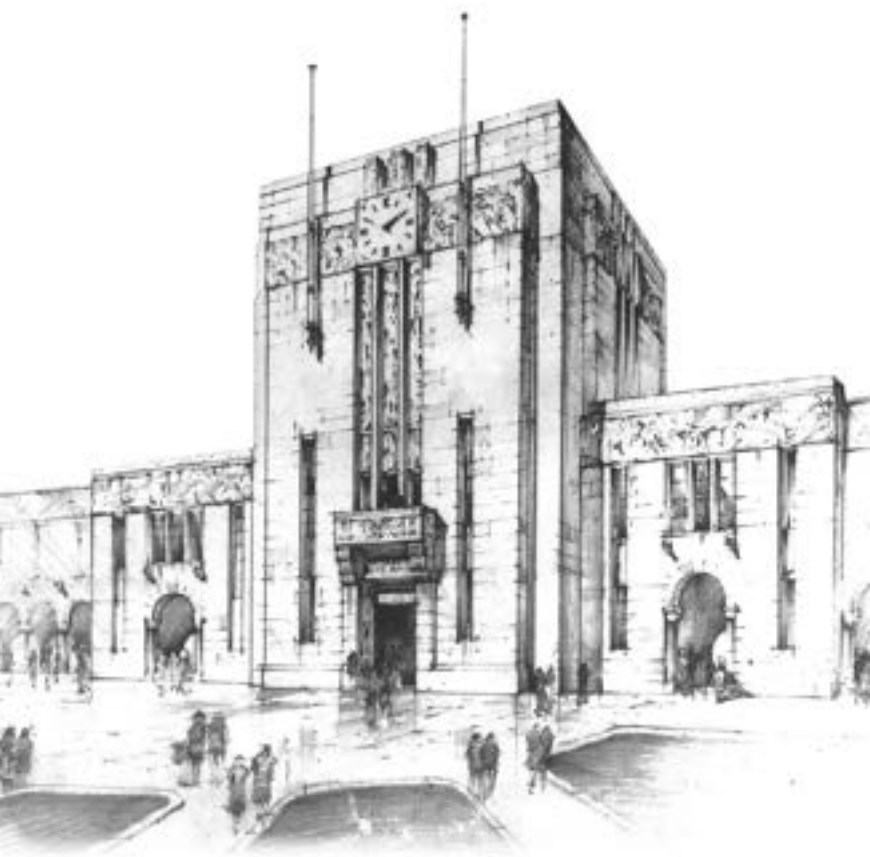


CARVING A HISTORY

A GUIDE TO THE GREAT COURT
THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND
ST LUCIA



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Above: Several university coats of arms stacked up in the Great Court in 1964, awaiting placement on pillars between the Goddard and Parnell buildings; clockwise from top left: Universities of Lyons, Western Australia, Melbourne, Adelaide and Paris-Sorbonne

To learn more about UQ
St Lucia's Great Court, visit
[campuses.uq.edu.au](https://campuses.uq.edu.au/st-lucia/great-court)
[/st-lucia/great-court](https://campuses.uq.edu.au/st-lucia/great-court)

Cover: agile wallaby frieze, grotesque of UQ
sculptor John Muller, November lily roundel;
page I: original plans for Great Court from Hennessy,
Hennessy & Co, c.1930s







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“As a schoolgirl in the 1950s, seeing him chipping away at the sandstone of the Great Court buildings was a significant influence in stimulating my interest in sculpture.”

University Sculptor [from 1976 to 2011] Rhyl Hinwood speaking about University Sculptor [from 1938 to 1953] John Muller



Rhyl Hinwood (April 1983) carving the grotesque of Professor JC Mahoney

How to use this guide

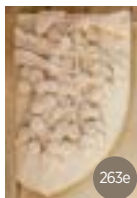
Split into five categories, this fully illustrated guide explains what the UQ St Lucia Great Court carvings are, who carved them, and where to find them. Maps are also included.

What they are

Five categories with overview: **Queensland history**, **Queensland flora and fauna**, **Indigenous culture**, **coats of arms** and **academic traditions**.

How they are listed

Photo (sometimes with map identification code), **title** (with map identification code), general **location** (and map number), **description**, name of **artist** who carved it and **year** it was carved. For example,



Golden wattle (263e)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

Acacia pycnantha Benth. (Leguminosae), Australia's floral emblem.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1991*

Where to find them

Four locations:

- columns and walls within the cloisters (*see foldout MAP A at back*)
- inside outer walls, facing the Great Court (*see foldout MAP B*)
- outside outer walls or on ground, not visible from Great Court (*MAP B*)
- within Forgan Smith tower (*MAP B*).

(*Note: general location listed in category entry, e.g. - near Arts entrance; specific location shown on maps*)

Map codes

Identification code for each carving depends on whether it is located on MAP A or MAP B.

MAP A is for carvings within the cloisters, and will be either coats of arms, botanical (flora), or [open book] friezes. Numbered from **1** to **334** according to column or doorway location, they will also have the small letters **a, b, c, d, e, f, g, or h** (depending on position on column/doorway) at the end of the code.

MAP B is for carvings outside the cloisters, and is coded by type of carving: **B** = botanical (flora), **C** = coat of arms, **F** = frieze (including some roundels), **G** = grotesque, **I** = inscription, **S** = statue, **Z** = zoological (fauna).

So, for example, **265b** is a carving within the cloisters of a waratah, and can be found on the right-hand side of a three-sided column in the Goddard/Michie intervening cloisters; and **B47** is a botanical carving outside the cloisters, which is also a carving of a waratah, located near the Arts exterior entrance.

“...a gem in a beautiful subtropical setting of hill, dale and river.”

Mr JD Story, 1935



St Lucia university site layout proposed by Hennessy, Hennessy & Co, 1936–37

UQ St Lucia foundations

Inaugurated on 10 December 1909, The University of Queensland is the state’s oldest tertiary institution.

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’.



Queensland Premier the Hon William Forgan Smith laying the University foundation stone on 6 March 1937

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.

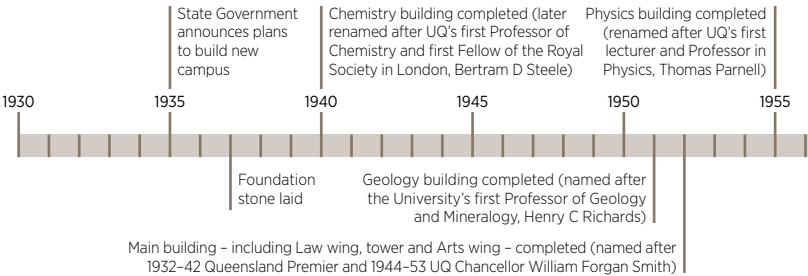
The Great Court has been added to and altered on a number of occasions. The last major structure, the Michie building, on the western side (1972), soon had a stone colonnade linking it to the Goddard building. Since then, renovations – often in roof areas – have been added, subject to some heritage restraints. 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

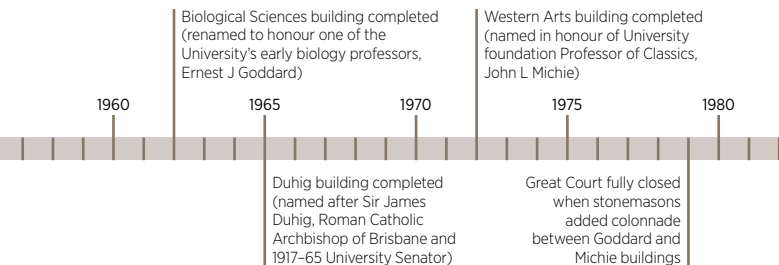




The Great Court, c.1947



The Great Court, c.1963





“The campus was to be ‘original in conception, monumental in design, and embodying the Australian spirit of art with English culture’.”

Hennessy, Hennessy & Co architects, c.1936

The stonework

To achieve the architects' goal of 'original in conception', in 1939 the University Works Board decided to use Helidon freestone – commonly called sandstone – to clad the Great Court buildings. But with a twist.

Unlike other buildings of the period, no attempt was made to achieve a uniform colour. The result is a swathe of purples, lavenders, creams, buffs and browns, which looks particularly attractive when dampened by rain.

To enhance the 'monumental design' we see today, the architects called for extensive sculptural adornment of the walls and columns, with friezes, statues, inscriptions and low-relief carvings to be installed around the 2.27-hectare site.

Their objective was to record in stone:

- the most important events in Queensland's history
- Queensland's principal flora and fauna
- a fully representative collection of Aboriginal customs and social life
- the coats of arms of all universities in the British Commonwealth and other principal universities in the world.

They also added key figures and names in the history of scholarship to portray aspects of the University's academic traditions.

In most cases, the early designs for the historical panels, statues, coats of arms, and panels of Australian plant and animal life were drawn by Leo Drinan, principal architect with Hennessy, Hennessy & Co. However, the sizing and modification of the designs during cutting were the work of the carvers.

Perhaps the most intriguing – and admired – of all the carvings, the grotesques (the projecting sculptures on the outer cloister walls) were designed and executed by the sculptors. Although given 'complete freedom to execute satirical and cynical representations of petty human foibles and idiosyncracies, to create examples of restrained grotesquery and whimsicality in stone as his artistry and fancy dictated' by the Great Court planners, the artists were still required to have their [clay] designs approved by the University's consulting architect, RP Cummings.

Later carvings (post-1976) were commissioned by the University Senate and were designed by the artist creating them.

Through 'embodying the Australian spirit of art with English culture' to reflect the social, economic and cultural progress Queensland had made, The University of Queensland has carved its own history and that of the state, and now holds one of the largest stonecarving installations in the country.

Plus, according to the original architects, the sculptures have 'alleviated the severe simplicity of the outer walls'.

“...to reflect the social, economic and cultural progress Queensland had made.”

Great Court planners, 1930s



Queensland history

Around the outer walls of the Great Court, most notably on the front of the Forgan Smith building, are several historical friezes, each featuring a montage of two or more aspects of Queensland, Australian or University of Queensland history.

Beginning with a typical Queensland landscape from more than 100 million years ago (above the Richards [formerly Geology] building entrance), the friezes move on to depict Queensland history since European settlement in 1770.

Around the tower are depictions of Queensland's first penal settlement, the beginning of coal mining, the first free settlers and pastoralists, the 1858 gold rush, the launch of the sugar cane industry, and then the proclamation of the State of Queensland in 1859.

Above the Arts entrance are two depictions of significant rural industries of the early 20th century: timber, fruit, wool, cattle and sugar cane; and above the Law entrance are another two friezes showing significant secondary industries of the period: printing, food processing, engineering, rope-making, sugar milling and manufacturing.



Above: Aspects of the frieze depicting the ceremonial swearing-in of Australia's first Governor-General that marked the foundation of the Commonwealth of Australia, 1901

Above the cloisters, within the Great Court itself, are representations of Queensland's 50th anniversary in 1909 and UQ's inauguration/tree-planting ceremony celebrations from around the same time.

Finally, again on the Forgan Smith building, are friezes commemorating two significant moments in Australian history: the foundation of the Commonwealth of Australia, and the achievements of the Australian Army in World War II. Both these events had a significant impact on the state of Queensland.

Interspersed with these Queensland European historical montages are several depictions of Queensland's Indigenous history, a detailed account of which is provided in the *Indigenous culture* section of this guide (see page 66).

Illustrating a Queensland triumph

Queensland's history used to be celebrated as a 'triumph in the tropics', as the glib title of the 1959 book commissioned for the centenary of self-government put it.

This version of the state's history told of a western-oriented, Anglo-Celtic civilisation taking shape in the Australian tropics, its progress measured by a colonial influx of settlers, their mastery of the environment, expanding industry, built infrastructure and applied technology, fertile farms and well-stocked grazing properties, and burgeoning towns and cities.

Decisive colonial officials, captains of industry and rugged bush pioneers were the heroes of this story, which for all its dynamism can now only be considered an anachronism. Too much is overlooked or silenced in this kind of triumphal account: the experiences of women, the tensions of social class, the horrendous realities and legacies of frontier violence, and the costs of reckless environmental destruction, to cite only the most obvious examples.

This sense of triumphalism echoes through the carved friezes depicting Queensland's story created in the 1940s by John Muller on the Forgan Smith building. Executed with powerful simplicity in a neo-classical epic mode, his graven images celebrate in stone a version of Queensland's past that, ironically, has itself now passed into history.

In his friezes we see explorers claim possession of the land, followed by men of action who plan habitations and dig for coal and gold. The pantheon of colonial heroes are all here, caught in the act on history's page: James Cook lands off Cape York to plant the Union Jack, and John Oxley surveys the peninsula at Redcliffe for the Moreton Bay convict settlement (*see page 18*). The Leslie brothers and their livestock charge into the Darling Downs, from where the brilliant German naturalist Ludwig Leichhardt departed for his great inland journey in 1844. Alongside them the abortive gold rush to Canoona near Rockhampton in 1858 – a precipitant for self-government, but otherwise far less significant than later influxes to Gympie, Mount Morgan and the Palmer River – is similarly celebrated as pioneering self-belief (*see page 19*).

The Forgan Smith friezes celebrate the strong arm of government. Commandant Patrick Logan – an altogether hated figure in convict-era Brisbane Town – is captured in the far-sighted act of prospecting for coal (the digging being done by others, naturally) (*see page 18*).

Above the Law cloisters, facing the Great Court, we encounter the 1859 proclamation of Queensland as a self-governing colony – no longer part of New South Wales – together with glimmers of a prosperous future guaranteed by local sugar and gold. Governor Sir George Bowen presides over this set-piece ceremonial moment, seated self-importantly, surrounded by dignitaries, and attended by soldiers and ladies in crinoline (*see page 19*).

Economic development was always the main game. On either side of the Arts entrance we find rural industries in a didactic abundance: wagons weighed down with timber, horses straining, tropical fruit harvested and packed. Cattle are mustered, sheep shorn, sugar cane cut and stacked by the heroic labour of pioneers. Dreams of a machine-age prosperity are here, too. Above the Law entrance are two friezes celebrating Queensland's secondary industries: printing presses, engineering, sugar milling, brewing, industrial chemistry and an innocuous pipe organ in process of assembly (*see pages 19 and 20*).

More pomp and circumstance come in the friezes on either side of the clock facing the Great Court. Here, Queensland's fiftieth birthday and the inauguration of the University in 1909 is marked by another ornamental flock of dignitaries. This time they gather solemnly to receive congratulations from the King-Emperor Edward VII in grey, distant London. The royal coat of arms loiters over the proceedings, replicating the imperial sentiment that lingered like colonial mist despite the bright daylight of the Australian Commonwealth. On the right, Lady Macgregor, the Governor's wife, plants a tree on the University's lawn (Gardens Point) while her husband passes the new *The University of Queensland Act of 1909* to the Speaker of Parliament (*see pages 21 and 22*).

Soldiers abound in these scenes, reminding us that the carvings date to a time when the nation was in uniform. Above the Arts cloisters another proclamation is depicted, once more attendant with much soldiery, this time the Earl of Hopetoun taking office as the first Governor-General, in Centennial Park, Sydney, in 1901 (*see page 23*).

Military themes continue in the frieze high up on the Forgan Smith tower, where the actions of Australians in some of the momentous campaigns of World War II are celebrated in a frieze completed by Muller before 1953. It singles out iconic episodes of Australian bravery, each very familiar to Muller's generation but which they wanted retained in the public memory. Feats of arms in the desert, the jungles of Malaya and the embattled port town of Tobruk are captured in an evocation of the Anzac virtues, presented here as distinctive to Australian (masculine) identity and a worthy memorial to world war (*see page 23*).

One iconic story of WWII – the Australian resistance to the Japanese on the Kokoda Track in Papua New Guinea, directed from the 'Landops' headquarters in this very building – is not commemorated in the Forgan Smith friezes. Perhaps it was too close to home, and seemed to lack the heroic grandeur of more distant overseas campaigns?

The fanfare of triumphalist history thrives on great deeds and bracing vistas but is less strong on the gritty and often troublesome details.

Dr Geoff Ginn, School of History

Queensland



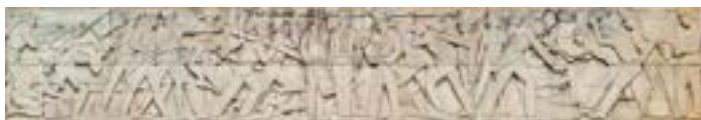
Queensland: Jurassic period (F11)

- above Richards entrance (MAP B)

Designed by staff in the Department of Geology and Mineralogy in the 1940s, this frieze represents a typical afternoon in the life of several dinosaurs and their contemporaries – including the first birds – against an ideal Jurassic landscape more than 100 million years ago. As most animals are believed to be herbivorous, not carnivorous, the scene corresponds with pastoral landscapes of today.

Of particular interest is that most of the animals and plants were probably in existence when the sandstone in which they were carved was itself being laid down in mesozoic lake near Helidon, 140 kilometres west of Brisbane. From left, the dinosaurs depicted are: *Triceratops*, *Pterodactyl*, *Rhamphorhynchus* (flying), *Compsognathus*, *Stegosaurus*, *Archaeopteryx* (flying), *Labyrinthodont*, *Sauropod Brontosaurus*, and *Sauropod Diplodocus*.

• **Clarrie Pilling and Tom Farrell, 1940s**



Queensland: 1770–1827 (F12)

- left-hand side of Forgan Smith tower (exterior) (MAP B)

This frieze represents (far left) the August 1770 landing of Captain James Cook on Possession Island, off Cape York at the northern tip of Queensland, where he took possession of the east coast of Australia in the name of King George III. Alongside this is a depiction of the New South Wales Surveyor-General, Captain John Oxley RN, establishing the penal settlement at Redcliffe, just north of Brisbane (this site was abandoned soon after settlement moved to the present site of Brisbane's inner city).

The last group of figures features one of the settlement's early commandants, Captain Patrick Logan, depicted being watched by local Aboriginal people in June 1927 as he directs the digging of coal deposits discovered near the present site of Ipswich.

• **John Muller, c.1940**



Queensland: 1840–1859 (F13)

- right-hand side of Forgan Smith tower (exterior) (MAP B)

This frieze depicts (from left) the move north of Patrick and Walter Leslie's cattle and sheep from Sydney. The first legal, free settlers in what is now Queensland, the Leslies took up pastoral holdings near Warwick on the Darling Downs in 1840 (the penal settlement of Brisbane was officially out of bounds to free settlers until 1842).

In the middle is explorer Ludwig Leichhardt talking to local Aboriginal people after leaving Jimbour Station on the Darling Downs in 1844 for his major journey of discovery through inland Queensland to Port Essington on the north coast of Australia (near where Darwin is now located).

The final section shows miners flocking to Canoona, near Rockhampton, in 1858 during the first major gold rush in northern Australia – an event (together with subsequent discoveries) that proved to be a great economic boost for the new colony formed the following year.

• John Muller, c.1941



Queensland: 1859–1882 (F3)

- above Law cloisters, left-hand side of clock, opposite Great Court (MAP B)

This frieze depicts the proclamation of the State of Queensland in 1859, along with carvings of two important developments in Queensland economic history: the establishment of the Queensland sugar industry at Ormiston in the 1860s, and the development of the major gold field at Mount Morgan in 1882.

At left is the first Governor of Queensland, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, with his party greeting local dignitaries after arriving in Moreton Bay on board the HMS *Cordelia* on 9 December 1859. Behind them is the *Breadalbane*, a small river steamer that carried the vice-regal party up the river to Brisbane. The Governor proclaimed the new self-governing colony of Queensland the following day.

• John Muller, c.1941

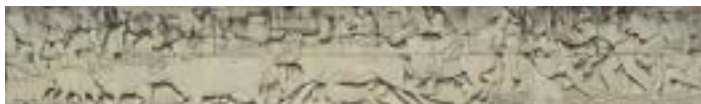


Queensland rural industries: c.1920 (F16)

- left of Arts external entrance (MAP B)

This frieze depicts significant rural industries of the early 20th century, with (from left) timber being cut and carted by horse-drawn wagon; ploughing farmland with a rotary plough; and picking and packing pineapples, bananas and citrus fruits.

• John Muller, c.1940



Queensland rural industries: c.1920 (F17)

- right of Arts external entrance (MAP B)

Depicting significant rural industries during the time the St Lucia campus was being planned, this frieze shows sheep shearing (at left) with trucks (at top) being loaded with wool bales. In the middle are cattle being mustered.

At right is sugar-cane harvesting by canecutters (a method since replaced by mechanical harvesting) and (above) a sugar-cane train carrying trolleys of cane from the fields to the mill.

• **John Muller, c.1940**



Queensland secondary industries: c.1920 (F14)

- above Law external entrance (MAP B)

Depicting significant secondary industries of the period the St Lucia campus was being planned, this frieze shows (from left) printing newspapers with a rotary printing press; machinery used for brewing and other food processing; and engineering activities in making diesel engines, lathes and munitions.

• **John Muller, c.1941**



Queensland secondary industries: c.1920 (F15)

- above Law external entrance (MAP B)

Depicting significant secondary industries during the time the St Lucia campus was being planned, this frieze shows (from left) machinery for making rope and twine; sugar milling, including what appears to be a molasses barrel; and the manufacture of pipe organs (as this was not a major Queensland industry of the time it's possible this was a representation of manufacturing generally).

• **John Muller, c.1941**

The University of Queensland



Queensland's 50th anniversary and the inauguration of UQ: 1909 (F1)

- left-hand side of clock, above Law cloisters, opposite Great Court (MAP B)

This carving depicts The University of Queensland's inauguration ceremonies on 10 December 1909 at the site of its first home, Old Government House on George Street, Brisbane.

A highlight of Queensland's 50th anniversary celebrations, the scene features Governor Sir William MacGregor reading a message of congratulations from King Edward VII. Seated behind him are Professor TW Edgworth David, representing the University of Sydney (where he was Professor of Geology); the Hon W Kidston, Premier of Queensland; Lady MacGregor, the Governor's wife; and the Hon JT Bell, speaker of the Queensland Legislative Assembly. Two soldiers from the guard of honour stand behind.

At right, the Governor (seated) signs the *University of Queensland Act of 1909*, passed by the Parliament of Queensland to inaugurate the University. Standing behind him are Professor EC Stirling, representing the University of Adelaide (where he was Dean of the Faculty of Medicine); Mr Kidston; Mr CW Coslin, Clerk of the Parliament; Sir Pope Cooper, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; and Sir Arthur Morgan, Lieutenant of Queensland (seated).

The panel's background includes the royal coat of arms, flanked by the Queensland badge (a Maltese Cross emblazoned with an imperial crown), and the plaque carved to commemorate the occasion.

• **John Muller, c.1940**



UQ inauguration and tree-planting ceremony: 1909 (F2)

- right-hand side of clock, opposite Great Court (MAP B)

Governor Sir William MacGregor (at left) hands the newly signed *The University of Queensland Act of 1909* to the Speaker, the Hon JT Bell. Between them is the Queensland coat of arms, and featured within the group are Professor David; (probably) the Right Rev Dr Alexander Hay, Moderator of the Presbyterian Church Assembly; and Professor Stirling.

At right, Lady MacGregor is shown planting the University Tree on the lawn in front of Old Government House. Holding the umbrella is Captain the Hon H Scarlett, an aide-de-camp; and from left: Mr Kidston, Mr Bell and soldiers of the 9th Infantry Battalion (the Moreton Regiment), a militia unit that later included a University detachment made up of University staff and students, eventually becoming the Queensland University Regiment.

• **John Muller, c.1940**

Note: *The University's foundation stone, carved in Benedict stone, was laid by Queensland Premier, the Hon W Forgan Smith, in a special ceremony in 1937 when the Great Court area was still farmland. Before construction began, it was apparently decided to shift the building's alignment, and so the foundation stone was moved to the vestibule of the Forgan Smith tower in 1941. A time capsule is cemented behind it.*

In 1951, university administrators noticed an error in Sir James Blair's honorifics ('CJ' for Chief Justice not included) and considered whether or not to replace it – particularly as a Royal visit was imminent. However, they felt that the original foundation stone should be retained.

Significant Australian history affecting Queensland



Australia: 1901 (F4)

- above Arts cloisters, right-hand side of clock, opposite Great Court (MAP B)

The whole of this frieze depicts scenes at the ceremonial swearing-in of Australia's first Governor-General, the Earl of Hopetoun (seated in carriage), marking the foundation of the Commonwealth of Australia in Sydney's Centennial Park on 1 January 1901.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Australia: 1939–1945 (F5)

- left side of Forgan Smith tower, from Great Court, overlooking Forgan Smith (Law) (MAP B)

This frieze was carved to commemorate the achievements of the Australian Army during World War II, particularly in North Africa and South-East Asia. It shows (from left) a bren carrier with troops (standing and entrenched) in the north African desert; a machine-gunner in the Malayan jungle; and a Bofors anti-aircraft gun and crew behind the figure of Sir Iven Mackay, the Commander of the Sixth Australian Division that took the supposedly impregnable Italian fortress at Bardia in North Africa.

In the background (right) is the skyline of the church and post office at Tobruk on the African coast, where the Australian defenders achieved fame as the 'Rats of Tobruk' by holding a beachhead against the attacking Germans for many weeks before being relieved. It is believed that the carvers included the likeness of one of the University's war casualties, Great Court draftsman James Moore Henderson, among the faces of the soldiers in the frieze as a memorial to those lost in the war.

• John Muller, pre-1953

Note: A 1945 bronze plaque – donated by officers working under General Sir Thomas Blamey, Commander-in-Chief of the Australian Military Forces, whose 1942–44 headquarters were based in the Forgan Smith building – is located within the tower and acknowledges the University's role in WWII. It complements two other plaques, created in 1920 and 1975 that honour those in the University community who died on active service during WWI and WWII/Korea/Vietnam, also located within the Forgan Smith tower.



Queensland flora and fauna

The designers of the Great Court were keen for Queensland flora and fauna to be represented in the stonework, and these aspects are mostly concentrated around the arches and on the half-shields within the cloisters.

Of particular note is that this concept was considered to include commercial and exotic species of both plants and animals, and not just the native species that would be highlighted today.

'...a broad range
of species is
to be depicted.'

Great Court planners, 1930s



Top: Eastern silvereye bird, depicted in honour of Department of Zoology head (from 1980 to 1988) Professor Jiro Kikkawa, who dedicated more than 30 years to its study (*see page 52*); inset: Queensland's floral emblem, the Cooktown orchid (*see page 28*)

Leo Drinan, principal architect at Hennessy, Hennessy & Co, designed many of the early panels of plant and animal life, but in some cases the sculptors had a free hand. With the considerable artistic licence taken with the early renditions, identification of many species is now difficult to discern – particularly as most records of the Great Court carvings created before 1953 were destroyed in a house fire. All flora and fauna carvings executed by Rhyl Hinwood were selected, researched and designed by Hinwood herself.

Nevertheless, a broad range of species is shown, including the state and national floral emblems, edible plants, native and exotic trees and flowers, and plants grown within the St Lucia campus itself.

To further represent Queensland's Indigenous history, 22 plants traditionally used by Queensland's original settlers for medicine, food and implements have also been carved on the half-shields in the cloisters of the south-east corner of the Michie Building. And outside the Law entrance are depictions of animals of significance in Aboriginal life.

Life is different up north...

Queensland is renowned for its diversity in both flora and fauna.

Spanning tropical rainforest to semi-desert and a great variety of ecosystems in between, the 'bush' is home to more than 12,000 plant species across a range of climates and environments, and new discoveries arise every year.

Rainforest occupies the domain where the rainfall is high and this lush ecosystem is characterised by a myriad of trees forming a dense canopy, with spirally vines climbing to the light, and treetops adorned with mosses, ferns and orchids. The rainforest is home to ancient lineages from the dawn of flowering plants when Australia was part of the supercontinent, Gondwana.

Along the coastal areas, the lord of the forest is eucalyptus in its many forms, from rough-barked stringybarks and bloodwoods to graceful smooth-barked gums. Underneath these tall trees, acacias are common and take over as the dominant tree through the inland. Here, these acacia trees have retained Aboriginal names – brigalow, myall, boree, mulga and gidgee.

In the drier environments, the grasses and herbs comprise most of the botanical diversity, and many have a short-lived lifecycle that is superbly adapted to the busts and booms of droughts and breaking rains. Where soil fertility is low, the vegetation becomes shrubby, and grevillea, banksia, legumes and heath give the bush a distinctive Australian character.

The Queensland bush has been moulded by Aboriginal burning, diligently applied to push back the rainforest and so expand savanna and grassland. The intimate pattern of this legacy is never more obvious than on the Bunya Mountains, near Kingaroy, where the rainforest is now slowly creeping outwards. Fire was both a hunting tool and method of adapting the environment to suit the early Indigenous people, whose expanding knowledge of the landscape and its plant resources was passed down through more than a thousand generations (*see page 69 for more details*).

When the Europeans arrived, land management balance was interrupted with the imprint of agriculture and settled life. The fertile plains were converted to crops and Queensland would come to yield exotic produce such as sugar cane, grapes, wheat, sorghum and cotton. In the towns, garden plants were imported and some of these species, such as lantana, have become rampant weeds while others have maintained their requirement for cultivation.

The displacement of the bush with cultivated landscapes dominated by exotic species continues to this day, predominantly through the practice of bulldozing for pastures. However, most of the original flowering plants from the mid-1800s still remain, with some of these depicted around the Great Court (although some exotic crops, particularly grapes, appear to be over-represented in the carvings).

The fauna depicted around the Great Court is impressive in its taxonomic diversity, along with the environments and habitats represented, revealing the original planners' insightful appreciation of Queensland's fauna.

Koalas, gliders, possums, kangaroos, wallabies, bilbies, goannas, birds, echidnas, frogs, moths, butterflies, cockroaches, marine organisms and even dinosaurs are represented. One of the most exotic is the giant burrowing cockroach, or rhinoceros cockroach, which is the world's heaviest cockroach – a wingless creature that lives in the open forests of north Queensland. There is even a cow, horse and sheep, which pioneered Queensland's pastoral industry – the barometer of the State's growth and prosperity until the 1950s. An odd one out is the Tasmanian devil, never a Queenslanders.

Birds are an important part of Queensland's many ecosystems and their diversity is well represented. The Albert lyrebird and green catbird are examples from our subtropical rainforests, while the wattled southern cassowary is the flag-bearer for the tropical rainforest. Common species such as the sulphur-crested cockatoo, galah, kookaburra, noisy miner and a pied currawong watching a frog are also included. And iconic species such as the graceful brolga and powerful wedge-tailed eagle are easily recognisable.

