

Boyd Dunlop Morehead	Portion	Section	Grave Number
	12	49	6

Boyd Dunlop Morehead was Queensland Premier from 30 November 1888 to 12 August 1890. He was born in Sydney on 24 August 1843, son of Robert Archibald Alison Morehead and his wife Helen Buchanan, nee Dunlop. Morehead was MLA for the Queensland electoral district of Mitchell from September 1871 to December 1880 and represented Balonne from October 1883 to April 1896. Morehead succeeded Sir Thomas McIlwraith as premier in November 1888. Morehead was a significant opponent of women's suffrage. He died from a cerebral haemorrhage on Monday 30 October 1905 at the age of 62 years.

David Hay Dalrymple	Portion	Section	Grave Number
	12	53	2

David Hay Dalrymple was born on 14 December 1840 at Newbury, Berkshire, England, son of James Dalrymple and his wife Georgina, née Hay. Dalrymple reached Melbourne in 1862; He bought land in Mackay at the first sales, opened the town's first chemist shop and began pastoral investments. He was the town's first mayor in 1869-71, continuing to serve in local government until 1888 when he became a member for Mackay in the Legislative Assembly. In 1895-1903 Dalrymple served in ministries under Sir Hugh Nelson, T J Byrnes, Sir James Dickson and Sir Robert Philp, holding varied portfolios. He was one of the most strident masculinist voices in opposition to female suffrage. Dalrymple lost his seat in August 1904 and lived in retirement at Hamilton where he died on 1 September 1912.

Sir Arthur Morgan	Portion	Section	Grave Number
	12	15	12

Sir Arthur Morgan was born on 19 September 1856 at Rosenthal station, Warwick, Queensland, son of James Morgan and his wife Kate, née Barton, both Irish born. Arthur Morgan entered politics in 1885 when elected to the Warwick Municipal Council, serving as mayor in 1886-90 and 1898. On 18 July 1887 he was first elected to the Legislative Assembly for Warwick. He regained Warwick on 2 October 1898. In 1903 he became premier under the Morgan-Browne coalition ministry. Morgan made good on a promise that he would introduce an electoral reform Bill to give women the vote and abolish plural voting. This was introduced into the Legislative Assembly in September 1904 but it was not until 25 January 1905 that the Elections Act Amendment Act received Royal Assent. Morgan died at his residence at Upper Paddington, on 20 December 1916 after a long illness; he was buried in Toowong cemetery following a state funeral and service at St John's Anglican Cathedral.



## A Friends of Toowong Cemetery Association Inc Guided Heritage Walk

### One Adult, One Vote: Queensland's Own Suffrage Story



#### Sources

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<b>Leontine Mary Jane Cooper</b>	<b>Portion</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Grave Number</b>
	2A	29	11

Leontine Cooper was Queensland's most significant writer addressing the rights of white women during the women's suffrage movement in Queensland. Born in England in 1837, daughter of a French merchant father and English mother, she arrived in Brisbane with her husband in 1871. A schoolteacher during the 1870's, she was to become a prominent Brisbane literary figure over the next two decades. By the late 1880's she was one of the key activists for social justice and women's suffrage. Leontine Cooper died suddenly from bronchial pneumonia on 12 March 1903, at the age of 66, sadly before she was able to cast a vote in the 1903 federal election or to see the granting of the right to vote to Queensland women for which she had so passionately fought.

<b>Justin Fox Greenlaw Foxton</b>	<b>Portion</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Grave Number</b>
	1	114	7/8

Justin Fox Greenlaw Foxton, was born on 24 September 1849 in Melbourne, son of Captain John Greenlaw Foxton and his wife Isabel Elizabeth, née Potts. In 1864 he moved to Queensland where he was articled to James Malbon Thompson in Ipswich and admitted to the Bar in 1871. Foxton held the Legislative Assembly seat of Carnarvon from 1883 until 1904 when he refused to support the Morgan coalition. As Home Secretary under the Philp government, Foxton introduced the first Adult Suffrage Bill in 1901. Foxton died of cerebro-vascular disease at South Brisbane on 23 June 1916.

