



VICTORIA DAY COUNCIL SEPARATION TREE CEREMONY ORATION

by

Gary Morgan

November 14, 2009



Town Crier, Brian Whykes



Left to Right; Gary Morgan, Anthony Cree
and Norman Kennedy,
Chair of the Victoria Day Council



Victorian Colonial Troops
(In 1850's uniform)



Reading of the 1850 Proclamation of Separation,
by the Town Crier, Brian Whykes



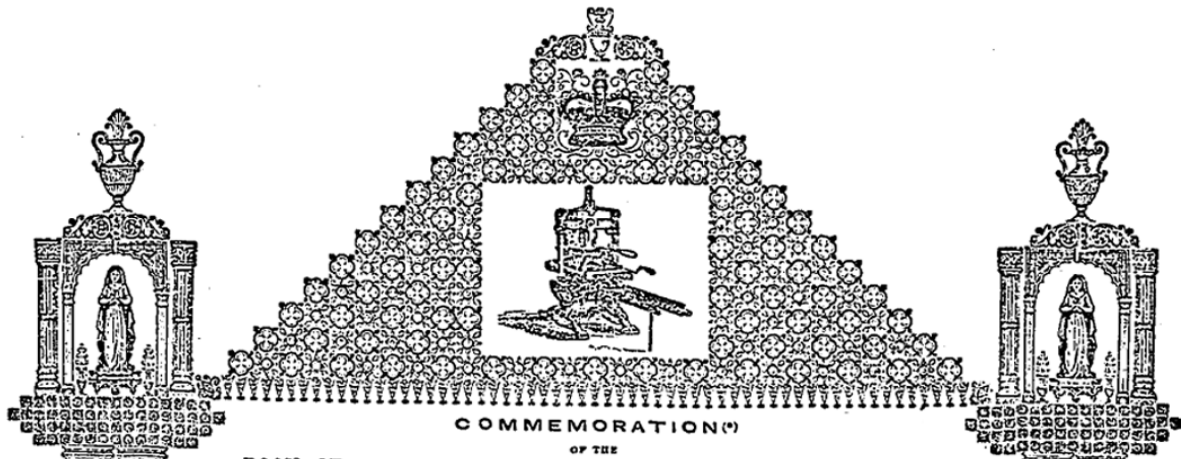
Victorian Re-enactment Society Inc and Victorian
Colonial Infantry Association Inc. (In 1850's uniform)



Oration and Presentation of Essay Prize
by Gary Morgan



Left to Right: Gary Morgan, Cr Helen Whiteside
(Mayor, City of Glen Eira), Cr Dick Ellis (East
Gippsland Shire Council) & Kim Ellis, Cr James Long
(Mayor, Bayside City Council)



COMMEMORATION
OF THE
BOON OF THE SEPARATION OF THE PROVINCE OF VICTORIA
FROM THE
COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Melbourne, the Fifteenth of November, 1850. Printed in the line of the Procession to open the PRINCE'S EXHIBITION.

The Act for the better regulation of the Australian Colonies, which constituted Victoria into a free Province, passed the Imperial Parliament on the First of August, 1850, of which information reached this Colony, by way of Adelaide, on the 11th of November, 1850.

In this cause the PRESS has been ever active, and has nobly performed the duty entrusted thereto. Justice has at length triumphed! Victoria is freed from the clog of the Elder Colony of New South Wales! Her people rejoice as one man. The PRINTER, and all employed on the diffusion of the printed page: all engaged on the all-powerful PRESS, join heart and soul in the People's joy.

This Colony was founded August 31st, 1835, on which day the first house was commenced for Mr. John Pascoe Fawkner. On the 1st of June, 1836, the first Public Meeting of the Inhabitants took place, and James Simpson, Esq., was elected unanimously as Ruler of the People.

In September, 1836, Captain Lonsdale and a small force of Military, with Officers and Workmen, arrived from Sydney, to govern and order the new Colony.

On Monday, 1st January, 1838, the first Newspaper was issued—a written sheet, published to the extent of 32 Nos. weekly, by Mr. John Pascoe Fawkner. The first Paper was printed on the 5th of March, 1838, and was entitled "The Melbourne Advertiser." It is now "The Melbourne Daily News and Port Phillip Patriot," edited by the Proprietor, George D'Arley Housiquot, Esq. It commenced a foolscap sheet, once a week, was enlarged to a full sheet of double demy, and was first published daily, commencing on the 15th May, 1845, by John Pascoe Fawkner.

"The Port Phillip Gazette" was first published early in October, 1838, by Messrs. Strode and Arden, bi-weekly. It is now a tri-weekly Journal, edited and published by Thomas M'Combie, Esq.

"The Melbourne Morning Herald" was commenced, and is still carried on by George Cavenagh, Esq. First published in January, 1839, twice a week. It has been a daily Paper since Jan. 1849.

"The Melbourne Argus" commenced on 1st June, 1846, and ceased 12th September, 1848.

"The Argus" commenced 15th September, 1848, and as a daily Paper 18th June, 1849. Present Proprietors,—Messrs. Wilson and Johnston.

"The Times," published by Ryland John Howard, was commenced September 1842, and was discontinued 1844.

"The Standard," bi-weekly Journal, was commenced by G. D. Boursiquot, Esq., in 1844, and amalgamated with the "Port Phillip Patriot" Oct. 1, 1845.

"The Courier" was published by Mr. S. Goode on 6th January, 1843, and discontinued in April, 1844.

"The Abolition" was commenced by Mr. S. Goode in December, 1847, and discontinued in March, 1848.

"The Geelong Advertiser" was commenced at Geelong, November, 1840, by J. P. Fawkner. Edited and Published by Messrs Harrison and Watkins. Began as a weekly paper, and is now the property of Mr. J. Harrison, and published daily.

"The Victoria Colonist," formerly "The Corio Chronicle," is published for Dr. Thomson, at Geelong, bi-weekly; and "The Omnibus," by Mr. Combe, is also issued at Geelong, making three Newspapers issued in that town.

The District of Portland Bay boasts its two Papers bi-weekly, viz., "The Portland Guardian," and "The Portland Herald."