Each faunal motif tells a story of how different species have evolved and adapted to Queensland's diverse environments while coping with the environmental changes created as the state was developed. Although most species still occur in Queensland, some even increasing in abundance, others have declined or become extinct.

As the state faunal emblem, the koala symbolises the arboreal fauna of Queensland's eucalypt forests and woodlands. Fossil records reveal that koalas have lived in Australia for approximately 28 million years, and in the distant past their distribution was far wider than at present. Their evolution has been driven by the drying of the continent, as they adapted to feed almost exclusively on the leaves of eucalypt trees. The Queensland koala is the last survivor of a once diverse family containing six genera and at least 18 species. Previously common across central and southern Queensland, its numbers are now in decline as these forests and woodlands are transformed for agricultural and urban development. Under a future hotter and drier climate, the koala distribution is likely to contract even further to coastal regions with high human population densities and ongoing threats from urbanisation.

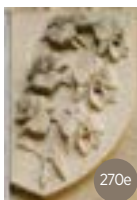
The eastern grey kangaroo, like many of the larger macropods, is well adapted to the Queensland environment and has benefited from landscape transformation for the pastoral industry, increasing in abundance and expanding its range westwards.

In contrast, the brush-tailed bettong – which once occupied the grassland, heathland and eucalypt habitats of southern and eastern Australia, extending north to Charters Towers – benefited from Aboriginal burning. However, it is now one of 10 small- to medium-sized mammal species to become extinct in Queensland as its habitats were transformed by changed land management practices and increased vulnerability to predation by foxes and cats.

The greater bilby still survives in several small populations in south-west Queensland.

**Associate Professor Rod Fensham, School of Biological Sciences,
and Professor Clive McAlpine, School of Geography, Planning and
Environmental Management**

Flora: Australian floral emblems

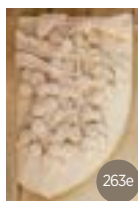


Cooktown orchid (266g, 270e)

- *Goddard/Michie cloisters (MAP A)*

Dendrobium bigibbum Lindl. (Orchidaceae), Queensland's floral emblem. Native to the northern tropics, it grows on trees and rocks in well-watered areas and is usually purple or white in colour.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1991*

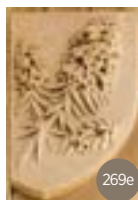


Golden wattle (263e)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

Acacia pycnantha Benth. (Leguminosae), Australia's floral emblem.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1991*



Heath (269e)

- *Goddard/Michie cloisters (MAP A)*

Epacris impressa Labill. (Ericaceae), Victoria's floral emblem.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1991*

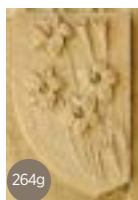


Kangaroo paw (266e)

- *Goddard/Michie cloisters (MAP A)*

Anigozanthos manglesii D. Don (Haemodoraceae), Western Australia's floral emblem.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1991*

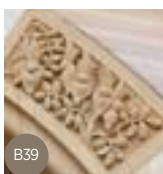


Royal bluebell (264g)

- *Goddard/Michie cloisters (MAP A)*

Wahlenbergia gloriosa Lothian (Campanulaceae), Australian Capital Territory's floral emblem.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1991*



Sturt's desert pea (269g, B39)

- *Goddard/Michie cloisters,*

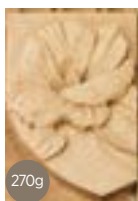
Law cloister arch (MAP A and MAP B)

Swainsona formosus (G. Don)

Joy Thomps. (Fabaceae),

South Australia's floral emblem.

• *John Muller, pre-1953 and Rhyl Hinwood, 1991*



Sturt's desert rose (270g)

- Goddard/Michie cloisters (**MAP A**)

Gossypium sturtianum J.H. Willis (Malvaceae), Northern Territory's floral emblem.

• **Rhyl Hinwood, 1991**

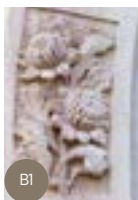
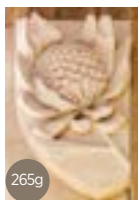


Tasmanian blue gum (265e)

- Goddard/Michie cloisters (**MAP A**)

Eucalyptus globulus Labill. (Myrtaceae), Tasmania's floral emblem.

• **Rhyl Hinwood, 1991**



Waratah

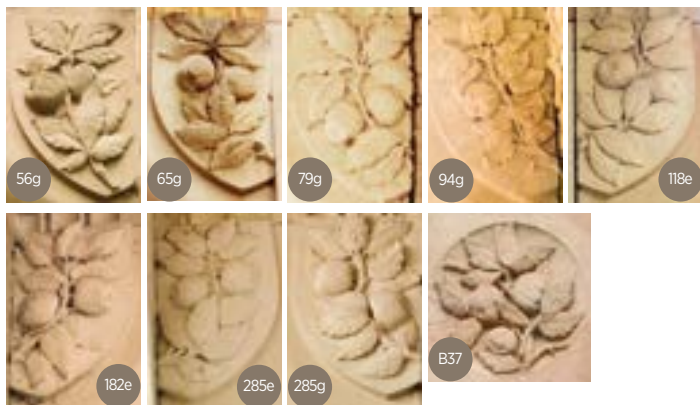
(265g, B1, B47)

- Goddard/Michie cloisters, Arts cloister arch, near Arts exterior entrance (**MAP B**)

Telopea speciosissima (Sm.) R.Br. (Proteaceae), New South Wales's floral emblem.

• **John Muller, pre-1953 and Rhyl Hinwood, 1991**

Flora: edible plants

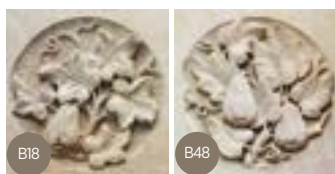


Apple (56g, 65g, 79g, 94g, 118e, 182e, 285e, 285g, B37)

- general cloisters, Law exterior roundel (**MAP A and MAP B**)

Malus sylvestris Mill. (Rosaceae), showing leaves and fruits (introduced).

• **John Muller, pre-1953**



Choko (B18, B48)

- roundels above Arts cloisters,

near Arts exterior entrance (**MAP B**)

Sechium edule (Jacq.) Sw.

(Cucurbitaceae), showing leaves and flowers (introduced).

• **John Muller, pre-1953**



Custard apple (B50)

- roundel near Arts exterior entrance (**MAP B**)

Annona reticulata L. (Annonaceae), showing leaves and fruit (introduced).

• **John Muller, pre-1953**



Fig (15e, 47e, 58e, 93e, 143g, 150e, 150g, 156e)

- general cloisters (**MAP A**)

Species indeterminate, (Moraceae) (introduced), showing leaves and fruit.

• **John Muller, pre-1953**

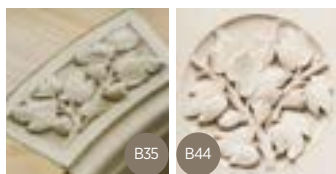
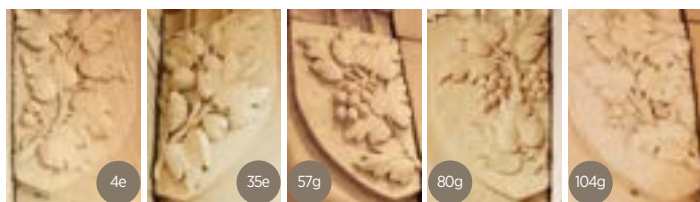


Fig (cultivated) (4e, 35e, 57g, 80g, 104g, B35, B44)
 - *general cloisters, Law cloister arch, roundel left of Forgan Smith tower entrance (MAP A and MAP B)*
Ficus carica L. (Moraceae), showing leaves and fruits (introduced).
 • **John Muller, pre-1953**

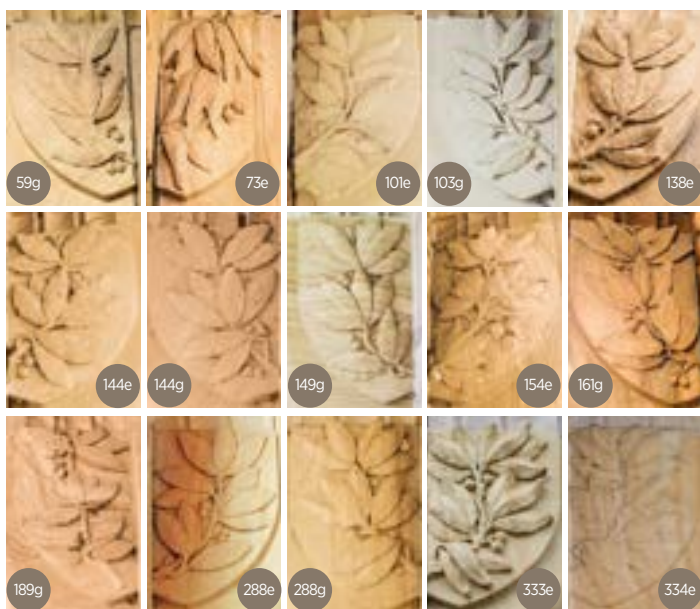
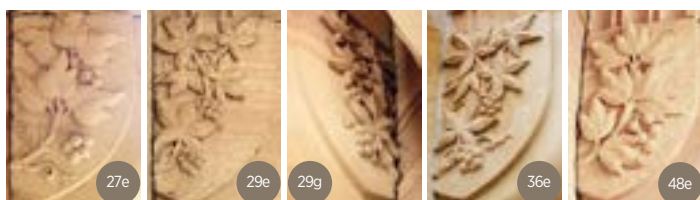
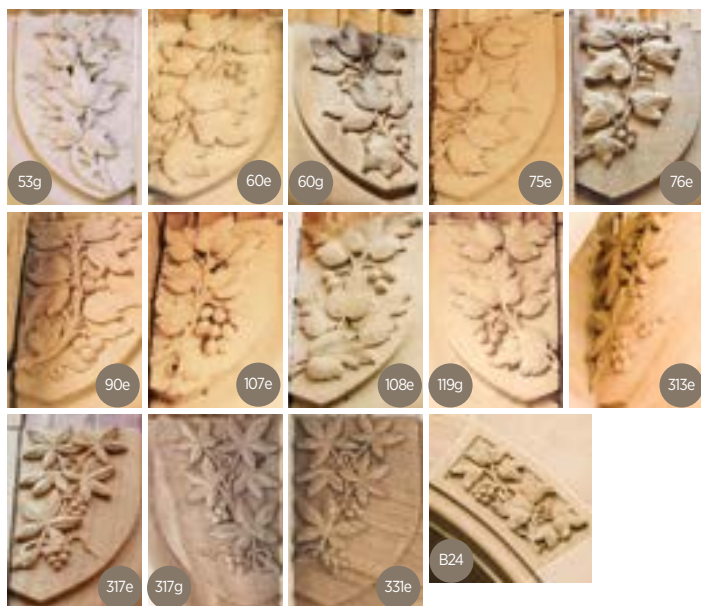


Fig (native) (59g, 73e, 101e, 103g, 138e, 144e, 144g, 149g, 154e, 161g, 189g, 288e, 288g, 333e, 334e)
 - *general cloisters (MAP A)*
Ficus microcarpa L.f. (Moraceae), 'University tree', showing leaves and fruit.
 • **John Muller, pre-1953**



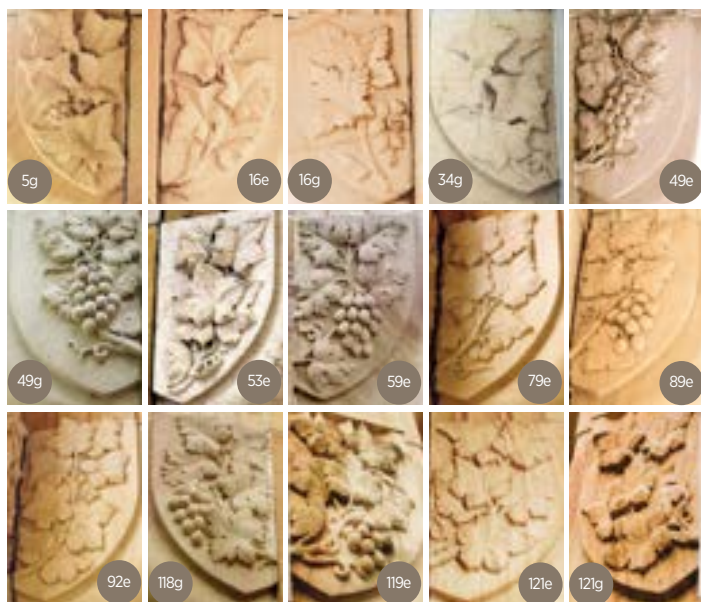


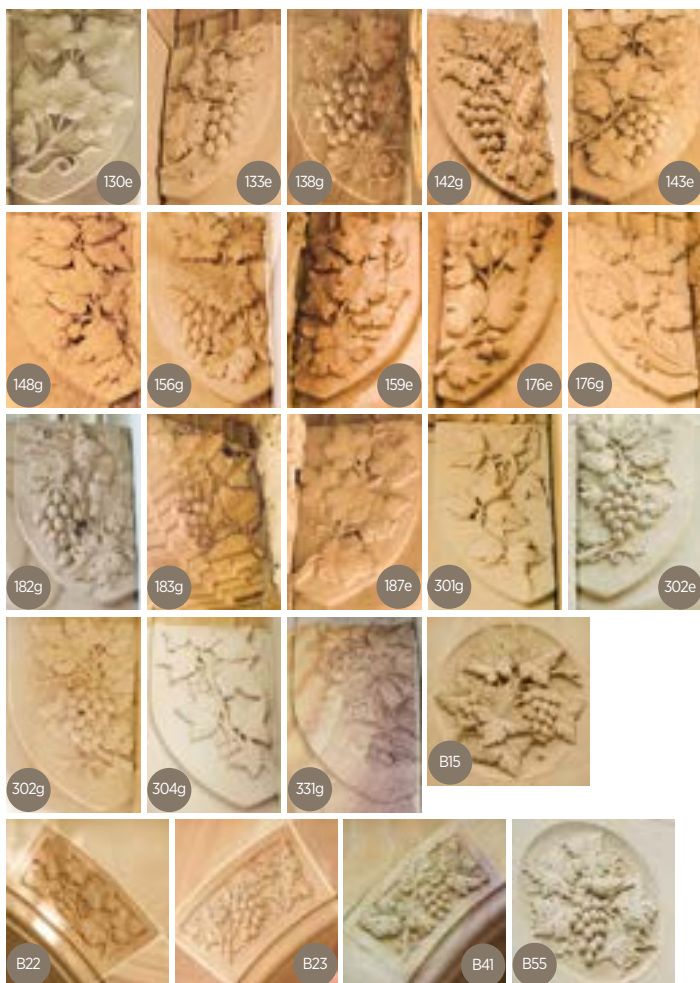
Grape (27e, 29e, 29g, 36e, 48e, 53g, 60e, 60g, 75e, 76e, 90e, 107e, 108e, 119g, 313e, 317e, 317g, 331e, B24, B42)

- general cloisters, Steele and Law cloister arches (MAP A and MAP B)

Species indeterminate, leaves and fruits.

• **John Muller, pre-1953**

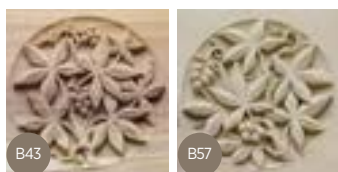




Grape (cultivated) (5g, 16e, 16g, 34g, 49e, 49g, 53e, 59e, 79e, 89e, 92e, 118g, 119e, 121e, 121g, 130e, 133e, 138g, 142g, 143e, 148g, 156g, 159e, 176e, 176g, 182g, 183g, 187e, 301g, 302e, 302g, 304g, 331g, B15, B22, B23, B41, B55, B58)
 - general cloisters, Arts and Steele cloister arches, Law exterior roundels (**MAP A and MAP B**)

Vitis vinifera L. (Vitaceae), showing leaves and fruits (introduced).

• John Muller, pre-1953

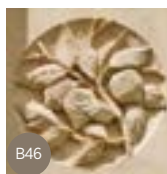


Grape (native) (B43, B57)

- left of Forgan Smith tower entrance, Law exterior roundels (**MAP B**)

Clematicissus opaca (F. Muell.) Jackes & Rossetto (Vitaceae), showing leaves and fruits.

• John Muller, pre-1953

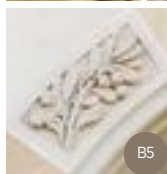
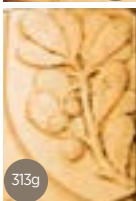
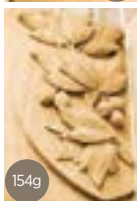
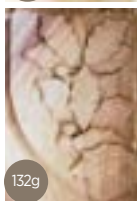
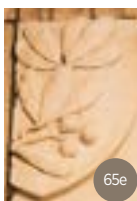
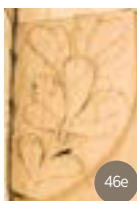
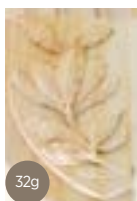


Lemon (B46)

- roundel near Arts exterior entrance (MAP B)

Citrus x limon (L.) Burm.f. (Rutaceae), showing leaves and fruits.

• John Muller, pre-1953

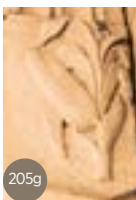
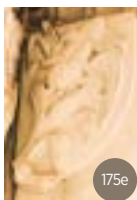
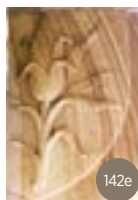


Macadamia (Queensland nut) (32e, 32g, 46e, 65e, 80e, 105g, 132g, 154g, 204g, 313g, B5, B27, B29)

- general cloisters, Arts and Richards cloister arches, Law exterior roundel (facing Great Court) (MAP A and MAP B)

Macadamia integrifolia Maiden & Betche (Proteaceae), showing leaves and seeds (nuts). Sometimes called the Queensland nut or bauple nut, macadamias had long been prized as a delicacy by Australia's first settlers and were used for trading. When European settlers discovered trees in South-East Queensland rainforests in the 1850s, they quickly transplanted them to local gardens because of their high-quality food value, and many years later began growing them commercially. Hawaii is now the world's largest producer of this native Queensland plant, thanks to specimens being introduced there in 1882.

• John Muller, pre-1953

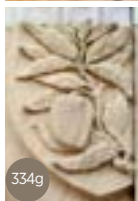
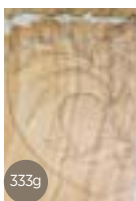
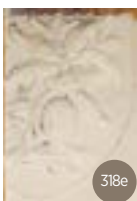
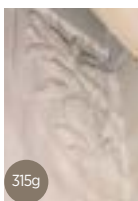
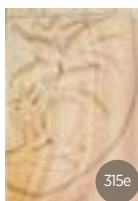


Maize (142e, 148e, 175e, 183e, 205g)

- general cloisters (MAP A)

Zea mays L. (Poaceae), showing leaves and seed head (introduced).

• John Muller, pre-1953

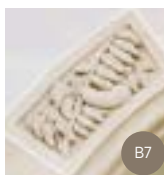


Mango (315e, 315g, 318e, 318g, 333g, 334g)

- *general cloisters (MAP A)*

Mangifera indica L. (Anacardiaceae), showing leaves and fruit (introduced).

• **John Muller, pre-1953**

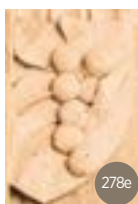


Moreton Bay chestnut/black bean (B7)

- *Arts cloister arch (MAP B)*

Castanospermum australe A. Cunn. ex Mudie (Fabaceae), leaves and seeds.

• **John Muller, pre-1953**

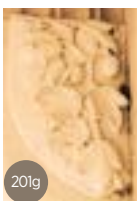
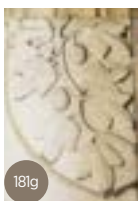


Moreton Bay fig (278e)

- *Michie cloisters (MAP A)*

Ficus platypoda (Miq.) A. Cunn ex Miq. (Moraceae), leaves and fruits.

• **Rhyl Hinwood, 1993**



Passionfruit

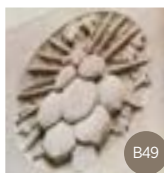
(136e, 181g, 201g)

- *general cloisters (MAP A)*

Passiflora edulis Sims

(Passifloraceae), showing leaves and fruits (introduced).

• **John Muller, pre-1953**

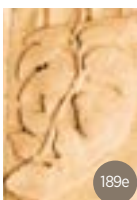
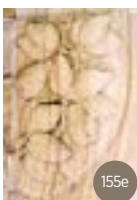
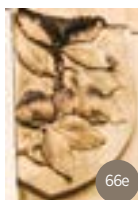


Pawpaw (B49)

- *roundel near Arts exterior entrance (MAP B)*

Asimina triloba (L.) Dunal (Annonaceae), showing leaves and fruits (introduced).

• **John Muller, pre-1953**

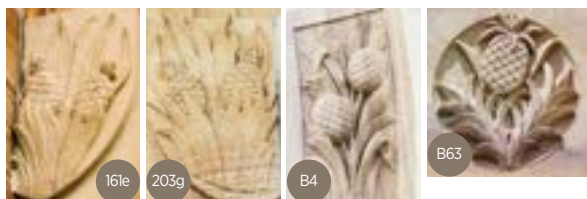


Pear (66e, 66g, 155e, 189e, 193e)

- *general cloisters (MAP A)*

Pyrus communis L. (Rosaceae), showing leaves and fruits (introduced).

• **John Muller, pre-1953**



Pineapple (161e, 203g, B4, B63)

- Richards/Parnell cloisters, Arts cloister arch and Law exterior roundel (MAP A and MAP B)

Ananas comosus (L.) Merr (Bromeliaceae), showing leaves and fruit (introduced).

• John Muller, pre-1953

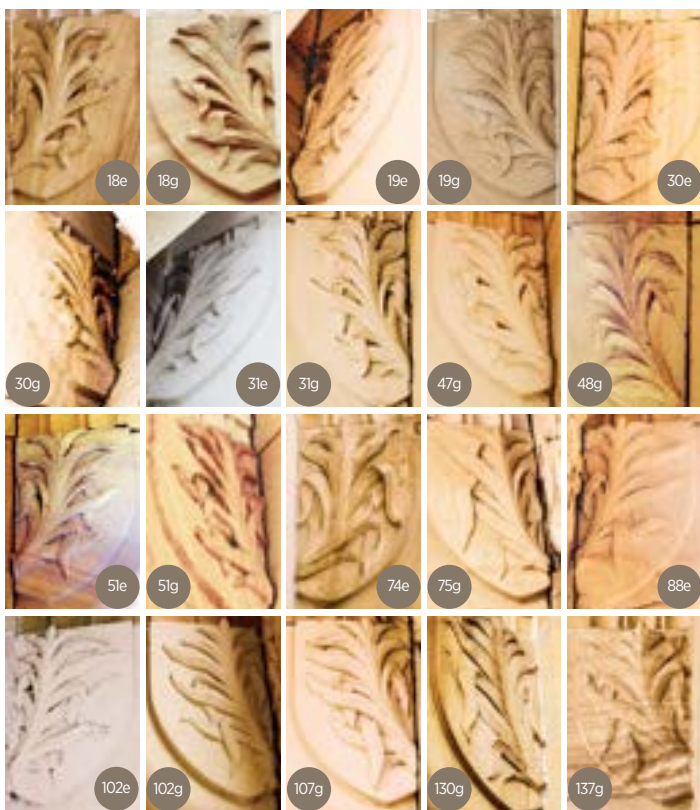


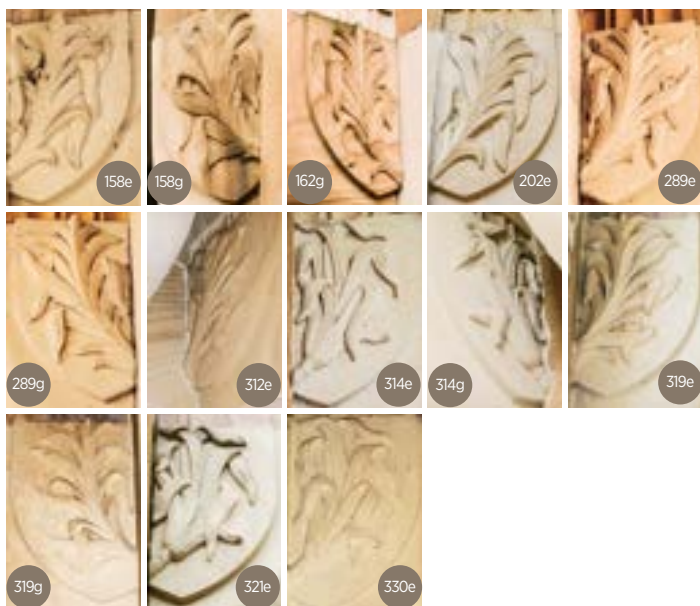
Small-leaved fig (306g, B31)

- Law cloisters and Law cloister arch (MAP A and MAP B)

Ficus obliqua G. Forst. (Moraceae), showing leaves and fruits.

• John Muller, pre-1953





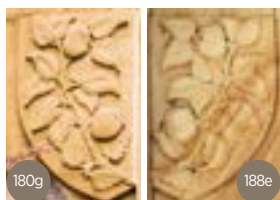
Sugar cane

(18e, 18g, 19e, 19g, 30e, 30g, 31e, 31g, 47g, 48g, 51e, 51g, 74e, 75g, 88e, 102e, 102g, 107g, 130g, 137g, 158e, 158g, 162g, 202e, 289e, 289g, 312e, 314e, 314g, 319e, 319g, 321e, 330e)

- general cloisters (MAP A)

Saccharum officinarum L. (Poaceae), showing leaves (introduced).

• John Muller, pre-1953

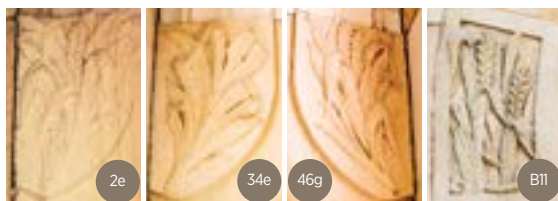


Tomato (180g, 188e)

- Parnell cloisters (MAP A)

Solanum lycopersicum L. (Solanaceae), showing leaves and fruits (introduced).

• John Muller, pre-1953



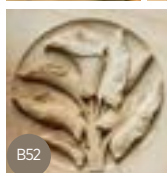
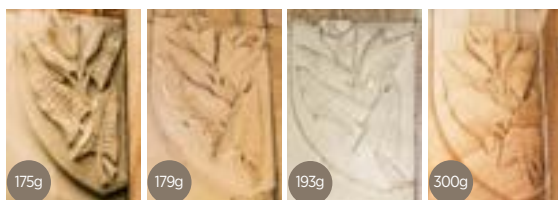
Wheat (2e, 34e, 46g, B11)

- Arts cloisters and Arts cloister arch (MAP A and MAP B)

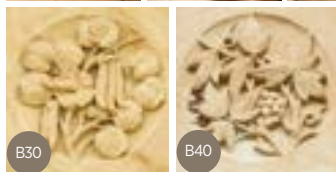
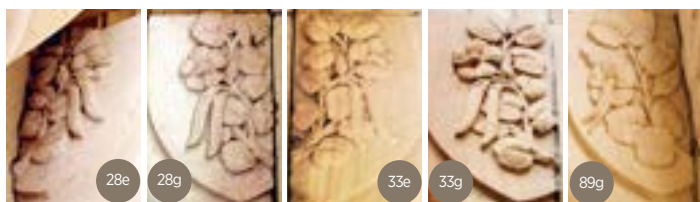
Triticum aestivum L. (Poaceae), showing leaves and seed heads (introduced).

• John Muller, pre-1953

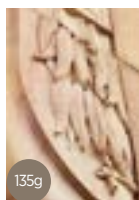
Flora: other plants (flowers, trees, shrubs, ferns)



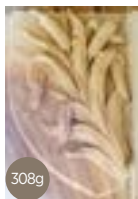
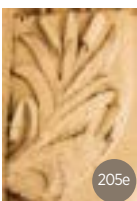
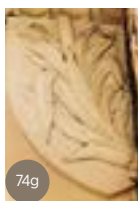
Arum lily (175g, 179g, 193g, 300g, B52)
 - Parnell and Law cloisters, near Arts exterior entrance
 roundel (MAP A and MAP B)
Zantedeschia aethiopica (L.) Spreng. (Araceae),
 showing flower and leaves (introduced).
 • John Muller, pre-1953



Bauhinia (28e, 28g, 33e, 33g, 89g, 195g, 199g, 300e, B8, B30, B40)
 - general cloisters, Arts cloister arch
 and Law exterior facing Great Court
 (roundels) (MAP A and MAP B)
Bauhinia variegata L. (Fabaceae),
 showing leaves, flowers and seeds
 (introduced).
 • John Muller, pre-1953



Blue gum (135g)
 - Richards cloisters (MAP A)
Eucalyptus tereticornis Sm. (Myrtaceae),
 showing leaves and seeds.
 • John Muller, pre-1953

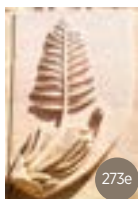


Bulrush (74g, 101g, 133g, 203e, 205e, 308g)

- *general cloisters (MAP A)*

Typha sp. (Typhaceae), showing leaves and seeds.

• **John Muller, pre-1953**



Bungwall fern (273e)

- *Michie cloisters (MAP A)*

Blechnum cartilagineum Sw. (Blechnaceae), leaf.

• **Rhyl Hinwood, 1993**

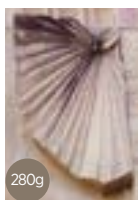


Bunya pine (279g)

- *Michie cloisters (MAP A)*

Araucaria bidwillii Hook. (Auracariaceae),
leaves and seeds.

• **Rhyl Hinwood, 1993**

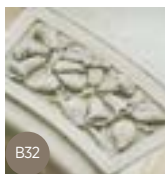


Cabbage tree palm (280g)

- *Michie cloisters (MAP A)*

Livistona australis (R.Br.) Mart. (Arecaceae), leaf.

• **Rhyl Hinwood, 1993**



Canterbury bells (B32)

- *Law cloister arch (MAP B)*

Campanula medium L. (Campanulaceae),
showing leaves and flowers (introduced).

• **John Muller, pre-1953**

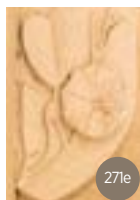


Carrol (282e)

- *Michie cloisters (MAP A)*

Backhousia myrtifolia Hook. & Harv. (Myrtaceae),
leaves and flowers.

