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Maps inside back cover
The University opened its doors to students in 1911, starting out at the Old Government House overlooking the Botanic Gardens in the city. Other buildings were soon added along George Street, abutting the State Parliament House.

As numbers grew the University began to look for a larger campus, and the Lord Mayor of the powerful new Brisbane City Council, covering the entire urban area, suggested St Lucia. Some scoffed because much of it was known to be flood-prone. Prominent local residents, Dr James Mayne and his sister Mary Emelia, offered to purchase a large area of riverside farmland in 1926 and donate it as the new site for the University.

Nine years later the state government announced that it would build the new campus, as all universities in Australia were then under the jurisdiction of their respective state governments. Vice-Chancellor JD Story spoke of the opportunity to create “a gem in a beautiful subtropical setting of hill, dale and river”.

UQ St Lucia foundations

Inaugurated on 10 December 1909, The University of Queensland is the state’s oldest tertiary institution.
The government-appointed architects, Hennessy, Hennessy & Co, developed a plan for a “great semi-circular quadrangle around which the various buildings are arranged, all connected by means of an arcade, enabling students to reach any portion whatsoever”. The building, deliberately and sensibly sited above the 1893 flood line, was named after William Forgan Smith, the Labor Premier of the time.

The architects, aiming to be “original in conception, monumental in design, and embodying the Australian spirit of art with English culture”, created the Great Court, a modern take on the traditional quadrangles of monasteries and universities throughout the world, especially Britain.

And of course the new structure would be in stone, Helidon stone from a quarry near Toowoomba, which had been drawn on for the Anglican Cathedral. The Forgan Smith building boasted a tower that overlooked a then low-rise Brisbane, with buildings planned around the quadrangle for specific disciplines, all named after early professors – with the exception of the Duhig building, which housed the library and was named after a long-serving Roman Catholic Archbishop and Senate member, James Duhig.
Construction began in 1938, but was soon interrupted by war, when the Advanced Land Headquarters of the Allied Land Forces in the Pacific, headed by General Sir Thomas Blamey, took over the building. A plaque commemorating that era can still be seen in the forecourt of the tower. In the early post-war years most students were returned servicemen, along with a gradually growing proportion of women, studying arts, medicine, engineering, science and law.

The Great Court has been added to and altered on a number of occasions. The last major structure, the Michie building, on the western side (1972), soon had a stone colonnade linking it to the Goddard building. Since then, renovations – often in roof areas – have been added, subject to some heritage restraints. Much of the building still retains its original charm, and the quadrangle itself has changed little in recent years. The view of the city, on the other hand, has changed almost beyond recognition, with high-rise buildings now dominating at Toowong and the city beyond.

A bridge linking St Lucia with Dutton Park had been contemplated from time to time ever since the 1920s. When mooted again early this century the University Senate at first feared it would split the campus, but when it emerged as a public transport, cycling and pedestrian bridge, it gained University support, replacing the Dutton Park ferry. Opened in 2005, bus passengers from the city can now get to the University on a dedicated busway in just 12 minutes.

Today, the Great Court plays host to staff and students in a variety of modes, from tutorial gatherings to lunch on the grass. Visitors, especially the families of graduands, crowd the quadrangle for photo opportunities. Should they wonder about the buildings, inscriptions and sculpture around them, they will find much of interest in this book.

Emeritus Professor of History, Peter Spearritt

Timeline for constructing UQ St Lucia Great Court

- 1930: State Government announces plans to build new campus
- 1935: Foundation stone laid
- 1940: Chemistry building completed (later renamed after UQ’s first Professor of Chemistry and first Fellow of the Royal Society in London, Bertram D Steele)
- 1945: Physics building completed (renamed after UQ’s first lecturer and Professor in Physics, Thomas Parnell)
- 1950: Geology building completed (named after the University’s first Professor of Geology and Mineralogy, Henry C Richards)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>Biological Sciences building completed (renamed to honour one of the University’s early biology professors, Ernest J Goddard)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Duhig building completed (named after Sir James Duhig, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Brisbane and 1917–65 University Senator)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Great Court fully closed when stonemasons added colonnade between Goddard and Michie buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>Western Arts building completed (named in honour of University foundation Professor of Classics, John L Michie)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Academic traditions

As well as recording significant Queensland history, flora, fauna and Indigenous heritage, plus coats of arms from around the world, the Great Court architects were keen to portray aspects of the University’s academic traditions.

This resulted in the installation of high-relief carvings of key figures in the history of scholarship, along with panels of the names of other great thinkers and teachers. Inscriptions dotted around the Great Court include dates of significance, scientific aspects, and writings and sayings of an academic nature.

