VIVANT
PROFESSORES

Distinguished members of
the University of Queensland, 1910–1940

HELEN GREGORY

Published with the assistance of the Alumni Association
of the University of Queensland
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*Vivant Professores* shares some of these characteristics. It will appeal to a specialised audience and material about some of the biographees can be found in the Fryer Library.

Few staff or students pass through the University without becoming familiar with the Library and many become friends and benefactors. The Library’s participation in the present venture stems from its warm relationship with the Alumni Association and with Owen and Betty Fletcher. The Library is proud to publish *Vivant Professores* on their behalf.

A list of Fryer Occasional Publications appears at the end of this book.

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FOREWORD

by His Excellency the Honourable Sir Walter Campbell, Q.C.,
Governor of Queensland

Because of my long and close association with the University of Queensland, I was excited when I was told by Owen Fletcher about a project, set in train by him and his wife Betty, of recording for posterity the lives and achievements of the early professors of the University. I am very pleased to have been invited to write this foreword.

‘Vivant Professores’ is an apt title, but in addition to recording the salient features of twenty eight persons who were appointed to full professorial chairs during the period from the date of the University’s commencement until 1940, the book also contains the biographies of a further nine men and women. Of these nine persons, one was appointed to a chair after 1940, three were Associate Professors, and there are five others who were not of professorial status, but each of whom was a member of the staff of the University during its first thirty years, and each had a considerable influence on the development of the young institution.

The work of research and preparation of these narratives has been done by Helen Gregory who, in her ‘Preface’, has outlined the steps leading to the publication of this work. This fine collection of short but pertinent biographies has made a valuable contribution to the historical records of the University; it has gathered together into one small and very readable volume factual material illustrating the ways in which each of these people gave so much, not only to the University itself, but also to the progress of this State and of our Nation.

On a personal note, it has recaptured for me my attendance at lectures or seminars given by distinguished scholars such as Henry Alcock, Yorke Hedges, ‘Billy’ Kyle, J.L. Michie, A.C.V. Melbourne, ‘Doc’ Robinson and Scott Fletcher, as well as taking me back to the thrust of dialogue and debate at meetings of the University Senate and Committees in which T.H.G. Jones, J.K. Murray and Dorothy Hill took part. I know that, in particular, all members of staff, former students and others who knew any of the subjects of these biographies will gain much enjoyment and the revival of happy memories from the reading of this work.
The University community owes a considerable debt of gratitude to Owen and Betty Fletcher for their imagination, initiative and generosity, to Helen Gregory for her skilful and careful research, and to many others who have worked unselfishly in order to produce this book. I am confident that Helen Gregory’s research will become a source of challenge for further exploration into the lives and work of the outstanding men and women who played such a large part in pointing the University in those directions which have taken it to a leading position among the centres of learning in this country.

W.B. Campbell
Government House
Brisbane
1st October 1987
INTRODUCTION

The University of Queensland celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary in 1985. To mark the occasion, the University commissioned Professor Malcolm Thomis to write a history. The result, *A Place of Light and Learning*, illuminates the events that led to the creation of the University and records its subsequent development. Earlier commentaries on the progress of the University include *The University of Queensland 1910-1922* by Professors Alcock and Stable, and *An Account of the University during its first twenty-five years, 1910-1935*.

This collection of short biographies of significant university personalities is complementary to the earlier accounts, providing additional insights into the professional and personal lives of some of the people who made it all happen. The University Biographies project was initiated by Owen and Betty Fletcher who, as members of the Alumni Association, have maintained a close involvement with the University for many years; they funded the first half of the research. To enable coverage to 1940, the Alumni Association provided the balance.

While full biographies would have entailed exhaustive evaluation of the minutiae of Senate and Professorial Board Minutes leading perhaps to book-length studies well beyond the scope of the project, these biographical sketches bring to life some of those staff members who enriched the early life of the University. Based on University archival and other material, the biographies provide insight into individuals of diverse backgrounds, interests and enthusiasms, with those traits of character that make them instantly distinctive and memorable.