Belfast also has its "Gazette," published by Mr Osborne.

Melbourne also produces sundry other publications:—

"The Church of England Messenger," originated by Dr. Perry, Bishop of Melbourne, January, 1850.

Hann's "Illustrated Australian Magazine," commenced August, 1850. Monthly.

"The Australasian," Published by Mr Pullar, a quarterly reprint. October, 1850.

"The Presbyterian Magazine," issued by Mr Ramsay, monthly.

"The Temperance Advocate," issued weekly by Mr. Finlayson.

"The Melbourne Family Journal," commenced by Mr. Hayden, and carried on by Mr Craig.

"The Christian Citizen," published by Mr Goode, monthly.

"Victoria Weekly Price Current and Circular," published by Mr W. L. Lees.

Thus VICTORIA can boast of the PRESS, and the people can exult in the noble patronage they afford to

THE PRESS.

Which has rendered Britain the Arbitress of the World, and has also wrought wonders in Victoria. This Press and the People have achieved that consummation so devoutly to be wished, viz., SEPARATION:— Total Separation from New South Wales. 'Tis to the PRESS that this city is indebted for the information diffused by Three Daily, One Tri-weekly, Three Weekly, Four Monthly, and One Quarterly Journal; and the City of Geelong circulates the pabulum of knowledge by means of One Daily and Two Weekly Newspapers. Portland Bay and Belfast have also the benefit of the information circulated by means of Three Journals. The PRESS is Omnipotent! Its diffusion is not only wide, but universal; its voice penetrates the deepest recesses of the forest; crosses the widest plains, the highest mountains, and the most rapid streams. Not a hut in the wilderness but feels the powerful influence of that Lever of Freedom—THE PRESS.

The first Meeting to demand Separation was held in Melbourne, June, 1840. The feat was forwarded by NON-ELECTION, July, 1848, and finally accomplished August 1, 1850.

LONG LIVE THE QUEEN!

VICTORIA SEPARATION ODE.

All hail! thou Glorious Press!
When first thy mighty frame was rear'd,
Truth rose, in radiant light enspher'd,
The Nations to address.
Then Tyrants trembled in dismay,
And Reason held her sovereign sway,
Supported by the PRESS!

Advances still the PRESS!
And fair Religion's healing hand
Sheds peace and love o'er every land,
The multitudes to bless!
Whilst Science all her varied stores
From clime to clime benignly pours,
Assisted by the PRESS!

Time-honored now, O PRESS!
Thy power to quell the oppressor's pride,
And draw corruption's veil aside,
Our grateful hearts confess!
This day shall joy each voice attune
To greet dear Freedom's welcome boon,
Enforced by the PRESS!

(* This paper was, we believe, written by Mr. Fawkner, the only contribution to it from the Herald Office being the types in which it was printed, and the verses at the foot. We do not agree with Mr. Fawkner in thinking that Separation has been "forwarded by Non-Election;" the very reverse we believe to be the fact.—Ed.M.M.H.

**VICTORIA DAY COUNCIL
SEPARATION TREE CEREMONY ORATION**

by
Gary Morgan
November 14, 2009

Acknowledgements: Ian Morrison, Stewart McArthur, Shane Carmody (Director Collections & Access, State Library of Vic.)

Since November 19, 1834, when Edward Henty (aged 24 years) arrived at Portland Bay, there have been three major political events which have shaped the State of Victoria to make it what it is today:

1. **Separation of the Port Phillip District (Victoria) from New South Wales** – July 1, 1851 – the **Separation Association** (formed June 4, 1840) was strongly opposed to convict labour and convict settlement, and English military administration from Sydney,
2. **The Eureka uprising in the Victorian goldfields**, December 3, 1854, and subsequent ‘Not Guilty’ verdicts involving the Melbourne legal establishment many of whom had been vocal supporters of the **Separation of Victoria** and opposed to the oppressive English military administration, and
3. **Federation of Australia**, January 1, 1901 – making it possible for Australian’s democracy which is today run from Canberra – Australia’s greatest self-made disaster. (I first went public on the issue of Canberra as the Federal Capital on March 3, 1998 at *The Melbourne Convention - Federation: into the Future* in my paper: [The Asian Crisis means we need major change for Australia - if not, we need to destroy the Federal System of Government as we now know it - and start again!](http://www.roymorgan.com/news/papers/1998/19980601) <http://www.roymorgan.com/news/papers/1998/19980601> - I am pleased former Prime Minister Paul Keating now agrees with me – it took him a while, however better late than never!)

On November 11, 1850, the news reached Melbourne by way of Adelaide, that the UK Imperial Parliament on August 1, 1850 had passed an Act which constituted that the **Port Phillip District (Victoria) would be a free province from the Colony of New South Wales**. During the days that followed there was much celebration.

We are here today to celebrate Friday, November 15, 1850, a public holiday. On that day Charles La Trobe, Superintendent of the Port Phillip District, commemorated the advent of separation after a Grand Separation Procession which included the opening of Princes Bridge. (The Princes Bridge Foundation Stone was laid March 25, 1846.)

The Separation Procession began in front of the Government Offices in William Street (now the Law Courts) and proceeded over the new Princes Bridge to the area we are at today in the Botanic Gardens near the present Government House.

Garryowen (Edmund Finn, from July 1841 to 1851 a journalist for **George Cavenagh’s Port Phillip Herald**), See Page 916, says: “The procession and the crowd jammed the streets numbered about fifteen thousand persons – an immense aggregation for the period.”

There were “banners, emblems and regalia” representing many different interest groups. Garryowen maintains the “greatest novelty of the occasion” was a printing press (belonging to the *Port Phillip Herald*) mounted on a “huge wagon” drawn by eight horses for Melbourne’s printers. Included was a platform as standing room for **John Pascoe Fawkner** “the father of Port Phillipian Press” (*Port Phillip Patriot*), **William Clarke** and **Samuel Goode** (Goode published *The Melbourne Courier* and *Albion*). (See Page 8, of my 2008 La Trobe Lecture)

On Page 2 is the November 19, 1850 front page of *The Melbourne Morning Herald and General Daily Advertiser* prepared by John Pascoe Fawkner – ‘**Boon of the Separation of the Province of Victoria from the Colony of New South Wales**’.