• **Rhyl Hinwood, 1993**

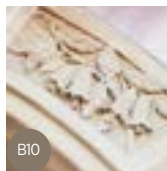


Convolvulus (271e)

- *Michie cloisters (MAP A)*

Ipomoea pes-caprae (L.) R.Br. (Convolvulaceae), leaves and flower.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1992*

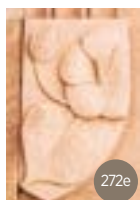


Correa (B10)

- *Arts cloister arch (MAP B)*

Correa reflexa (Labill.) Vent. (Rutaceae), leaves and flowers.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*

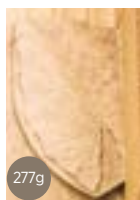


Cotton tree (272e)

- *Michie cloisters (MAP A)*

Hibiscus tiliaceus L. (Malvaceae), leaf and flowers.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1992*

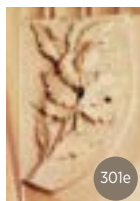


Cunjevoi (277g)

- *Michie cloisters (MAP A)*

Alocasia macrorrhiza (L.) G. Don (Araceae), leaf.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1993*



Cup and saucer (301e)

- *Law cloisters (MAP A)*

Campanula medium var. *calycanthema* (Campanulaceae), leaves (introduced).

• *John Muller, pre-1953*

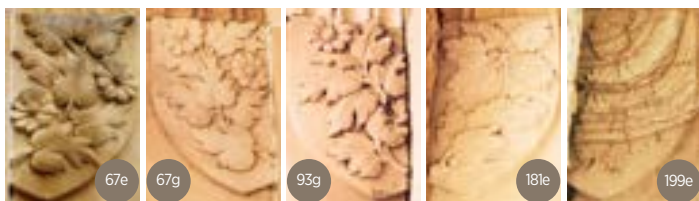


Cycad (279e)

- *Michie cloisters (MAP A)*

Cycas media R.Br. (Cycadaceae), leaves and seeds (found in Queensland only).

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1993*



Daisy (67e, 67g, 93g, 181e, 199e, B13)

- *general cloisters*, *Arts cloister arch* (MAP A and MAP B)
Asteraceae, showing leaves and flowers (introduced).

• *John Muller, pre-1953*

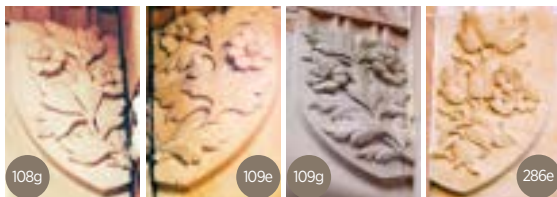
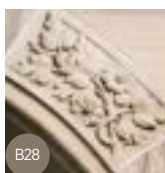


Daisy (cultivated) (B28)

- *Richards cloister arch* (MAP B)

Poss. *Tithonia* sp. (Asteraceae), showing leaves and flowers, possibly fanciful.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*

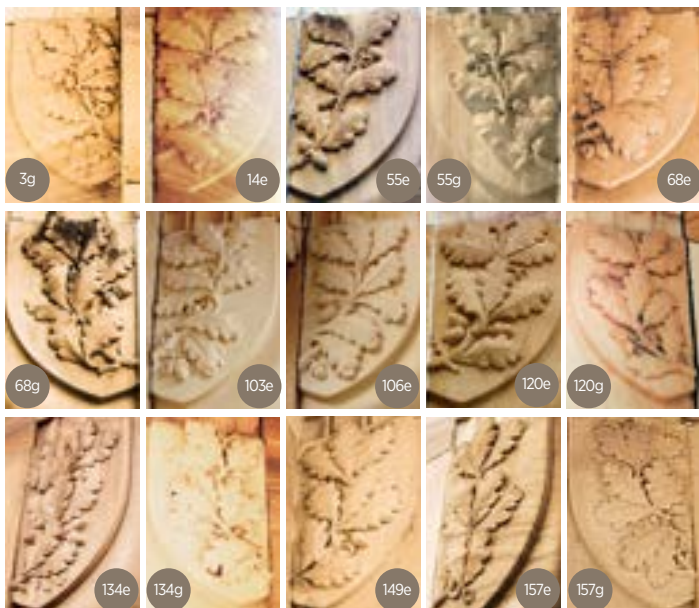


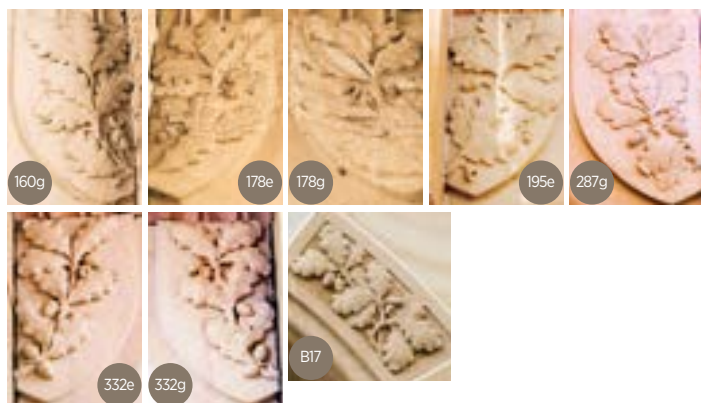
Dog rose (108g, 109e, 109g, 286e)

- *general cloisters* (MAP A)

Species indeterminate.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



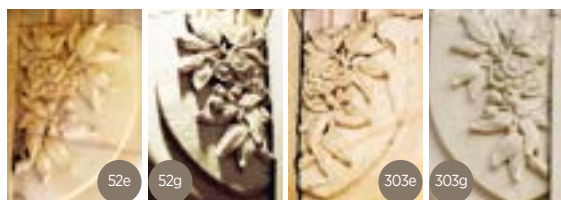


English oak (3g, 14e, 55e, 55g, 68e, 68g, 103e, 106e, 120e, 120g, 134e, 134g, 149e, 157e, 157g, 160g, 178e, 178g, 195e, 287g, 332e, 332g, B17)

- *general cloisters, Arts cloister arch (MAP A and MAP B)*

Quercus robur L. (Fagaceae), showing leaves and seeds (acorns) (introduced).

• **John Muller, pre-1953**

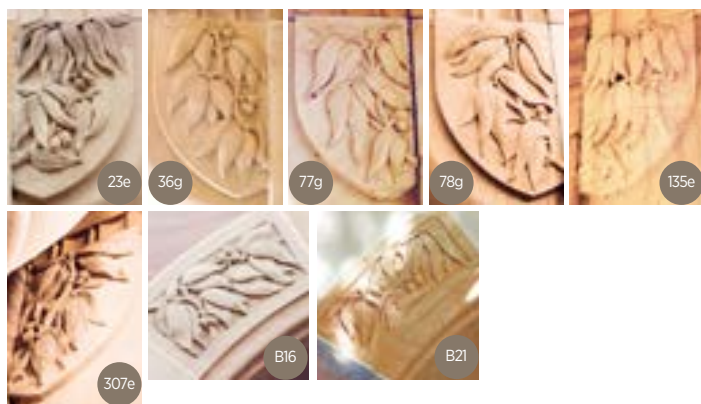


Eucalypt, pink bloodwood (52e, 52g, 303e, 303g)

- *general cloisters (MAP A)*

Eucalyptus sp. (Myrtaceae), showing leaves, seeds and flowers.

• **John Muller, pre-1953**

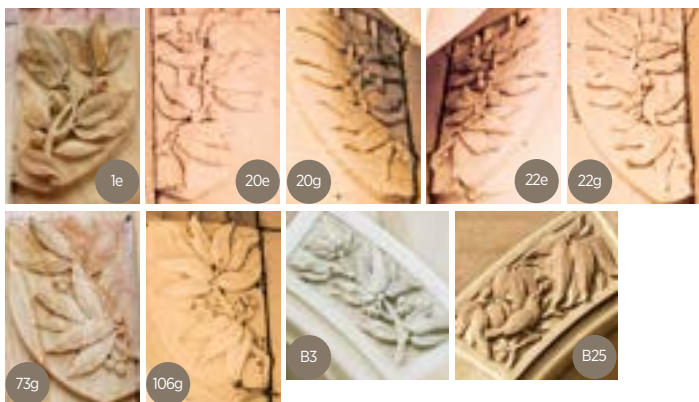


Eucalypt, possibly bloodwood (23e, 36g, 77g, 78g, 135e, 307e, B16, B21)

- *general cloisters, Arts and Steele cloister arches (MAP A and MAP B)*

Eucalyptus sp. (Myrtaceae), showing leaves and flower.

• **John Muller, pre-1953**



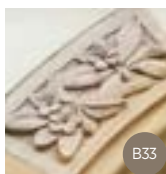
Eucalyptus (1e, 20e, 20g, 22e, 22g, 73g, 106g, B3, B25)
 - general cloisters, Arts and Richards cloister arches (**MAP A and MAP B**)
Eucalyptus sp. (Myrtaceae), leaves and seeds (gumnuts).
 • **John Muller, pre-1953**



Flax lily (B14)
 - Arts cloister arch (**MAP B**)
Dianella sp. (Liliaceae), showing leaves and flowers.
 • **John Muller, pre-1953**



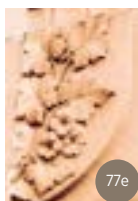
Foxglove (305g)
 - Law cloisters (**MAP A**)
Digitalis purpurea L. (Plantaginaceae), showing leaves and flowers (introduced).
 • **John Muller, pre-1953**



Frangipani (B33)
 - Law cloister arch (**MAP B**)
Plumeria rubra L. (Apocynaceae), showing leaves and flowers (introduced).
 • **John Muller, pre-1953**



Geebung (276e)
 - Michie cloisters (**MAP A**)
Persoonia virgata R.Br. (Proteaceae), leaves, flowers and seeds.
 • **Rhyl Hinwood, 1993**

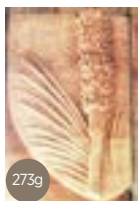


Geranium (77e)

- *Steele cloisters* (MAP A)

Poss. *Pelargonium* sp. (Geraniaceae), leaves and flowers (introduced).

• *John Muller, pre-1953*

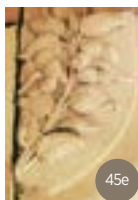


Grass tree (273g)

- *Michie cloisters* (MAP A)

Xanthorrhoea macronema F. Muell. ex Benth. (Xanthorrhoeaceae), leaves and flower.

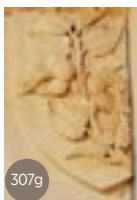
• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1993*



45e



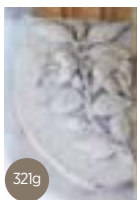
177g



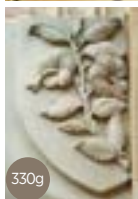
307g



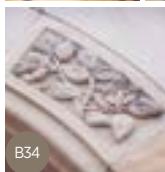
312g



321g



330g



B34

Hibiscus (45e, 177g, 307g, 312g, 321g, 330g, B34)

- *general cloisters, Law cloister arch* (MAP A and MAP B)

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis L. (Malvaceae), showing leaves and flowers (introduced).

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



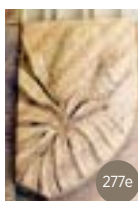
105e

Hibiscus (native) (105e)

- *Steele cloisters* (MAP A)

Poss. *Abutilon* sp., flowers and fruits.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



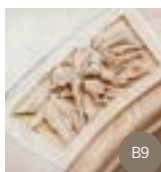
277e

Honeysuckle oak (277e)

- *Michie cloisters* (MAP A)

Banksia integrifolia L.f. (Proteaceae), leaves and flowers.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1993*



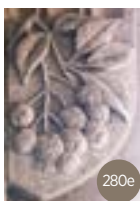
B9

Illawarra flame tree (B9)

- *Arts cloister arch* (MAP B)

Brachychiton acerifolius (A. Cunn. ex G. Don) Macarthur (Malvaceae), leaves and flowers.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



Lilly pilly (280e)

- Michie cloisters (MAP A)

Syzygium smithii (Poir.) Nied. (Myrtaceae), leaves and seeds.

• Rhyl Hinwood, 1993

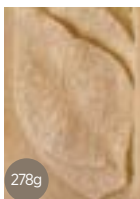


Lily of the valley (3e)

- Arts cloisters (MAP A)

Convallaria majalis (Liliaceae), leaves and flowers (introduced).

• John Muller, pre-1953

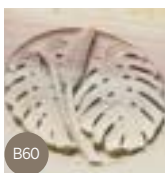


Macaranga (278g)

- Michie cloisters (MAP A)

Macaranga tanarius (L.) Müll. Arg (Euphorbiaceae), leaves.

• Rhyl Hinwood, 1993

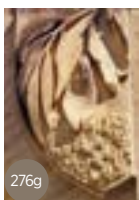


Monstera (B60)

- Law exterior roundel (MAP B)

Monstera deliciosa Liebm. (Araceae), showing leaves and flowers (introduced).

• John Muller, pre-1953

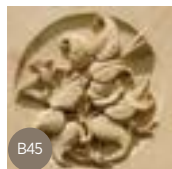
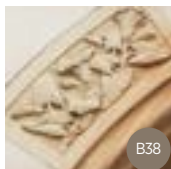
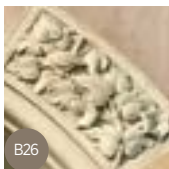
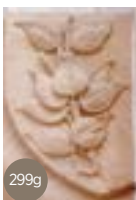
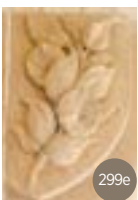
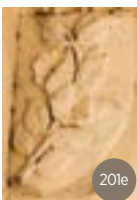


Moreton Bay ash (276g)

- Michie cloisters (MAP A)

Eucalyptus tessellaris F. Muell. (Myrtaceae), leaves and bark.

• Rhyl Hinwood, 1993



Morning glory (35g, 104e, 201e, 299e, 299g, B26, B38, B45)

- general cloisters, Richards and Law cloister arches, Arts exterior roundel (MAP A and MAP B)

Ipomoea sp. (Convolvulaceae), leaves and flowers (introduced).

• John Muller, pre-1953

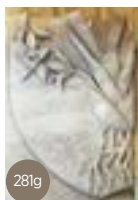


November lily (B61)

- *Law exterior roundel (MAP B)*

Poss. *Lilium longiflorum* Thunb. (Liliaceae), showing leaves and flowers (introduced).

• *John Muller, pre-1953*

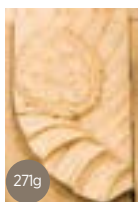


Orchid (281g)

- *Michie cloisters (MAP A)*

Cymbidium canaliculatum R.Br. (Orchidaceae), leaves and flowers.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1993*

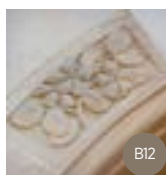


Pandanus (271g)

- *Michie cloisters (MAP A)*

Pandanus tectorius Parkinson (Pandanaceae), leaf and flower.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1992*

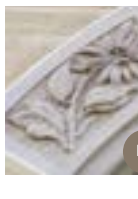
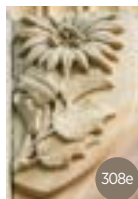
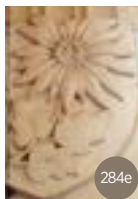
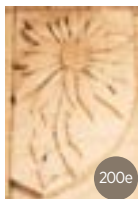
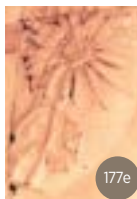
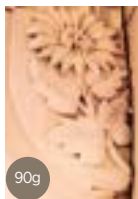
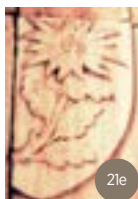
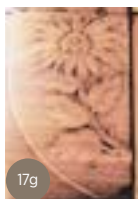
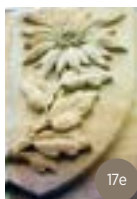


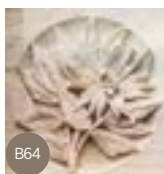
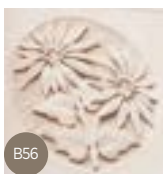
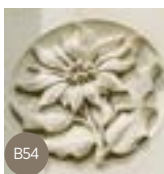
Pink periwinkle (B12)

- *Arts cloister arch (MAP B)*

Catharanthus roseus (L.) G. Don (Apocynaceae), showing leaves and flowers (introduced).

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



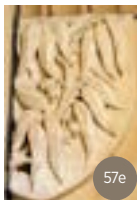


Poinsettia (15g, 17e, 17g, 21e, 21g, 90g, 177e, 200e, 284e, 306e, 308e, 320e, 320g, B2, B54, B56, B59, B64)

- general cloisters, Arts cloister arch, roundels on Arts and Law exteriors (MAP A and MAP B)

Euphorbia pulcherrima Willd. ex Klotzsch (Euphorbiaceae), showing leaves and flowers (introduced).

• John Muller, pre-1953

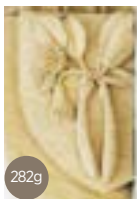


Red bloodwood (57e)

- Duhig cloisters (MAP A)

Corymbia gummiifera (Gaertn.) K.D. Hill & L.A.S. Johnson (Malvaceae), leaves and seeds (gumnuts).

• John Muller, pre-1953

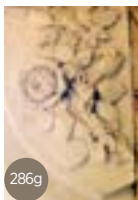


Red mangrove (282g)

- Michie cloisters (MAP A)

Bruguiera gymnorhiza (L.) Savigny (Rhizophoraceae), leaves, flowers and seeds (propagules).

• Rhyl Hinwood, 1993

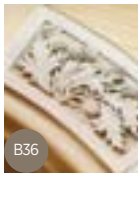
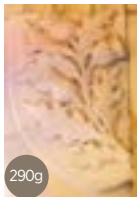
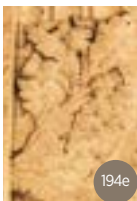
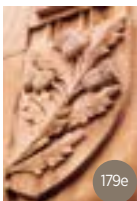
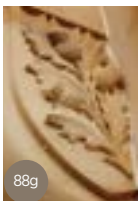


Rose (81g, 286g)

- Law and Steele cloisters (MAP A)

Rosa sp. (Rosaceae), showing leaves and flower (introduced).

• John Muller, pre-1953

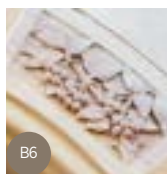


Scotch thistle (23g, 88g, 179e, 194e, 290e, 290g, B36)

- general cloisters, Law cloister arch (MAP A and MAP B)

Onopordum acanthium L. (Asteraceae) (introduced), showing leaves and flowers.

• John Muller, pre-1953

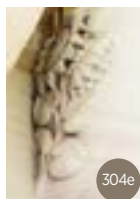


Small-leaved water gum (B6)

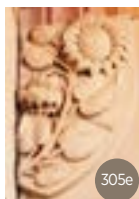
- Arts cloister arch (MAP B)

Syzygium luehmanna (F. Muell.) L.A.S. Johnson (Myrtaceae), leaves and fruits.

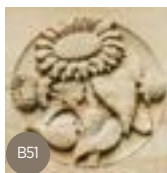
• John Muller, pre-1953



304e



305e



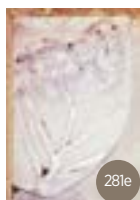
B51

Sunflower (304e, 305e, B51)

- Law cloisters (MAP A and MAP B)

Helianthus annuus L. (Asteraceae), leaves, flowers and seedheads (introduced).

• John Muller, pre-1953



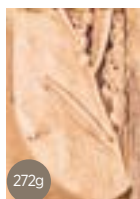
281e

Supplejack native vine (281e)

- Michie cloisters (MAP A)

Flagellaria indica L. (Flagellariaceae), leaves and flowers.

• Rhyl Hinwood, 1994



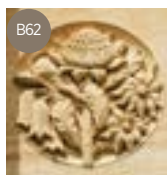
272g

Tea tree (272g)

- Michie cloisters (MAP A)

Melaleuca quinquenervia (Cav.) S.T. Blake (Myrtaceae), leaves and seeds.

• Rhyl Hinwood, 1992



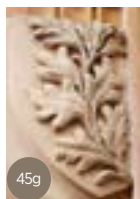
B62

Waratah, flannel flowers and Christmas bells (B62)

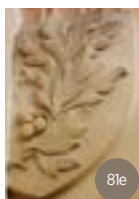
- Law exterior roundel (MAP B)

Telopea speciosissima (Sm.) R.Br. (Proteaceae), *Actinotus helianthi* Labill. (Apiaceae) and *Blandfordia grandiflora* R.Br. (Blandfordiaceae), showing leaves and flowers.

• John Muller, pre-1953



45g



81e



94e

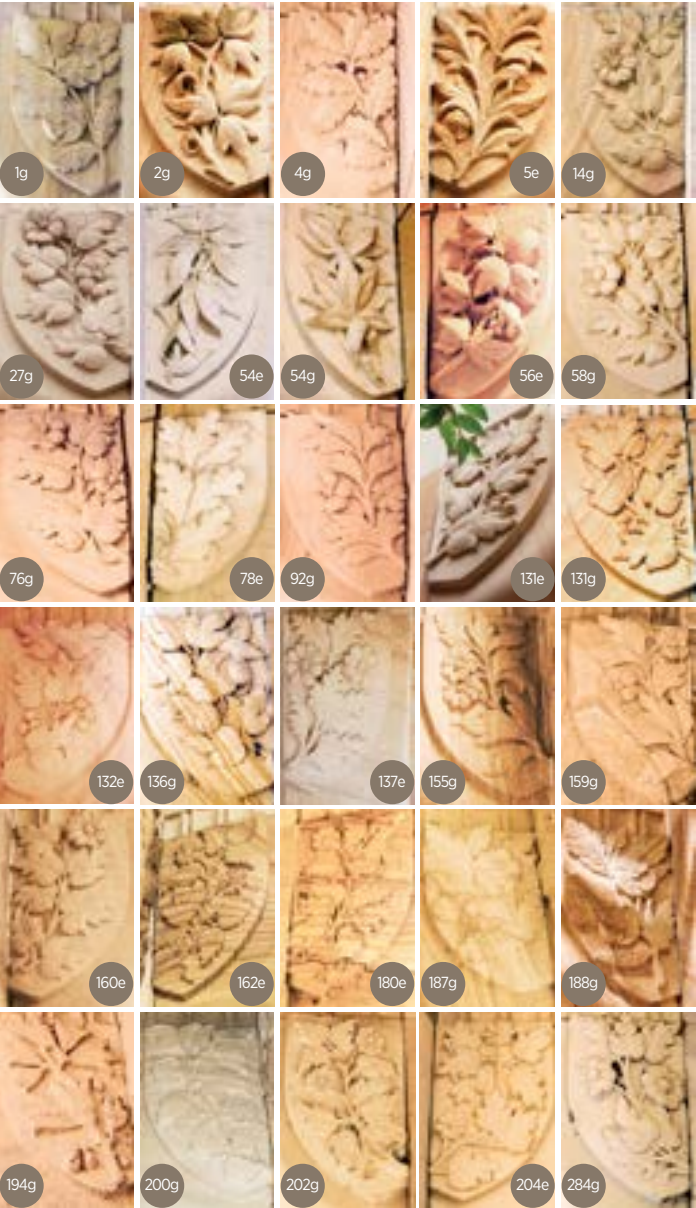
Wheel of fire tree (45g, 81e, 94e)

- Arts and Steele cloisters (MAP A)

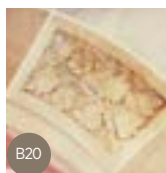
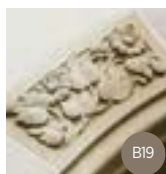
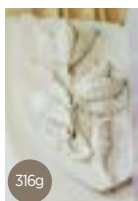
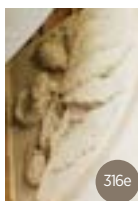
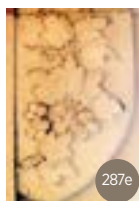
Stenocarpus sinuatus Endl. (Proteaceae), showing leaves.

• John Muller, pre-1953

Flora: unidentified



OLD FLORA AND FAUNA



Unidentified (1g, 2g, 4g, 5e, 14g, 27g, 54e, 54g, 56e, 58g, 76g, 78e, 92g, 131e, 131g, 132e, 136g, 137e, 155g, 159g, 160e, 162e, 180e, 187g, 188g, 194g, 200g, 202g, 204e, 284g, 287e, 316e, 316g, B19, B20, B53)

- general cloisters, Duhig cloister arch, Arts exterior (MAP A and MAP B)

Leaves and flowers or seeds.

• John Muller, pre-1953

Fauna: birds



Albert lyrebird (Z71)

- Goddard/Michie cloisters exterior (MAP B)

Menura alberti Bonaparte (Menuridae), whole animal.

• **Rhyl Hinwood, 1997**



Australian snipe (Z65)

- Goddard/Michie cloister arch (MAP B)

Gallinago hardwickii Gray (Scolopacidae), whole animal.

• **Rhyl Hinwood, 1999**



Australian king-parrot (Z23)

- Arts cloister arch (MAP B)

Poss. *Alisterus scapularis* Lichtenstein (Psittaculidae), whole bird, perched.

• **John Muller, pre-1953**



Brolga (Z6)

- Arts cloister arch (MAP B)

Grus rubicunda Perry (Gruidae), whole bird, standing adult.

• **John Muller, pre-1953**



Australian king-parrot (Z87)

- Law cloister arch (MAP B)

Poss. *Alisterus scapularis* Lichtenstein (Psittaculidae), one whole bird, two part-hidden.

• **John Muller, pre-1953**



Budgerigar (Z128)

- Steele exterior roundel (MAP B)

Poss. *Melopsittacus undulatus* Shaw (Psittaculidae), whole birds, perched.

• **John Muller, pre-1953**



Australian magpie (Z89)

- Law cloister arch (MAP B)

Poss. *Cracticus tibicen* Latham (Cracticidae), whole bird, in flight.

• **John Muller, pre-1953**



Catbird (Z17)

- Arts cloister arch (MAP B)

Poss. *Ailuroedus crassirostris* Paykull (Ptilonorhynchidae), whole bird, perched.

• **John Muller, pre-1953**



Australian pelican (Z26)

- Arts cloister arch (MAP B)

Poss. *Pelecanus conspicillatus* Temminck (Pelecanidae), head and some neck.

• **John Muller, pre-1953**



Channel-billed cuckoo (Z64)

- *Goddard cloister arch (MAP B)*

Scythrops novaehollandiae Latham

(Cuculidae), whole animal.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1999*



Kookaburra and brown tree snake (Z105)

- *Law cloister arch (MAP B)*

Poss. *Dacelo gigas* [Boddaert] (Alcedinidae) and poss. *Boiga irregularis* Merrem (Colubridae), whole bird with snake in bill.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



Crested hawk (Z2)

- *Arts cloister arch (MAP B)*

Aviceda subcristata Gould

(Accipitridae), whole bird, standing on branch.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



Laughing kookaburra (Z9)

- *Arts cloister arch (MAP B)*

Poss. *Dacelo novaeguineae*

Hermann (Alcedinidae), most of bird.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



Eastern silveryeye (Z51)

- *Goddard cloister arch (MAP B)*

Zosterops lateralis Latham

(Zosteropidae), two birds.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1996*



Laughing kookaburra (Z101)

- *Law exterior (MAP B)*

Poss. *Dacelo novaeguineae*

Hermann (Alcedinidae), whole birds, perched.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



Galah (Z122)

- *Law exterior roundel (MAP B)*

Poss. *Cacatua roseicapilla*

Vieillot (Psittacidae), two whole birds.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



Laughing kookaburra (Z115)

- *Arts exterior roundel (MAP B)*

Poss. *Dacelo novaeguineae*

Hermann (Alcedinidae), whole birds.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



Great cormorant (Z127)

- *Steele exterior roundel (MAP B)*

Poss. *Phalacrocorax carbo* L.

(Phalacrocoracidae), whole bird with fish in bill.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



Little penguin (Z28)

- *Arts cloister arch (MAP B)*

Poss. *Eudyptula minor* Forster

(Spheniscidae), whole bird, standing.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*

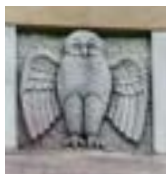


Long-eared owl (Z90)

- Law cloister arch
(MAP B)

Poss. *Asio otus* L. (Strigidae), whole bird, perched on branch.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Owl (God of the Arts) (Z14)

- above Arts entrance, facing Great Court
(MAP B)

Mythical bird, Athene: God of the Arts (as an owl).

• John Muller, pre-1953



Magpie goose (Z63)

- Goddard/Michie cloister arch
(MAP B)

Anseranas semipalmata Latham (Anatidae), part of bird.

• Rhyl Hinwood, 1999



Pied currawong (Z116)

- Arts exterior roundel (MAP B)

Poss. *Strepera graculina* Shaw (Artamidae), whole bird.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Major Mitchell's cockatoo (Z119)

- Law exterior roundel (MAP B)

Poss. *Lophochroa leadbeateri* Vigors (Cacatuidae), whole bird, on branch.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Pied currawong (Z125)

- Law exterior roundel (MAP B)

Poss. *Strepera graculina* Shaw (Artamidae), whole bird, on branch.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Mistletoebird (Z60)

- Goddard/Michie cloister arch
(MAP B)

Dicaeum hirundinaceum Shaw (Dicaeidae), whole bird.

• Rhyl Hinwood, 1999



Pied currawong with frog (Z10)

- roundel above Arts cloisters
(MAP B)

Poss. *Strepera graculina* Shaw (Artamidae), whole bird, standing, watching frog.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Noisy miner (B25)

- Richards cloister arch
(MAP B)

Poss. *Manorina melanocephala* Latham (Meliphagidae), whole bird, perched among leaves and fruits.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Pink-eared duck (Z62)

- Goddard/Michie cloister arch
(MAP B)

Malacorhynchus membranaceus Latham (Anatidae), part of animal.