Law entrance

The designers clearly wished passers-by to set modern law in the context of a tradition of thinking that originated in Ancient Greece and Rome – hence the statues of Plato and Justinian, and inscriptions of Bacon, Coke, Blackstone and Hobbes. Not all scholars represented here were lawyers, but those who were not made great contributions to the understanding of human society, and/or had a lasting influence on English law, government or scientific development.
In all, the law statuary provides a contrasting balance between the significance of Greece and Rome, individual and state, philosophy and law, and the Classical World and Christianity, along with links between English government and common law practice.

Arts entrance
This statuary and accompanying names honour some of the great thinkers and literary figures who helped create European culture, with an emphasis on English writers. The front of the entrance is flanked by sculptures of two famous English authors, Chaucer and Shakespeare, who are acknowledged as consummate professionals in understanding and describing the great diversity of human personality.

The placing of the greatest poets of Ancient Greece and Rome at the Arts entrance suggests the importance of the classics in the English Renaissance, which reached its peak in the work of Milton, whose name is in the centre of the panel (chronologically: Homer, Virgil, Erasmus, Spenser, Milton, Browning).

Steele building entrance
The carvings around the Steele building entrance reflect the advancement of chemical science from 16th century alchemy to 19th century chemistry. The centre panels depicting Mendeleev, Priestley and Pasteur portray developments from the mid-18th to early 20th century, a period during which chemistry divested itself of its alchemical connections and underwent its greatest stage of development.

“...key figures in the history of scholarship, plus other academic traditions.”
Great Court planners, 1930s

...key figures in the history of scholarship, plus other academic traditions.”

Great Court planners, 1930s
Great Court carving types

Grotesques
These projecting sculptures on the cloister walls were apparently created to introduce an element of humour to the Great Court, and render ‘petty human foibles and idiosyncracies’ in a satirical manner. Some are based on actual people, while others can only be guessed at, as the early sculptors were given free rein to interpret characters of “restrained grotesquery and whimsicality in stone”, and did not always reveal the source of their inspiration. Perhaps this is part of their appeal, trying to guess who the characters are?

Unlike gargoyles, the grotesques are not water spouts designed to carry away rainwater, and so do not have open mouths unless it is part of their characterisation – although several feature mythical creatures and fanciful humans and animals.

Statues
The Great Court statues are the high-relief three-dimensional carvings that are either free-standing or attached to the walls. They comprise famous scholars, writers and scientists, as well as books.

Friezes and roundels
A frieze can be described as ‘any decorative band or feature on a wall’, and most of the Great Court examples are bas-relief (low-relief) carvings in which the figures project only slightly from the background. As well as the historical and Indigenous friezes shown earlier in this guide, the Great Court has several depictions of scientific pioneers, historical chemistry scenes and noted literary authors.

Roundels, as the name suggests, are decorative panels, round in form. In the Great Court they mostly comprise flora and fauna, plus some individual heads.

Inscriptions
These are words carved into the sandstone that depict academic quotations or the names of significant learned figures in history.

“...serve to remind us that university life is not always a grimly serious business, but has its lighter side and that there must always be outlets and opportunities for humour and satire.”

(Unattributed) comment on the reasoning behind the Great Court grotesques, c.1992
**Professor Henry Alcock (G26)**
- *above Duhig cloisters, facing Great Court (MAP B)*
Professor Alcock (1886–1947) joined UQ in 1913, becoming the first Professor of History and Economic Science, from 1923 to 1948. Dean of the Faculty of Arts (1923–27) and President of the Board of Faculties (now Academic Board) from 1923 until 1937, he was also a University Senate member from 1929 until 1944. Professor Alcock was closely associated with the Historical Society of Queensland and the foundation of the John Oxley Memorial Library.

* John Muller, pre-1953

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**Dr Freda Bage (G39)**
- *above Goddard cloisters, facing Great Court (MAP B)*
Principal of the Women’s College from its establishment in 1914 until 1946, Dr Bage (1883–1970) was the first woman to be elected as a member of the University Senate (1923–49) and was closely associated with the work of many student bodies. She was awarded a Doctor of Laws *honoris causa* in 1951 for her services to education. A keen motorist, she is depicted at the wheel of her car. On the car’s windscreen is a lamp, symbol of the Women’s College.

* Rhyl Hinwood, 1982

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**Man with umbrella (possibly Mr Bell) (G16)**
- *above Arts cloisters, facing Great Court (MAP B)*
A man with an umbrella, widely believed to be Mr Bell, UQ’s Clerk of Works, who was regularly on the St Lucia construction site, and who always carried an umbrella – whether it was raining or not.