I am sure there are today many Victorian families with ‘colourful and interesting’ 19th Century Australian histories like mine – full of excitement, fear and sadness. My family had no direct involvement in the Separation of Victoria but they were directly involved in Victoria’s 19th Century publishing and printing business (newspapers and magazines) during the periods leading up to Eureka and then Federation.



Portia Morgan and Genevieve Morgan
great great great granddaughter of
Henry Condell (1797-1871) below.



However, the family of my wife, Genevieve nee Edwards, was involved in the Separation of Victoria. Genevieve’s great, great, great grandfather was Henry Condell, born 1797, and Melbourne’s first Mayor from December 9, 1842 until November 1844. From June 1, 1843 to February 1, 1844 Henry Condell was Melbourne’s first elected representative to the NSW Legislative Council (NSW Upper House).¹

It was during this period that prominent Port Phillip District citizens (many of Irish, including Anglo Irish, and Scottish descent) seriously questioned the ‘heavy handed’ NSW Colonial Government which was dominated by the English military. It was these dynamic men, many young, who began in earnest the Separation of the Port Phillip District from New South Wales.

John Batman, first settled in Port Phillip Bay (near St Leonards) on May 29, 1835. He arrived on the 15 tons *Rebecca* with three servants and seven Sydney Aborigines representing the Port Phillip Association a representative body of 15 squatters and businessmen from Van Diemen’s Land² (See Members listed below, Note 2). John Batman maintains in his Journal that on June 6, 1835 he and his party met with the local Aboriginal people,

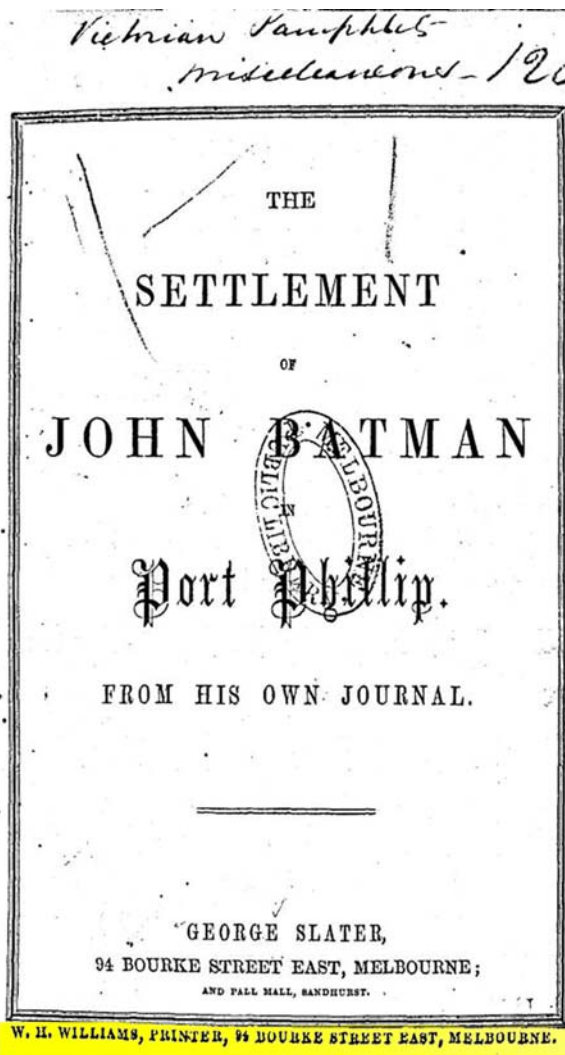
¹ Henry Condell arrived in Hobart in 1822. He was a brewer and publican from a Scottish brewing family, his mother was Roman Catholic of Irish parents. In 1839 Henry Condell arrived in Melbourne with his family from Tasmania.

² Note 2, **The Port Phillip Association Members:**

Henry Arthur, Thomas Bannister, John Batman, John Thomas Collicott, Michael Connolly, Anthony Cotterell, Joseph Tice Gellibrand, George Mercer, John and William Robertson, William George Sams, James Simpson, John Sinclair, Charles Swanston and John Helder Wedge.

eight aboriginal chiefs among them, not far from the site of Melbourne and purchased land (“about 600,000 acres more or less”) under a treaty he then made with them.³ (See below Note 3)

On June 9, 1835 Batman left eight of his party to remain at Indented Head (near Portarlington) and returned to Launceston, arriving on June 12, 1835.



From August 1835, members of John Batman’s Port Phillip Association returned to Port Phillip and settled near the Heads of Port Phillip Bay at Indented Head. They were closely followed in late August by a party of ‘Van Diemen’s’, sponsored by John Pascoe Fawkner, who landed on the banks of the Yarra. Shortly afterwards members of the Port Phillip Association landed in the same area on the Yarra, maintaining that John Batman in June, representing the Port Phillip Association, had purchased the land from the local aborigines – “about 600,000 acres more or less”.

“Wedge (John Helder) reported this troubling turn of events to Batman after his party landed there (in the same area on the Yarra) shortly afterwards. Fearful that the Association would lose the land they had allegedly purchased to Fawkner’s party, he was **more apprehensive that conflict between the two would prompt the NSW government to interfere and dispossess both.**”

