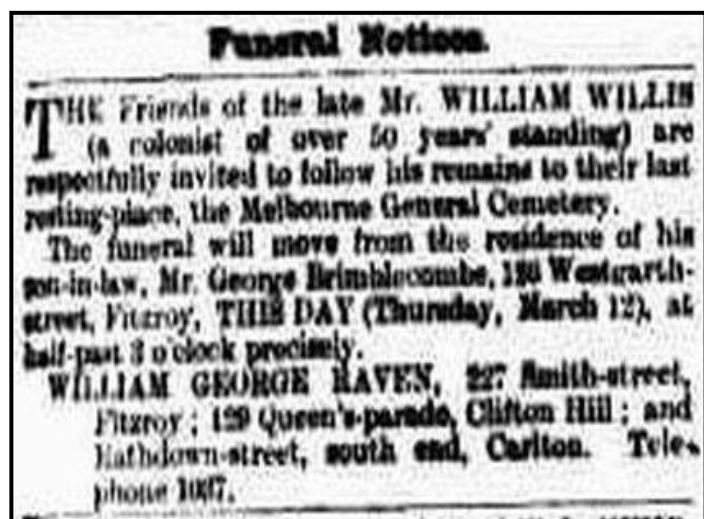
Parsonage, 18th June, 1846.

When William Willis, his wife Emma, and young daughter also named Emma arrived in Melbourne in February 1842 as assisted immigrants he was described as a labourer. Though many assisted immigrants of other occupations would describe themselves as labourers to qualify for the government bounty, records before and after the voyage also describe him as having been a labourer. No record was made of who employed him on arrival but in June 1846 an advertisement appeared in the "Port Phillip Patriot" announcing his appointment as "Grave Digger in the Church of England Burial Ground," suggesting that he had been working at the burial ground for some time. Then on 26 October 1846 when his son James William Willis was baptised at St. James Church his occupation, which had been 'Labourer' when his earlier children were baptised, was now listed as 'Sexton.'

Mouritz's "Port Phillip Almanac and Directory for 1847" gives Willis' occupation as 'Sexton' and his residence as being in the Jews' Graveyard. This same directory also lists Thomas Croft as still being an 'Undertaker' residing in Queen Street. The next sexton appears to have been John F. Gillman who was in the position by May 1855, though it is possible that Willis and Gillman worked together for some time prior to this. In 1881, when Willis was living at 68 Stanley Street, Collingwood with his son and one of his two grandchildren, he was interviewed by John Joseph Shillinglaw who was trying to ascertain the exact

location of John Batman's grave. At the time Willis was said to have been comparatively well off, having bought three blocks of land in the early days, placing him above want for the remainder of his life. Willis later moved to Fitzroy where he died in 1891.

William Willis was born c1809 in Mitcham, London, England, the son of James Willis, labourer. On 31 March 1839 he married Emma (Catherine) Spong in the Merton Parish Church, Surrey, England. Emma was the daughter of James Spong, labourer. William and Emma's first child, Emma, was born on 17 February



1840 in Mitcham and baptised on 12 March 1840 in the Mitcham Parish Church, Surrey, England. The 1841 English census shows the family living in Field Gate Road, leading from Mitcham to Merton, Surrey. William is described as a 29 year old agricultural labourer, his wife Emma as being 25 years of age, and their daughter Emma being 1 year old. They departed from London towards the end on 1841 on the 460 ton barque "Thetis" and arrived at Port Phillip on 18 February 1842.

Their further children were: Jane Maria Willis, born 29 May 1843 and baptised 16 July 1843 at St. James Church, Melbourne. She died on 1 May 1844 and was buried on 2 May 1844 in the Old Melbourne Cemetery following a funeral service at St. James Church, Melbourne. Their third child was Sarah Willis who was born on 12 November 1844 in Melbourne and baptised on 8 December 1844 at St. James Church, Melbourne. Their fourth child was James William Willis, born 30 September 1846 and baptised 26 October 1846 at St. James Church, Melbourne. Their fifth child was Lorina Willis, born 8 November 1848 and baptised 3 December 1848 at St. James Church, Melbourne. Their sixth child was Thomas Henry Willis, born 29 January 1851 and baptised 30 January 1851. He is thought to have died at Collingwood in 1853 aged 1 year and 4 months and would have been buried in the Old Melbourne Cemetery.

Their eldest daughter, Emma, was married on 8 January 1856 in Collingwood to George Brimblecombe, son of William Brimblecombe, carpenter, and his wife Ann, nee Pardon, originally of Devon, England. George's usual and present residence at the time was Ballarat. Emma's usual residence at the time was given as Cemetery and her present residence was Stanley

Street. They had a number of children.

Their daughter Lorina Willis was married in 1874 to George Laity, originally from Cornwall, England. Little is known of what became of the other children and no record can be found of the death of William's wife, Emma, in Victoria.

William Willis died on 11 March 1891 at 126 Westgarth Street, Fitzroy aged 81 years. He was buried on 12 March 1891 in the Melbourne General Cemetery. His death certificate shows 'parents unknown' with the informant being his grandson, Alf Brimblecombe, of 126 Westgarth Street, Fitzroy.

Contributed by Alexander Romanov-Hughes - PPPG Member No. 52



INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CONTRIBUTOR TO PIONEER PROFILES

The aim of the Port Phillip Pioneer Group's Profile publications is to provide an insight into the lives of pioneers which is accessible to future members and genealogists.

- Profile must primarily be about your claimed ancestor who is a proven Port Phillip Pioneer.
- Submissions to be
 - A minimum of one page and maximum of four with or without images.
 - In electronic form (Word document). If mailed our editorial team will type/transcribe the written material.
 - Included images are to be of the highest quality possible. (jpeg format). If posting, please send copies. Do not send original images.
- Please include information about
 - Their spouse and children whether they came with the pioneer or were born in the Colony. Also include the children's spouses where possible.
 - The family's background and a description of their life in Australia.
 - The method of arrival, if known. (ship, overland etc.)
- Sources may be referenced if data is not in the text.
- If the family story is not a documented one, say so. (family folk lore says...)

All Profiles are subject to editing. The PPPG reserves the right to place an Index of the Pioneers' names, highlighted in the series of Profiles books, on our website.

Profiles to be sent to the Editor,
Marilla James
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Malvern East, VIC, 3145

Phone 03 9500 8118
Email: marilla-james@bigpond.com

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:	3.30 pm. Refreshments provided.
Next Meeting:	Saturday: 16 February 2019
Speaker:	Speaker: Ken Smith Topic: How to find where your ancestor lived in Melbourne in the 1840s.

Upcoming Meetings:

Saturday, 11 May 2019

Speaker: TBA

Topic:

Saturday, 13 July 2019

Speaker: TBA

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.”**