• Rhyl Hinwood, 1999



Rainbow lorikeet (Z85)
 - Law cloister arch (MAP B)
 Poss. *Trichoglossus haematodus* L. (Psittacidae), two birds, on branches.
 • John Muller, pre-1953



Spotted (green) catbird (Z81)
 - Law cloister arch (MAP B)
 Poss. *Ailuoredus crassirostris* Paykull (Ptilonorhynchidae), whole bird, on branch.
 • John Muller, pre-1953



Red-sided parrot (Z36)
 - Steele cloister arch (MAP B)
 Poss. *Eclectus roratus* macgillivrayi Mathews (Psittacidae), whole bird, perched.
 • John Muller, pre-1953



Sulphur-crested cockatoo (Z100)
 - Law exterior, facing Great Court (MAP B)
 Poss. *Cacatua galerita* Latham (Cacatuidae), whole birds, perched.
 • John Muller, pre-1953



Red-tailed tropic bird (Z61)
 - Goddard/Michie cloister arch (MAP B)
Phaethon rubricauda Boddaert (Phaeothontidae), whole animal.
 • Rhyl Hinwood, 1999



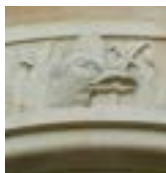
Sulphur-crested cockatoo (Z107)
 - Law cloister arch (MAP B)
 Poss. *Cacatua galerita* Latham (Cacatuidae), whole bird, perched.
 • John Muller, pre-1953



Reef heron (Z50)
 - Goddard cloister arch (MAP B)
Egretta sacra Gmelin (Ardeidae), whole animal.
 • Rhyl Hinwood, 1996



Sulphur-crested cockatoo (Z126)
 - Law exterior roundel (MAP B)
 Poss. *Cacatua galerita* Latham (Cacatuidae), whole bird.
 • John Muller, pre-1953



Southern cassowary (Z88)
 - Law cloister arch (MAP B)
Casuarius casuarius L. (Casuariidae), adult bird, head and some neck.
 • John Muller, pre-1953



Sunbird (B55)
 - Law exterior roundel (MAP B)
 Poss. *Nectarinia jugularis* L. (Nectariniidae), whole bird, perched among leaves and flowers.
 • John Muller, pre-1953



Superb lyrebird (Z34)

- Steele cloister arch (MAP B)

Menura novaehollandiae Latham (Menuridae), whole bird, standing.

• John Muller, pre-1953



White-faced heron (Z30)

- Duhig cloister arch (MAP B)

Poss. *Ardea novaehollandiae* Latham (Ardeidae), whole bird, standing.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Variegated wren (B26)

- Richards cloister arch (MAP B)

Poss. *Malurus lamberti* Vigors & Horsfield (Maluridae), whole bird, perched among morning glory leaves and flowers.

• John Muller, pre-1953



White-tailed kingfisher (Z66)

- Goddard/Michie cloister arch (MAP B)

Tanysiptera sylvia Gould (Alcedinidae), whole bird.

• Rhyl Hinwood, 1999



Wedge-tailed eagle (Z20)

- Arts cloister arch (MAP B)

Poss. *Aquila audax* Latham (Accipitridae), head and wing.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Zebra finch (Z67)

- Goddard/Michie cloister arch (MAP B)

Taeniopygia guttata Vieillot (Estrildidae), whole bird.

• Rhyl Hinwood, 1999

Fauna: other animals



Agile wallaby (Z12)

- above Arts entrance, facing Great Court
(MAP B)
Poss. *Macropus agilis* Gould (Macropodidae), head and shoulders, crouched.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Barramundi (Z58)

- Goddard cloister arch (MAP B)
Lates calcarifer Bloch (Latidae), whole animal.

• Rhyl Hinwood, 1997



Agile wallaby (Z18)

- Arts cloister arch (MAP B)
Poss. *Macropus agilis* Gould (Macropodidae), head only, animal standing.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Black flying-fox (Z25)

- roundel above Arts cloisters (MAP B)
Poss. *Pteropus alecto* Temminck (Pteropodidae), whole mammal, prostrate on branch.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Agile wallaby (Z94)

- Law cloister arch (MAP B)
Poss. *Macropus agilis* Gould (Macropodidae), top-half body, standing in fern vegetation.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Black flying-fox (Z40)

- Richards cloister arch (MAP B)
Poss. *Pteropus alecto* Temminck (Pteropodidae), whole mammal, feeding.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Ammonite (Z44)

- roundel right of Richards entrance (MAP B)
Whole fossil *Prohysteroceas richardsi*, named in honour of Professor Henry Caselli Richards, UQ's first Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Black flying-fox (Z86)

- Law cloister arch (MAP B)
Poss. *Pteropus alecto* Temminck (Pteropodidae), whole mammal, hanging.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Black flying-fox (Z113)

- roundel left of Forgan Smith tower entrance (MAP B)

Poss. *Pteropus alecto* Temminck (Pteropodidae), whole mammal.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Brush-tailed bettong (Z24)

- roundel above Arts entrance (MAP B)

Poss. *Bettongia penicillata* Gray (Potoroidae), whole mammal, gathering nest material.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Blue blubber jellyfish (Z53)

- Goddard exterior roundel, facing Great Court (MAP B)

Catostylus mosaicus Quoy & Gaimard (Catostylidae), whole animal.

• Rhyl Hinwood, 1996



Brush-tailed bettong (Z114)

- roundel near Arts exterior entrance (MAP B)

Poss. *Bettongia penicillata* Gray (Potoroidae), whole mammal, crouching.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Blue swimmer crab (Z57)

- Goddard cloister arch (MAP B)

Portunus pelagicus L. (Portunidae), whole animal.

• Rhyl Hinwood, 1997



Brushtail possum (Z19)

- Arts cloister arch (MAP B)

Poss. *Trichosurus vulpecula* Kerr (Phalangeridae), whole animal, on branch, semi-prostrate.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Boyd's forest dragon (Z72)

- Goddard/Michie cloisters exterior (MAP B)

Hypsilurus boydii Macleay (Agamidae), whole animal.

• Rhyl Hinwood, 1997



Brushtail possum (Z123)

- roundel near Law exterior entrance (MAP B)

Poss. *Trichosurus vulpecula* Kerr (Phalangeridae), whole mammal, perched.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Brown tree snake and kookaburra (Z105)

- Law cloister arch (MAP B)

Poss. *Boiga irregularis* Merrem (Colubridae) and poss. *Dacelo gigas* Boddaert (Alcedinidae), whole bird with snake in bill.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Butterflies/moths (Z124)

- Law exterior roundel (MAP B)

Flowering plant and butterflies/moths, species indeterminate.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Butterfly (Z106)
 - Law cloister arch (MAP B)
 Lepidoptera, species indeterminate, whole insect.
 • John Muller, pre-1953



Eastern grey kangaroo (Z95)
 - Law cloister arch (MAP B)
 Poss. *Macropus giganteus* Shaw (Macropodidae), head only of standing animal.
 • John Muller, pre-1953



Cow (Z22)
 - Arts cloister arch (MAP B)
Bos taurus L. (Bovidae), head only.
 • John Muller, pre-1953



Eastern grey kangaroo (Z118)
 - Arts exterior roundel (MAP B)
 Poss. *Macropus giganteus* Shaw (Macropodidae), head and shoulders.
 • John Muller, pre-1953



Cow (Z120)
 - Law exterior roundel (MAP B)
Bos taurus L. (Bovidae), head only.
 • John Muller, pre-1953



Eastern (Moggill) water dragon (Z84)
 - Law cloister arch (MAP B)
Physignathus lesueurii Gray (Agamidae), whole reptile.
 • Rhyl Hinwood, 2000



Dinosaurs in Queensland's Jurassic period (F11)

- above Richards entrance (MAP B)

Recognising achievements in fossil geology, this frieze depicts, from left, Triceratops, *Compsognathus*, Pterodactyl *Rhamphorhynchus* (in the air), Stegasaurus, *Archaeopteryx* (in the air), *Labyrinthodont*, Sauropod *Brontosaurus* and Sauropod *Diplodocus*.

• Clarrie Pilling and Tom Farrell, 1940s



Eastern grey kangaroo (Z27)
 - roundel above Arts cloisters (MAP B)
 Poss. *Macropus giganteus* Shaw (Macropodidae), top half of body, animal standing.
 • John Muller, pre-1953



Flathead mullet (Z56)
 - Goddard cloister arch (MAP B)
Mugil cephalus L. (Mugilidae), group of animals.
 • Rhyl Hinwood, 1997



Frog with pied currawong (Z10)

- roundel above Arts cloisters (MAP B)
Frog species indeterminate with poss. *Strepera graculina* Shaw (Artamidae), pied currawong.
• John Muller, pre-1953



Greater bilby (Z1)

- roundel above Arts cloisters (MAP B)
Macrotis lagotis Reid (Pera-melidae), whole mammal, on ground.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Geography cone (Z48)

- Goddard cloister arch (MAP B)
Conus geographus L. (Conidae), whole animal.
• Rhyl Hinwood, 1996



Greater bilby (Z108)

- Law exterior roundel (MAP B)
Macrotis lagotis Reid (Pera-melidae), whole mammal, on ground.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Giant burrowing cockroach (Z68)

- Goddard/Michie cloisters exterior (MAP B)
Macropanesthia rhinoceros Saussure (Blaberidae), whole animal.
• Rhyl Hinwood, 1997



Greater bilby (Z110)

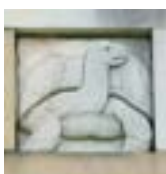
- Law cloister arch (MAP B)
Macrotis lagotis Reid (Pera-melidae), whole mammal crouched on grass.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Giant wood moth caterpillar (Z79)

- Michie cloister arch (MAP B)
Endoxyla cinereus Tepper (Cossidae), whole animal.
• Rhyl Hinwood, 1998



Green turtle (Z102)

- Law exterior, facing Great Court (MAP B)
Poss. *Chelonia mydas* L. (Cheloniidae), front of body and head.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Gould's sand goanna (Z91)

- Law exterior roundel, facing Great Court (MAP B)
Poss. *Varanus gouldii* Gray (Varanidae), whole reptile, standing erect.
• John Muller, pre-1953



Greentail prawn (Z59)

- Goddard cloister arch (MAP B)
Metapenaeus bennettiae Racek & Dall (Penaeidae), whole animal.
• Rhyl Hinwood, 1997



Grey cuscus (Z32)
 - *Duhig cloister arch (MAP B)*
 Poss. *Phalanger orientalis* Pallas (Phalangeridae), whole mammal, standing on branch.
 • **John Muller, pre-1953**



Koala (Z11)
 - *roundel above Arts cloisters (MAP B)*
Phascolarctos cinereus Goldfuss (Phascolarctidae), whole mammal, with young on back, perched.
 • **John Muller, pre-1953**



Hare (Z45)
 - *Richards cloister arch (MAP B)*
Lepus capensis L. (Leporidae), whole mammal sitting in grass.
 • **John Muller, pre-1953**



Koala (Z13)
 - *Arts building, facing Great Court (MAP B)*
Phascolarctos cinereus Goldfuss (Phascolarctidae), whole mammal on solid trunk/limb.
 • **John Muller, pre-1953**



Hercules club whelk (Z76)
 - *Michie cloister arch (MAP B)*
Pyrazus ebininus Bruguière (Batillariidae), whole animal.
 • **Rhyl Hinwood, 1998**



Koala (Z21)
 - *Arts cloister arch (MAP B)*
Phascolarctos cinereus Goldfuss (Phascolarctidae), whole mammal, on branch.
 • **John Muller, pre-1953**



Horse (Z117)
 - *Arts exterior roundel (MAP B)*
 Poss. *Equus caballus* Linnaeus (Equidae), head only.
 • **John Muller, pre-1953**



Koala (Z104)
 - *Law exterior, facing Great Court (MAP B)*
Phascolarctos cinereus Goldfuss (Phascolarctidae), whole mammal with young on back, perched.
 • **John Muller, pre-1953**



Kangaroo (B14)
 - *Arts cloister arch (MAP B)*
 Macropodidae, small grey kangaroo appearing within flax lily leaves and flowers.
 • **John Muller, pre-1953**



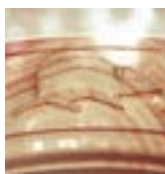
Koala (Z121)
 - *Law exterior roundel (MAP B)*
Phascolarctos cinereus Goldfuss (Phascolarctidae), whole animal.
 • **John Muller, pre-1953**



Long-necked turtle (Z82)

- Law cloister arch
(MAP B)
Chelodina longicollis
Shaw (Chelidae),
whole reptile.

• Rhyl Hinwood, 2000



Northern brown bandicoot (Z35)

- Steele cloister arch
(MAP B)
Poss. *Isoodon macrourus* Gould
(Peramelidae),
whole mammal,
on ground.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Long-nosed bandicoot (Z41)

- Richards cloister arch (MAP B)
Poss. *Perameles nasuta* Geoffroy
(Peramelidae),
whole mammal,
on ground.

• John Muller,
pre-1953



Numbat (Z47)

- Richards cloister arch (MAP B)
Poss. *Myrmecobius fasciatus*
Waterhouse
(Myrmecobiidae),
whole mammal on
ground and grass.

• John Muller,
pre-1953



Mertens' water monitor (Z5)

- Arts cloister arch
(MAP B)
Poss. *Varanus mertensi* Glauert
(Varanidae), whole
reptile, on branch.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Peripatus (Z75)

- Goddard/Michie
cloisters exterior
(MAP B)
Onychophorid
arthropod,
whole animal.

• Rhyl Hinwood, 1999



Musky rat-kangaroo (Z74)

- Goddard/Michie
cloisters exterior
(MAP B)
Hypsiprymnodon moschatus Ramsay
(Hypsiprymnodontidae), whole
animal.

• Rhyl Hinwood, 1998



Pipi (Z80)

- Michie cloister arch (MAP B)
Donax deltoides
Lamarck
(Donacidae):
bivalve mollusc,
ugari/pipi,
whole animal.

• Rhyl Hinwood, 1998



Native bee (Z78)

- Michie cloister arch (MAP B)
Trigona essingtoni
Cockerell (Apidae),
whole animal.

• Rhyl Hinwood, 1998



Platypus (Z3)

- Arts cloister arch
(MAP B)
Ornithorhynchus anatinus Shaw
(Ornithorhynchidae),
whole mammal,
on ground.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Platypus (Z46)

- Richards
cloister arch
(MAP B)
Ornithorhynchus anatinus Shaw
(Ornithorhynchidae),
whole mammal,
on log.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Ringtail possum (Z15)

- above Arts
entrance (MAP B)
Poss. *Pseudocheirus peregrinus* Boddaert
(Pseudocheiridae),
whole mammal,
on branch, semi-
prostrate.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Pterosaur (Z69)

- Goddard/Michie
cloisters exterior
(MAP B)
Ornithocheirus,
whole animal.

• Rhyl Hinwood, 1997



Ringtail possum (Z33)

- Duhig cloister arch
(MAP B)
Poss. *Pseudocheirus peregrinus* Boddaert
(Pseudocheiridae),
whole mammal,
along branch.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Red-clawed crayfish (Z55)

- Goddard cloister
arch (MAP B)
Cherax quadricarinatus
Von Martens
(Parastacidae),
whole animal.

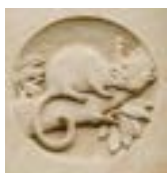
• Rhyl Hinwood, 1997



Ringtail possum (Z92)

- Law cloister arch
(MAP B)
Poss. *Pseudocheirus peregrinus* Boddaert
(Petauridae), whole
mammal slumped.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Ringtail possum (Z8)

- roundel above
Arts cloisters
(MAP B)
Poss.
Pseudocheirus peregrinus
Boddaert
(Pseudocheiridae),
whole mammal,
prostrate on log.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Ringtail possum (Z98)

- Law cloister arch
(MAP B)
Poss. *Pseudocheirus peregrinus* Boddaert
(Pseudocheiridae),
whole mammal
descending branch.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Ringtail possum (Z103)
 - Law exterior, facing Great Court (MAP B)
Pseudocheirus peregrinus Boddaert
 (Pseudocheiridae), whole mammal, sitting (slumped).
 • John Muller, pre-1953



Short-beaked echidna (Z83)
 - Law cloister arch (MAP B)
Tachyglossus aculeatus Shaw
 (Tachyglossidae), whole mammal.
 • John Muller, pre-1953



Sheep (Z4)
 - Arts cloister arch (MAP B)
Ovis ovis Linnaeus
 (Bovidae), head only, adult male.
 • John Muller, pre-1953



Soldier crab (Z54)
 - Goddard exterior roundel, facing Great Court (MAP B)
Mictyris longicarpus Latreille
 (Mictyridae), whole animal.
 • Rhyl Hinwood, 1996



Ship's worm (Z77)
 - Michie cloister arch (MAP B)
Dicathifer manni Wright
 (Teredinidae); teredo wood borer, whole animal.
 • Rhyl Hinwood, 1998



Southern gastric brooding frog (Z73)
 - Goddard/Michie cloisters exterior (MAP B)
Rheobatrachus silus Liem
 (Myobatrachidae), whole animal.
 • Rhyl Hinwood, 1998



Short-beaked echidna (Z38)
 - Steele cloister arch (MAP B)
Tachyglossus aculeatus Shaw
 (Tachyglossidae), whole mammal.
 • Rhyl Hinwood, 2000



Southern saratoga (Z70)
 - Goddard/Michie cloisters exterior (MAP B)
Scleropages leichardti Günther
 (Osteoglossidae), whole animal.
 • Rhyl Hinwood, 1997



Spotted-tailed quoll (Z37)

- *Steele cloister arch (MAP B)*
Dasyurus maculatus Kerr (Dasyuridae), whole mammal, on fallen log.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



Sugar glider (Z109)

- *Law cloister arch (MAP B)*
 Poss. *Petaurus breviceps* Waterhouse (Petauridae), whole mammal, crouched among leaves.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



Staghorn coral with sea snail (Z49)

- *Goddard cloister arch (MAP B)*
Acropora grandis Brook (Acroporidae), with *Drupella* sp. (Muricidae), group of animals.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1996*



Sugar glider (Z111)

- *Law cloister arch (MAP B)*
 Poss. *Petaurus breviceps* Waterhouse (Petauridae), whole mammal, climbing on semi-vertical branch.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



Stokes's seasnake (Z52)

- *Goddard cloister arch (MAP B)*
Hydrophis stokesii J.E. Gray (Elapidae), whole animal.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1996*



Swamp wallaby (Z42)

- *Richards cloister arch (MAP B)*
Wallabia bicolor Desmarest (Macropodidae), top two-thirds of body, sitting.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



Sugar glider (Z31)

- *Duhig cloister arch (MAP B)*
 Poss. *Petaurus breviceps* Waterhouse (Petauridae), whole mammal, along branch.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



Tasmanian devil (Z97)

- *Law cloister arch (MAP B)*
Sarcophilus harrisii Boitard (Dasyuridae), whole mammal, on ground.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



Tasmanian devil (Z99)

- *Law exterior roundel, facing Great Court (MAP B)*
Sarcophilus harrisii Boitard (Dasyuridae), whole mammal on ground.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



Tree kangaroo (Z16)

- Arts building, facing Great Court (MAP B)

Poss. *Dendrolagus lumholtzi* Collett (Macro-podidae), Lumholtz's tree kangaroo, upper two-thirds of mammal, standing on ground or in tree fork.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Water rat (Z93)

- Law cloister arch (MAP B)

Poss. *Hydromys chrysogaster* Geoffroy (Muridae), whole mammal, on log.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Tree kangaroo (Z96)

- Law cloister arch (MAP B)

Poss. *Dendrolagus lumholtzi* Collett (Macropodidae), Lumholtz's tree kangaroo, head and torso.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Whiptail wallaby (Z7)

- Arts exterior roundel, facing Great Court (MAP B)

Poss. *Macropus parryi* Bennett (Macropodidae), head and shoulders, standing on ground.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Trilobite (Z43)

- roundel left of Richards entrance (MAP B)

Whole fossil *Xystradura saint-smithi*, named in honour of a former officer of the Geological Survey of Queensland, Mr E Cecil Saint-Smith.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Whiptail wallaby (Z112)

- Law exterior roundel, facing Great Court (MAP B)

Poss. *Macropus parryi* Bennett (Macropodidae), head and shoulders, standing among foliage.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Water rat (Z29)

- Arts cloister arch (MAP B)

Poss. *Hydromys chrysogaster* Geoffroy (Muridae), whole mammal, prostrate along log.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Yellow-bellied glider (Z39)

- Steele cloister arch (MAP B)

Poss. *Petaurus australis* Shaw (Petauridae), whole mammal, crouched on branch.

• John Muller, pre-1953

'...a fully representative collection of Aboriginal customs and social life.'

Great Court planners, 1930s



Indigenous culture

One of the key objectives in carving the Great Court buildings was to provide a 'fully representative collection of Aboriginal customs and social life'.

Early planners of the Great Court were very impressed with how Australian Indigenous people had managed to live sustainably on the land for many hundreds of years, and so recommended the creation of around 30 friezes and carvings specifically dedicated to Aboriginal culture.

The broad friezes depict many aspects of the European view of traditional Aboriginal life at the time: ceremonial activities, domestic life and social customs, while the smaller carvings are more personal depictions of hunters and others going about their daily activities.



Top: men making and decorating shields; inset: Mr Willie Mackenzie (Gaiarbaru), university researcher

Several portraits of specific individuals, including two grotesques (also listed in the *Academic traditions* section of this guide) are featured as well.

In the Michie building cloisters, all botanical carvings depict flora used by Aboriginal people for food, medicine and implements.

Outside the Law entrance are representations of animals of significance in Aboriginal life, with names indicating the derivation of particular Brisbane suburbs such as Moggill, Pinkenba and Mt Gravatt.

An historical document of a time long gone...

In the early 1930s, when the construction of the Great Court was being formulated, planners included an objective to represent Aboriginal culture in the stonework friezes and carvings.

At that time, the common view of Australian Indigenous people and culture was that Aboriginal populations had 'lived in harmony' with the land for an unknown span of time, widely believed to have been a few hundred years. Although the carvings are beautiful, they are rather anachronistic in the light of recent research into past and present Aboriginal life and culture.

The subjects for the Aboriginal motifs are a combination of perceptions of 'traditional' lifeways of Aboriginal peoples, and images easily able to be crafted in the stonemasonry medium. The emphasis is on stereotypes of everyday life. Thus, we find depictions of activities such as hunting and fishing, as seen near the Arts entrances (*see page 72*); people making and carrying traditional tools and weapons, exemplified in the long frieze above the Arts entrance, facing the Great Court (*see page 70*); women grinding seeds, as in the mural above the Arts entrance (*see page 71*); and men involved in 'ceremonial life', such as the image of a man dancing near the Law entrance (*see page 73*).

Interestingly, several of the carvings show regionally specific imagery that is not particularly applicable to Brisbane or even Queensland. Examples include the desert seed-grinding image (*see page 70*), and the frieze above the Law entrance showing an Aboriginal man having his tooth removed, which is a form of initiation known primarily from western Sydney (*see page 70*).

These depictions are based on the common stereotype of Aboriginal Australians held by Europeans at this time. The period from the 1930s through to the 1960s, when most of the Great Court stonework was undertaken, coincided with the Assimilationist era of policies relating to Indigenous Australians. At this time, governments encouraged Aboriginal people to discard their 'ancient' and 'traditional' ways and become absorbed into mainstream society. Aboriginal children of mixed race parentage were often removed from their families, particularly if the children were found to be speaking Aboriginal language or using 'traditional' tools and weapons. So the images of Aboriginal life depicted in the Great Court stonework are very much images of a stereotypical past that was fast being eroded by mainstream government policy and practice.

Today, we know that the attitudes of the Assimilationist era were based on a lack of knowledge about past and contemporary Aboriginal life. Archaeological evidence since the 1960s has confirmed that Aboriginal Australians are among the earliest modern humans in the world, having lived on the Australian continent for 60,000 years or more, and have the oldest continuous, and evolving, cultural traditions of any human society.

We also know now that, although employing a sustainable use of resources, Aboriginal land and sea resource use was (and still is) more a form of resource management than a 'harmonious' existence that 'had no impact' on the environment. Aboriginal people had (and continue to have) complex and highly developed relationships to their land and waters.

These sophisticated relationships include complex resource management systems. Fire-stick farming is the best-known of such management tools. Burning is used to reduce undergrowth and leaf litter to clear pathways followed by traders for hundreds of kilometres, and to encourage the growth of green pick to attract wildlife that can subsequently be herded by large collectives of hunters and used to feed gatherings of several hundreds of people.

Along the coasts and river systems, fisher-folk herded fish into large stone-walled fishtraps, constructed and maintained over hundreds or even thousands of years.

Elsewhere, Aboriginal people cultivated a range of plants and animals, from the artificial oyster banks of Moreton Bay to the eel traps of western Victoria; from the roots and tuber agricultural areas of Western Australia to the seed cultivation areas of the arid zone; and from the husbanding of fruit trees in sub-tropical and tropical environments to the mounded 'gardens' of the Riverina.

None of these aspects of Aboriginal life appears in any of the Great Court carvings claiming to represent Aboriginal culture and, indeed, it may be impossible to create such imagery through the medium of stone carving. But in their focus on stereotypical imagery of past Aboriginal lifeways, the Great Court friezes calcify Aboriginal lifeways in an early- to mid-twentieth century paradigm that has little relevance in the modern understanding of Australia's first peoples.

So the Great Court stonework, as it relates to Aboriginal life, provides us with an opportunity to see a material expression of stereotypes forged during the Assimilationist era of Australian policy. The stonework thus acts as an historical document of a time long gone. We know, from archaeological and anthropological research, that Aboriginal life in the past, and that which continues today, is much more complex and interesting than that preserved around the cloisters of the Great Court.

Associate Professor Annie Ross, School of Social Science

Ceremonial life



Ceremonial life (F32)

- above Arts entrance, facing Great Court (MAP B)

Men making and decorating shields.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Ceremonial life (F45)

- above Arts exterior entrance (MAP B)

A warrior with spear and shield.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Ceremonial life (F59)

- above Law entrance (MAP B)

A man holding a shield and a fishing spear.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Ceremonial life (F56)

- above Law entrance (MAP B)

A front tooth being removed during an initiation ceremony.

• Clarrie Pilling, Jim Pilling and Tom Farrell, 1940s

Domestic life



Domestic life (F33)

- above Arts entrance, facing Great Court (MAP B)

Women and children using carrying dishes in front of a bark-covered dwelling.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Domestic life (F58)

- above Law entrance (MAP B) A man resting.

• Clarrie Pilling, Jim Pilling and Tom Farrell, 1940s



Domestic life (F34)

- above Arts entrance, facing Great Court (MAP B)

Men making various items, including shields, boomerangs and clubs.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Domestic life (F31)

- above Law entrance (MAP B)

A mother caring for her children.

• Clarrie Pilling, Jim Pilling and Tom Farrell, 1940s



Domestic life (F42)

- above Arts exterior entrance (MAP B)

A woman and child preparing food in front of a bark shelter.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Domestic life (F36)

- above Arts entrance, facing Great Court (MAP B)

A woman using an axe on a tree trunk, possibly to cut out honeycomb.

• John Muller, pre-1953

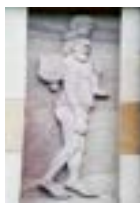


Domestic life (F55)

- near Law entrance (MAP B)

A man using wedges and an axe to remove bark from a tree trunk.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Domestic life (F37)

- above Arts entrance, facing Great Court (MAP B)

A man carrying a child on his shoulder, with a basket – typical of those used by local Queensland peoples – suspended down his back by a strap across his forehead.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Domestic life (F60)

- above Law entrance (MAP B)

A man rubbing sticks to make a fire, in front of a bark-covered dwelling.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Domestic life (F39)

- above Arts entrance, facing Great Court (MAP B)

A woman carrying firewood.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Domestic life (F63)

- above Law entrance (MAP B)

A woman making a basket from palm fronds.

• Clarrie Pilling, Jim Pilling and Tom Farrell, 1940s

Hunting



Hunting (F35)
- above Arts entrance
(MAP B)

A warrior with a club and shield.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Hunting (F43)
- above Arts exterior entrance (MAP B)

A hunter with his dog, about to throw a boomerang. At his feet is a captured bird.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Hunting (F38)
- above Arts entrance, facing Great Court (MAP B)

A man carrying a spear, a spear thrower and a bag.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Hunting (F46)
- near Arts entrance (MAP B)

A man using a multi-pronged spear to hunt fish hiding in reeds.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Hunting (F40)
- above Arts entrance, facing Great Court (MAP B)

A man about to throw a boomerang.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Hunting (F61)
- near Law entrance (MAP B)

A man using a woomera.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Hunting (F41)
- above Arts exterior entrance (MAP B)

A man accompanied by a (rather fat) dingo, carrying a snake and wallaby for food, home after a hunt.

• John Muller, pre-1953

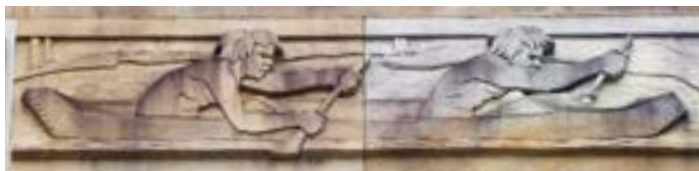


Hunting (F62)
- near Law entrance (MAP B)

A man carrying a captured kangaroo on his head.

• John Muller, pre-1953

Social customs



Social customs (F57)
- above Law entrance (MAP B)

Two men in a bark canoe – a common sight in the Brisbane area during early European settlement.

• Clarrie Pilling, Jim Pilling and Tom Farrell, 1940s



Social customs (F44)

- near Arts exterior entrance (MAP B)

Two men making smoke signals.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Social customs (F53)

- near Law entrance (MAP B)

A man climbing a tree, using his axe to cut footholds in the trunk.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Social customs (F52)

- near Law entrance (MAP B)

A man singing and dancing, holding various decorated items in his hand.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Social customs (F54)

- near Law entrance (MAP B)

A man with a musical instrument.

• John Muller, pre-1953

Characterisations



Man (F47)

- roundel near Arts entrance (MAP B)

Male profile, wall roundel.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Woman (F49)

- roundel near Law entrance (MAP B)

Female head, wall roundel.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Adolescent (F48)

- roundel near Arts entrance (MAP B)

Adolescent profile, wall roundel.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Child (F51)

- roundel near Law entrance (MAP B)

Child in profile, wall roundel.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Mr Willie Mackenzie (Gaiarbaru) (G48)

- corner Michie/Forgan Smith buildings (MAP B)

A member of the Jinibara tribe from the Burnett region, Mr Mackenzie was born in the 1880s and assisted for many years (from 1950 until 1959) in University research projects related to Indigenous Australians. He contributed a great deal to the survival of Aboriginal music and legends in the Queensland area, and is depicted here in grotesque form using two boomerangs as clapping sticks.