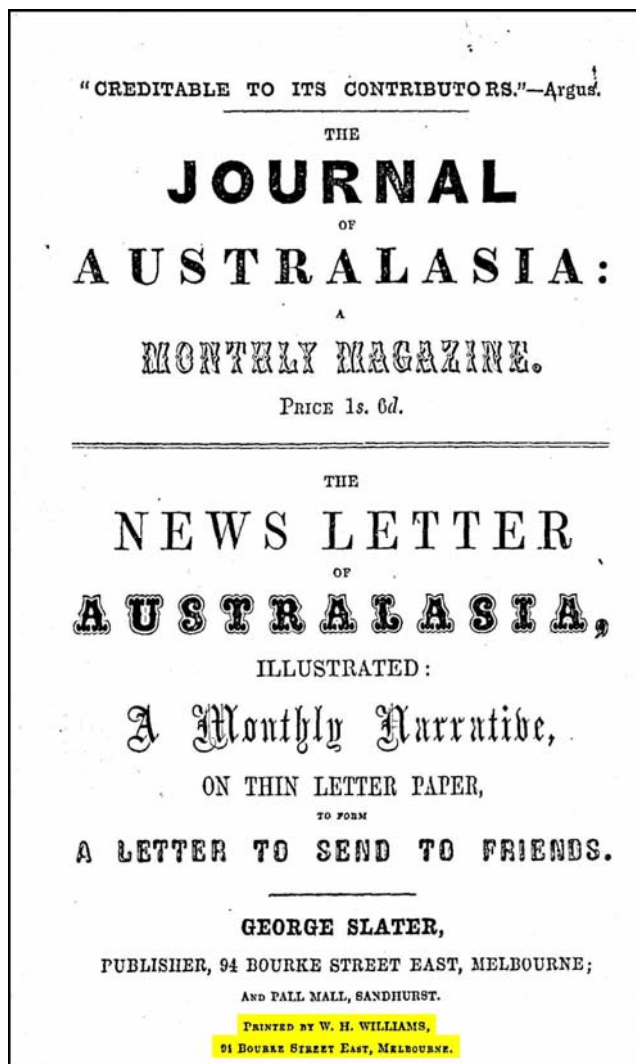
On October 11, 1835 John Pascoe Fawkner arrived in Hobson’s Bay on the *Enterprise* and on November 9, 1835 John Batman, Dr Barry Cotter and others, plus 500 sheep for members of the Port Phillip Association, arrived in Hobson’s Bay on the *Norval*.

In late April, 1836, John Batman brought his wife, seven daughters and servants to Port Phillip on the *Caledonia* and established the ‘homestead’ of his first sheep station on the site which became St James Church. John Batman died on May 6, 1839 aged 39 years. (John Batman’s only son, John Charles, was born in the Yarra village on November 5, 1836. On January 11, 1845 he drowned playing in the Yarra Falls – where the present Queen’s Bridge is situated.)

³ Note 3, John Batman’s Journal:

Extracts from John Batman’s own Journal are available from the La Trobe State Library. “The Settlement of John Batman in Port Phillip from his own Journal”. <http://www.slv.vic.gov.au/vicpamphlets/inter/204093.shtm>

The extracts were first published in 1856 by George Slater and printed by William (W.H.) Williams, my great grandfather. In 1855 and 1856 George Slater and William Williams also published as Slater, Williams and Hobson, 94 Bourke Street East, Melbourne. (See Pages 70-74 of my 2008 La Trobe Lecture)



On May 24, 1839 the newly formed Melbourne Club (some members were either members of the Port Phillip Association or closely associated with the Port Phillip Association) agreed to lease Fawkner's Shakespeare Hotel for 5 years from June 1, 1839. The 'amicable' relationship between the Melbourne Club/Port Phillip Association and John Pascoe Fawkner didn't last long and finally came to a head in June 1841 when there was a very public dispute between members of the Melbourne Club and John Pascoe Fawkner. (See Page 12, Note 3 of my 2008 La Trobe Lecture)

From this time there were many years of conflict between John Batman and other members of the Port Phillip Association and John Pascoe Fawkner and his party. (See Page 11, Note 2 of my 2008 La Trobe Lecture)

However both sides and Melbourne's newspaper publishers and printers (John

Pascoe Fawkner, George Cavenagh, George Arden, William Kerr, and Samuel Goode – See Page 8, of my 2008 La Trobe Lecture) were from Batman's death and for more than 10 years united in their drive for the **Separation of the Port Phillip District from New South Wales**. (See Possession: Batman's Treaty and the Matter of History, Page 65)

The **first Separation Meeting was held in Scott's School, Eastern Hill on May 13, 1840**. Presiding was Major George Mercer, a Scot and member of the Port Phillip Association. Of the 19⁴ speakers, 14 at the time were members of the Melbourne Club. (See speakers listed below, Note 4)

On June 4, 1840 the **Separation Association** was formed, only five years after Melbourne was first settled in 1835.

Mr Henry Fysche Gisborne, a public servant and member of the Melbourne Club, then prepared the 'First Petition to the Imperial Parliament' which in due course was forwarded to London. (In 1841 Gisborne left the Colony and died at sea aged 26 years.)

While today most immigrants arrive in Australia by aeroplane, the recent publicity on 'boat people' should remind Australians that before the 1970s migration to Australia

⁴ Note 4, Speakers at first Separation Meeting, Scott's School, Eastern Hill, May 13, 1840:

The speakers were Messrs. H.F. Gisborne, A.M. M'Crea, C.H. Ebdon, James Montgomery, Arthur Kemmis, Arthur Hogue, J.D.L. Campbell, P.W., Welsh, A. Bolden, Redmond Barry, J.C Riddell, W. Verner, T. Arnold, W. Meek, W. Ryrie, R. H. Browne, Dr. M'Crae, and Dr. Greeves.

was by sea, and during the 19th Century it was a long and perilous trip with many lives lost at sea – ‘boat people’ dying at sea or being lost at sea is not new to Australia! (Two members of my family were lost at sea, Captain Nathaniel Florance⁵ on the ‘*Rover*’ near Batemans Bay, 1841 and Captain James Florance⁵ on the ‘*Brisbane*’, wrecked near Jervis Bay, 1832 - See below Note 5.)

The **Separation Association** appointed three Committees (See Garryowen, (Edmond Finn), Page 907):

(1). To **obtain signatures to the Petition**, and to solicit subscriptions in aid of the objects set forth, viz, Jonathan Binns Were, Andrew Muirson M’Rae and Redmond Barry, Esqs. (2). **London committee to promote the views of the Petitioners with Her Majesty’s Ministers, the Imperial Parliament, and the British public:** –Messrs. J.S. Brownrigg, M.P., R.H. Browne, – Donaldson, Henry Fysche Gisborne, A. A. Gower, – Little, William and Thomas Walker, Robert Brooks, J.B Montefiore, David Dunbar, W. H. Yaldwyn, Henry Buckle, Arthur Willis, John Hylder Wedge, Sir John Rae Reid, Major Mercer and Captain Bannister.