* John Muller, pre-1953

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**Miss Kathleen Campbell-Brown (G41)**
- *above Goddard cloisters, facing Great Court (MAP B)*
Highly regarded for her work in teaching and directing students, Miss Campbell-Brown was a tutor and later a senior lecturer in the Department of French from 1945 until her retirement in 1973. Active in broadcasting and in the International Federation of University Women, she was appointed a *Chevalier dans l’Ordre National du Mérite* by the French Government. Her grotesque shows the small mother-of-pearl Eiffel Tower brooch she often wore to class, and her favourite Parisian scarf. Upon first seeing the carving, she apparently said, “Obviously I am pronouncing the French vowel ɪ”.

* Rhyl Hinwood, 1987

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**Associate Professor Stanley Castlehow (G44)**
- *between Michie/Goddard cloisters, facing Great Court (MAP B)*
1908 Queensland Rhodes scholar Associate Professor Stanley Castlehow (1887–1970) lectured in the Department of Classics from 1915 until his retirement in 1957. He left a considerable bequest to the University to maintain and extend its collection of classical antiquities, now housed in the RD Milns Antiquities Museum. He is depicted holding one of the museum’s acquisitions.

* Rhyl Hinwood, 1977

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**Grotesques: UQ-related**

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**ACADEMIC TRADITIONS**

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119
Each number on this map represents a column or doorway within the cloisters. Starting from the Forgan Smith tower and proceeding clockwise, they are ordered from #1 to #334. Each column may have up to four carvings clockwise, starting from the column facening the Great Court.

When you look at the list of carvings on page 162, you will see an alphanumeric code. The first letter will be either B (four-sided column), C (three-sided column), or D (Doorway).

The small letter at the end of the code is either a (frieze), c (centre panel), f (first letter will be either B (four-sided column), C (three-sided column), or D (Doorway)), or g (second letter will be either B (four-sided column), C (three-sided column), or D (Doorway)).

Example: C251 is a coat of arms located on the four-sided column D405 outside the cloisters.

Identification code: When looking at the column directly, side a is the one immediately in front of you, and side b, c, d, and e are to the right, left, middle, and side g respectively.

Carving type: Unless blank, a coat of arms features in the column face. Each column may have up to four carvings clockwise, starting from the column facening the Great Court.

Doorway (one-sided): Identification code: When looking at the column directly, side a is the one facing you when you stand in the Great Court itself and side b is the one facing you when you stand in the Great Court itself.

Carving type: Unless blank, the doorways feature either the coat of arms for UK's Christ's College at Cambridge University or an open-book motif.

Identification code: When walking through the cloisters and proceeding clockwise, they are ordered from #1 to #334.

Carving type: Unless blank, each side features a coat of arms, and the Great Court side always depicts coats of arms.

Identification code: When facing the column directly, side a is the one facing you when you stand in the Great Court itself.

Carving type: Unless blank, the doorways feature either the coat of arms for UK's Christ's College at Cambridge University or an open-book motif.

Identification code: When facing the column directly, side a is the one facing you when you stand in the Great Court itself.

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Carving type: Unless blank, the doorways feature either the coat of arms for UK's Christ's College at Cambridge University or an open-book motif.

Identification code: When facing the column directly, side a is the one facing you when you stand in the Great Court itself.
THESE TINTED BOXES DETAIL THE LAYOUT OF CARVINGS FEATURED ON THE EXTERIOR OF THE LAW AND ARTS VICINITYS, AS SEEN WHEN FACING THE WALLS: LOOK UP HIGH!

MAP B
carvings OUTSIDE the cloisters
Flora (botanicals)
B10 Waratah
B12 Macadamia
B15 Small-leaved water gum
B17 Cabbage tree
B19 Eucalyptus
B20 Fig (cultivated)
B21 Pink periwinkle
B22 Wild fig
B23 Grape (cultivated)
B24 Fig (cultivated)
B25 Pink periwinkle
B27 English oak
B28 Melaleuca
B30 Grape (cultivated)
B31 Macadamia
B32 Pink periwinkle
B33 Fig (cultivated)
B34 Fig (cultivated)
B35 Eucalyptus
B36 Fig (cultivated)
B37 English oak
B38 Macadamia
B39 Pink periwinkle
B40 Small-leaved fig
B41 Grape (cultivated)
B42 Pink periwinkle
B43 Pink periwinkle
B44 Fig (cultivated)
B45 Pink periwinkle
B46 Morning glory
B47 Waratah
B48 Eucalyptus
B49 Grape (cultivated)
B50 Pink periwinkle
B51 Pink periwinkle
B52 Grape (cultivated)
B53 Grape (cultivated)
B54 Pink periwinkle
B55 Pink periwinkle
B56 Pink periwinkle
B57 Grape (cultivated)
B58 Pink periwinkle
B59 Pink periwinkle
B60 Monstera
B61 November lily
B62 Waratah, flannel flowers and Christmas bells
B63 Pineapple
B64 Poinsettia