• Rhyl Hinwood, 1978

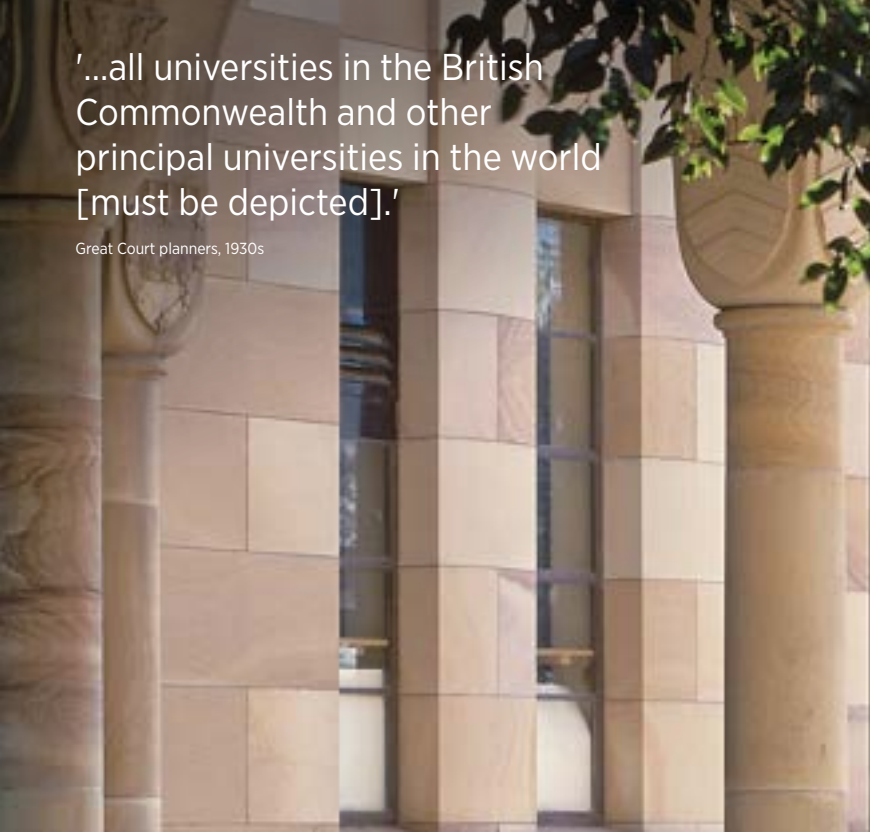


Indigenous woman (G49)

- corner Michie/Forgan Smith buildings (MAP B)

This grotesque depicts an Aboriginal woman wearing a seed necklace and a dillybag on her back. In Aboriginal sign language, her hands say, "I can hear the sound of the clapping sticks in the corroboree".

• Rhyl Hinwood, 1978



'...all universities in the British Commonwealth and other principal universities in the world [must be depicted].'

Great Court planners, 1930s

Coats of arms

Coats of arms are the distinctive heraldic bearings or shield of a person, family, corporation, region or country. They are designed to add prestige to organisations such as universities and commercial companies, but historically were used to differentiate opposing armies from each other.

Wanting to portray the coats of arms of all universities in the British Commonwealth and other older universities from around the world, the early Great Court planners obtained permission to include designs to be interpreted by the sculptors in the 1930s to '50s. The results can be seen mostly around the Forgan Smith through to the Richards buildings. The University of Queensland is depicted multiple times.

As per the architects' guidelines, most of the long-established British universities (plus associated colleges) feature heavily, and most tend to be grouped by institution or country – although there did not always appear to be a logical reasoning for where or why particular institutions were chosen, a complaint made by the State Government's Coordinator General in his 1959 report. They are also often replicated around or across individual columns.



Top: the cloisters; inset: the coat of arms from the University of Oxford, the inspiration source for the early Great Court planners

When carving of academic heraldry resumed in 1984, the Senate adopted a revised plan submitted by Emeritus Professor JC Mahoney that extended beyond the main focus of British Commonwealth universities, covering the whole world. One shield only was allocated, so there are few repeats of the more recently carved coats of arms.

In the mid-1990s, the University working party on Great Court stone carvings decided that future subjects for heraldic representation would symbolise the University's growing involvement with institutions in South-East Asia and the Pacific.

Heraldry: ‘the shorthand of history’

Heraldic shields have appeared in illustrations of university precincts since the mid-1400s, but the shields themselves, or coats of arms, have been around since the 11th century.

Originally worn on tunics over metal armour and on shields, helmets, banners and flags, the coats of arms were a means of accurately identifying medieval knights, as each design was unique to the wearer. The granting of arms later became a mark of royal favour and a complex system of rules was introduced to manage their issue.

Armorial symbolism is now used across the world in a wide range of situations to identify people, countries, companies and organisations. They may be incorporated in company logos (as with The University of Queensland) or can be a way of endorsing something that belongs to or is governed by its holder (as with the Commonwealth coat of arms). Because of this, strict rules apply to their use. In Australia, the granting of arms is controlled by the British monarchy’s College of Arms, established in 1483.

Coats of arms are an important symbol of history as they are pictorial

Heraldry: some definitions

Symbols

Caduceus: the staff carried by Hermes, the messenger of the gods, as a symbol of peace

Chevron: an inverted V shape, the chevron represents the roof of a house and symbolises protection or the achievement of a notable enterprise

Cinquefoil: a five-leaved clover, used as a bearing

Cross: a symbol for the Christian faith

Cross patee: a cross with almost triangular arms, very narrow at the centre and broadening to squared ends

Fleur-de-lis: a device somewhat resembling three petals or floral segments of an iris tied by an encircling band, the distinctive bearing of the royal family of France and possibly a symbol of Christianity

Lion: the national emblem of Britain, denoting strength and courage

Maltese Cross: a cross having four equal arms that expand in width outwards, coming to eight points

Rod of Asclepius: a serpent-entwined rod wielded by the Greek god Asclepius, symbolising medicine and health care

Southern Cross: a constellation visible in the Southern Hemisphere, and used to represent Australia

Stafford knot: a distinctive three-looped knot, the traditional symbol of the English county of Staffordshire

Striations: furrows, stripes or streaks

Vesica piscis: pointed oval architectural feature used in medieval art

representations of the institutions or persons they represent. They may adopt aspects of the natural world – such as stars, shells, plants and animals – to give an indication of where the holder originates (for example, the Southern Cross constellation is used widely in arms from the Southern hemisphere).

Or they can include cultural or industrial motifs, such as Ireland's harp or Queensland's sheaf of wheat, to draw attention to particular characteristics of the holder. Symbolic motifs may even be employed to represent admired traits, such as the lion for strength.

These distinguishing symbols ('charges') are just one part of a standard coat of arms. A 'crest' may also be incorporated – an image that may once have adorned a knight's helmet, and which sits on top of the shield. 'Supporters' – often quite fanciful creatures that 'support' the shield – may also appear lower down.

Strict rules apply when using colour, as the palette has traditionally been limited to just five hues and two metals (although modern coats of arms may deviate from this). Despite the restrictions, because the Kings of Arms are ultimately responsible for the design, no two coats of arms are ever exactly the same.

One final aspect of a coat of arms is the motto, although this is not compulsory and can be changed without permission of the Kings of Arms as required. This is a short slogan summarising the key attributes or aspirations of its holder, and is generally displayed below the shield.

Terms

Bearing: any single device on a coat of arms

Gardant: (of an animal) shown full face, with the body seen from the side

Inscription: an historical, religious, or other record cut, impressed, painted, or written on stone, brick, metal, or other hard surface

In her piety: (of a pelican) surrounded by and feeding her chicks (this stance has religious significance and represents sacrifice)

Insignia: a badge or distinguishing mark of office or honour

Motto: a short sentence or phrase chosen as encapsulating the beliefs or ideals of an individual, family, or institution

Or: referring to the metal, gold

Passant: (of a beast used as a bearing) walking with one paw raised, and looking forward to the right side of the shield

Proper: referring to 'in its proper colours'

Rampant: (of an animal) represented standing on one hind foot with its forefeet in the air (typically in profile, facing the right side, with right hind foot and tail raised)

Stantant: (of an animal) standing with all four paws on the ground

Trippant: (of a stag or deer) represented as walking

Colours

Metals: only two metals are used: gold and silver (often represented as yellow and white)

Colours: generally, only five colours are used: azure (blue), gules (red), purple (purple), sable (black) and vert (green)

Combinations: because metals tend to be light and colours dark, metal cannot be placed on metal nor colour on colour (a rule reflecting the early use of arms as a form of identification, especially from a distance)



The University of Queensland's coat of arms

Originally patented in 1912 under the heraldic description 'Or, a Cross Patee azure surmounted by an open Book proper', the UQ coat of arms has two components, a shield and a motto.

The shield consists of two 'charges', an open book (a traditional heraldic device of universities) and a blue cross patee (the cross being similar to the Maltese Cross used on the state badge of Queensland), both of which are mounted on a gold shield above a scroll carrying the University's motto.

The motto *Scientia ac labore* is Latin for 'By means of knowledge and hard work' and was decided upon by a select Senate committee in 1911. No record exists of the suggestion's source. The coat of arms underwent slight amendments in 1940 and 1991.

Work began on UQ's coat of arms long before the University actually existed.

When European settlers first established Queensland as a colony, the emphasis was on developing land and its associated infrastructure, such as ports and railways. Practical skills and hard work were considered much more important than intellectual pursuits, and the establishment of a tertiary institution was a low priority.



Nevertheless, with strong lobbying by the University Movement, on 10 December 1909 the Queensland Parliament passed a Bill allowing for the establishment of a university with three faculties: arts, science and engineering. The Queensland Premier of the time, William Kidston, expressed the hope that UQ would provide “the highest culture and the best training for the youth of Queensland”, but noted that Queensland was ‘a hive of working bees’ and that all educational institutions should keep this fact in view.

So, UQ was always going to be a place of hard work that delivered knowledge, hence the motto. And with the need for a common seal to verify its degrees and diplomas, a coat of arms was required – particularly as all other universities within the British Dominion possessed one.

Having such a strong connection with Britain ensured that a Latin motto would be adopted, but the arms also had to run on parallel lines with those of the state. Hence the inclusion of the blue Maltese cross (or cross patee) which features prominently on the Queensland arms. And, at the suggestion of the King of Arms, an open book was included as ‘this device occurs in the Arms of many universities in this country’.

The University of Queensland’s coat of arms was formally granted by Letters Patent on 27 June 1912, and immediately saw slight variations in its usage. Inconsistency was an issue for some time until an official change

The motto *Scientia ac labore* is Latin for ‘By means of knowledge and hard work’.

Select Senate Committee, 1911

was proposed by UQ’s Professor of English Frederick Walter Robinson and endorsed by Senate in 1940. This design remained in place until 1991 when the University updated its corporate identity program.

Looking around the Great Court, visitors can see various iterations of UQ’s coat of arms. A history carved in stone, its meaning is as relevant today as it was in 1912: knowledge, learning and hard work.

From left: the original coat of arms as granted by the College of Arms; the coat of arms as depicted in the student magazine *Galmahra*, 1921 (this may have been the original design from the Select Committee); the style used in the 1934 UQ Annual Report; the coat of arms designed by FW Robinson in 1940; the slightly tweaked version used from 1991 until now; and a simplified version added in 2018



The University of Queensland



The University of Queensland (C1)

- both Forgan Smith tower entrances (MAP A)

A version of the University coat of arms with stylised scroll, similar to the style used in the student magazine *Galmahra*.

• John Muller, pre-1953



The University of Queensland (8a-d, 11a-d, 15f, 16f, 17f, 18f, 19f, 20f, 30f, 31f, 32f, 33f, 34f, 35f, 46f, 47f, 48f, 49f, 51f, 52f, 267c, 268c, 300f, 301f, 302f, 303f, 304f, 305f, 315f, 316f, 317f, 318f, 319f, 320f, C2)

- above all building entrances, general cloisters (MAP A)

The University coat of arms without motto.

• John Muller, pre-1953 and Rhyl Hinwood, 1981



The University of Queensland (C3)

- Forgan Smith lobby entrance (MAP A)

This is a painted version of the University's coat of arms, with a blue cross patee, white book and gold shield that is in keeping with the original University colours.

• John Muller, pre-1953



The University of Queensland (C4)

- Forgan Smith tower inside lobby (16 renditions) (MAP A)

Another (painted) version of the original-look University coat of arms with stylised scroll.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Scientia ac labore (C5)

- Duhig Library exterior (MAP A)

This simple version of the University coat of arms displays the UQ motto underneath.

• John Muller, pre-1953



The University of Queensland (C6)

- Forgan Smith tower, facing Great Court (MAP A)

The UQ coat of arms consists of an open book proper on a cross patee mounted on a shield above a scroll carrying the University's motto, *Scientia ac labore*.

This style of scroll is in keeping with the original coat of arms granted by the Herald's College in 1912.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Queensland University Regiment (196c)

- *Parnell cloisters (MAP A)*

Crown (from the Australian Army rising sun emblem) over QUR insignia, comprising The University of Queensland logo and motto.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 2011*



Queensland University Squadron (197c)

- *Parnell cloisters (MAP A)*

Crown (from the Royal Australian Air Force) over QUS insignia comprising a stylised Maltese cross, open book and motto *Peritos ac Paratus*, meaning 'Experts and Equipment'.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 2011*



The University of Queensland: Cromwell College (280f)

- *Michie cloisters (MAP A)*

Modelled on the personal arms of Oliver Cromwell after whom the college is named, this coat of arms features a rampant lion, a symbol of strength.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1980*



The University of Queensland: Duchesne College (278f)

- *Michie cloisters (MAP A)*

The name *Duchesne* means 'of the oak' and its leaf features along with a book and three stars to symbolise the college motto of 'strength in the light of truth'.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1980*



The University of Queensland: Emmanuel College (275a-d)

- *Duhig and Michie cloisters (MAP A)*

One of the University's first residential colleges, built at St Lucia in 1955, this arms features a lion, the Southern Cross and a book, representing academic excellence and a brave heart.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1980*



The University of Queensland: Grace College (282f)

- *Michie cloisters (MAP A)*

The cross (representing Christianity) with fleur-de-lis points (symbolising Jesus Christ) is on diamond shape, traditionally associated in heraldry with women.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1980*



The University of Queensland: International House (281f)

- *Michie cloisters (MAP A)*

This coat of arms, which has since been updated, features a Southern Cross for Australia with the word *Brisbane* denoting the location of International House.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1980*



The University of Queensland: King's College (273f)

- *Michie cloisters (MAP A)*

The Maltese cross symbolises the affiliation with UQ and the crown is for the King. Both embody the spiritual, social and intellectual features of the College.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1980*



The University of Queensland: St John's College (274a-d)

- *Michie cloisters (MAP A)*

Loosely based on St John's College at Oxford, this coat of arms features four lions, three fleurs-de-lis, and two crosses, including the Southern Cross.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1980*



The University of Queensland: St Leo's College (277f)

- *Michie cloisters (MAP A)*

This arms shows a book inscribed with *St Leo* underneath three crosses and stylised sun, with College motto *Dominus illuminatio mea*, meaning 'The Lord is my light'.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1980*



The University of Queensland: Women's College (276f)

- *Michie cloisters (MAP A)*

The rose symbolises grace and beauty, the lamp of learning is for scholarship, and the Maltese Cross represents Queensland, chivalric virtues and helping the poor and sick.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1980*

Note: *Union College at St Lucia is not represented as apparently it had no official coat of arms at the time the carvings were undertaken.*

Australia



Australian National University, Australian Capital Territory (270f)

- *Goddard/Michie intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

This armoury features a boomerang under the Southern Cross over wavy lines, all symbolic of Australia.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1980*



Bond University, Queensland (256f)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

This coat of arms depicts a Southern Cross (for Australia) with a field of stripes (signifying technology) and waves (representing the ocean).

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1994*



Charles Darwin University, Northern Territory (259f)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

With a star at the top, this armoury also includes Sturt's desert rose, the Northern Territory's floral emblem.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1993*



City of Brisbane, Queensland (289f)

- *Law cloisters (MAP A)*

A caduceus over wavy lines, with Stafford knot and stars, these symbols represent commercial activity and peace. Sir Thomas Brisbane (after whom the city is named) wore a Stafford knot in his British Army uniform when he joined as an ensign in 1789, hence the links with the city.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



City of Canberra, Australian Capital Territory (287f)

- *Law cloisters (MAP A)*

This shows a castle, mace (symbol of Parliament) and sword under a crown with the Rose of York (for the Duke of York, who declared Canberra the Seat of Government in 1927).

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1985*

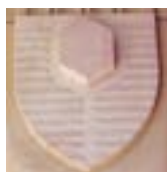


Commonwealth of Australia (286f)

- *Law cloisters (MAP A)*

This includes heraldry of the six Australian states, clockwise from top left: St George cross and gold lion for New South Wales, Victoria's Southern Cross, Queensland's Maltese cross, Tasmania's red lion, Western Australia's black swan and South Australia's piping shrike.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1985*



Curtin University, Western Australia (258f)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

This coat of arms, which has since been updated, depicts a hexagon within horizontal striations.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1994*



Deakin University, Victoria (261f)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

Two triangles (this has since been refined to one striped triangle, representing Deakin's key attributes of being friendly, flexible, accessible, innovative and contemporary).

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1985*



Flinders University, South Australia (269f)

- *Goddard/Michie intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

This armoury shows a radiant sun surmounted by an open book with an extract from page 176 of Vol 1 of Matthew Flinders's *A Voyage to Terra Australis* printed on the open pages.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1980*



Griffith University, Queensland (268a-b, 268d)

- *Goddard/Michie intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Loosely based on Sir Samuel Griffith's family coat of arms, after whom the university was named, this depicts two griffins under a book.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1980-81*



James Cook University, Queensland (267a-b, 267d)

- *Goddard/Michie intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

This arms includes an open book (for learning) on sun in splendour (for university motto of *Light ever increasing*) on wavy background with Maltese cross (for Queensland).

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1980-81*



La Trobe University, Victoria (271f)

- *Goddard/Michie intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

The three scallop shells are part of the La Trobe family bearings, after whom the university was named; the open book represents a commitment to learning; and the sprigs of heath are Victoria's floral emblem.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1980*



Macquarie University, New South Wales (265f)

- *Goddard/Michie intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

This coat of arms depicts the Macquarie lighthouse, the first major public building in the colony, with Sirius, the guide-star (and the name of the flagship of the first fleet).

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1980*



Monash University, Victoria (272f)

- *Goddard/Michie intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Loosely based on the armoury of Sir John Monash, after whom the university is named, this arms depicts a book, laurel wreath, chevron and Southern Cross.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1980*



Murdoch University, Western Australia (260f)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

The banksia flower and leaves under a chevron recall the large *banksia grandis* growing in Bush Court at the time of the university's foundation. The double chevron symbolises accomplishment.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1984*



Queensland University of Technology (257f)

- Goddard cloisters (MAP A)

This armoury features *QUT* on a square – the university's official logo, which was adapted from the Queensland Institute of Technology logo pre-1989 and acknowledges an institutional history dating back to 1849.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1994*



State of Queensland (288f)

- Law cloisters (MAP A)

Granted by Queen Victoria in 1893, the Queensland coat of arms is the oldest state heraldry in Australia and features symbols representing industry of that time: cow, sheep and wheat sheaf for farming, plus a column of gold rising from a heap of quartz for mining.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1985*



University of Adelaide, South Australia (6a-d, 222a-d)

- Arts and Goddard/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)

Granted by the London College of Arms in 1925, this arms depicts an open book under stars, reflecting the motto *The light (of learning) under the (Southern) Cross*.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Melbourne, Victoria (10a-d, 14f, 213a-d)

- Arts and Goddard/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)

The winged figure with laurel wreath represents Victory (for Victoria, the state and Queen), and is surrounded by four stars for the Southern Cross.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of New England, New South Wales (266f)

- Goddard/Michie intervening cloisters (MAP A)

The book on cross with Southern Cross and three Tudor roses symbolise the idea of carrying on the British university tradition under southern skies.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1980*



University of New South Wales (263f)

- Goddard/Michie intervening cloisters (MAP A)

This arms includes a book inscribed *Scientia* (for Oxford and/or education) above a lion (symbolising England and Cambridge) and starred cross (for New South Wales and possibly the Church of England).

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1980*



University of Newcastle, New South Wales (264f)

- Goddard/Michie intervening cloisters (MAP A)

Based on the family crest of Lieutenant Shortland, who discovered Newcastle in 1797, this armoury depicts a seahorse and the Southern Cross.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1980*



University of Southern Queensland (201f)

- Parnell cloisters (MAP A)

This coat of arms includes a Southern Cross for Australia and a phoenix, a symbol traditionally associated with rebirth.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1997*



University of Sydney, New South Wales (5f, 9a-d)

- *Arts cloisters (MAP A)*

Granted by the College of Heralds in 1857, this arms incorporates the open book of Oxford University, Cambridge University's lion, and a cross and stars adapted from the cross of St George. The arms convey the founders' intention that the learning and scholarship traditions of the two older British universities be continued under the Southern Cross.

• **John Muller, pre-1953**



University of Tasmania (7a-d)

- *Arts cloisters (MAP A)*

Lion (from the State crest) holding a torch, under books (for education) and the Southern Cross.

• **John Muller, pre-1953**



University of Western Australia (13a-d)

- *Arts cloisters (MAP A)*

Swan (Western Australia's fauna emblem) and two books with Latin phrases to represent the arts and sciences.

• **John Muller, pre-1953**



Wollongong University, New South Wales (262f)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

Three Illawarra flame tree flowers (a local plant) above an open book (symbolising education).

• **Rhyl Hinwood, 1984**

International: UK, Ireland



Guy's Hospital Medical School, London (170d)

- *Richards/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Three lion kings and three fleurs-de-lis.

• **Rhyl Hinwood, 1985**



Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh (171a)

- *Richards/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Half a tree at left, with book, half a star and flowers at right.

• **Rhyl Hinwood, 1985**



Imperial College of Science and Technology, London (169c)

- *Richards/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Book inscribed *Scientia*.

• **Rhyl Hinwood, 1986**



London School of Economics and Political Science (169d)

- *Richards/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Beaver under two closed books.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1985*



National University of Ireland (323a-d)

- *Law cloisters (MAP A)*

Harp.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



Queen Mary College, London (169b)

- *Richards/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Three triple crowns.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1986*



Queen's University of Belfast (296a-d)

- *Law cloisters (MAP A)*

Hand, seahorse, harp, lion and crown.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1984*



Royal Veterinary College, London (169a)

- *Richards/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Crown between two anchors.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1986*



St Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College, London (170b)

- *Richards/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Chevron reversed (*unfinished*).

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1985*



St Mary's Hospital Medical School, London (170c)

- *Richards/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Madonna and child in vesica piscis.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1986*



St Thomas's Hospital Medical School, London (170a)

- *Richards/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Torch on cross.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1986*



Swansea College (64a-d)

- *Duhig/Steele intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Dragon over open book and anchor.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



The Open University (173b)

- *Richards/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Television screen in book on sun.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1985*



University College of North Wales (now Bangor University) (63a-d)

- *Duhig/Steele intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Rampant lion and four lions.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University College of South Wales (62a-d)

- *Duhig/Steele intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Three chevrons/stripes.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University College of Wales (61a-d)

- *Duhig/Steele intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Two Welsh dragons over book.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*

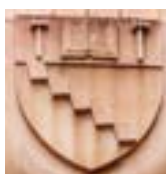


University of Aberdeen (36f, 37a-d)

- *Arts cloisters (MAP A)*

Three boar heads, castle, sun and vase.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Aston in Birmingham (171c)

- *Richards/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Book, two hammers, top.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1986*



University of Birmingham (41a-d)

- *Arts cloisters (MAP A)*

Rampant lion, mermaid and book.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Bristol (38a-d)

- *Arts cloisters (MAP A)*

Ship, dolphin, horse, sun and book.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Cambridge (1f, 2f, 3f, 4f, 321f)

- *Arts and Law cloisters (MAP A)*

Cross and four lions.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Cambridge: Christ's College (145h, 147h)

- *Richards cloisters (MAP A)*

Six lions, six fleurs-de-lis.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Cambridge: Churchill College (163d)

- *Richards/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Rampant lion, top left, bottom right.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1986*



University of Cambridge: Clare College (140a-d)

- *Richards cloisters (MAP A)*

Tear drops on border around cross and chevrons.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Cambridge: Corpus Christi College (153a-d)

- *Richards cloisters (MAP A)*

Two pelicans, six lilies.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Cambridge: Darwin College (163b)

- *Richards/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Rod of Asclepius, right.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1985*



University of Cambridge: Downing College (157f, 158f)

- *Richards cloisters (MAP A)*

Rampant griffin surrounded by eight roses.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Cambridge: Emmanuel College (155f, 156f)

- *Richards cloisters (MAP A)*

Rampant lion with banner.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Cambridge: Fitzwilliam House (159f, 160f)

- *Richards cloisters (MAP A)*

Four lions in cross above diamond grid.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Cambridge: Girton College (161f)

- *Richards/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Cross, two circles, two crescents.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1987*



University of Cambridge: Gonville and Caius College (163c)

- *Richards/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Snakes under star, right.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1986*



University of Cambridge: Jesus College (150f, 154f)

- *Richards cloisters (MAP A)*

Three cocks' heads.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Cambridge: King's College (148f, 149f)

- *Richards cloisters (MAP A)*

Three roses under lion and fleur-de-lis.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Cambridge: Magdalene College (136f, 137f)

- *Richards cloisters (MAP A)*

Four birds: eagle top right and bottom left.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Cambridge: Newnham College (162f)

- *Richards/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Griffin's head, centre.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1985*



**University of Cambridge: Pembroke College
(152a-d)**

- *Richards cloisters (MAP A)*

Seven birds on left.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



**University of Cambridge: Peterhouse College
(151a-d)**

- *Richards cloisters (MAP A)*

Four vertical bars surrounded by eight crowns.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



**University of Cambridge: Queen's College
(138f, 142f)**

- *Richards cloisters (MAP A)*

Two fish, bottom centre.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



**University of Cambridge: Selwyn College
(132f, 133f)**

- *Richards cloisters (MAP A)*

Three circles in diagonal band.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



**University of Cambridge: Sidney Sussex
College (134f, 135f)**

- *Richards cloisters (MAP A)*

Cone in scalloped pincers.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



**University of Cambridge: St Catherine's
College (164a-d)**

- *Richards/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

St Catherine's wheel.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



**University of Cambridge: St John's College
(141a-d)**

- *Richards cloisters (MAP A)*

Six lions, six fleurs-de-lis.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



**University of Cambridge: Trinity College
(143f, 144f)**

- *Richards cloisters (MAP A)*

Lion, two books and three Tudor roses.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Cambridge: Trinity Hall (139a-d)

- *Richards cloisters (MAP A)*

Crescent with five crosses.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Cambridge: Wolfson College (163a)

- *Richards/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Two lions, handbell.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1985*



University of Dublin: Trinity College (Ireland) (329a-d)

- *Law cloisters (MAP A)*

Castle with two towers and book.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Dundee (171d)

- *Richards/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Crown top.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1987*



University of Durham (322a-d)

- *Law cloisters (MAP A)*

Cross with three lions in top left.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Edinburgh (325a-d)

- *Law cloisters (MAP A)*

Castle, thistle.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Glasgow (44a-d, 45f)

- *Arts cloisters (MAP A)*

Crozier, bell, tree, bird and fish.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Keele (172b)

- *Richards/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Harvester's scythe under book.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1986*



University of Kent in Canterbury (172a)
 - *Richards/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*
 Three birds (choughs) over rampant horse.
 • *Rhyl Hinwood, 1991*



University of Lancaster (172c)
 - *Richards/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*
 Lion, two roses, waves and book.
 • *Rhyl Hinwood, 1985*



University of Leeds (42a-d)
 - *Arts cloisters (MAP A)*
 Book, three stars and rose.
 • *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Leicester (172d)
 - *Richards/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*
 Book inscribed with university motto *Ut Vitam Habeant*, Latin for 'so that they may have life'.
 • *Rhyl Hinwood, 1985*



University of Liverpool (39a-d)
 - *Arts cloisters (MAP A)*
 Book inscribed *Fiat Lux*, Latin for 'let there be light', with three birds.
 • *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of London (57f, 58f, 327a-d)
 - *Duhig and Law cloisters (MAP A)*
 Crown and Tudor rose on sun, over cross, below book.
 • *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of London: Bedford College (168a)
 - *Richards/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*
 Antique lamp, top.
 • *Rhyl Hinwood, 1986*



University of London: Birbeck College (168b)
 - *Richards/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*
 Owl, two lamps over sword.
 • *Rhyl Hinwood, 1985*



University of Manchester (171b, 326a-d)
 - *Richards/Parnell intervening and Law cloisters (MAP A)*
 Coiled snake under rising sun.
 • *John Muller, pre-1953 and Rhyl Hinwood, 1985*



University of Newcastle upon Tyne (173c)
 - *Richards/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*
 Cross under lion.
 • *Rhyl Hinwood, 1985*



University of Nottingham (173d)
 - *Richards/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*
 Book between two towers, top.
 • *Rhyl Hinwood, 1985*



University of Oxford (55f, 56f, 330f, 331f, 332f, 333f, 334f)
 - *Duhig and Law cloisters (MAP A)*
 Book and three crowns.
 • *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Oxford: All Souls College (84a-d)
 - *Steele cloisters (MAP A)*
 Chevron between three cinquefoils.
 • *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Oxford: Balliol College (89f, 90f)
 - *Steele cloisters (MAP A)*
 Rampant lion on half shield.
 • *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Oxford: Brasenose College (83a-d)
 - *Steele cloisters (MAP A)*
 Three roses, bugle-horns.
 • *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Oxford: Christ Church College (100a-d)
 - *Steele cloisters (MAP A)*
 Lion passant, four leopard faces.
 • *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Oxford: Corpus Christi College (99a-d)

- *Steele cloisters (MAP A)*

Pelican in her piety, three roses, three owls.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Oxford: Exeter College (95a-d)

- *Steele cloisters (MAP A)*

Shield with border of double keys.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Oxford: Green College (Radcliffe Observatory) (167d)

- *Richards/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Two stars, crown and Rod of Asclepius.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1985*



University of Oxford: Hertford College (75f, 76f)

- *Steele cloisters (MAP A)*

Stag's head with antlers.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Oxford: Jesus College (92f, 93f)

- *Steele cloisters (MAP A)*

Three stags trippant.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Oxford: Keble College (104f, 105f)

- *Steele cloisters (MAP A)*

Three stars in top panel.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Oxford: Lady Margaret Hall College (166a)

- *Richards/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Two dogs, handbell.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1986*



University of Oxford: Lincoln College (97a-d)

- *Steele cloisters (MAP A)*

Three stags statant.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Oxford: Magdalen College (98a-d)

- *Steele cloisters (MAP A)*

Three lilies in top panel.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Oxford: Merton College (87a-d)

- *Steele cloisters (MAP A)*

Escallop on cross, three chevrons.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Oxford: New College (85a-d)