As one who has come late to the University, these biographies have introduced colour and dimension to the human history of the institution; it has been a rewarding experience to have encouraged its production.

*Brian G. Wilson*
*Vice- Chancellor*
The staff who enriched the life of the early University were people of diverse backgrounds and training with a wide variety of professional and personal interests and enthusiasms and an array of character traits. This volume attempts no comparisons either within the University of Queensland or between it and the staffs of other universities. That form of collective comparative biographies of university staffs may well be a venture for a future historian.

These biographical vignettes are based on material held in staff files in the University of Queensland Archives. The scope of the project would not permit intense research in volumes of Senate and Professorial Board minutes and other materials of that kind which would be necessary for a lengthier assessment of each person’s contribution. I am grateful that Professor Malcolm Thomis offered the biographies project his support. His general history of the University, *A Place of Light and Learning* and two earlier histories, *The University of Queensland 1910-1922* by Professors Alcock and Stable and *An Account of the University during its first twenty-five years, 1910-1935* have been quarried for background material on the development of Departments and Faculties. These works are sources common to all the entries and are not cited separately. Some of the information in the biographies can be found in other published sources. These are listed among the specific sources following each entry. This biographical work has aimed to draw together private University archival material and other information which, although publicly accessible, is often not readily available.

Many people have supported and assisted in this work. It is an honour that His Excellency the Governor, Sir Walter Campbell, has written the Foreword and contributed some of his own reminiscences. I am grateful to the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Brian Wilson, who readily approved the project, made material available and contributed the Introduction.

Glenda Acland, the University Archivist, contributed immensely in making material in her care readily available and in suggesting where further material could be found. The Alumni Association generously included some of the financial responsibility among its other commitments which support the University. Helen Murray the Alumni Officer, has helped greatly in co-ordination and support.
The staff of the Fryer Library have most generously assisted with the choice of illustrations, with printing arrangements and with the exacting task of proof-reading the manuscript. Emeritus Professor J.C. Mahoney and Associate Professor Ross Johnston of the Department of History gave generously of their time in advice and criticism. I greatly appreciated the willingness of Miss Barbara Hawken, Mrs. N.W. Martin and Professor T.M. Parnell to help with additional information on their fathers and the time and effort Professor and Mrs. Specht and Dr. John Jell contributed in reading the entries on the scientists within their disciplines.

Most thanks of all, however, are due to Owen and Betty Fletcher not only for their generous financial support of the research and publication but particularly for their staunch moral support and the warmth of their friendship.

Helen Gregory
October 1987
HENRY ALCOCK
M.A.
McCaughey Professor of History and Economic Science, 1922 1948.

HENRY ALCOCK, the University of Queensland’s first Professor of modern history, was born on 14 October 1886 in Bath, England. He was educated at King Edward VI’s school, Bath. In 1904, he won a scholarship to Magdalen College, Oxford and took up residence at Oxford in 1905. He graduated with First Class Honours in 1908. His tutor, C.R.L. Fletcher, described him as a ‘brilliant historical scholar of real insight’. The President of Magdalen noted that he was ‘one of the most regular and exemplary students we have ever had’, and that he also excelled in French, German, Latin, Greek, and English literature. After completing his degree, Henry Alcock went to France and Germany to further his study in languages.

Henry Alcock initially decided on a teaching career, despite C.R.L. Fletcher’s encouragement to continue research in the decay of feudalism which was Alcock’s chosen field at that time. Alcock’s first teaching position was at Tettenhall College in Staffordshire. He next taught history at Kendal Grammar School at Westmoreland, England for two years. Alcock was successful as a teacher. The Headmaster of Kendal Grammar noted that standards in history in the school had risen under Alcock’s direction. One of his pupils won the Hastings Exhibition to Queen’s College, Oxford. His teaching experience led Alcock to develop an interest in researching ways in which history could be taught more effectively to students of all ages.