(3). **Permanent Colonial Committee to communicate with the Committee in England, and to keep the inhabitants of Australia Felix advised of its proceedings:** – Rev. James Clow, Messrs. C. H. Ebdon, A. F. Mollison, W. Verner, J. B. Were, A. M. M’Crae and W. Kerr.

PARLIAMENTARY AGENT: – John Richardson, Esq., Fludyer Street, Westminster.

SECRETARY: – Mr William Kerr. (1840 editor *Port Phillip Herald*, 1841–1845 editor rival *Patriot*, 1845 for a few months editor of *The Melbourne Weekly Courier*, 1846–47 founder, joint owner and publisher of *The Argus*.)

The **first public Separation Meeting was held December 30, 1840** in Mr Isaac Hind’s store in Flinders Lane near Queen St (Chaired by William Verner, Melbourne Club’s first President, 1840). Other separation advocates present were some members of the Port Phillip Association, Edward Curr (Prominent Irish Roman Catholic who contested and lost, Melbourne’s first election for Mayor, 1842.), Henry Condell (Melbourne’s first Mayor) and as mentioned many members of the Melbourne Club including: Major George Mercer (Separation Association first President, 1840.), Redmond Barry (Melbourne Club Secretary 1841, President 1844, 1846 & 1858.), Dr James Palmer (Third Melbourne Mayor, 1845-1846.), A Bolden (Melbourne Club Vice President, 1840/41.), Henry Fysche Gisborne, Dr Farquhar McCrae, Niel Black, William Foster Stawell, George Cavenagh, Dr W. D. Bernard, A. F. Mollison and others.(See Page 12, Note 3 of my 2008 La Trobe Lecture)

⁵ **Note 5, Florance Family in Australia:**

In 1850, my great great grandfather, Dr William Florance, first arrived in Melbourne after visiting Sydney as the ‘*Troy*’ ship’s doctor, while a few years earlier two other members of the Florance family were ship captains and lost at sea off the New South Wales coast.

William Florance’s cousin, Thomas Florance, arrived in Van Diemen’s Land in 1817 and today is remembered for surveying under John Oxley the south coast of New South Wales in late 1827 and 1828 on the 13-tonne *Wasp* from Jervis Bay to Moruya (225 km from Victoria’s border) – he recorded in his diary some perilous incidents at sea. Accompanying Thomas Florance were two ‘free’ seamen, another surveyor (Abbott) and a crew of convicts. Florance survived his ‘assignments’ south but after disagreeing with Major Thomas Mitchell resigned as a Government surveyor and left New South Wales for New Zealand in October 1834 – before Major Mitchell had found the Henty brothers at Portland Bay and Melbourne had been established!

Garryowen (Edmond Finn) points out on Page 907 that from 1840 little was done for four years:

“Little, however, was effected for the next four years, except that the continued injustice suffered under the Government of New South Wales pressed as an incubus, of which everyone was tired and were longing to shake off.” (Garryowen, Page 907)

Most of the Port Phillip District early settlers were squatters with sheep and some cattle. By March 1841 the population of Melbourne, Geelong and surrounds had grown to only 4,479 – 2,676 males and 1,803 females. In 10 years (1851) Victoria had separated from New South Wales and the population had increased at a significant rate to 97,489; however the squatters, while significant contributors to the economy and politically important, were very much a minority by numbers.

By 1844, apart from the squatters, most settlers involved in the Port Phillip District commerce and trade were strongly opposed to accepting convicts. Despite this the British Home Government wanted to still ‘foist a semi-diluted felony upon the district, in the form of conditionally pardoned convicts from the penal depôts in England’. (Garryowen, Page 908). In addition Garryowen (Page 907) ‘explains’ that by 1844 the English dominated administration in Sydney had imposed property taxes in and about Melbourne which caused great concern.

As a consequence an **important Separation Meeting was held on March 22, 1844 at the Royal Hotel**, where Mr Archibald Cunninghame, Barrister and member of the Melbourne Club, declared: “that it was more than time that this fair province should have a Government and Governor of its own, with a Legislature empowered to frame laws suited to the circumstances of a free colony adapted to the exigencies of her own position, aiding in the development of her vast resources, and in spreading population over these fertile plains, which have given to this portion of Australia the envied appellation of ‘Felix’. Till separation be obtained we can, at best, but float like a dismasted and deserted hulk on the surface of the water, without captain to direct, without sails to impel, without helmsman to guide us, floating, more or less easily, as the waters may be smooth or troubled, but in either case, alike aimless and objectless. Separation will be to us at once, captain and helmsman, wind and sail.”

The meeting passed a resolution affirming: “That total Separation from the Middle District (of New South Wales) is an indispensable pre-requisite to the just or beneficial working of any scheme of taxation, which has for its object the improvement of this district.”

Garryowen records on April 16, 1844; **“a District Legislative Nomination was fixed for holding of an important meeting to advance the Separation Cause”**. **The Chair was taken by the Mayor (Henry Condell)**, Edward Curr submitted a “remarkably able and convincing Report” and several “effective” speeches were delivered by Edward Curr and Dr James F Palmer. “A resolution was also affirmed, inaugurating a Society for attaining the Financial, Political, and Territorial Separation of Port Phillip from the Middle and Northern Districts of New South Wales.” (Garryowen Pages 907 & 908)

On November 28, 1845 “the most successful public meeting yet mooted was convened on requisition” by Dr James Palmer who from November 1845-1846 was Melbourne’s third Mayor.

The speakers were the Chairman (Mayor, Dr James Palmer), Messrs. Edward Curr, John Leslie Foster, William Foster Stawell, E.J. Brewster, Thomas Willis, J.A. Marsden, W. M. Bell, William Kerr, J.P. Fawkner, Niel Black and Dr. P. M’Arthur. The principal resolution was nominating Archibald Cunninghame, Esq., a Delegate to represent the interests of the people of the province of London. Messrs. Edward Curr, Thomas Wills, and William Westgarth were charged with the duty of instructing the Delegate, and to be the authorised instrument of communication with him in London. It was estimated that £1000 would be a sufficient sum to raise by subscription.