- *Steele cloisters (MAP A)*

Two chevrons between three roses.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Oxford: Nuffield College (166b)

- *Richards/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Two roses, three pears.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1985*

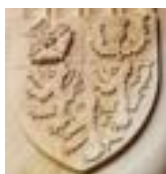


University of Oxford: Oriel College (86a-d)

- *Steele cloisters (MAP A)*

Three lions passant guardant.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Oxford: Pembroke College (77f, 78f)

- *Steele cloisters (MAP A)*

Three lions, rose and thistle.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Oxford: Queen's College (96a-d)

- *Steele cloisters (MAP A)*

Three eagles.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Oxford: Somerville College (165d)

- *Richards/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Six crosses, three stars.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1990*



University of Oxford: St Anne's College (165b)

- *Richards/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Two lions, three birds and sword with laurel wreath.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1986*



University of Oxford: St Anthony's College (166d)

- *Richards/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Three Ts, three stars.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1985*



University of Oxford: St Catherine's College (166c)

- *Richards/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Four ship's wheels in cross.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1985*



University of Oxford: St Cross College (167a)

- *Richards/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Enclosed cross.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1985*



University of Oxford: St Edmund Hall (102f, 103f)

- *Steele cloisters (MAP A)*

Four birds in cross.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Oxford: St Hilda's College (165a)

- *Richards/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Unicorn heads, coiled snake.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1985*



University of Oxford: St Hugh's College (165c)

- *Richards/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Four fleurs-de-lis in cross.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1986*



University of Oxford: St John's College (94f, 101f)

- *Steele cloisters (MAP A)*

Ring in shield with stars.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Oxford: St Peter's College (167c)

- *Richards/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Crossed keys behind keep, left.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1985*



University of Oxford: Trinity College (82a-d)

- *Steele cloisters (MAP A)*

Three griffin heads, four fleurs-de-lis.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Oxford: University College (81f, 88f)

- *Steele cloisters (MAP A)*

Cross between five birds.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Oxford: Wadham College (79f, 80f)

- *Steele cloisters (MAP A)*

Three roses and two escallops.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Oxford: Worcester College (106f, 107f)

- *Steele cloisters (MAP A)*

Two chevrons between six birds.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Reading (43a-d)

- *Arts cloisters (MAP A)*

Three shells and rose.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Sheffield (40a-d)

- *Arts cloisters (MAP A)*

Crown, open book and rose.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Southampton (173a)

- *Richards/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Deer.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1986*



University of St Andrews (328a-d)

- *Law cloisters (MAP A)*

Crescent, book, lion.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Stirling (174a)

- *Richards/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Tower on arched bridge, three open books.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1985*



University of Sussex (174b)

- *Richards/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Two crowns, six swallows and dolphin.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1986*



University of Wales

(59f, 60f, 65f, 66f, 324a-d)

- *Duhig, Duhig/Steele intervening and Law cloisters (MAP A)*

Three lamps and eight stars.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Warwick (174c)

- *Richards/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Elephant, bear.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1986*



University of York (174d)

- *Richards/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Three closed books.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1995*

International: Europe



Amsterdam University, The Netherlands (241c)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

Three crosses.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1992*



Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Hungary (249f)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

Long building.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1994*



Freie University, Germany (239c)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

Bear over three books.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1995*



Fribourg University, Switzerland (244f)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

Cross and orb.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1994*



Friedrich-Schiller University, Jena, Germany (238d)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

King with sword in inscribed circle.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1995*



Karlova University, Czechoslovakia [The Czech Republic] (229f)

- *Goddard/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Two figures and inscription.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1990*



Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Louvain, Belgium (237a)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

Madonna with Christ on throne.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1994*



Leiden University, The Netherlands (241a)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

Female warrior between two columns, over two keys.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1994*



Ljubljana University, Yugoslavia [Slovenia] (255d)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

Three-storey building with central dome and spire.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1994*



Rijks Universiteit, Te Gent, Belgium (237b)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

Head between two wreaths below lion.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1995*



Ruprecht-Karl University Heidelberg, Germany (239d)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

Three figures in three parts of Gothic church within encircling inscription.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1995*



Universidad de Alcalá, Madrid, Spain (253a)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

Two swans over symbols.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1994*



Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain (254b)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

Crowned religious figure within encircling inscription.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1993*



Universidade Clássica de Lisboa, Portugal (255b)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

Galleon in full sail.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1994*



Universidade de Coimbra, Portugal (255c)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

Vesica piscis Christ within encircling inscription.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1994*



University de l'Etat a Liège, Belgium (237d)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

LG and escallops in quadrants.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1992*



University Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium (237c)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

Angel over bodies.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1992*



University of Ankara, Turkey (186c)

- *Parnell cloisters (MAP A)*

Lattice disc on base.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1994*



University of Athens, Greece (245f)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

Helmeted warrior.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1995*



University of Barcelona, Spain (253c)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

Libertas perfundet omnia luce, Latin for 'Freedom to give all the light bathes', with female face radiating over cross.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1991*



University of Bern, Switzerland (242d)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

Bear.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1991*



University of Bologna, Italy (251c)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

Six building areas, *Coll med et art* (possibly meaning College of Medicine and Art?).

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1992*



University of Bordeaux, France (240c)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

Group of seven seated clerics with encircling inscription.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1990*



University of Bucharest, Romania (236f)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

Building over vines.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1991*



University of Copenhagen, Denmark (231f)

- *Goddard/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

King over crown and shield, with griffins.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1990*



University of Geneva, Switzerland (242a)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

Eagle, key and sun.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1991*



University of Granada, Spain (253d)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

Crown over two eagles and shield.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1991*



University of Grenoble, France (240d)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

Dolphin, three tudor roses, open book and inscription.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1991*



University of Helsinki, Finland (232f)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

Crown over medallion and cross, A.

MDCXL (from the year 1640).

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1991*



University of Lausanne, Switzerland (242b)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

Christ within vesica piscis.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1991*



University of Leipzig, Germany (238a)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

Two holy figures in inscribed circles.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1991*



University of Lyons, France (212a-d)

- *Goddard/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Rampant lion under three fleurs-de-lis.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Malta (294a-d)

- *Law cloisters (MAP A)*

Book under crescents and crosses.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Oslo, Norway (233f)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

Classic figure with lyre.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1991*



University of Padova, Italy (251a)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

Two figures with MCCXXII (1222).

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1992*



University of Paris-Sorbonne, France (223a-d)

- *Goddard/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Hand with book between fleurs-de-lis.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Siena, Italy (252b)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

Stylised figure.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1994*



University of Stockholm, Sweden (234f)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

Burning torch and three crowns.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1991*



University of Tartu, Estonia (250b)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

Building with 1632 underneath.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1995*



University of Tübingin, Germany (239a)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

Crossed lances, *UT*.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1992*



University of Uppsala, Sweden (235f)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

Crown over stylised sun and globe.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1991*



University of Utrecht, The Netherlands (241b)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

Radiating sun.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1993*



University of Valladolid, Spain (254a)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

Two trees among emblems.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1995*



University of Venezia, Italy (252a)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

Winged lion.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1993*



University of Vienna, Austria (228f)

- *Goddard/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Open book in hand.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1990*



University of Zurich, Switzerland (243f)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

Two-towered castle.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1991*



Warsaw University, Poland (247f)

- *Goddard cloisters (MAP A)*

Eagle with stars.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1994*

International: Africa, Asia, Oceania



Agra University, India (198a-d)

- *Parnell cloisters (MAP A)*

Star, two crowns under book.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



Keio University, Japan (202f)

- *Parnell cloisters (MAP A)*

Crossed nibs over 1858 inscription.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1990*



Kyoto University, Japan (200f)

- *Parnell cloisters (MAP A)*

Large tree over inscription.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1990*



Manila Central University, Philippines (204f)

- *Parnell cloisters (MAP A)*

Female figure carrying torch.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1991*



National University of Singapore (194f)

- *Parnell cloisters (MAP A)*

Open book, three linked rings and lion rampant.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1990*



Rhodes University, South Africa (293a)

- *Law cloisters (MAP A)*

Book, three shells.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1984*



Stellenbosch University, South Africa (298a-d)

- *Law cloisters (MAP A)*

Head of Minerva, five castles.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Auckland, New Zealand (69a-d, 313f)

- *Duhig/Steele intervening and Law cloisters (MAP A)*

Three kiwis over three stars and book inscribed *Ingenio et Labore*, Latin for 'talent and labour'.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Calcutta, India (309a-d)

- *Law cloisters (MAP A)*

Lotus flower within sun.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Canterbury, New Zealand (70a-d)

- *Duhig/Steele intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Three sheep, three ploughs.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Cape Town, South Africa (53f, 54f, 299f, 306f, 307f, 308f)

- *Duhig and Law cloisters (MAP A)*

Book on anchor with wave, under crown and lamp.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Colombo, Sri Lanka (195f)

- *Parnell cloisters (MAP A)*

Lamp within lotus flower.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1994*



University of Djakarta, Indonesia (189f)

- *Parnell cloisters (MAP A)*

Flames in circle.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1994*



University of Hong Kong (295a-d)

- *Law cloisters (MAP A)*

Book inscribed with Chinese characters.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Malaya, Malaysia (193f)

- *Parnell cloisters (MAP A)*

Strips of duan luntar over three tigers.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1990*



University of Mauritius (180f)

- *Parnell cloisters (MAP A)*

Key, star, chevron over lily.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1991*



University of Natal, South Africa (293d)

- *Law cloisters (MAP A)*

Two leaping wildebeest under books and star.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1984*



University of New Zealand

(12a-d, 67f, 68f, 73f, 74f)

- *Arts and Duhig/Steele intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Book among four stars.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Nigeria (181f)

- *Parnell cloisters (MAP A)*

Lion rampant.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1992*



University of Otago, New Zealand

(71a-d, 312f)

- *Duhig/Steele intervening and Law cloisters (MAP A)*

Cross with five stars.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Papua New Guinea (284f)

- *Law cloisters (MAP A)*

Book under shell, waves.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1984*



University of South Africa, Pretoria (293b)

- *Law cloisters (MAP A)*

Book on anchor, under rosette in sun and with three wings.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1985*



University of the South Pacific, Fiji (285f)

- *Law cloisters (MAP A)*

Outrigger and palm tree, superimposed on sun.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1984*



University of Witwatersrand, South Africa (293c)

- *Law cloisters (MAP A)*

Open book over waves.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1984*



Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand (72a-d, 314f)

- *Duhig/Steele intervening and Law cloisters (MAP A)*

Three crowns and four stars, possibly the Southern Cross.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*

International: Americas



Boston College, USA (218f)

- *Goddard/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Book inscribed *Aiev Aploteviev*, meaning 'ever to excel', with two crowns and *IHS*.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1985*



Brown University, Rhode Island, USA (220c)

- *Goddard/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Four books in cross.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1986*



Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania, USA (221a)

- *Goddard/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Three owls.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1986*



Cornell University, New York, USA (291c)

- *Law cloisters (MAP A)*

Book inscribed, *I would found*.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1984*



Dalhousie University, Canada (111a-d, 112a-d)

- *Steele/Richards intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Eagle on full shield.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, USA (227a)

- *Goddard/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

College building, 1769.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1986*



Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, USA (225d)

- *Goddard/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Cross and laurels.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1990*



Georgetown University, Washington DC, USA (221b)

- *Goddard/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

US Arms, plus 1789.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1987*



Harvard University, USA (24a-d)

- *Arts cloisters (MAP A)*

Three books.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



Indiana University, USA (226a)

- *Goddard/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Book on sun.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1985*



Island of St Lucia, West Indies (290f)

- *Law cloisters (MAP A)*

The namesake of UQ's suburb, the Tudor roses represent the English influence on the island, the fleurs-de-lis the French, and the small brown stool in the centre symbolises the African heritage of the people brought to the island. The sugar cane is for the island's agriculture.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1989*



Johns Hopkins University, USA (27f, 28f, 29f)

- *Arts cloisters (MAP A)*

Two crosses under two books and globe.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



Laval University, Canada (122a-d, 127a-d)

- *Steele/Richards intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Cross, book, scales and staff of Asclepius.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA (221c)

- *Goddard/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Blacksmith, scholar, 1861.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1986*



McGill University, Canada

(108f, 109f, 130f, 131f, 311a-d)

- *Steele/Richards intervening and Law cloisters (MAP A)*

Open book, two crowns and three birds.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



McMaster University, Canada (114a-d)

- *Steele/Richards intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Eagle under book and maple leaves.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



Mount Allison University, Canada (124a-d)

- *Steele/Richards intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Three books.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



New York University, USA (220d)

- *Goddard/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Torch inscribed 1831.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1985*



Notre Dame University, Indiana, USA (227d)

- *Goddard/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Book over cross.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1990*



Princeton University, USA (21f, 22f, 23f)

- *Arts cloisters (MAP A)*

Book above chevron.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, USA (224d)

- *Goddard/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Three ploughs (bottom left), lion rampant (top left).

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1986*



Simon Fraser University, British Columbia, Canada (292c)

- *Law cloisters (MAP A)*

Open book, two crosses, six flowers, six crowns.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1984*



St Francis Xavier University, Canada (123a-d)

- *Steele/Richards intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Two male heads.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



Stanford University, California, USA (226c)

- *Goddard/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Redwood on hills.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1990*



Universidad Nacional de San Augustin de Arequipa, Peru (214b)

- *Goddard/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Papal hat, two books.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1995*



University de Guadalajara, Mexico (214c)

- *Goddard/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Tree, two lions and *Piensa Trabaja*, Spanish for 'think work'.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1995*



University Federal de Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (208a)

- *Goddard/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Head.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1992*



University of Alberta, Canada (116a-d)

- *Steele/Richards intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Wheat sheaves under mountains.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of British Columbia, Canada (110a-d)

- *Steele/Richards intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Book over rising sun.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of California, Berkeley, USA (226d)

- *Goddard/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Open book inscribed *Let there be light*.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1987*



University of Chicago, USA (291d)

- *Law cloisters (MAP A)*

Phoenix under inscribed book.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1985*



University of Columbia, USA (291a)

- *Law cloisters (MAP A)*

Three crowns on chevron.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1994*



University of Hawaii, USA (226b)

- *Goddard/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Torch on book, 1907.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1986*



University of Honduras (211b)

- *Goddard/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Sun over cloisters with inscription *Lucem Aspicio* 1847 (Latin for 'seek the light').

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1995*

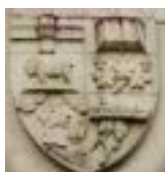


University of King's College, Canada (113a-d, 117a-d)

- *Steele/Richards intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Royal arms and arms of Oxford University.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Manitoba, Canada (129a-d)

- *Steele/Richards intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Floreat bottom right, Latin for 'let flourish'.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Michigan, USA (221d)

- *Goddard/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Lamp resting on book.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1986*



University of Minnesota, USA (224a)

- *Goddard/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Lamp, telescope, plough, pallet – on scroll with cross.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1986*



University of Mississippi, USA (224b)

- *Goddard/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Columned building, 1848.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1987*



University of Missouri, USA (225a)

- *Goddard/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Crescent, bear and US Arms.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1986*



University of Montreal, Canada (292a)

- *Law cloisters (MAP A)*

Castle, two stars.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1985*



University of New Brunswick, Canada (125a-d)

- *Steele/Richards intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Two books and cross: this coat of arms was changed in 1956 and now features books and a ship.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Ottawa, Canada (128a-d)

- *Steele/Richards intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

OMI, abbreviation for 'Oblates of Mary Immaculate', under cross.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Pennsylvania, USA (291b)

- *Law cloisters (MAP A)*

Dolphin, three circles.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1984*



University of Pittsburgh, USA (224c)

- *Goddard/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Burning candle.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1986*



University of Quebec, Canada (292d)

- *Law cloisters (MAP A)*

Three parallel bands.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1985*



University of San Francisco, USA (227b)

- *Goddard/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Two foxes, USF.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1985*



**University of Saskatchewan, Canada
(126a-d)**

- *Steele/Richards intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Book inscribed *Deo et Patriae*, Latin for 'God and country'.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of South Carolina, USA (225c)

- *Goddard/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Gull over two figures.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1986*



University of Tennessee, USA (227c)

- *Goddard/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Plough, Agriculture, Commerce.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1985*



University of Toronto, Canada

(118f, 119f, 120f, 121f, 297a-d)

- *Steele/Richards intervening and Law cloisters (MAP A)*

Beaver under two books and crown.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Vermont, USA (219f)

- *Goddard/Parnell intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

College building with trees.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1986*



University of Western Ontario, Canada

(115a-d)

- *Steele/Richards intervening cloisters (MAP A)*

Book under rising sun, plus fauna.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



University of Windsor, Canada (292b)

- *Law cloisters (MAP A)*

Fleur-de-lis, maple leaf, winged lily.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1984*



Yale University, USA (26a-d)

- *Arts cloisters (MAP A)*

One large open book.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



Left: A grotesque of Professor TGH Jones CBE (1895–1970), former Dean of the Faculty of Science, President of the Professorial Board and member of the University Senate;
above: Open book proper frieze

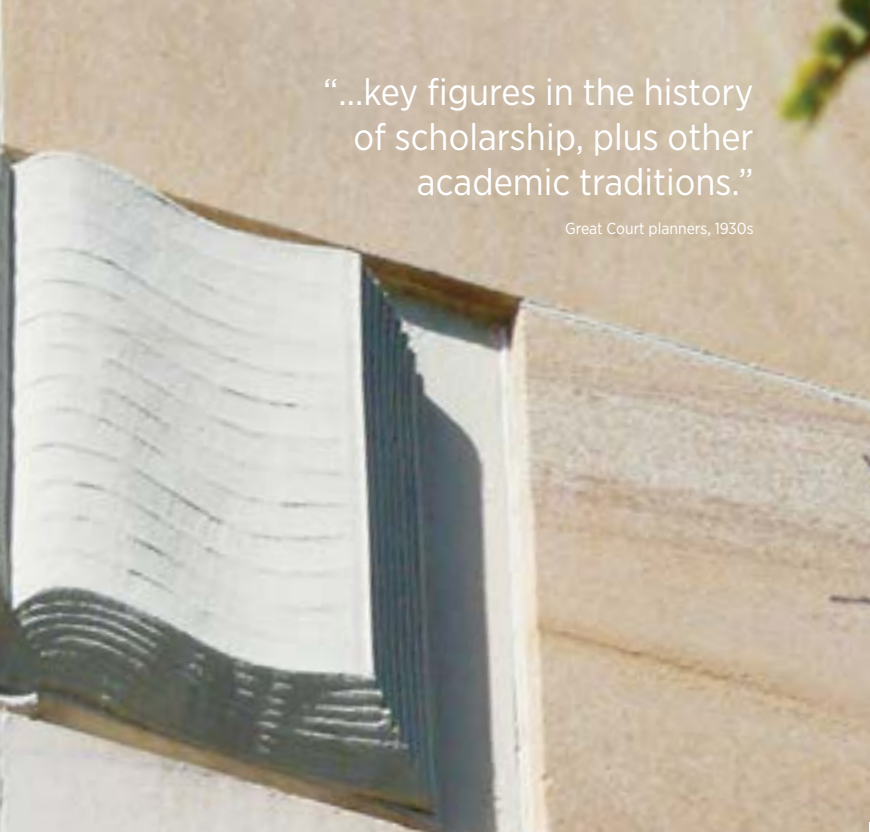
Academic traditions

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.



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

Great Court planners, 1930s

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.

'...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

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.

Grotesques: UQ-related



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**



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**



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**



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 *i*".

• **Rhyl Hinwood, 1987**



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**



Jovial man (possibly Dr Colin Clark) (G19)

- *above Arts entrance, facing Great Court (MAP B)*

A jovial man in a hat and carrying an apple, this grotesque is widely believed to be Dr Colin Clark (1905–89), an economist and member of the Queensland Bureau of Industry when construction began at St Lucia. Dr Clark received a Doctorate of Economics *honoris causa* in 1985 for his outstanding contribution to his discipline.

• **John Muller, pre-1953**



Professor RP (Robert Percy) Cummings (G42)

- *between Michie/Goddard cloisters, facing Great Court (MAP B)*

An architectural partner of Frederick Lucas, RP Cummings (1900–89) joined the University staff in 1937 and became UQ's first Professor of Architecture, from 1949 until 1966. He was closely concerned with the planning of the St Lucia campus, including the Great Court precinct and planning, placement of its carvings, and photographing its construction. His interest in Rome (where he studied on scholarship for two years) and its architecture is symbolised by the laurel wreath he wears and the Roman arch in his hands.

• **Rhyl Hinwood, 1978**



Mr HB (Bruce) Green (G36)

- *above Parnell cloisters, facing Great Court (MAP B)*

Mr Green was a member of the University's administrative staff from 1929 (when he started, aged 13, as a messenger boy) until 1980, when he retired as Assistant Registrar. He played a major role in organising University examinations and ceremonies. For many years he was editor of the *Manual of Public Examinations*, an important reference for secondary schools during the time UQ supervised the Junior and Senior public examinations. He is depicted riding his beloved bicycle, and with sleeves rolled up because "he got jobs done".

• **Rhyl Hinwood, 1983**



Professor Dorothy Hill FRS (G32)

- *above Richards cloisters, facing Great Court (MAP B)*

A 1928 University of Queensland Medallist, Professor Hill (1907–97) was appointed a research professor in Geology and Mineralogy at UQ in 1959 and, in 1960, became the first woman to hold a full professorship at an Australian university. She was also the first female president of the Professorial (now Academic) Board (1971–72) at UQ (and the first woman to hold such a position in Australia), and the first woman elected to the Australian Academy of Science. A champion for the Library and world authority on palaeozoic corals (as depicted in the grotesque), she officially retired in 1972 but retained strong links with the institution as Emeritus Professor.

• **Rhyl Hinwood, 1981**



Dr Rhyl Kingston Hinwood AM (G40)

- *above Goddard cloisters, facing Great Court (MAP B)*

As the University sculptor from 1976 until 2011, according to the artist, this grotesque is a wry comment on the noise and danger of her work. Dr Hinwood is depicted wearing a protective mask and respirator, and holding a pneumatic angle grinder in one hand while pressing the index finger of her other hand to her ear.

• **Rhyl Hinwood, 1993**



Philosopher (possibly Mr Jack Jones) (G6)

- above Law cloisters, facing Great Court (MAP B)

This grotesque is widely believed to be Jack Jones, a friend and colleague of Muller's who was responsible for executing all of the silky oak joinery around the Great Court. He suffered severe neuralgia, and constantly studied at work to further his education, hence the book and the bandage.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Professor TGH (Thomas Gilbert Henry) Jones CBE (G2)

- above Law cloisters, facing Great Court (MAP B)

TGH Jones (1895–1970) joined the Department of Chemistry in 1915 as a lecturer, becoming Professor in 1940 until his retirement in 1965. An active Freemason, he was also Dean of the Faculty of Science (1942–49, 1960–61), President of the Professorial (now Academic) Board from 1951 until 1955, and member of the University Senate (1944–68). He was made a CBE for his outstanding contribution to education in Queensland and awarded a Doctor of Laws *honoris causa* in 1960.

• Rhyl Hinwood, 1981



Mr Willie Mackenzie (Gaiarbau) (G48)

- above Michie cloisters, facing Great Court (MAP B)

A member of the Burnett region's Jinibara tribe, Mr Mackenzie was born in the 1880s and assisted for many years (1950–59) in University research projects related to Indigenous Australians. He contributed a great deal to the survival of Aboriginal music and legends in the Queensland area, and is depicted here using two boomerangs as clapping sticks.

• Rhyl Hinwood, 1978



Professor JC Mahoney (G37)

- above Parnell cloisters, facing Great Court (MAP B)

1929 Queensland Rhodes scholar JC Mahoney became the first Professor of French in 1954, after joining the University as a tutor in the Department of Modern Languages in 1933. Dean of Arts from 1956 to 1959 and President of the Professorial (now Academic) Board between 1966 and 1968, he was a University Senate member from 1966 to 1971. He also served for an extended period on Senate sub-committees responsible for the Great Court carvings and developing recreation areas on campus. In 1960, the French Government awarded him the *Croix de Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur* and in 1978 he was awarded Doctor of Letters *honoris causa*. He is depicted holding the heraldic shield of Balliol College, Oxford.

• Rhyl Hinwood, 1983



Professor ACV (Alexander Clifford Vernon) Melbourne (G47)

- Michie/Goddard cloisters, outside Great Court (MAP B)

ACV Melbourne (1888–1943) was a history lecturer in the Department of History and Economics from 1913–43, and Chair of the Buildings and Grounds Committee during the planning period of the St Lucia campus. Regarded as a man of “brilliance, bonhomie and restless initiative”, Melbourne was the first secretary of the UQ academic staff association and first non-professorial academic to be elected to the University Senate. He represented the University on the St Lucia (University) Works Board of the State Government's Bureau of Industry and was an ardent advocate of the proposal to site the University at St Lucia.

• Rhyl Hinwood, 1977



Man with hammer (G15)

- *above Arts cloisters, facing Great Court (MAP B)*

A man with a hammer, believed to be a construction worker on the UQ St Lucia building site.

• **John Muller, pre-1953**



Professor JL (John Lundie) Michie (G43)

- *between Michie/Goddard cloisters, facing Great Court (MAP B)*

JL Michie (1882–1946) was one of UQ's four foundation professors, being Professor of Classics from 1911 until 1946. He was also Dean of the Faculty of Arts (1911–22, 1928–32 and 1940–45), President of the Professorial Board (now Academic Board) from 1917 until 1922, and was awarded a Doctor of Laws *honoris causa* in 1935. A noted athlete (throwing) at Cambridge where he won a blue, he later served as president of the UQ Athletics Club for many years. He is depicted here holding a shot.

• **Rhyl Hinwood, 1977**



Mr John Theodore (Jack) Muller (G1)

- *above Law cloisters, facing Great Court (MAP B)*

Mr Muller (1873–1953) was University sculptor from 1939 until 1952. This grotesque, based on a plaster maquette Muller had made of himself wearing a trilby hat and necktie, was amended by sculptor Rhyl Hinwood to portray him in his familiar straw hat and dustcoat. Mr Muller was responsible, both directly and indirectly, for the carving of 32 grotesques and countless other statues, friezes, inscriptions, wall roundels, arch carvings and coats of arms around the Great Court.

• **Rhyl Hinwood, 1981**



Crane driver (possibly Mr AH Robinson) (G3)

- *above Law cloisters, facing Great Court (MAP B)*

It is widely accepted that this grotesque was based on Mr AH Robinson, a crane driver on the St Lucia construction site who was always joking with John Muller about their shared love of beer – hence the beer mug.

• **John Muller, pre-1953**



Associate Professor FW (Frederick Walter) Robinson (G45)

- *between Michie/Goddard cloisters, outside Great Court (MAP B)*

A lecturer in English and German and later head of the Department of English and Modern Languages, 'Doc Robbie' (1888–1971) worked at UQ from 1923 until 1958. He was the instigating founder of the Fryer Memorial Library of Australian Literature, which began in a cedar, glass-fronted bookcase in his office. He was also a consultant on academic heraldry for the coat of arms scheme at St Lucia, and encouraged the planting of jacarandas and silky oaks on campus because they bloomed each spring in the University's colours of blue and gold. He is depicted holding an Aboriginal shield, representing his identification and protection of Aboriginal sites.

• **Rhyl Hinwood, 1977**



Mr Donald Russell (G38)

- above Goddard cloisters, facing Great Court (MAP B)

Mr Russell joined the University as head cleaner in 1946 and soon after became the resident caretaker of the St Lucia campus, living in a house on the present Campus Kindy site until his retirement in 1974. He and his wife, 'Ma' Russell, were well-known and popular figures on campus for many years and regularly catered for University functions – an activity continued by Mrs Russell after his death in 1984. He is depicted with the University's 'keys' and is carved with his hands full as he was a juggler of many jobs.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1983*



Associate Professor CA (Charles Antoine) Schindler (G46)

- between Michie/Goddard cloisters, outside Great Court (MAP B)

One of UQ's first students in 1911, Associate Professor Schindler (1878–1969) was a lecturer in French in the Department of English and Modern Languages from 1916 until his retirement in 1948. He was active in the University Debating Society and Alliance Française, as well as being a member of the Royal Society of Queensland. Known as 'the kind professor', he later moved to Papua New Guinea, where he established a small school at Aiyura at which he taught until the last years of his life. He is portrayed here wearing his *Palmes Académiques* award and holding a glass.

Note: This is the grotesque that saw Rhyl Hinwood win the Great Court carvings commission.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1976*



Professor JJ (Jeremiah Joseph) Stable (G24)

- above Arts cloisters, facing Great Court (MAP B)

Joining UQ as a lecturer in modern languages in 1912, JJ Stable (1883–1953) was Professor of English from 1923 until 1952. He was also Dean of the Faculty of Arts (1933–39) and President of the Professorial (now Academic) Board from 1944 to 1951. In 1950, he was awarded a Doctor of Laws *honoris causa*. JJ Stable had a profound influence on the cultural life of Queensland, founding the Brisbane Repertory Theatre Society in 1925, helping found the Queensland Historical Society and other arts organisations, and being an enthusiastic literary critic and advocate for Australian literature.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



Gloomy scholar (possibly Mr JD Story) (G14)

- above Arts cloisters, facing Great Court (MAP B)

A gloomy scholar or teacher, possibly meant to represent Mr JD Story, UQ's Vice-Chancellor from 1938 to 1960.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*

Grotesques: general characterisations



Academic (G12)

- above Law cloisters, facing Great Court (*MAP B*)

An unidentified academic wearing a trencher (or mortar-board).

• John Muller, pre-1953



Confucius (G25)

- above Duhig cloisters, facing Great Court (*MAP B*)

Confucius, the Chinese sage.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Crusader (G18)

- above Arts entrance, facing Great Court (*MAP B*)

A crusader, carrying a shield.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Footballer (G9)

- above Law cloisters, facing Great Court (*MAP B*)

A footballer. According to Ipswich City Council's oral history of Tom Farrell – who was an apprentice stonemason at UQ at the time – this grotesque depicts 1950s Queensland and Australian Rugby League representative Harold 'Mick' Crocker, holding a football in his hand.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Frog (G35)

- above Parnell cloisters, facing Great Court (*MAP B*)

A frog holding a University of Queensland shield.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Indigenous woman (G49)

- corner Michie/Forgan Smith buildings (*MAP B*)

This grotesque depicts an Aboriginal woman wearing a seed necklace and a dillybag on her back. In Aboriginal sign language, her hands say, "I can hear the sound of the clapping sticks in the corroboree".