In 1913, when he was nearly twenty-seven years old, Henry Alcock applied for a lectureship in History at the University of Queensland. At that time, he described himself as ‘unmarried, a non-smoker and a total abstainer’. He was appointed in 1914. In 1918, his Department Head, J.L. Michie (q.v.) remarked on the ‘width and sureness of his grasp’ and on his ‘care and thoroughness’. In addition, Professor Michie valued Alcock’s assistance on all matters of Faculty organisation. In his first years at the University, Alcock remodelled all the existing modern history courses and introduced Political Science. His was an Oxford approach which balanced the predominantly Cambridge influence of the other early
professors. Alcock quickly developed a full Honours programme which produced its first graduates by 1916.

Henry Alcock was also interested in promoting research in the University. In 1919, he wrote to the Senate suggesting that a research fellowship be created to facilitate investigation into the economic problems confronting Australia. This passage from the first history of the University which Henry Alcock wrote in conjunction with Professor J.J. Stable (q.v.) sums up the research philosophy of the first two McCaughey professors. ‘Pure research means both a higher and less mechanical mode of instruction and a greater probability of studying questions of topical importance effectively’.

Henry Alcock became increasingly interested in economics and general commercial studies. The Senate decided in 1914 that from the beginning of the 1915 academic year, Economics should be transferred from Philosophy to History. Alcock’s work in developing commercial studies was valued by the general business community. In 1922, the National Bank wrote to the Senate and said that Alcock’s articles in the daily press and his public lectures had ‘done much to arouse public interest in higher education for businessmen’. Mr. W. J. Tunley, Chairman of the Education Committee of the Brisbane Chamber of Commerce, remarked on Alcock’s excellent education programme. The Chamber of Commerce felt that the establishment of courses in commercial studies at the University of Queensland was very largely due to Henry Alcock’s efforts. The Joint Board of Commercial Studies was established in 1922 under Henry Alcock’s direction. The Board included representatives from the Chamber of Commerce, the Associated Banks, the Institutes of Secretaries and the Accountants’ Joint Committee.

The McCaughey bequest enabled the Senate to create a Chair of History and Economic Science. Henry Alcock was appointed to the Chair on 5 October 1922. The full Faculty of Commerce, offering B.Com and M.Com degrees, was created in 1925. Professor Alcock, became its first Dean, and served in this position until 1938. The separate honours programme in Economics, however, remained under the aegis of the History Department. In February 1913, only two years after the full teaching programme of the University was inaugurated, the Senate appointed a Select Committee to consider ways and means of bringing the University into closer contact with the community.

Henry Alcock was deeply involved in carrying out this policy. In May 1913 the Senate invited Mr. Albert Mansbridge, Secretary of the Workers’ Educational Association (W.E.A.) of Great Brit-
ain, to come to Brisbane and explain the aims of the association so that the Senate could decide whether the institution of similar activities would be advisable in Queensland. At the end of 1913 W.E.A. tutorial classes were established in Economic History. These classes, first conducted by A.C.V. Melbourne (q.v.) and then by Henry Alcock continued to be held until the end of 1915. Henry Alcock regularly toured Queensland on the W.E.A’s behalf. These visits to remote parts of the State convinced him and Professors Gibson (q.v.) and Mayo (q.v.) that if the W.E.A was to be effective in adult education a new organisation must be devised. Additional lecturers were appointed to the Department of History and Economics under a government grant so that the tutorials could be continued and expanded. Henry Alcock acted as Secretary to the Worker’s Educational Association Committee of Management. After 1917, W.E.A classes were expanded to include Literature, Mathematics and Biology. Annual conferences held after 1918 stimulated public interest in the W.E.A movement.

Like all the early professors, Henry Alcock consistently shouldered a large measure of the University’s administrative work. He was Dean of the Faculty of Arts between 1923 and 1938, and served also as President of the Board of Faculties (which became the Professorial Board), and as a member of the Diploma in Journalism course committee. The latter course was established in 1920 after representations to the Senate from the Australian Journalists Association. Alcock served with Professors Parnell (q.v.) and Stable (q.v.) on the Senate’s broadcasting sub-committee. Professor Alcock was also appointed to the Senate’s liaison committee to work with the Architects, Hennessy and Hennessy, on the development of the St.Lucia site. In 1932 and 1933, he was a member of the Vacation Committee of the Senate which operated between Senate sessions and exercised a broad executive authority. He became Chairman of the Library Committee in 1938. J.D. Story described Henry Alcock as ‘one of the finest brains in the institution—alert, analytical and logical’.