Garryown (Page 908) records the occasion as follows:

“To petition Parliament against pledging the Crown Lands of the district jointly with those of the Sydney district in security for a loan for immigration purposes; and to consider the propriety of appointing an agent to proceed to England to oppose the project and to advance generally the Cause of Separation.”

“Prior to the departure of the Delegate (January 5, 1846), he (Archibald Cunninghame) was entertained at a public breakfast in the *Royal Hotel*, with Mr E. Curr in the Chair. On the termination of the *matinée*, Mr Cunninghame was escorted to the wharf, thence to the steamer ‘*Vesta*’, by which he travelled to Geelong, whence he sailed for England”. (Garryowen, Page 908) Unfortunately Archibald Cunninghame did not express the views of those he had returned to England to represent and was consequently openly “denounced as a traitor”, he did not return to Australia although his brother and several of his five sisters came to Port Phillip and stayed in Australia.

In 1846 Dr Palmer as Mayor, prepared a paper thought to have been written too “plainly”; for the Governor (Sir G. Gipps) returned it with a “cutting memo”:

“His Excellency has yet to learn that because a gentleman had by fortuitous circumstances been made Mayor of Melbourne for one year, he was to insult the person of the Queen’s Representative.” (Garryowen, Page 909)

It was not until 1848, that it was ascertained that the Separation of Port Phillip was seriously contemplated by the British Home Government, but the precise form in which the constitutional changes were to be effected was not acceptable. Delay was interposed, and in 1849, after the Separation Bill had been introduced in the House of Commons, it was withdrawn.

An “indignation meeting” was then held on November 26, 1849 in the Melbourne Mechanics’ Institute, the Mayor (Dr Greeves) in the Chair.

“Resolutions of an uncompromising character were passed, unmincing in language, declaring that though intensely loyal, it was not possible to brook further delay, and adopting Petitions to the Queen and the Imperial Parliament. The speakers were Messrs. John Leslie Foster, Henry Moor, William Hull, Thos, M’Combie, J.P. Fawkner, C.H. Ebdon, George Annand, William Kerr, John Stephen, David Young and Captain Cole.” (Garryown, Page 909)

On July 5, 1850 amendments to the Australian Colonies' Bill were made in the House of Lords, and agreed to in the Commons on August 1, 1850 to only await the Queen's signature to become the law of the land. "The long-oppressed, long-buffeted Port Phillip is at length an Independent Colony, gifted with the Royal name of Victoria, and endowed with a flourishing revenue and almost inexhaustible resources; let all classes of colonists then not lose a moment in their hour of triumph in celebrating the important epoch in a suitable manner, and observing one General Jubilee....**The Royal Assent to the Separation Bill was deemed a matter of form, and it was afterwards ascertained that this final ceremony was performed on the 5th of September 1850.**" (Garryown, Page 910)

On July 1, 1851 Victoria became a Colony of the United Kingdom. It was more than eleven years since the first Separation Meeting of May 13, 1840 with Major George Mercer (Member of the Port Phillip Association) presiding followed by the June 4, 1840 meeting and formation of the Separation Association. Redmond Barry was involved in both meetings while on June 4, 1840 William Kerr, Editor of George Cavenagh's *Port Phillip Herald* was made Secretary of the Separation Association.

Many of those involved in the Separation of Victoria from the early 1840s were members of the Melbourne Club and after July 1, 1851 members of Victoria's first Government or members of Victoria's legal establishment. They included **Redmond Barry** (Appointed Victoria's first Solicitor General, a position he held briefly before January 1852, when aged 38, he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of Victoria), **John Leslie Foster**, born 1818, from July 20, 1852 Colonial Secretary to Victoria's first Government and appointed Administrator of Victoria from May 6, 1854 to June 1854, and his cousin **William Foster Stawell**, born 1815, in 1851 appointed Attorney General in the first Legislative Council by Lieutenant-Governor Charles La Trobe . (In September 1853 Foster was appointed to the committee to draft a new constitution for Victoria. He and Stawell dominated the committee and the Constitution – acknowledged as skillfully framed for its democratic features more than its conservatism.)

Redmond Barry, John Leslie Foster and William Foster Stawell all attended Trinity College, Dublin; as did Peter Lalor, born 1827, leader of the Eureka uprising.

Separation Association supporters and Melbourne Club members – Redmond Barry, John Leslie Foster, William Foster Stawell and George Cavenagh (Proprietor of *The Melbourne Morning Herald* and financial backer of *The Diggers Advocate – Friends I Shelter Foes I Crush*, first published October 28, 1853. In February 24, 1854 it became *The Gold Diggers' Advocate and Commercial Advertiser*, published by George Black with contributions from H. R. Nicholls and support from John Pascoe Fawkner and Ebenezer Syme – both publications were the "voice of the gold diggers".), and George Black and Peter Lalor were consequently all involved in the December 3, 1854 **Eureka uprising in the Ballarat goldfields** and the subsequent **Eureka Trials**⁶ with 'Not Guilty' verdicts – all **Eureka prisoners free and Victoria 'saved'**. I will cover this period of Victoria's history in my next Lecture!

Gary Morgan, 193 George Street, East Melbourne

⁶ During the Eureka trials Butler Cole Aspinall, a radical Liverpool barrister, acted gratuitously for Eureka prisoners charged with treason, he was instrumental in their acquittal. In 1854, before Eureka, Aspinall was Editor of *The Melbourne Morning Herald*. In 1856 he was elected to the new Legislative Assembly (seat Talbot) and soon afterwards became a member of the Melbourne Club. In 1856 Peter Lalor was also elected to the new Legislative Assembly.