• Rhyl Hinwood, 1978



Mariner (G4)

- above Law cloisters, facing Great Court (MAP B)

A mariner, chin in hand.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Mariner (G28)

- above Steele cloisters, facing Great Court (MAP B)

Another mariner, chin in hand.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Monk (G7)

- above Law cloisters, facing Great Court (MAP B)

A monk with his eyes closed, holding a scroll.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Monk (G20)

- above Arts entrance, facing Great Court (MAP B)

A sombre monk, with a scroll.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Musical hornblower (G13)

- above Arts cloisters, facing Great Court (MAP B)

A musical hornblower.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Old man laughing (G31)

- above Richards cloisters, facing Great Court (MAP B)

A stylised carving of an old man laughing.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Pan with pipes (G34)

- above Richards cloisters, facing Great Court (MAP B)

A mythical creature with fanciful features.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Philosopher (G30)

- above *Steele cloisters*, facing *Great Court (MAP B)*

A philosopher holding a scroll.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



Reptilian creature (G33)

- above *Richards cloisters*, facing *Great Court (MAP B)*

A mythical reptilian creature.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



Sage of Laputa (G23)

- above *Arts cloisters*, facing *Great Court (MAP B)*

A character from Jonathan Swift's 1726 classic novel *Gulliver's Travels*, who pursued visionary projects to the neglect of practical concerns.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



Scholar (G8)

- above *Law cloisters*, facing *Great Court (MAP B)*

A scholar, with an open book inverted as if memorising a passage.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



Scholar (G11)

- above *Law cloisters*, facing *Great Court (MAP B)*

A scholar with a scroll.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



Scholar (G17)

- above *Arts entrance*, facing *Great Court (MAP B)*

A bespectacled scholar with a book.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



Scribe (G5)

- above Law cloisters, facing Great Court (MAP B)

A scribe with an inkhorn.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Scribe (G21)

- above Arts cloisters, facing Great Court (MAP B)

A sullen scribe, with a quill.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Scribe (G22)

- above Arts cloisters, facing Great Court (MAP B)

A laughing scribe, with an inkhorn.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Sea creature (G29)

- above Steele cloisters, facing Great Court (MAP B)

A mythical sea creature.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Thoughtful man (G27)

- above Steele cloisters, facing Great Court (MAP B)

A thoughtful man with his finger to his nose, holding a book.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Warrior (G10)

- above Law cloisters, facing Great Court (MAP B)

A warrior with a shield.

• John Muller, pre-1953

Statues



Books (S14)

- *Wordsmiths cafe* (MAP B)

Oodgeroo Noonuccal/ Eric Rolls/ Xavier Herbert books (free-standing sculpture), originally part of the entry marker on the second exit to the Great Court (see S18 on page 132).

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1994*



Geoffrey Chaucer (S12)

- *right of Arts exterior entrance* (MAP B)

Geoffrey Chaucer (c.1343–1400) was a diplomat and civil servant in late medieval England who wrote fictional poetry and prose in his spare time. While drawing on the classics and Italian and French cultures, he managed to create a body of recognisably English literature. His best known work *The Canterbury Tales* is a collection of immensely varied stories told among a heterogeneous group of pilgrims who amused, infuriated and embarrassed one another on their journey to the shrine of St Thomas at Canterbury. With its narrative interest, unflinching observation and kindly humour, *The Canterbury Tales* was immediately popular and was copied into many manuscripts. It went on to become one of the first small group of books printed by Caxton in England in 1477. Its greatness and popularity helped establish Chaucer's London dialect as the literary standard form of the English language.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



John Dalton (S7)

- *right of Steele entrance* (MAP B)

John Dalton (1766–1844), an English chemist, undertook research on the expansion of gases and formulated 'Dalton's Law' of partial pressures: that the pressure of gas in a mixture is equal to the pressure it would exert if it occupied the same volume alone at the same temperature. From this work, he developed a new approach to the old Greek concepts of atoms as the building blocks of the physical world by formulating the theory that matter fundamentally consisted ultimately of indivisible, discrete particles (atoms), and that atoms of the same element were identical. His atomic theory was particularly useful in understanding chemical reactions, and has been the underlying theory of chemistry since its acceptance.

• *John Muller, 1948*



Charles Darwin (S8)

- left of Goddard entrance (MAP B)

Charles Robert Darwin (1809–82) developed a theory of evolution acknowledged as the greatest unifying principle in biological sciences. Depicted here as a young man, aged 26 at the time he visited Australia during his voyage on the HMS *Beagle*, he wears a straw hat and carries a walking stick of twisted vines. He rests on a copy of his most famous book *On the Origin of Species*, while a great black bug of the Pampas climbs on his shoulder. The walking stick separates elements in the sculpture into two categories: fossils and live specimens (Galapagos tortoise, earthworm, platypus, marine iguana, finches, barnacles, vine, carnivorous plant, orchid and primula).

• **Rhyl Hinwood, 1989**



Faculty of Arts (S1)

- Forgan Smith tower, right of clock (MAP B)

Holding a palette and brush, with a bust of an unknown person (possibly a University benefactor) at her feet – all symbolic of the visual arts – this figure is believed to represent the Faculty of Arts, established in 1911 and one of UQ's nine faculties pre-WWII.*

• **John Muller, c.1945**



Faculty of Dentistry (S4)

- Forgan Smith tower (MAP B)

With pliers in her hands, this figure is believed to represent the Faculty of Dentistry, established in 1935 and one of UQ's nine faculties pre-WWII.*

• **John Muller, c.1945**



Faculty of Medicine (S2)

- Forgan Smith tower (MAP B)

Holding the symbol of Asclepius, the god of Medicine, and with a chemical apparatus at her feet, this figure is believed to represent the Faculty of Medicine, established in 1936 and one of UQ's nine faculties pre-WWII.*

• **John Muller, c.1945**



Faculty of Science (S3)

- Forgan Smith tower, left of clock (MAP B)

Holding what appears to be a quadrant, while at her feet, an owl (the symbol of wisdom) battles with a snake (the symbol of evil or cunning), this figure is believed to represent the Faculty of Science, exemplifying wisdom overcoming the natural forces of ignorance. Established in 1911, Science was one of UQ's nine faculties pre-WWII.*

• **John Muller, c.1945**



Faculty of Veterinary Science (S5)

- Forgan Smith tower (MAP B)

Holding what appears to be a centaur, this figure is believed to represent the Faculty of Veterinary Science, established in 1936 and one of UQ's nine faculties pre-WWII.*

• **John Muller, c.1945**

** The five figures on the Forgan Smith tower, around and near the clock, were originally believed to represent five of the nine classical muses of the learned professions – Clio, Euterpe, Thalia, Melpomene, Terpsichore, Erato, Polyhymnia, Urania and Calliope. However, the characteristics of these figures do not correlate with the traditional portrayal of muses. Upon examining the statues in detail, a more probable interpretation is that they are part of an unfinished series of figures depicting the University's nine pre-World War II faculties. Space for the remaining four faculties – Engineering (1911), Commerce and Economics (1926), Agricultural Science (1927), and Law (1935) – appears to have been allocated around the front and right-hand side of the Forgan Smith tower. However, this is largely speculation, as no records have survived to confirm the significance of the figures in the minds of the sculptors.*



Justinian I (S11)

- left of Law exterior entrance (MAP B)

The Roman emperor Justinian I (483–565 AD), ruler of the Eastern Roman Empire, centred on Constantinople, is depicted here with a crown and scroll. He had a deep sense of the past greatness of the Roman Empire and was determined to restore it. He is most famous for codifying the entire Roman law in the *Digests*, which served as the basis of the legal codes of much of medieval and modern Europe. Justinian was also responsible for finally closing the Academy, founded by Plato 900 years earlier, because he wished to secure God's favour for his Empire by suppressing such pagan influences.

• **John Muller, pre-1953**



Antoine Lavoisier (S6)

- left of Steele entrance (MAP B)

Frenchman Antoine Laurent Lavoisier (1743–94) is regarded as the founder of modern chemistry and the discoverer of oxygen. By showing that combustion was the combination of oxygen with the material being burnt, he was able to overthrow the phlogiston theory of combustion that proposed that fire was a separate element from air. This removed the last important remnants of alchemical theory from chemistry. Lavoisier was guillotined during the French Revolution.

• **John Muller, 1948**



Gregor Mendel (S9)

- right of Goddard entrance (MAP B)

Gregor Johann Mendel (1822–84) laid the mathematical foundation of the science of genetics through his experiments with plants. An Austrian monk, Mendel is depicted wearing the robes of a Prelate and holding the staff and mitre hat, symbolic of his high office within the Church. The hat is embroidered with fuchsia flowers, a species he researched and developed. In the background are circles representing his meteorological record of sunspots and about his waist are honeycomb and bees, which also interested him. In the foreground are four pea plants, one short and three tall, to demonstrate his experiments in plant hybridisation. Each plant is labelled with a lead tag bearing his initials.

• **Rhyl Hinwood, 1989**



Noonuccal totem seat (S16)

- Wordsmiths cafe (MAP B)

Noonuccal family totem (carpet snake) with quotation from *A Song of Hope* (whole animals) (stone seat).

• **Rhyl Hinwood, 1994**



Open book (S15)

- Wordsmiths cafe (MAP B)

This sculpture is of an open book and is illustrated with a collection of punctuation marks.

• **Rhyl Hinwood, 1996**



Plato (S10)

- right of Law exterior entrance (MAP B)

Ancient Greek philosopher Plato (428–347 BC) was the founder of one of the great schools of philosophy. Containing a searching criticism of society in the form of describing an ideal state, his most famous philosophical text *The Republic* is still studied widely today. Plato taught in an Athens district called the Academy and, since then, the word *academy* has been used in connection with universities.

• **John Muller, pre-1953**



William Shakespeare (S13)

- *left of Arts entrance (MAP B)*

William Shakespeare (1564–1616) was a professional actor and playwright during the first and greatest flourishing of English drama. The 36 plays of which he was certainly the author, and especially the great tragedies, have moved people of almost all cultures to an appreciation of the nobility and horror of which humans are capable. Most of his plays were collected and published by his friends in a single volume (the First Folio) seven years after his death. They have since been translated into almost all national languages and are still regularly performed and enjoyed all over the world.

• **John Muller, pre-1953**



Union (S19)

- *near UQ Union, opposite Steele (MAP B)*

Carved from a three-ton block of pale grey Helidon sandstone using hand tools only, this free-standing part-male, part-female sculpture with two heads represents close fraternity and unity. University administrators required that it be bolted to the ground as they thought it may otherwise present too much of a challenge to the engineering students!

• **Leonard Shillam, 1960**



Wordsmiths the Writers Cafe (S17)

- *Wordsmiths cafe entry marker (MAP B)*

Incorporating a bookcase, books, a hand and QWERTY keys, this free-standing signage acknowledges authors with a strong link to UQ including graduates Janette Turner-Hospital (BA, 1966), Rodney Hall (BA, 1971), Peter Carey (DLitt, 1993) and David Malouf (BA, 1955).

• **Rhyl Hinwood, 1994**



Wordsmiths the Writers Cafe (S18)

- *Wordsmiths cafe entry marker (MAP B)*

This depiction of a bookcase with a hand and pen, as well as books, is free-standing signage for Wordsmiths Cafe that acknowledges University of Queensland Press authors.

• **Rhyl Hinwood, 1994**

Friezes: academia



Assayers at work: c.1540 (F6)

- above Steele entrance (MAP B)

Depicting aspects of the history of chemistry, this frieze shows two assayers at work in their laboratory in the 16th century. Using a wood-fuelled furnace for a fire assay, they are in the process of liberating metals from ores and estimating the concentration in the ore by using weighting scales. In alchemical theory, such an assay is directly connected with the separation of the pure from the impure by the use of one of the four Aristotelian elements of fire, air, earth and water.

• John Muller, c.1948



Athene, God of the Arts (Z14)

- above Arts entrance, facing Great Court (MAP B)

Mythical bird, Athene: God of the Arts (as an owl).

• John Muller, pre-1953



Chemistry flask and test tubes (F18)

- around Steele entrance (MAP B)

Depicting aspects of chemistry: laboratory glassware (round-bottomed flask and test tubes).

• John Muller, pre-1953



Chemistry laboratory glassware (F19)

- around Steele entrance (MAP B)

Depicting aspects of chemistry: laboratory glassware (glass retort and mortar and pestle).

• John Muller, pre-1953



Distillers at work: c.1540 (F7)

- above Steele entrance (MAP B)

Depicting aspects of the history of chemistry, this frieze depicts 16th century distillers at work separating two or more liquids of different boiling points, a process still widely used in today's synthetic chemistry. The liquid mixtures are being heated in 'pelicans', or distillation vessels, and, as the individual chemicals reach their particular boiling point, they separate from the mixture as a gas which then condenses in the pelican's neck and drips into the container below. As in the assay, the element, fire, is being used in the purifying process in accordance with alchemical theory.

• John Muller, c.1948



Galileo's experiment (F20)

- *Parnell exterior, facing Great Court (MAP B)*

The Leaning Tower of Pisa with cannonball and feathers.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 2000*



Dmitri Mendeleev (F9)

- *above Steele entrance (MAP B)*

Dmitri Ivanovich Mendeleev (1834–1907) was a Russian chemist who made great advances in the periodic classification of the elements. As Professor of Chemistry at St Petersburg, he formulated the periodic law by which he was able to predict the existence of several elements that were unknown at the time. His law was developed into the periodic table, which is still a basic theoretical and practical support in chemistry.

• *John Muller, c.1948*



Open book (25h, 50h, 310h)

- *Arts and Law cloisters (MAP A)*

Depicting aspects of literature.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



Open book proper (F23)

- *above Goddard and Steele entrances (MAP B)*

Depicting aspects of literature.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



Louis Pasteur (F10)

- *above Steele entrance (MAP B)*

Louis Pasteur (1822–95), the famous French microbiologist and chemist, made major discoveries about the bacteriological origin of many diseases, and was one of the first chemists to study the geometrical shape, or stereochemistry, of chemical compounds. He is remembered in chemistry for his work on the separation of optical isomers, while his work on fermentation led to the rejection of the concept of spontaneous generation of living organisms during the fermentation process. This work had important results when it was developed to yield preventive treatments against many diseases, including pasteurisation (partial sterilisation by heating).

• *John Muller, c.1948*



1733 - Joseph Priestley - 1804 (F8)

- *above Steele entrance (MAP B)*

Joseph Priestley (1733-1804) was an English chemist who, in his day, was as well known for his religious and political views as for his science. He experimented widely and accurately on the production of 'airs' (gases) and, in the process, invented the pneumatic trough and many associated pieces of equipment. In 1744, he isolated oxygen, calling it 'dephlogisticated air', and showed that it strongly supported combustion. Unlike Lavoisier, whom he met later that year, Priestley did not understand the importance of his results and remained a committed phlogistonist until his death.

• *John Muller, c.1948*



Schrödinger's cat (F21)

- *Parnell exterior, facing Great Court (MAP B)*

Quantum mechanics' symbol (a reference to technical physics).

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 2000*

Friezes: UQ- and UQ Press-related



Thea Astley (F26)

- *Wordsmiths cafe* (MAP B)

Honouring significant UQ Press authors, this is a full-face portrait of writer Thea Astley with a quotation from her book *The Acolyte*.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1996*



Peter Carey (F27)

- *Wordsmiths cafe* (MAP B)

Honouring significant UQ Press authors, this is a full-face portrait of writer Peter Carey with quotations from his book *Oscar and Lucinda*, plus Prince Rupert's drop.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1995*



Hugh Lunn (F28)

- *Wordsmiths cafe* (MAP B)

Honouring significant UQ Press authors, this is a full-face portrait of writer Hugh Lunn with the Phantom, along with quotations from his books *Head over Heels* and *Over the Top with Jim*, as well as dyslexic numbers.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1996*



David Malouf (F29)

- *Wordsmiths cafe* (MAP B)

Honouring significant UQ Press authors, this is a full-face portrait of writer David Malouf with names of people and places from his literature on a Scrabble board.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1996*



Henry Caselli Richards (F22)

- *Richards entrance lobby* (MAP B)

This wall roundel depicts UQ's first Professor of Geology and Mineralogy, Henry C Richards (1884-1947), a forceful advocate for research and active university administrator.

• *John Muller, pre-1953*



Janette Turner Hospital (F30)

- *Wordsmiths cafe* (MAP B)

Honouring significant UQ Press authors, this is a profile portrait of Janette Turner Hospital with a quotation from her book *The Last Magician*, plus a strangler fig.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1995*



Judith Wright (F24)

- *Wordsmiths cafe* (MAP B)

Honouring significant UQ Press authors, this is a three-quarter portrait of poet Judith Wright with a quotation from her poem *The Morning of the Dead: III: The End*, plus golden wattle.

• *Rhyl Hinwood, 1996*

Inscriptions



A place of light, of liberty, and of learning (I1)

- above entrance to *Forgan Smith tower*, facing *Great Court* (**MAP B**)

These words were uttered by British

politician Benjamin Disraeli in March 1873 about Prime Minister William Gladstone's University (Ireland) Bill – an unsuccessful attempt to create a non-sectarian university in Dublin that would provide more equitable education opportunities for the country's different religious groups.

The Bill suggested that certain disciplines such as philosophy and modern history be excluded from the proposed university because of the religious controversy they would engender. Disraeli, as Leader of the Opposition, objected to the creation of a 'university which is not universal' and that 'destroys the resources of knowledge'. He said that a university should be a 'place of light, of liberty and of learning'.

• **John Muller, pre-1953**



All our knowledge is ourselves to know (I18)

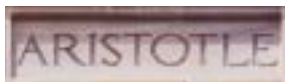
- above *Michie entrance* (**MAP B**)

This quotation echoes the purported

inscription at the Temple of the Delphic Oracle in Ancient Greece; and is also the closing line of *Essay on Man*, a poem by satirist and philosopher Alexander Pope (1688–1744) that summarises the moral and philosophical ideas common among educated Europeans during the Enlightenment (18th century). This poem was addressed to the statesman and amateur philosopher Henry St John, first Viscount Bolingbroke, and has as its last four lines:

*That reason, passion, answer one great aim;
That true self-love and social are the same;
That virtue only makes our bliss below;
And all our knowledge is – Ourselves to know.*

• **John Muller, pre-1953**



Aristotle (I2)

- above *Law exterior entrance* (**MAP B**)

One of Ancient Greece's leading scholars, Aristotle founded his own school, the

Lyceum, in Athens, after studying and teaching with Plato. His encyclopedic mind allowed him to mentally catalogue almost all the knowledge of his time, and his deductive, logical thought later exerted a huge influence on Christian Europe – particularly through the writings of St Thomas Aquinas and other philosophers during the Middle Ages. Questions he posed, on matters such as the mind's relationship to the body and the place of the individual in human society, continue to preoccupy thinkers today, and his answers are still ranked among the most significant ever devised.

• **John Muller, pre-1953**



Bacon (I3)

- above *Law exterior entrance (MAP B)*

Francis Bacon (1561–1626) entered Trinity College, Cambridge, at the age of 13 and impressed Queen Elizabeth I with his precocious intellect. A barrister and Member

of Parliament, he played a leading role in the condemnation of his former friend and patron, the rebel Earl of Essex, yet still managed to become knighted and appointed Solicitor-General, Attorney-General and, eventually, Lord Chancellor, the first law officer of England. Unfortunately for Bacon, his corruption led to a ban on his holding public office. In academic circles, he is appreciated for the dignified, concise style of prose in his *Essays*, and for recasting the approach to scientific research to lay the philosophical foundations of what is now called the scientific method. He died of pneumonia after stuffing snow in his clothes and carrying it home to use in an experiment.

• **John Muller, pre-1953**



Blackstone (I4)

- above *Law exterior entrance (MAP B)*

William Blackstone (1723–80) was a lawyer, judge and the first Vinerian Professor of

English Law at Oxford from 1758 until 1766. His major contribution was his *Commentaries on the Laws of England*, published in four volumes from 1765 to 1769. The book is still a fundamental legal work, and it is recorded that Blackstone profited well from its sale.

• **John Muller, pre-1953**



Browning (I15)

- above *Arts exterior entrance (MAP B)*

One of the great poets of the English Renaissance, Robert Browning

(1812–89) is best known for his melodramatic elopement with Elizabeth Barrett (Browning) and for his shorter poems (that he called 'dramatic monologues') in which he skilfully portrayed self-satisfied, weak or wicked characters from inside themselves. His long narrative poems were immensely popular in the 19th century.

• **John Muller, pre-1953**



Coke (I5)

- above *Law exterior entrance (MAP B)*

Edward Coke (pronounced 'Cook'), the great rival of Bacon, was Solicitor-General and Attorney-General of England, and also served as the Speaker

of the House of Commons, where he defied the absolutist policies of both James I and Charles I on constitutional grounds. He instituted an epoch in the history of English law with his *Reports* (1600–15) – a compilation of case law, restated with relevance to his own time and society.

• **John Muller, pre-1953**



Erasmus (I14)

- above Arts exterior entrance (MAP B)

Erasmus of Rotterdam (the Netherlands)

(1466–1536) was at the forefront of the Renaissance movement, which spread from Italy throughout Europe during the 15th and 16th centuries. A great humanist and man of letters, he helped turn the attention of his contemporaries away from the theological concerns of the Middle Ages to the non-Christian classics of Greece and Rome. He is important in the history of Christianity through publishing the first scholarly edition of the Greek *New Testament* in the conviction that doctrine should be drawn directly from a study of the earliest sources. Although he remained loyal to the Church of Rome as a divine institution, some of his ideas about the reformation of the Church were regarded as 'the egg which Luther hatched'.

• John Muller, pre-1953

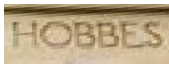


Great is Truth, and mighty above all things (I17)

- above Forgan Smith tower exterior entrance (MAP B)

This quotation comes from an apocryphal book, usually called *First Esdras*, about the court of King Darius the Persian at the time of Jewish captivity. Suffering from overindulgence, Darius was unable to sleep and so his guards suggested a diversion, asking what is the strongest thing in the world? Wine, women and the King were the answers, which they then supported in long and witty speeches. This was the original version of the story. However, a pious scribe, unhappy with such a frivolous episode in the Bible, subsequently added a fourth nomination – Truth – that won after the audience had responded by shouting the words of the inscription.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Hobbes (I6)

- above Law exterior entrance (MAP B)

Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679), a professional tutor whose charges included the Prince of Wales (later

Charles II), was a mathematician and classical scholar of note. He is appreciated for his writings on political and social philosophy, of which the major works are *Leviathan, or the Matter, Form and Power of a Commonwealth, Ecclesiastical and Civil*, published in 1651, and *Letters Upon Liberty and Necessity*, of 1654. In contrast to most political philosophers before and since, he maintained that all human action was ultimately based on self-interest, which was more or less enlightened; and that moral sentiments had little place in the 'matter, form and power' of the state. It has been said that his most important influence has been in evoking opposition to his position.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Homer (I13)

- above Arts exterior entrance (MAP B)

One of the greatest poets of Ancient Greece, Homer (eighth century BC) wrote the two Greek epics about the legendary war against Troy, the *Iliad* (featuring the

tragic consequences of the anger of the hero, Achilles) and the *Odyssey* (about the wanderings of the hero, Odysseus, on his way home from the war. To some extent, these epics were as significant in Greek civilisation as the Bible later became in the development of the West, and they have both remained among the oldest items in the treasury of world literature.

• John Muller, pre-1953

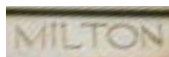


Knowledge, Learning, Achievement (I16)

- above Library entrance, Duhig building (MAP B)

This inscription depicts common writings and sayings that illustrate university philosophies.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Milton (I12)

- above Arts exterior entrance (MAP B)

One of the greatest poets of the English Renaissance, John Milton (1608–74) adopted the Puritan cause in religious controversy, the parliamentary side in the English civil war, and the whole of God's providence as the theme in his major poem *Paradise Lost*. The poem draws on Milton's immense learning of the Bible, the classics and later authors to tell the story of God's plan, the Creation, the rebellion of Satan and his followers, and the fall of Adam and Eve and their expulsion from Paradise, with the promise of future redemption by Christ. The poem's intention was no less than 'to justify the ways of God to men'. In *Paradise Lost* and his other poems and prose, Milton achieved consummate artistry in combining erudition and complex thought with a genius for the exact word or phrase: people often quote Milton without knowing it!

• John Muller, pre-1953

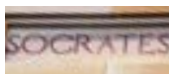


Scientia ac labore (I19)

- Parnell, Steele, Richards and Goddard entrances (MAP B)

The University of Queensland motto, Latin for 'By means of knowledge and hard work', was originally decided upon by a select committee of Senate in 1911, but the source of the suggestion is not recorded.

• John Muller, pre-1953

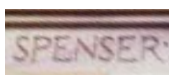


Socrates (I17)

- above Law exterior entrance (MAP B)

One of the leading scholars of Ancient Greece, Socrates was concerned with humanity, morality and the conduct of life, as recorded in Plato's *Dialogues*. The Delphic oracle had said that no man was wiser than Socrates, but Socrates was convinced of his own ignorance and, as a result, spent his life questioning everything. Eventually, he realised the true meaning of the oracle's observation: that the truly wise are those aware of the limits of their own understanding. His passion for knowledge, combined with his absolute refusal to deceive himself, made Socrates a symbol of philosophical inquiry. His refusal to compromise, however, led to his executing himself by taking hemlock (a poison) at the Athenian State's command.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Spenser (I11)

- above Arts exterior entrance (MAP B)

Edmund Spenser (1552–99), a poet and civil servant under Elizabeth I, is best remembered for his marriage poems and sonnets, and for the long and incomplete narrative poem *The Faerie Queene* in which he used the popular concept of medieval chivalry and romance to portray the struggles and temptations of an ideal Elizabethan hero. The poem was enormously admired in his own time and has since been much admired by other poets.

• John Muller, pre-1953



**IVRIS PRAECEPTA SVNT HAEC
HONESTE VIVERE ALTERVM NON
LAEDERE SVVM CVIQVE TRIBVERE.**
(The precepts of the law are these:
to live honourably, to injure no one,
and to give each his due.) (I8)

- above Law exterior entrance (MAP B)

The inscription above the Law Entrance, a Latin quotation from Justinian, *Institutes*, Book 1, Title 1, Sec. 3 (53 AD), records the link between Plato, his teacher Socrates (469–399 BC) and his pupil Aristotle (384–322 BC). The inscription sets out the elemental moral concepts that lie at the base of the grand concept of Law itself.

• John Muller, pre-1953



UQ (I20)

- Level 3, Forgan Smith tower (22 renditions) (MAP B)

This carving is an abbreviated symbol for The University of Queensland.

• John Muller, pre-1953



Virgil (I10)

- above Arts exterior entrance (MAP B)

One of the greatest poets of Ancient Rome, Virgil (70–19 BC) adapted the theme of the Greek epics of Homer and others to reflect the emerging glory of Rome. His *Aenid* tells the story of the travels of

the hero Aeneas from the ruins of Troy to Italy, and the ensuing struggle to found the city that would one day give rise to Rome. Virgil's work epitomises the great Roman characteristic of preserving what is best in the past and handing it on to posterity, subtly enhanced and modified to reflect Roman glory.

• John Muller, pre-1953



**ΦΙΛΟΚΑΛΟΥΜΕΝ ΜΕΤ' ΕΥΤΕΛΕΙΑΣ
ΦΙΛΟΣΟΦΟΥΜΕΝ ΑΝΕΥ ΜΑΛΑΚΙΑΣ**
(We seek beauty in a spirit of
moderation, and wisdom without
forfeit of manliness) (I9)

- above Arts exterior entrance (MAP B)

This Greek quotation is attributed by Greek historian Thucydides to Athenian leader Pericles (495–429 BC), architect of Athenian democracy, in 431 BC. In a speech celebrating the memory of Athenian dead in a war with Sparta, Pericles spoke of the Athenians' ideal of personal liberty (compared with the Spartans' totalitarian view) and presented the ideal of the 'full man' with an integrated personality, as opposed to the regimented type, the mere theorist, the aesthete, or the non-participant in life.

• John Muller, pre-1953



'...many things suggestive of thought, human significances and playful fancy.'

Associate Professor FW Robinson, 1953

Conclusion

The University of Queensland has continued the tradition of embellishing university buildings that began more than 500 years ago and half a world away at the University of Oxford. But with a Queensland flourish.

While the University of Oxford features many hundreds of 'eerie figures' in grotesque or gargoyle form, The University of Queensland carves a history. With plants, animals, books, inscriptions, and noteworthy – or not! – people depicted in sandstone, visitors can embrace Queensland's cultural and environmental heritage as they walk around the Great Court.

And the many local and international coats of arms recognise UQ's links to the global academic community of which it is part.

But even if their historical significance is not understood, the diverse carvings have certainly enhanced many of the University's otherwise plain buildings, and can be appreciated as gems in their own right. Some may even generate a few chuckles.



Top: agile wallaby; inset: staghorn coral

So, have the dreams of the original Great Court planners been met?

To create a unique representation of Queensland's most important historical events, and principal flora and fauna; a collection of traditional Indigenous cultural scenes; and a record of many of the world's foremost universities – in a beautiful subtropical setting of hill, dale and river at St Lucia.

Or is it that, as Associate Professor FW Robinson pronounced in 1953 at University Sculptor John Muller's funeral, 'the walls of St Lucia speak in eloquent silence of many things suggestive of thought, human significances and playful fancy'.

Sometimes, yes and sometimes, no.

You be the judge.

The artists

Since construction began on the Great Court more than 75 years ago, several artists have helped create the carvings on its buildings; however, only two have been accorded the title ‘University Sculptor’: John Muller and Rhyl Hinwood.

John Theodore (‘Jack’) Muller was appointed as Principal Carver in 1939 after winning the tender with business partners Frederick James McGowan and Frederick Pilling, also stone carvers. Apart from a break between 1942 and 1945 when the campus became a Landops headquarters, Muller remained on the project for the next 13 years, first as contractor and then as State Government employee. Both Pilling and McGowan passed away in 1942.

Working closely with Muller were many associates, including Assistant Carver Tom Farrell, and Letter Cutters Clarence Grundy (‘Clarrie’) Pilling (Frederick’s brother) and his son, Jim Pilling. Other craftsmen included RN Mackenroth, foreman stonemason on the site until his death in 1953, and his successor HA Thurlow; British stonemason A Brooks; apprentices R Campbell and RJ Grieve; and stonemason’s assistant PJ Paten.

Upon Muller’s death in 1953, work on the Great Court carvings languished for more than two decades – although the University did commission local artist Leonard (‘Len’) Shillam to create a piece for the new Student Union Building in 1960, to be sited near the lily pools at the entrance.