<b>Emma Miller</b>	<b>Portion</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Grave Number</b>
	13	6	5 & 6

Emma was born in June 1839 in Chesterfield, Derbyshire. Her parents were Daniel Holmes, a Chartist and Martha (nee Hollingworth). Emma arrived in Brisbane in 1879. She led the campaign for women's suffrage in Queensland as well as being at the forefront of the struggle for better working conditions for women workers. She was a foundation member of the Australian Labor Party. She campaigned tirelessly for freedom from conscription. Emma was president of the Woman's Equal Franchise Association for the whole period of its existence, from 1894 to 1905 when white women in Queensland won the right to vote in state elections. Emma Miller died of cancer on 22 January 1917, two days after making her last speech to the Toowoomba Anti-conscription League.

<b>Elizabeth Edwards</b>	<b>Portion</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Grave Number</b>
	14	23	14

Elizabeth Munro Edwards (nee Gibson) was born in Scotland on 11 May 1840 and came to Australia with her parents, Thomas Gibson and Christina Thompson in 1864. Three years later she married Richard Edwards who subsequently became the member for Oxley division in the Federal Parliament. Elizabeth was the first president of The Queensland Women's Suffrage League which was formed at a meeting at her home on 4 February 1889. Elizabeth died

early on Saturday 7 November 1914 and the funeral took place the same afternoon.

<b>Sir Robert Philp</b>	<b>Portion</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Grave Number</b>
	14	23	10

Sir Robert Philp was born on 28 December 1851 at Glasgow, Scotland, son of John Philp, lime-kiln operator, and his wife Mary Ann, née Wylie. The family settled in Brisbane in 1862. After leaving school, young Robert joined the business of Sir James Burns at the northern goldfields port of Townsville in 1874, becoming a partner in the business in 1876. The Burns Philp partnership flourished. Philp entered politics on 5 January 1886 by winning the seat of Musgrave, but transferred to the seat of Townsville on 12 May 1888 and held it until his defeat in 1915. On 7 December 1899, Philp became a reluctant Premier following the defeat of Anderson Dawson's short-lived Labor ministry. In 1901 the Philp Government presented an Adult Suffrage Bill, later shelved, that not only discriminated against women, it also discriminated against many males.. Sir Robert died after an operation on 17 June 1922 in Holyrood Private Hospital, Brisbane, and was buried in Toowong cemetery two days later.

<b>Sir Horace Tozer</b>	<b>Portion</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Grave Number</b>
	12	11	8

Sir Horace Tozer was born on 23 April 1844 at Port Macquarie, New South Wales, son of Horatio Thomas Norris Tozer, chemist, and his wife Charlotte Winifred Amelia, née Croft. He was articled to James Malbon Thompson in Brisbane in 1862 and admitted as a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Queensland on 7 December 1867. He was an alderman in the first Gympie Municipal Council and in 1888 was elected to the Legislative Assembly as the member for Wide Bay and held that seat until March 1898. Tozer was totally against universal adult suffrage, not only opposing the women's vote but also manhood suffrage. He died on 20 August 1916 at his South Brisbane home, and was buried in Toowong cemetery where a private funeral was conducted at his request.

<b>Sir Charles Lilley</b>	<b>Portion</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Grave Number</b>
	12	15	7

Sir Charles Lilley, politician and judge, was born on 27 August 1827 at Newcastle upon Tyne, son of Thomas Lilley and his wife Jane, née Shipley. He arrived in Sydney on 6 July 1856 and moved immediately to Brisbane where he was articled to Robert Little. Lilley became the first solicitor to be admitted to practice by the Supreme Court at Moreton Bay. In May 1860 he was elected to Queensland's first Legislative Assembly. From 25 November 1868 to 3 May 1870 he was Premier of Queensland. During a debate on electoral reform in Queensland Parliament in 1870, he put forward the idea of women's suffrage, the first to do so. His government fell the same year but he remained a staunch supporter of women's franchise until his death on 20 August 1897.