Professor Alcock also represented the University on Government boards and committees. He was the University’s representative on the Board of Adult Education and Chairman of the Queensland Place Names Committee. He was Vice-President and then President of the Historical Society of Queensland and Chairman of the Queensland Council of Social Education from 1937 until the mid-1940s.
On 16 January 1918, Henry Alcock married Olga Marie Therese de Tueteı, one of the University's first staff members. Miss de Tueteı served as Acting Typist on loan to the University administration from the Department of Public Instruction. Professor and Mrs. Alcock had three daughters. Henry Alcock died in Brisbane on 26 April 1948 at the age of sixty one years. A representation of Henry Alcock was one of the first grotesques to be erected in the cloisters of the original buildings at St Lucia.

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*University of Queensland Gazette,* October 1948.
THELMA ATKIN

Typiste and Confidential Secretary, 1914–1958

Thelma Atkin was born in Brisbane on 28 January 1898 and joined the staff of the University of Queensland on 14 April 1914 when she was sixteen. Her remarkable career in the University administration lasted for forty-four years. Thelma Atkin trained generations of secretarial staff, worked in some of the most sensitive and confidential areas of University administration and became well known to many of the University's most distinguished academic staff members as an utterly reliable confidante. She was also a pungent judge of character and a perceptive observer of a great deal that went on behind the University's usually dignified facade.

When Thelma Atkin joined the University staff, she was appointed typiste in the Department of Correspondence Studies under Mr T.E. Jones (q.v.) at an annual salary of £96. She was the third member of a busy and growing department. Miss Atkin typed thousands of lectures which were despatched weekly to the University's external students. As a member of the administrative staff, Thelma Atkin was subject to the austere authoritarian rule of the first registrar, F.W.S. Cumbrae Stewart (q.v.). Members of the administrative staff were expected to behave in an exemplary manner at all times and to be dedicated to their work to the extent that they were forbidden indulgence in week-end sport after one junior clerk's arm injury rendered him unfit for work. Thelma Atkin's location in the Correspondence Studies office meant that she was not often directly under the strict eye of the Registrar.

The second Registrar, Mr J.F. McCaffrey, who succeeded Cumbrae Stewart in 1925, decided that Thelma Atkin and the eight other members of the administrative staff should have experience in other areas of University administration. Mr McCaffrey's philosophy of developing versatility among the administrative staff included insisting that a junior clerk, Bruce Green, an eventual Deputy Registrar, should man the university switchboard at lunch time. Thelma's first move made her the sole staff member of the newly created Examinations Section on 1 January 1926. Her salary was raised to £220 per annum. This job, which she held for four years, required Thelma to process examination results for all subjects in all courses, after ensuring that academic staff members completed
Thelma Atkin (right), Bruce Green and Mona Green. Taken on the verandah, Old Government House, c1950. (Donated by Miss Elsie Atkin). UQA S177 P686.
their marking on time, a task which was often far from easy. Thelma's next bailiwick was the University's growing Records Section where she was assisted by two junior clerks. During her six years as Correspondence Clerk, Thelma began to serve as minute secretary at some University meetings.

Thelma Atkin was appointed to the position of Interviewing Officer and Confidential Clerk on 1 July 1936. This position allowed her to develop further the many facets of her skills. She was responsible for the typists in the Registrar's office and was meticulous in ensuring that the work was always accurate, neatly finished and, above all, completed without delays. Thelma Atkin's dedication to her work involved her in some minor contretemps with members of the staff. She once tidied Professor Parnell's (q.v.) desk only to find that she had thrown away some drawings which she thought were doodles but were, in fact, preliminary designs for one of the Professor's research projects for the Navy. She later recalled that some members of the academic staff could become quite irritated when she insisted on understanding the material she was asked to type instead of typing like an automaton. She felt that her professional standards required her to correct Deans when they made administrative errors. The revered Professor E.J. Goddard, (q.v.) whom Thelma insisted was really a rather nervous man beneath his forbidding exterior, once accused her of being like an Irish policeman who shot first and asked questions later.