Then in 1976, the Senate ran a competition to select a new University Sculptor. Based on her carving of a grotesque of Associate Professor Charles Schindler, Rhyl Kingston Hinwood won the prize, and so began the creation of hundreds of three-dimensional pieces at St Lucia until 2000. She later returned for the centenary celebrations in 2010 and compiled a database of the Great Court carvings with the Australian Environment International Pty Ltd (completed in 2012), and also created a further two coats of arms in 2011.

For the purposes of this guide, all carvings undertaken pre-1953 have been attributed to John Muller (and associates, including Frederick McGowan), unless the particular sculptural style has been deemed in Hinwood’s professional opinion to be the work of Tom Farrell or the Pillings. Regrettably, none of Muller’s original records have survived to verify these assumptions, as they were all destroyed when his house burnt down in 1952.

Their techniques

Based on hearsay and photos of the time, it would appear that, pre-1953, John Muller’s associates spent most of their time roughing out the carvings and then Muller himself would add the finishing touches with pneumatic tools. Like Len Shillam, the early carvers mostly used hand tools.

By the late 1970s, when Rhyl Hinwood began work, tools and equipment such as diamond saws had become available, enabling a much more prolific output with comparable detail and finish.

Their direction

The early carvers were steered by the Great Court planners; in particular, Leo Drinan, who was principal architect with University architects, Hennessy, Hennessy & Co. In most cases, Drinan would provide the designs for the historical panels, statues, coats of arms, and Queensland flora and fauna. However, the sizing and modification of the designs during cutting were the work of Muller and his associates.

It is believed that the design of the grotesques, on the other hand, was left almost entirely to the whim of the sculptors. Muller and his associates were required to create a clay maquette of their proposed design, which was then approved by RP Cumming, from the University's Architecture Department, before proceeding to stone carving. While some grotesques were of a fanciful nature and others easily recognisable, many were a mystery as Muller did not always reveal the source of his inspiration. Perhaps this is part of their intrigue?

By the time Rhyl Hinwood began work, the Senate determined who was to be captured in stone as a grotesque, selecting people who had contributed significantly to University life. However, Hinwood was responsible for the actual design and was not required to submit drawings or models for approval. She also proposed subjects, and researched and designed all other carvings herself, although Senate and the UQ Works Committee gave final approval. They also decreed that mass duplication of the same carving was no longer permitted.



John Theodore Muller at work in the Great Court, c.1950

John Muller (1873–1953)

John Theodore Muller was born in Schandau, Germany, and trained as an 'artisan in marble' (stonemason) in the great German artistic centre of Dresden – much to the displeasure of his father, a border guard with the Royal Saxon Army.

After working briefly in London and Berlin, Muller emigrated to Australia in 1903, where he had been offered a three-year

contract at Wunderlich Ltd in Sydney to design moulds for metal ceilings. Muller only ever saw Australia as an interlude before moving on to America, but his marriage to Kate Rose in 1905 changed all that.

Muller remained in Sydney for the next eight years, winning a gold medal at the Franco-British Exhibition for his work (a hammered copper bust of Ernest Wunderlich), and then moved to Brisbane in 1911, where he set up his own business as a designer and modeller, and then stonemason.

He worked on projects such as the extension of the State Treasury Building; the erection of the Masonic Temple; a bust of the late Chief Justice of Queensland, Thomas William McCawley; and the decoration of the new City Hall (under Daphne Mayo), before commencing work at UQ.

By the time the Great Court carving project was offered for tender, Muller was in partnership with two other stonemasons and was successful in winning the job. With a team of associates, he then went on to complete hundreds of carvings telling the story of Queensland's history.

Perhaps his most admired works were the grotesques. Unlike the historical friezes, coats of arms and Queensland flora and fauna, which were designed by the architects, Muller himself created the images we see today. At the time, University authorities were not keen to include representations of living persons and so he developed the idea of sculpting anonymous grotesques. With complete freedom to "execute satirical and cynical representations of petty human foibles and idiosyncracies", Muller certainly made the most of the opportunity.

Described by one of the foremen as a fast worker, expert at his job and gifted in capturing expressions, Muller apparently "shook like mad", but when he was carving, he was 'steady as a rock'.

Muller continued working until almost 80 years of age, becoming quite a local celebrity. His death in 1953 made front-page news in Brisbane.

Leonard Shillam AM (1915–2005)

Founder of the Society of Sculptors Queensland in 1975 (now known as Sculptors Queensland), Leonard Shillam was a practising artist of many years standing when he wrote the first curriculum and tutored the first sculpture course at the Queensland College of Art in 1975.



Leonard Shillam, c.late 1980s

His work for UQ in 1960 was just one of hundreds of pieces he created over a lifetime, after studying art at Brisbane's Central Technical College and London's Central School of Arts in the 1930s.

Shillam's style was influenced by the European Contemporary Art Movement of the early 20th century, and featured simplified and abstract forms, geometric angles and planes, and dramatic shapes. He employed diverse media – clay, wood, steel and bronze – to bring his subjects to life, and was happy to share his hard-won knowledge with others through public lectures, seminars and classes. His impact on the Australian art scene was extensive.

Dr Rhyl Hinwood AM (1940–)

1986 Churchill Fellow, 2001 UQ Honorary Doctorate recipient, 2006 Member of the Order of Australia, and Patron of Sculptors Queensland, Dr Rhyl Kingston Hinwood AM has had a long and successful association with the visual arts.

Born in Brisbane in 1940, Hinwood came from a creative family who 'were always making things'.

As a young girl she used to visit the University's St Lucia campus with her parents and was fascinated by John Muller 'chipping away at the sandstone', citing him as a significant influence in her interest in sculpture. However, even in high-school art classes she was always most attracted to the few illustrations of sculpture.

Although she considers herself largely self-taught, as a teenager Hinwood attended sculpture classes at the Brisbane Technical College for one year, mostly moulding and casting plaster of Paris.

She later attended an Arts Council summer school at The University of Queensland where she discovered stone carving and her fate was sealed: from that day forward, she began 'carving compulsively'.

Her first artistic position was in the Queensland Natural History Museum, where she continued to develop her skills. But it was the appointment as University Sculptor in 1976 that was the major turning point in her life.

After winning a competition to present a grotesque of Professor Charles Schindler, Hinwood spent much of the next 35 years creating hundreds of depictions of Queensland's flora and fauna, heraldry, grotesques, portraits, friezes and monumental figures for The University of Queensland, which are now on the Registers of the National Estate and Queensland Heritage.

Although initially working with hand tools only, aided by her artist husband, Rob, she later expanded her skills to include the use of diamond saws and pneumatic tools, which enabled her to become more productive.

Outside the University, Hinwood completed hundreds of other commissions and her work can be seen in many private collections, institutions, churches, corporations and schools, including Parliament House in Canberra; Brisbane's Anzac Square, St Stephen's Cathedral and Law Courts; the City of Maryborough; and Monte Sant' Angelo Mercy College in North Sydney.

At time of printing, Hinwood had just completed a major commission of 13 statues for the St John's Anglican Cathedral in Brisbane, and a monumental statue of St Magnus for the Anglican Church Grammar School, East Brisbane.

Rhyl Hinwood working on the Mendel statue at the Goddard building entrance, 1989



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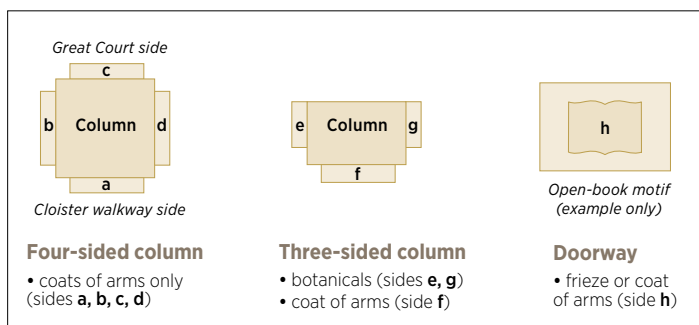
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54e Unidentified	49	89g Bauhinia	38
54f University of Cape Town, South Africa	107	90e Grape	32
54g Unidentified	49	90f University of Oxford: Balliol College, UK	94
55e English oak	41	90g Poinsettia	46
55f University of Oxford, UK	94	92e Grape (cultivated)	32
55g English oak	41	92f University of Oxford: Jesus College, UK	95
56e Unidentified	49	92g Unidentified	49
56f University of Oxford, UK	94	93e Fig	30
56g Apple	30	93f University of Oxford: Jesus College, UK	95
57e Red bloodwood	47	93g Daisy	41
57f University of London, UK	93	94e Wheel of fire tree	48
57g Fig (cultivated)	31	94f University of Oxford: St John's College, UK	97
58e Fig	30	94g Apple	30
58f University of London, UK	93	95a-d University of Oxford: Exeter College, UK	95
58g Unidentified	49	96a-d University of Oxford: Queen's College, UK	96
59e Grape (cultivated)	33	97a-d University of Oxford: Lincoln College, UK	95
59f University of Wales, UK	99	98a-d University of Oxford: Magdalen College, UK	96
59g Fig (native)	32	99a-d University of Oxford: Corpus Christi College, UK	95
60e Grape	32	100a-d University of Oxford: Christ Church College, UK	94
60f University of Wales, UK	99	101e Fig (native)	31
60g Grape	32	101f University of Oxford: St John's College, UK	97
61a-d University College of Wales, UK	88	101g Bulrush	39
62a-d University College of South Wales, UK	88	102e Sugar cane	36
63a-d University College of North Wales, UK	88	102f University of Oxford: St Edmund Hall, UK	97
64a-d Swansea College, UK	88	102g Sugar cane	36
65e Macadamia	34	103e English oak	41
65f University of Wales, UK	99	103f University of Oxford: St Edmund Hall, UK	97
65g Apple	30	103g Fig (native)	31
66e Pear	35	104e Morning glory	45
66f University of Wales, UK	99	104f University of Oxford: Keble College, UK	95
66g Pear	35	104g Fig (cultivated)	31
67e Daisy	41	105e Hibiscus (native)	44
67f University of New Zealand	108	105f University of Oxford: Keble College, UK	95
67g Daisy	41	105g Macadamia	34
68e English oak	41	106e English oak	41
68f University of New Zealand	108	106f University of Oxford: Worcester College, UK	98
68g English oak	41	106g Eucalyptus	43
69a-d University of Auckland, NZ	106	107e Grape	32
70a-d University of Canterbury, NZ	107	107f University of Oxford: Worcester College, UK	98
71a-d University of Otago, NZ	108	107g Sugar cane	36
72a-d Victoria University of Wellington, NZ	108	108e Grape	32
73e Fig (native)	31	108f McGill University, Canada	110
73f University of New Zealand	108	108g Dog rose	41
73g Eucalyptus	43	109e Dog rose	41
74e Sugar cane	36	109f McGill University, Canada	110
74f University of New Zealand	108	109g Dog rose	41
74g Bulrush	39	110a-d University of British Columbia, Canada	112
75e Grape	32	111a-d Dalhousie University, Canada	109
75f University of Oxford: Hertford College, UK	95	112a-d Dalhousie University, Canada	109
75g Sugar cane	36	113a-d University of King's College, Canada	113
76e Grape	32	114a-d McMaster University, Canada	111
76f University of Oxford: Hertford College, UK	95	115a-d University of Western Ontario, Canada	115
76g Unidentified	49	116a-d University of Alberta, Canada	112
77e Geranium	44	117a-d University of King's College, Canada	113
77f University of Oxford: Pembroke College, UK	96	118e Apple	30
77g Eucalypt, poss bloodwood	42	118f University of Toronto, Canada	115
78e Unidentified	49	118g Grape (cultivated)	32
78f University of Oxford: Pembroke College, UK	96	119e Grape (cultivated)	32
78g Eucalypt, poss bloodwood	42	119f University of Toronto, Canada	115
79e Grape (cultivated)	32	119g Grape	32
79f University of Oxford: Wadham College, UK	98	120e English oak	41
79g Apple	30	120f University of Toronto, Canada	115
80e Macadamia	34	120g English oak	41
80f University of Oxford: Wadham College, UK	98	121e Grape (cultivated)	32
80g Fig (cultivated)	31	121f University of Toronto, Canada	115
81e Wheel of fire tree	48	121g Grape (cultivated)	32
81f University of Oxford: University College, UK	98	122a-d Laval University, Canada	110
81g Rose	47	123a-d St Francis Xavier University, Canada	111
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83a-d University of Oxford: Brasenose College, UK	94	125a-d University of New Brunswick, Canada	114
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86a-d University of Oxford: Oriel College, UK	96		
87a-d University of Oxford: Merton College, UK	96		

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129a-d University of Manitoba, Canada	113	160f University of Cambridge: Fitzwilliam House, UK	90
130e Grape (cultivated)	33	160g English oak	42
130f McGill University, Canada	110	161e Pineapple	36
130g Sugar cane	36	161f University of Cambridge: Girton College, UK	90
131e Unidentified	49	161g Fig (native)	31
131f McGill University, Canada	110	162e Unidentified	49
131g Unidentified	49	162f University of Cambridge: Newnham College, UK	90
132e Unidentified	49	162g Sugar cane	37
132f University of Cambridge: Selwyn College, UK	91	163a University of Cambridge: Wolfson College, UK	92
132g Macadamia	34	163b University of Cambridge: Darwin College, UK	89
133e Grape (cultivated)	33	163c University of Cambridge: Gonville and Caius College, UK	90
133f University of Cambridge: Selwyn College, UK	91	163d University of Cambridge: Churchill College, UK	89
133g Bulrush	39	164a-d University of Cambridge: St Catherine's College, UK	91
134e English oak	41	165a University of Oxford: St Hilda's College, UK	97
134f University of Cambridge: Sidney Sussex College, UK	91	165b University of Oxford: St Anne's College, UK	97
134g English oak	41	165c University of Oxford: St Hugh's College, UK	97
135e Eucalypt, poss bloodwood	42	165d University of Oxford: Somerville College, UK	96
135f University of Cambridge: Sidney Sussex College, UK	91	166a University of Oxford: Lady Margaret Hall College, UK	95
135g Blue gum	38	166b University of Oxford: Nuffield College, UK	96
136e Passionfruit	35	166c University of Oxford: St Catherine's College, UK	97
136f University of Cambridge: Magdalene College, UK	90	166d University of Oxford: St Anthony's College, UK	97
136g Unidentified	49	167a University of Oxford: St Cross College, UK	97
137e Unidentified	49	167c University of Oxford: St Peter's College, UK	98
137f University of Cambridge: Magdalene College, UK	90	167d University of Oxford: Green College (Radcliffe Observatory), UK	95
137g Sugar cane	36	168a University of London: Bedford College, UK	93
138e Fig (native)	31	168b University of London: Birbeck College, UK	93
138f University of Cambridge: Queen's College, UK	91	169a Royal Veterinary College, London, UK	87
138g Grape (cultivated)	33	169b Queen Mary College, London, UK	87
139a-d University of Cambridge: Trinity Hall, UK	92	169c Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, UK	86
140a-d University of Cambridge: Clare College, UK	89	169d London School of Economics and Political Science, UK	87
141a-d University of Cambridge: St John's College, UK	91	170a St Thomas's Hospital Medical School, London, UK	87
142e Maize	34	170b St Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School, London, UK	87
142f University of Cambridge: Queen's College, UK	91	170c St Mary's Hospital Medical School, London, UK	87
142g Grape (cultivated)	33	170d Guy's Hospital Medical School, London, UK	86
143e Grape (cultivated)	33	171a Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh, UK	86
143f University of Cambridge: Trinity College, UK	91	171b University of Manchester, UK	94
143g Fig	30	171c University of Aston in Birmingham, UK	88
144e Fig (native)	31	171d University of Dundee, UK	92
144f University of Cambridge: Trinity College, UK	91	172a University of Kent in Canterbury, UK	93
144g Fig (native)	31	172b University of Keele, UK	92
145h University of Cambridge: Christ's College, UK	89	172c University of Lancaster, UK	93
147h University of Cambridge: Christ's College, UK	89	172d University of Leicester, UK	93
148e Maize	34	173a University of Southampton, UK	98
148f University of Cambridge: King's College, UK	90	173b Open University, UK	88
148g Grape (cultivated)	33	173c University of Newcastle upon Tyne, UK	94
149e English oak	41	173d University of Nottingham, UK	94
149f University of Cambridge: King's College, UK	90	174a University of Stirling, UK	99
149g Fig (native)	31	174b University of Sussex, UK	99
150e Fig	30	174c University of Warwick, UK	99
150f University of Cambridge: Jesus College, UK	90	174d University of York, UK	99
150g Fig	30	175e Maize	34
151a-d University of Cambridge: Peterhouse College, UK	91	175g Arum lily	38
152a-d University of Cambridge: Pembroke College, UK	91	176e Grape (cultivated)	33
153a-d University of Cambridge: Corpus Christi College, UK	89	176g Grape (cultivated)	33
154e Fig (native)	31	177e Poinsettia	46
154f University of Cambridge: Jesus College, UK	90	177g Hibiscus	44
154g Macadamia	34	178e English oak	42
155e Pear	35	178g English oak	42
155f University of Cambridge: Emmanuel College, UK	90	179e Scotch thistle	47
155g Unidentified	49	179g Arum lily	38
156e Fig	30	180e Unidentified	49
156f University of Cambridge: Emmanuel College, UK	90	180f University of Mauritius	107
156g Grape (cultivated)	33	180g Tomato	37
157e English oak	41	181e Daisy	41
157f University of Cambridge: Downing College, UK	89	181f University of Nigeria	108
157g English oak	41	181g Passionfruit	35
158e Sugar cane	37		
158f University of Cambridge: Downing College, UK	89		
158g Sugar cane	37		
159e Grape (cultivated)	33		
159f University of Cambridge: Fitzwilliam House, UK	90		
159g Unidentified	49		

182e Apple	see page 30	232f University of Helsinki, Finland	103
182g Grape (cultivated)	33	233f University of Oslo, Norway	104
183e Maize	34	234f University of Stockholm, Sweden	104
183g Grape (cultivated)	33	235f University of Uppsala, Sweden	104
186c University of Ankara, Turkey	102	236f University of Bucharest, Romania	102
187e Grape (cultivated)	33	237a Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Louvain, Belgium	100
187g Unidentified	49	237b Rijks Universiteit, Te Gent, Belgium	101
188e Tomato	37	237c University Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium	101
188g Unidentified	49	237d University de L'Etat a Liège, Belgium	101
189e Pear	35	238a University of Leipzig, Germany	103
189f University of Djakarta, Indonesia	107	238d Friedrich-Schiller University, Jena, Germany	100
189g Fig (native)	31	239a University of Tübingen, Germany	104
193e Pear	35	239c Freie University, Germany	100
193f University of Malaya, Malaysia	107	239d Ruprecht-Karl University Heidelberg, Germany	101
193g Arum lily	38	240c University of Bordeaux, France	102
194e Scotch thistle	47	240d University of Grenoble, France	103
194f National University of Singapore	106	241a Leiden University, The Netherlands	100
194g Unidentified	49	241b University of Utrecht, The Netherlands	105
195e English oak	42	241c Amsterdam University, The Netherlands	99
195f University of Colombo, Sri Lanka	107	242a University of Geneva, Switzerland	103
195g Bauhinia	38	242b University of Lausanne, Switzerland	103
196c Queensland University Regiment	81	242d University of Bern, Switzerland	102
197c Queensland University Squadron	81	243f University of Zurich, Switzerland	105
198a-d Agra University, India	105	244f Fribourg University, Switzerland	100
199e Daisy	41	245f University of Athens, Greece	102
199g Bauhinia	38	247f Warsaw University, Poland	105
200e Poinsettia	46	249f Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Hungary	100
200f Kyoto University, Japan	106	250b University of Tartu, Estonia	104
200g Unidentified	49	251a University of Padova, Italy	104
201e Morning glory	45	251c University of Bologna, Italy	102
201f University of Southern Queensland	85	252a University of Venezia, Italy	105
201g Passionfruit	35	252b University of Siena, Italy	104
202e Sugar cane	37	253a Universidad de Alcalá, Madrid, Spain	101
202f Keio University, Japan	106	253c University of Barcelona, Spain	102
202g Unidentified	49	253d University of Granada, Spain	103
203e Bulrush	39	254a University of Valladolid, Spain	105
203g Pineapple	36	254b Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain	101
204e Unidentified	49	255b Universidade Clássica de Lisboa, Portugal	101
204f Manila Central University, Philippines	106	255c Universidade de Coimbra, Portugal	101
204g Macadamia	34	255d Ljubljana University, Yugoslavia [Slovenia]	100
205e Bulrush	39	256f Bond University, Queensland	83
205g Maize	34	257f Queensland University of Technology	85
208a University Federal de Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	112	258f Curtin University, Western Australia	83
211b University of Honduras	113	259f Charles Darwin University, Northern Territory	83
212a-d University of Lyons, France	103	260f Murdoch University, Western Australia	84
213a-d University of Melbourne, Victoria	85	261f Deakin University, Victoria	84
214b Universidad Nacional de San Augustin de Arequipa, Peru	112	262f Wollongong University, New South Wales	86
214c University de Guadalajara, Mexico	112	263e Golden wattle	28
218f Boston College, USA	109	263f University of New South Wales	85
219f University of Vermont, USA	115	264f University of Newcastle, New South Wales	85
220c Brown University, Rhode Island, USA	109	264g Royal bluebell	28
220d New York University, USA	111	265e Tasmanian blue gum	29
221a Bryn Mawr University, Pennsylvania, USA	109	265f Macquarie University, New South Wales	84
221b Georgetown University, Washington DC, USA	110	265g Waratah	29
221c Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA	110	266e Kangaroo paw	28
221d University of Michigan, USA	113	266f University of New England, New South Wales	85
222a-d University of Adelaide, South Australia	85	266g Cooktown orchid	28
223a-d University of Paris (Sorbonne), France	104	267a-b James Cook University, Queensland	84
224a University of Minnesota, USA	113	267c The University of Queensland	80
224b University of Mississippi, USA	113	267d James Cook University, Queensland	84
224c University of Pittsburgh, USA	114	268a-b Griffith University, Queensland	84
224d Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, USA	111	268c The University of Queensland	80
225a University of Missouri, USA	114	268d Griffith University, Queensland	84
225c University of South Carolina, USA	115	269e Heath	28
225d Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, USA	109	269f Flinders University, South Australia	84
226a Indiana University, USA	110	269g Sturt's desert pea	28
226b University of Hawaii, USA	113	270e Cooktown orchid	28
226c Stanford University, California, USA	112	270f Australian National University, ACT	83
226d University of California, Berkeley, USA	112	270g Sturt's desert rose	29
227a Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, USA	109	271e Convolvulus	40
227b University of San Francisco, USA	114	271f La Trobe University, Victoria	84
227c University of Tennessee, USA	115	271g Pandanus	46
227d Notre Dame University, Indiana, USA	111	272e Cotton tree	40
228f University of Vienna, Austria	105	272f Monash University, Victoria	84
229f Karlova University, Czechoslovakia [The Czech Republic]	100	272g Tea tree	48
231f University of Copenhagen, Denmark	102	273e Bungwall fern	39

273f The University of Queensland: King's College	82	301g Grape (cultivated)	33
	<i>see page</i>	302e Grape (cultivated)	33
273g Grass tree	44	302f The University of Queensland	80
274a-d The University of Queensland: St John's College	82	302g Grape (cultivated)	33
275a-d The University of Queensland: Emmanuel College	81	303e Eucalypt, pink bloodwood	42
276e Geebung	43	303f The University of Queensland	80
276f The University of Queensland: Women's College	82	303g Eucalypt, pink bloodwood	42
276g Moreton Bay ash	45	304e Sunflower	48
277e Honeysuckle oak	44	304f The University of Queensland	80
277f The University of Queensland: St Leo's College	82	304g Grape (cultivated)	33
277g Cunjevoi	40	305e Sunflower	48
278e Moreton Bay fig	35	305f The University of Queensland	80
278f The University of Queensland: Duchesne College	81	305g Foxglove	43
278g Macaranga	45	306e Poinsettia	46
279e Cycad	40	306f University of Cape Town, South Africa	107
279g Bunya pine	39	306g Small-leaved fig	36
280e Lilly pilli	45	307e Eucalypt, poss bloodwood	42
280f The University of Queensland: Cromwell College	81	307f University of Cape Town, South Africa	107
280g Cabbage tree palm	39	307g Hibiscus	44
281e Supplejack native vine	48	308e Poinsettia	46
281f The University of Queensland: International House	81	308f University of Cape Town, South Africa	107
281g Orchid	46	308g Bulrush	39
282e Carol	39	309a-d University of Calcutta, India	106
282f The University of Queensland: Grace College	81	310h Open book	134
282g Red mangrove	47	311a-d McGill University, Canada	110
284e Poinsettia	46	312e Sugar cane	37
284f University of Papua New Guinea	108	312f University of Otago, NZ	108
284g Unidentified	49	312g Hibiscus	44
285e Apple	30	313e Grape	32
285f University of the South Pacific, Fiji	108	313f University of Auckland, NZ	106
285g Apple	30	313g Macadamia	34
286e Dog rose	41	314e Sugar cane	37
286f Commonwealth of Australia	83	314f Victoria University of Wellington, NZ	108
286g Rose	47	314g Sugar cane	37
287e Unidentified	50	315e Mango	35
287f City of Canberra, Australia	83	315f The University of Queensland	80
287g English oak	42	315g Mango	35
288e Fig (native)	31	316e Unidentified	50
288f State of Queensland	85	316f The University of Queensland	80
288g Fig (native)	31	316g Unidentified	50
289e Sugar cane	37	317e Grape	32
289f City of Brisbane, Queensland	83	317f The University of Queensland	80
289g Sugar cane	37	317g Grape	32
290e Scotch thistle	47	318e Mango	35
290f Island of St Lucia, West Indies	110	318f The University of Queensland	80
290g Scotch thistle	47	318g Mango	35
291a University of Columbia, USA	113	319e Sugar cane	37
291b University of Pennsylvania, USA	114	319f The University of Queensland	80
291c Cornell University, New York, USA	109	319g Sugar cane	37
291d University of Chicago, USA	112	320e Poinsettia	46
292a University of Montreal, Canada	114	320f The University of Queensland	80
292b University of Windsor, Canada	115	320g Poinsettia	46
292c Simon Fraser University, British Columbia, Canada	111	321e Sugar cane	37
292d University of Quebec, Canada	114	321f University of Cambridge, UK	89
293a Rhodes University, South Africa	106	321g Hibiscus	44
293b University of South Africa, Pretoria	108	322a-d University of Durham, UK	92
293c University of Witwatersrand, South Africa	108	323a-d National University of Ireland	87
293d University of Natal, South Africa	107	324a-d University of Wales, UK	99
294a-d University of Malta	103	325a-d University of Edinburgh, UK	92
295a-d University of Hong Kong	107	326a-d University of Manchester, UK	94
296a-d Queen's University of Belfast, UK	87	327a-d University of London, UK	93
297a-d University of Toronto, Canada	115	328a-d University of St Andrews, UK	99
298a-d Stellenbosch University, South Africa	106	329a-d University of Dublin: Trinity College, Ireland	92
299e Morning glory	45	330e Sugar cane	37
299f University of Cape Town, South Africa	107	330f University of Oxford, UK	94
299g Morning glory	45	330g Hibiscus	44
300e Bauhinia	38	331e Grape	32
300f The University of Queensland	80	331f University of Oxford, UK	94
300g Arum lily	38	331g Grape (cultivated)	33
301e Cup and saucer	40	332e English oak	42
301f The University of Queensland	80	332f University of Oxford, UK	94
		332g English oak	42
		333e Fig (native)	31
		333f University of Oxford, UK	94
		333g Mango	35
		334e Fig (native)	31
		334f University of Oxford, UK	94
		334g Mango	35

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Flora (botanicals)

B1 Waratah	see page 29
B2 Poinsettia	46
B3 Eucalyptus	43
B4 Pineapple	36
B5 Macadamia	34
B6 Small-leaved water gum	48
B7 Moreton Bay chestnut/black bean	35
B8 Bauhinia	38
B9 Illawarra flame tree	44
B10 Correa	40
B11 Wheat	37
B12 Pink periwinkle	46
B13 Daisy	41
B14 Flax lily	43
B15 Grape (cultivated)	33
B16 Eucalypt, poss bloodwood	42
B17 English oak	42
B18 Choko	30
B19 Unidentified	50
B20 Unidentified	50
B21 Eucalypt, poss bloodwood	42
B22 Grape (cultivated)	33
B23 Grape (cultivated)	33
B24 Grape	32
B25 Eucalyptus	43
B26 Morning glory	45
B27 Macadamia	34
B28 Daisy (cultivated)	41
B29 Macadamia	34
B30 Bauhinia	38
B31 Small-leaved fig	36
B32 Canterbury bells	39
B33 Frangipani	43
B34 Hibiscus	44
B35 Fig (cultivated)	31
B36 Scotch thistle	47
B37 Apple	30
B38 Morning glory	45
B39 Sturt's desert pea	28
B40 Bauhinia	38
B41 Grape (cultivated)	33
B42 Grape	32
B43 Grape (native)	33
B44 Fig (cultivated)	31
B45 Morning glory	45
B46 Lemon	34
B47 Waratah	29
B48 Choko	30
B49 Pawpaw	35
B50 Custard apple	30
B51 Sunflower	48
B52 Arum lily	38
B53 Unidentified	50
B54 Poinsettia	47
B55 Grape (cultivated)	33
B56 Poinsettia	47
B57 Grape (native)	33
B58 Grape (cultivated)	33
B59 Poinsettia	47
B60 Monstera	45
B61 November lily	46
B62 Waratah, flannel flowers and Christmas bells	48
B63 Pineapple	36
B64 Poinsettia	47

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C1 The University of Queensland	80
C2 The University of Queensland	80
C3 The University of Queensland	80
C4 The University of Queensland	80
C5 <i>Scientia ac labore</i>	80
C6 The University of Queensland	80

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F13 Queensland: 1840-1859	19
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F15 Queensland secondary industries: c.1920	20
F16 Queensland rural industries: c.1920	19
F17 Queensland rural industries: c.1920	20
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F21 Schrödinger's cat	135
F22 Henry Caselli Richards	136
F23 Open book proper	134
F24 Judith Wright	136
F26 Thea Astley	136
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F38 Indigenous: hunting	72
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F40 Indigenous: hunting	72
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F56 Indigenous: ceremonial life	70
F57 Indigenous: social customs	72
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G5 Scribe	127
G6 Philosopher	121
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G8 Scholar	126
G9 Footballer	124
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G11 Scholar	126
G12 Academic	124
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