Coats of arms
C1 The University of Queensland
C2 The University of Queensland
C3 The University of Queensland
C4 The University of Queensland
C5 Scincia ac labore
C6 The University of Queensland

Friezes and roundels
F1 Queensland’s 50th anniversary and UQ inauguration: 1909
F2 UQ inauguration and tree planting ceremony: 1909
F3 Queensland: 1859–1882
F4 Australia: 1901
F5 Australia: 1939–1945
F6 Assayers at work: c.1540
F7 Distillers at work: c.1540
F8 Priestley
F9 Mendeleev
F10 Pasteur
F11 Queensland: Jurassic period
F12 Queensland: 1770–1827
F13 Queensland: 1840–1859
F14 Queensland secondary industries: c.1920
F15 Queensland secondary industries: c.1920
F16 Queensland rural industries: c.1920
F17 Queensland rural industries: c.1920
F18 Chemistry flask and test tubes
F19 Chemistry laboratory glassware
F20 Galileo’s experiment
F21 Schrödinger’s cat
F22 Henry Caselli Richards
F23 Open book proper
F24 Judith Wright
F25 Thea Astley
F26 Peter Carey
F27 Hugh Lunn
F28 David Malouf
F29 Janette Turner Hospital
F30 Janine Mangan
F31 Indigenous: domestic life
F32 Indigenous: ceremonial life
F33 Indigenous: domestic life
F34 Indigenous: domestic life
F35 Indigenous: hunting
F36 Indigenous: domestic life
F37 Indigenous: domestic life
F38 Indigenous: hunting
F39 Indigenous: domestic life
F40 Indigenous: hunting
F41 Indigenous: hunting
F42 Indigenous: domestic life
F43 Indigenous: hunting
F44 Indigenous: social customs
F45 Indigenous: ceremonial life
F46 Indigenous: hunting
F47 Indigenous: head, male
F48 Indigenous: head, adolescent
F49 Indigenous: head, female
F50 Indigenous: head, child
F51 Indigenous: social customs
F52 Indigenous: social customs
F53 Indigenous: social customs
F54 Indigenous: social customs
F55 Indigenous: domestic life
F56 Indigenous: ceremonial life
F57 Indigenous: social customs
F58 Indigenous: domestic life
F59 Indigenous: ceremonial life
F60 Indigenous: domestic life
F61 Indigenous: hunting
F62 Indigenous: hunting
F63 Indigenous: domestic life

Grotesques
G1 Dr John Muller
G2 Professor TGH Jones
G3 Crane driver
G4 Mariner
G5 Scribe
G6 Philosopher
G7 Monk
G8 Scholar
G9 Footballer
G10 Warrior
G11 Scholar
G12 Academic
G13 Musical hornblower
G14 Gloomy scholar
G15 Man with a hammer
G16 Man with umbrella
G17 Scholar
G18 Crusader
G19 Jovial man
G20 Monk
G21 Scribe
G22 Scribe
G23 Sage of Laputa
G24 Professor JStable
G25 Confucius
G26 Professor Henry Alcock
G27 Thoughtful man
G28 Mariner
G29 Sea creature
G30 Philosopher
G31 Old man laughing
G32 Professor Dorothy Hill
G33 Reptilian creature
G34 Pan with pipes
G35 Frog
G36 Mr HB Green
G37 Professor JC Mahoney
G38 Mr Donald Russell
G39 Dr Freda Bage
G40 Dr Rhyi Hinwood
G41 Miss Kathleen Campbell-Brown
G42 Professor RP Cummings
G43 Professor JLB Bird
G44 Associate Professor S Castleshaw
G45 Associate Professor FW Robinson
G46 Associate Professor CA Schindler
G47 Associate Professor ALC Melbourne
G48 Mr Willie McKenzie
G49 Indigenous woman

Inscriptions
I1 Light, liberty and learning
I2 Aristotle
I3 Bacon
I4 Blackstone
I5 Coke
I6 Hobbes
I7 Socrates
I8 Precepts of law
I9 Beauty in moderation
I10 Virgil
I11 Spenser
I12 Milton
I13 Homer
I14 Erasmus
I15 Browning
I16 Knowledge, learning, achievement
I17 Great is truth
I18 All our knowledge
I19 Scincia ac labore
I20 UQ