Thelma's role as Confidential Clerk included taking the minutes of Senate meetings, meetings of the Professorial Board and the Boards of the Faculties. These responsibilities meant that she worked very long hours as some meetings, particularly those of the Medical Faculty, often continued until two o'clock in the morning. This caused even the indefatigable Miss Atkin to wilt to the extent that she refused Sir Raphael's Cilento's (q.v.) request to type a report immediately after one marathon meeting. When Professor D.H.K. Lee's (q.v.) wife remarked that she thought that Thelma was very lucky to be working with 'all those Professors', Thelma Atkin replied firmly, 'I don't'.

Thelma Atkin was known not only for her straight-forward approach but also for her sense of humour. She once telephoned her immediate superior, the third Registrar, Mr Cecil Page Hanify, pretending to be a journalist who wanted detailed information on the University. Thelma Atkin's years of dedication to the University earned her a great deal of respect and admiration. She was one of seven women invited to the University's twenty-fifth anniversary
dinner. Professor J.J. Stable (q.v.) often joined her for tea in her office and frequently helped her to sort the mountains of paper work generated by meetings. Thelma Atkin’s job also tested her diplomatic skills. She was frequently asked to find Charles Schindler’s glasses which were usually no further away than the top of his head. On one occasion, when Archbishop Duhig dropped in unexpectedly between Senate meetings and asked for a cup of tea, Thelma was horrified to discover that the University did not possess a decent cup and saucer. The Registrar was duly persuaded that the University badly needed a respectable tea service.

Thelma Atkin remained in charge of the secretarial staff in the Committee Section from 1937 until her retirement on 28 January 1958.

Sources

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University of Queensland Archives. S136, Thelma Atkin.
ANNA FREDERIKA BAGE
O.B.E., M.Sc., Hon.Ll.D., F.L.S. (Lond).,
Principal of Women’s College, 1914 1946.

‘FREDA’ BAGE, one of the most widely remembered and respected of
the figures who influenced the development of the University of
Queensland in its early years, was born in Melbourne on 11 April
1883. Her father, Edward Bage, a wholesale chemist, died when
Freda was eight. Mrs. Bage took the children to England. Her
daughters were enrolled at the Oxford High School for Girls before
returning to Melbourne in 1894. They were then educated at ‘Fair­
light’ school. Freda entered Janet Clarke Hall at the University of
Melbourne in 1901 and enrolled in the Bachelor of Science course.
She failed first year, but went on to graduate in 1905. She graduat­
ed M.Sc with Second Class Honours in 1907.

Freda Bage’s first experience as a member of an academic staff
was the two years she spent as a junior demonstrator in Biology at
the University of Melbourne in 1907 and 1908. She shared the Mac­
Bain Research Scholarship in 1907 and won a Victorian government
research scholarship in 1908. The results of this work were
incorporated in two papers read to the Royal Society of Victoria.
She was awarded a King’s College, London, research scholarship
and went to London in 1911 to work under the zoologist Arthur
Dendy who had worked at Melbourne University between 1887 and
1893. Dendy’s name was well known in Australian biology as he
had made many significant contributions to the taxonomy and
knowledge of a wide range of Australian fauna. After holding
Chairs in New Zealand and South Africa, Dendy had been appoint­
ed Professor of Biology at King’s College. Freda Bage was elected a
Fellow of the Linnaean Society of London in recognition of the
quality of her work under Dendy.

Freda Bage returned to Melbourne to an appointment as Senior
Demonstrator in Biology at the University of Melbourne. Her next
appointment, initially as Senior Demonstrator in Biology at the
University of Queensland, involved a great deal more responsibility.
In 1913, when T.H. Johnston (q.v.) was away on the prickly pear
campaign, Freda Bage acted as lecturer in charge of Biology. At
this time, plans were being made to establish a Women’s College
within the University. A standing committee was appointed in 1913
and the Women’s College, the third residential College for Women
in Australia was opened on 16 March 1914. Miss Bage was appointed Principal on 8 February 1914 just one month before the College accepted its first students.