REFERENCES:

Attwood, Bain, *Possession: Batman's Treaty and the Matter of History*, 2009, The Miegunyah Press, Melbourne University Publishing Limited

Bonwick, James, *John Batman, the Founder of Victoria*, 1867, Wren Publishing Pty Ltd

Boys, Robert Douglass, *First years at Port Phillip, 1834 – 1842*, 1959, Melbourne: Robertson & Mullens,

Butler, R., *Eureka Stockade*, 1854, Angus & Robertson Publishers

Florance, Sandra, *The Chichester Connection – The Florance Family*, 1997, Caren Florance

Garryowen (Edmund Finn), *The Chronicles of Early Melbourne*, Vols 1-2, Fergusson and Mitchell (Melb, 1888)

Morgan, Gary, *Women, the Media, and People from Other Countries who have made Victoria–1851 to Today, and Foreword*; The Victoria Day Council 2008 La Trobe Lecture, Aug, 2008 to Dec, 23 2008 & May 2009

AUTHOR:

Gary Morgan

Executive Chairman

Roy Morgan Research Pty Ltd

www.roymorgan.com



QUALIFICATIONS

B. Comm., Mathematics & Economics (University of Melbourne)

MEMBERSHIP AND AFFILIATIONS

Fellow, The Marketing Association of Australia and New Zealand Member, American Marketing Association

Member, European Society for Opinion and Market Research

Member, World Association of Public Opinion Research

The Roy Morgan Research Centre Pty Ltd is the Australian and New Zealand Member of Gallup International Association.

DIRECTORSHIPS

Roy Morgan Research Pty Ltd, Roy Morgan International Limited (incorporated in USA), Roy Morgan New Zealand Ltd, Roy Morgan International Limited (incorporated in UK), Elazac Pty. Ltd., Elazac Mining Pty. Ltd., Haoma Mining NL, Kitchener Mining NL

BACKGROUND

Gary Morgan is Executive Chairman of Australia's most highly regarded information and research company Roy Morgan Research, a substantial market research business now operating in Australia, New Zealand, USA, UK and Indonesia. Clients include most major Australian companies, multi-national companies and institutions. Roy Morgan Research, most recognised for its political polling, employs more than 1,000 people and is an authoritative source of information across a range of industries including media, tourism, finance, IT, retail, health, etc.

As Australia's leading pollster, Gary Morgan is seen as having his 'finger on the pulse' of issues in Australia. He is often called upon to provide political and social comment on research based understanding of the public's view on many different issues covered by the television, internet, radio and press media.

As a businessman and a Melburnian, Gary Morgan is committed to Melbourne – and the drive to ensure Melbourne maintains its position within the business world. Gary Morgan was critical in the foundation and development of the Committee for Melbourne – a group of leading business people and influential public sector people, dedicated to the task of increasing Melbourne's world position.

Other business achievements include:

Continuously publishing Australia's longest running and most widely accepted social and political polls – founded by Roy Morgan in 1941.

In 1996 the launching of Roy Morgan Single Source – an Australia-wide database of 55,000 respondents surveyed each year. The data produced allows advertisers, marketers, governments and institutions to access a 'total market' intelligence system covering product usage, social attitudes and media usage – readership of newspapers and magazine, TV viewing, radio listening, Internet usage, cinema attendance, etc. Now also conducted in New Zealand (from 1990), USA (2000), UK (2001) and Indonesia (2004).

In 1987 the Roy Morgan Research successful Joint Venture with A.C. Nielsen produced and marketed retail warehouse withdrawal information and Australia's first television meter rating measurement system. In 1991 A.C. Nielsen bought back Roy Morgan's 50% share.

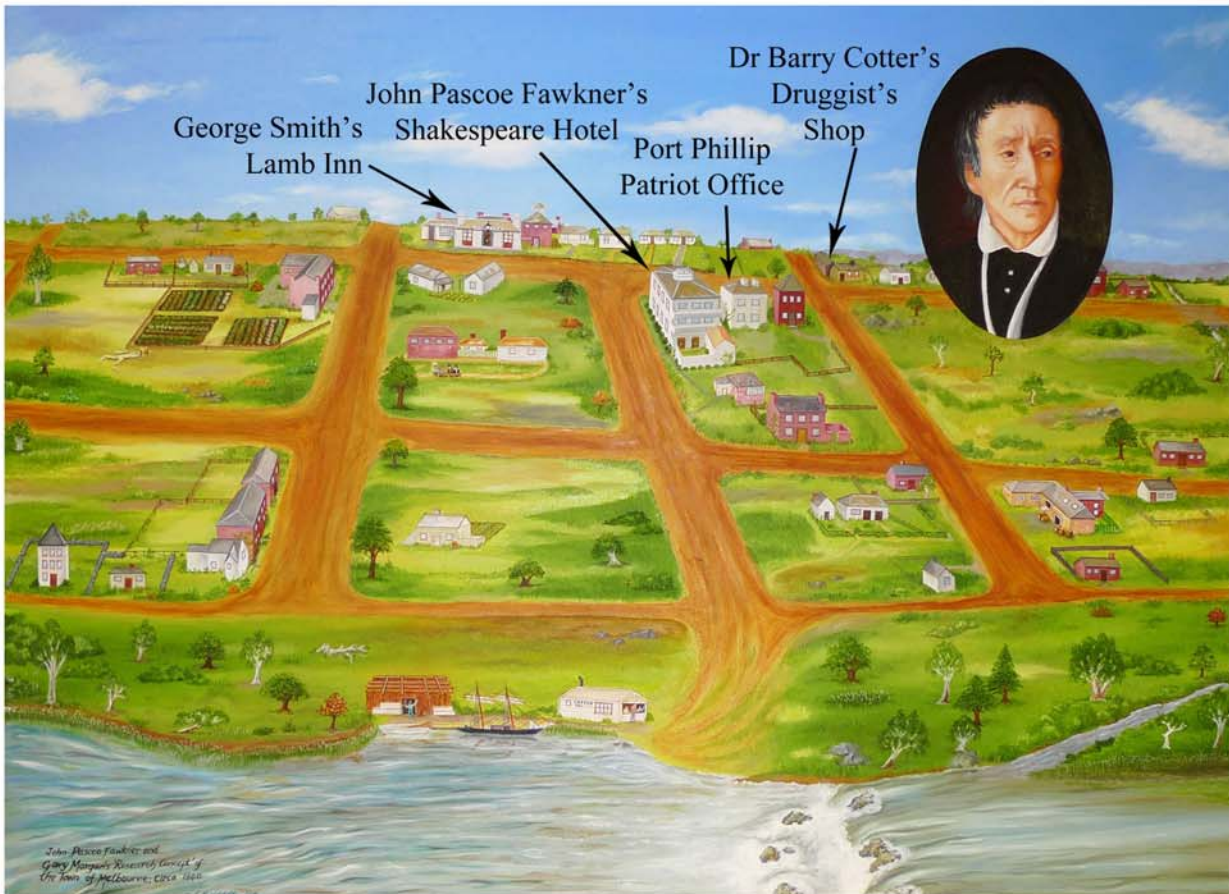
Gary Morgan also has extensive gold mining interests in Australia. He is Chairman of Haoma Mining NL, which has many mining tenements located in the Marble Bar/Pilbara Region, Western Australia and at Ravenswood, Queensland.