Statues
S1 Faculty of Arts
S2 Faculty of Medicine
S3 Faculty of Science
S4 Faculty of Dentistry
S5 Faculty of Veterinary Science
S6 Lavoisier
S7 Dalton
S8 Darwin
S9 Mendel
S10 Plato
S11 Justinian I
S12 Chaucer
S13 Shakespeare
S14 Books
S15 Open book
S16 Nonsuch totem
S17 Wordsworths Cafe
S18 Wordsworths Cafe
S19 Union

Fauna (zoologicals)
B14 Kangaroo
B25 Noisy miner
B26 Variegated wren
B55 Sunbird
B11 Dinosaurs
B1 Greater bilby
B2 Crested hawk
B3 Platypus
B4 Sheep
B5 Mertens’ water monitor
B6 Brolga
B7 Whiptail wallaby
B8 Ringtail possum
B9 Laughing kookaburra
B10 Frog with pied currawong
B11 Koala
B12 Agile wallaby
B13 Koala
B14 Owl
B15 Ringtailed possum
B16 Tree kangaroo
B17 Catbird
B18 Agile wallaby
B19 Brush-tailed possum
B20 Wedge-tailed eagle
B21 Koala
B22 Cow
B23 Australian king-parrot
B24 Brush-tailed bettong
B25 Black flying-fox
B26 Australian pelican
B27 Eastern grey kangaroo
B28 Little以内
B29 Water rat
B30 White-faced heron
B31 Sugar glider
B32 Grey cuscus
B33 Ringtail possum
B34 Superb lyrebird
B35 Northern brown bandicoot
B36 Red-sided parrot
B37 Spotted-tailed quoll
B38 Black-brushed echidna
B39 Yellow-bellied glider
B40 Black flying-fox
B41 Long-nosed bandicoot
B42 Swamp wallaby
B43 Trilobite
B44 Ammonite
B45 Hare
B46 Platypus
B47 Numbat
B48 Geography cone
B49 Staghorn coral with sea snail
B50 Reef heron
B51 Eastern silvereye
B52 Stokes’s seasea
B53 Blue blubber jellyfish
B54 Soldier crab
B55 Red-clawed crayfish
B56 Fathead mullet
B57 Blue swimmer crab
B58 Barnarrundi
B59 Green-tailed penguin
B60 Great crested grebe
B61 Atlantic puffin
B62 Rainbow lorikeet
B63 Spotted-tailed quoll
B64 Tasmanian devil
B65 Ringtail possum
B66 Tawny owl
B67 Ringtailed possum
B68 Norwegian herring gull
B69 Rock wallaby
B70 Red fox
B71 Albino lyrebird
B72 Boyd’s forest dragon
B73 Southern gastral bogrooning frog
B74 Musky rat-kangaroo
B75 Peripatus
B76 Hercules club whelk
B77 Ship’s worm
B78 Native bee
B79 Giant wood moth caterpillar
B80 Pipi
B81 Spotted (green) catbird
B82 Long-necked turtle
B83 Short-beaked echidna
B84 Eastern (Mogoll) water dragon
B85 Rainbow lorikeet
B86 Black flying-fox
B87 Australian king-parrot
B88 Southern cassowary
B89 Australian magpie
B90 Long-eared owl
B91 Gould’s sand goanna
B92 Ringtail possum
B93 Water rat
B94 Agile wallaby
B95 Eastern grey kangaroo
B96 Tree kangaroo
B97 Tasmanian devil
B98 Ringtail possum
B99 Tasmanian devil
B100 Sulphur-crested cockatoo
B101 Laughing kookaburra
B102 Green turtle
B103 Ringtail possum
B104 Koala
B105 Kookaburra and brown tree snake
B106 Butterfly
B107 Sulphur-crested cockatoo
B108 Greater bilby
B109 Sugar glider
B110 Greater bilby
B111 Sugar glider
B112 Whiptail wallaby
B113 Black flying-fox
B114 Brush-tailed bettong
B115 Laughing kookaburra
B116 Pied currawong
B117 Horse
B118 Eastern grey kangaroo
B119 Major Mitchell’s cockatoo
B120 Cow
B121 Koala
B122 Galah
B123 Brush-tailed possum
B124 Butterflies/moths
B125 Pied currawong
B126 Sulphur-crested cockatoo
B127 Great cormorant
B128 Budgerigar