Unlike the other Colleges founded in the early era, Women’s College was undenominational. It was first established in two old houses called ‘Chislehurst’ and ‘Oakarsholme’ at Kangaroo Point. A cottage called ‘Warrawee’ was built in the grounds of ‘Oakarsholme’. Communication between the three buildings was often difficult in wet weather. Despite this, early students found the College a personal place where close links were forged, particularly between those who lived in the same house.

In keeping with the standards of the times, Miss Bage exercised a firm discipline in the College in which she relied on the assistance of senior students. College students were expected to have official permission to be out of College after Miss Bage’s ‘lights out’ time of 11 p.m. They were also expected to notify the College of their whereabouts and with whom they were spending the evening. Miss Bage was unpretentious despite the vigour of her personality. The College was always short of money, but frequently had prolific crops of mangoes from trees in the College garden. Miss Bage occasionally startled her students by presenting ripe mangoes to their es-

Biology Excursion: Freda Bage, Turtle and Students. UQFL 323.
corts after an evening out. Miss Bage’s efforts to practice economy within the College and her generosity towards it were legendary.

Miss Bage enthusiastically promoted the value of tertiary education for women as well as men and became very well known in her wide travels throughout Queensland. These tours not only assisted Women’s College but also led to her being considered an ambassador at large for the University. An early student, Hilda Brotherton, considered that she had

wisdom as well as knowledge and while recognizing the seriousness of life, she possessed wise tolerance and compassion, and these attributes she tried to instil into her students.

The Women’s College students’ educational needs were considered despite the early days of financial stringency. Four tutors were engaged during the first year at a salary of twenty pounds a term. Miss Bage never lost her enthusiasm for her own academic speciality. She was interested in both flora and fauna and was an original member of the Barrier Reef Committee. She was president of the Field Naturalists’ Club in 1915.

Miss Bage travelled by car on many of these trips into the country. She developed a tremendous enthusiasm for motoring and often took students with her on field trips and other excursions. She bought her first car in 1914. It was a yellow Fiat two seater, decorated with a penguin in honour of her brother’s participation in Mawson’s expedition to the Antarctic. This little car was universally known as the ‘yellow peril’. Freda Bage used this car to transport wounded returned soldiers to the Military Hospital established at the Yungaba Immigration Depot at Kangaroo Point.

One of her later cars was named ‘Amando’ from the Latin, ‘amore’, to love. Miss Bage eventually travelled all over Australia by car and was very fond of camping out. She used the car to extend the good-will and hospitality of the University and often took visiting Professors on carefully planned car tours. Freda Bage also used her cars in a more adventurous way. She competed in hill climbs and reliability trials and frequently demonstrated her ability to fix mechanical problems and change wheels.

Freda Bage always took an active interest in world affairs. She was a member the Queensland Recruiting Committee during the First World War. She worked for the Red Cross during both World Wars and also was president of university women’s war work committees. She used her car to transport wounded returned soldiers after the First World War. Miss Bage served terms as Treasurer and
Vice-president of the Australian League of Nations Union. In 1926 and 1938, she was sent to Geneva as a substitute delegate to the League of Nations Assembly. On two occasions, she was an Australian delegate to League of Nations conferences. During the 1930s, Miss Bage was a member of the Queensland State Council of the Australian Student Christian Movement.

Life at Women's College was very hectic immediately after the First World War. The buildings at Kangaroo Point needed repairs and the College was very short of accommodation for the number of women who applied for residence. Planning for permanent College buildings began almost as soon as the original College was opened but it was not until after Miss Bage's retirement that the new College at St Lucia was built. The College was involved in the disastrous epidemic of pneumonic influenza which spread around the world immediately after World War I and reached Brisbane in the early months of 1919. The College students who contracted the disease were nursed at the College as all the hospitals were full.