MAJOR PAPERS:

[The History of Roy Morgan Research](http://www.roymorgan.com/resources/pdf/papers/20070601.doc), founded by Roy Morgan in 1941.
<http://www.roymorgan.com/resources/pdf/papers/20070601.doc>

1. [Who will be the next Prime Minister of Australia? A Women and it will be sooner than you think! September 10, 2008.](http://www.roymorgan.com/resources/pdf/papers/20080813.pdf)
<http://www.roymorgan.com/resources/pdf/papers/20080813.pdf>
2. [Roy Morgan Media Research, 1941–2008](http://www.roymorgan.com/resources/pdf/papers/20080709.pdf)
<http://www.roymorgan.com/resources/pdf/papers/20080709.pdf>
3. [Gary Morgan's Address to the Victoria Day Council in Victorian State Parliament for the 157th Anniversary of the Foundation of the State of Victoria, — July 5, 2008](http://www.roymorgan.com/resources/pdf/papers/20080810.pdf) <http://www.roymorgan.com/resources/pdf/papers/20080810.pdf>
4. [Everyone Knows the Difference between Right and Wrong — March 1, 2006](http://www.roymorgan.com/resources/pdf/papers/20060301.pdf)
<http://www.roymorgan.com/resources/pdf/papers/20060301.pdf>
5. [Doing Business Globally — Marketing “Brand Melbourne”, — October 12, 2004](http://www.roymorgan.com/resources/pdf/papers/20041005.pdf)
<http://www.roymorgan.com/resources/pdf/papers/20041005.pdf>
6. [Now there’s No Corruption in Indonesia – Australia must be next! — June 3, 1998](http://www.roymorgan.com/news/papers/1998/19980601)
<http://www.roymorgan.com/news/papers/1998/19980601>
7. [Now there's Democracy in Russia - Australia must be next! — July 11, 1990!](http://www.roymorgan.com/resources/pdf/papers/19900701.pdf)
<http://www.roymorgan.com/resources/pdf/papers/19900701.pdf>
8. [Globalisation — An International Perspective, — May 8, 2004](http://www.roymorgan.com/resources/pdf/papers/20041005.pdf)
<http://www.roymorgan.com/resources/pdf/papers/20041005.pdf>
9. [A Fresh Look at Estimating Readership Frequency Distributions, — June 13–18, 2004](http://www.roymorgan.com/resources/pdf/papers/20040606.pdf) <http://www.roymorgan.com/resources/pdf/papers/20040606.pdf>
10. [Only Real Leadership or A Crisis Can Save the L-NP Coalition, — May 22–23, 2001](http://www.roymorgan.com/news/papers/2001/20010501/)
<http://www.roymorgan.com/news/papers/2001/20010501/>
11. [The New Frontier of Polling — What it Means for Global Marketing, — October 29, 2001](http://www.roymorgan.com/resources/pdf/papers/20011102.pdf) <http://www.roymorgan.com/resources/pdf/papers/20011102.pdf>
12. [Single Source — For Increased Advertising Productivity in A Multimedia World, — Oct. 29 — Nov. 1, 2001](http://www.roymorgan.com/resources/pdf/papers/20011101.pdf)
<http://www.roymorgan.com/resources/pdf/papers/20011101.pdf>
13. [A New Method to Measure Media Casualness for Magazines and Newspapers, — Oct. 21–26, 2001](http://www.roymorgan.com/resources/pdf/papers/20011001.pdf) <http://www.roymorgan.com/resources/pdf/papers/20011001.pdf>

14. [Pragmatic Readership Measures for the Future — October, 1997](http://www.roymorgan.com/resources/pdf/papers/19971001.pdf)
<http://www.roymorgan.com/resources/pdf/papers/19971001.pdf>
15. [What Customer needs are — January 7, 1998](http://www.roymorgan.com/resources/pdf/papers/19980101.pdf)
<http://www.roymorgan.com/resources/pdf/papers/19980101.pdf>
16. [Gold Mining and Marketing — January 12, 1998](http://www.roymorgan.com/news/papers/1998/19980102/)
<http://www.roymorgan.com/news/papers/1998/19980102/>
17. [Owning the Customer — The Role of Customer Satisfaction Surveys, 1998](http://www.roymorgan.com/resources/pdf/papers/19980201.pdf)
<http://www.roymorgan.com/resources/pdf/papers/19980201.pdf>
18. [Proof! Same Budget, get 30%–50% greater value! — May 7, 1998](http://www.roymorgan.com/resources/pdf/papers/19980501.pdf)
<http://www.roymorgan.com/resources/pdf/papers/19980501.pdf>
19. [Ensuring the Future Prosperity of Australia's Retail Sector — July 29, 1998](http://www.roymorgan.com/resources/pdf/papers/19980702.pdf)
<http://www.roymorgan.com/resources/pdf/papers/19980702.pdf>



Early Melbourne, c 1840, by Joe Levine, June 2009

John Pascoe Fawkner and his Shakespeare Hotel (Melbourne Club leased, June 1, 1839 - September 1844), and George Smith's Lamb Inn.



George Smith's Lamb Inn, c 1840
by Joe Levine, June 2009



John Pascoe Fawkner's Shakespeare Hotel, c 1840
by Joe Levine, June 2009
(Melbourne Club leased, June 1, 1839 - September 1844), and *Port Phillip Patriot Office*

Published and printed by **The Roy Morgan Research Centre Pty Ltd**
401 Collins Street, Melbourne, 3000
www.roymorgan.com