Miss Bage was always interested in women's organisations and committees. She was Honorary Secretary of the Queensland branch of the National Council of Women for some years, President of the Women's Club in 1916, and the Lyceum Club, Brisbane, in 1922–23. She helped to found the Queensland Women Graduates' Association which became the Australian Association of University Women, Queensland. She was President of the Australian Federation of University Women in 1928–1929 and represented it at several overseas conferences of the International Federation of University Women. The Australian Federation of University Women established a Freda Bage Scholarship as a tribute to her dedication to the education of women.

Freda Bage had wide cultural interests and particularly enjoyed theatre and music. She was an original member of the associations which supported the Twelfth Night Theatre and the Brisbane Repertory Theatre. She was an original member of the National Art Galleries' Association. She also loved hockey. Miss Bage was President of the Queensland Women's Hockey Association in the late 1920s. In 1908, she had managed the first Australian hockey team to travel interstate when her Melbourne team travelled to Adelaide.

Freda Bage played a part in the administration of the University of Queensland. She was the first woman to be elected to the Senate and was a member of the Senate for twenty-five years between 1925 and 1950. Miss Bage retired from Women's College at the end of 1946. She was awarded the O.B.E. in 1941 and the Uni-
versity bestowed upon her the Honorary L.L.D degree in 1951. Miss Bage is commemorated in a portrait by William Dargie which hangs in Women’s College and by the naming of the the Freda Bage room at Women’s College. A grotesque commissioned from Rhyl Hinwood depicts her in characteristic pose behind the wheel of a car.

Freda Bage was eighty seven years old when she died in Brisbane on 23 October 1970. Her will reflected the interests and concerns of her long and active life. It bequeathed funds for a scholarship to be awarded in Melbourne in memory of her brother who was killed in action at Gallipoli after having been a member of Mawson’s 1910–1913 expedition to Antarctica. Queensland and Melbourne Universities and their Women’s Colleges were also beneficiaries of her will.

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'ERNIE' BAGNALL, as well known to thousands of University of Queensland medical students as their most distinguished Professors, was born on 28 May 1906 in the Sydney suburb of Leichhardt. Ernest Bagnall began fifty years of work in university anatomy laboratories in August 1923 when he was appointed as lab. ‘boy’ in the University of Sydney Anatomy Department on a wage of £1 per week.

The use of human cadavers in anatomy teaching and research could not begin in Queensland until the passage of the Medical Act of 1925. This Act also provided for the licensing of teachers of anatomy. Although the establishment of a medical course in Queensland had been promoted for many years, anatomy studies were initially inaugurated as part of the re-organisation of dental education in Queensland. Anatomy had been taught using slides and some specimens, but without the dissection of cadavers, in the College of Dentistry at ‘Westbourne’ in George Street since 1922. Dr. E.S. Meyers, who was Queensland first licensed teacher of anatomy, was responsible for organising dissection rooms and the technical support services which are crucial to the study of anatomy. Under the 1925 Act, the University of Queensland was authorised to establish a School of Anatomy. It was founded in February 1927 in a disused bedding factory in William Street. Meyers went to Sydney in June 1927 specifically to find a competent technician who could help in the preparation of cadavers, microscope slides and tissue specimens. Professor Burkett, Head of the Anatomy Department at Sydney University, highly recommended Ernest Bagnall. Meyers found Bagnall to be a ‘pleasant young man’ and offered him a position as a laboratory technician at the Queensland Anatomy School. Bagnall did not undervalue his ability and asked for a salary of six guineas per week.

On 15 June 1927, the Joint Board of Dental Studies appointed Bagnall to assist in the new School of Anatomy. Members of the medical profession also used the facilities of the Anatomy School in William Street for research but the building rapidly became inadequate and was falling into disrepair. In 1931, the University was
offered the old Masonic Hall in Alice Street. The Senate decided that it could not afford to buy the building and in 1933 the Lodge offered the building to the University in the hope that this gift might assist in the foundation of a Medical School. E.J. Goddard (q.v.) urged that the Senate accept the offer and use the building as a School of Anatomy. The Senate considered the proposition until January 1935. By then, pressure of space in a number of University buildings in George Street and the Dental College’s wish that the Anatomy School be moved so that the College could expand, indicated that the building in Alice Street was necessary. The University accepted the Lodge’s offer.

Ernest Bagnall transferred his services from the Dental College to the University when the Anatomy School moved to Alice Street. The University appointed him Anatomy Technician on 9 March 1935. His career as a ‘trouble shooter’ for the Department of Anatomy and for the Faculty of Medicine in general thus pre-dated the establishment of teaching in the Faculty by more than a year. Bagnall and the foundation Professor of Anatomy, H.J. Wilkinson, (q.v.) who was appointed in 1936, developed a very close working relationship. Professor Wilkinson was anxious that Anatomy be included in the new Medical School which opened at Herston in 1939. He did not believe that medical students in the pre-clinical years should be separated from students in the later clinical years of the course. Anatomy, apart from Surgical Anatomy, however, remained in Alice Street for the first few years and Wilkinson and Bagnall were often in the position of having to transport specimens between Alice Street and Herston.

The Masonic Hall building proved too small for the Department’s needs and the Anatomy Department was moved to Herston in 1941. This move allowed Bagnall’s skills to be fully utilized. He became an expert medical photographer and developed his own films in a dark room next to Professor Wilkinson’s office on the ground floor of the Medical School. The preparation of slides from these films became nearly as important to Anatomy teaching and research as the preparation of microscope slides which was another of Bagnall’s responsibilities.

The exigencies of war time shortages forced Bagnall into other areas of technical expertise. He designed and built a maceration room and sandpit on the roof of the Medical School so that skeletons could be prepared for the Medical Faculty’s use when it became difficult to import prepared skeletons during the war. Student numbers in Medicine grew rapidly during the later years of the war.
and by 1946 Bagnall had a staff of five technicians to assist him in the preparation of the materials for Anatomy lectures and dissections. The Department of Anatomy moved again in 1946 to a group of huts in Victoria Park which had recently been vacated by the Army. The move allowed the Department more space for teaching and also additional laboratory space for research. Bagnall’s responsibilities were gradually expanded over the next few years to include some of the carpentry and joinery necessary to equip laboratories, drawing up class time-tables to roster the use of the available rooms, ordering the necessary supplies and processing the accounts. Ernie also worked to develop his formal qualifications. In October 1950 he was granted the Diploma of the Society of Laboratory Technicians of Australasia. Through all the trials of those years, Ernie is remembered as remaining unfailingly ‘cheery and efficient’. In December 1953, Professor Wilkinson approached the University to promote Bagnall to the position of Technical Assistant. Wilkinson wrote that Bagnall ‘held his position with distinction’ and was regularly under-taking ‘highly skilled work without supervision’.

Scientific Assistant Ernest Bagnall in a laboratory at the Medical School, c1942. (Donated by Mrs E. Bagnall). UQA S177 P691.

As the Anatomy Department grew and diversified, Ernie Bagnall became responsible for a wide range of sophisticated technical
services. He was crucial to the organisation of the Department’s move from Victoria Park to St Lucia in 1961. He was promoted to the position of Laboratory Manager in 1968 and his services were so valued by the Department that it applied for his re-appointment beyond normal retiring age. Professor Hickey, who succeeded H.J. Wilkinson to the Chair of Anatomy and who had known Bagnall since being appointed to the Department in 1946, wrote in 1969 that it was ‘very unlikely that a person of the calibre of Mr. Bagnall would ever be repeated in this University’. Ernest Bagnall’s skills were valued by former medical students long after graduation. During the late 1960s and 1970s a flow of letters to the University sought Bagnall’s services as projectionist for a series of important scientific medical meetings. The organisers of conferences of obstetricians and gynaecologists, thoracic surgeons, orthopaedic surgeons and ophthalmologists, among others, wrote to the University. One letter from the Secretary of the Urological Society of Australasia which planned a conference in 1972 is typical. The Secretary pointed out that the ‘smooth running of the meeting depends upon an efficient projectionist’.

The University recognised Ernest Bagnall’s services in 1969 by bestowing on him an honorary Bachelor of Medical Science degree. The President of the Professorial Board wrote that the ‘University was proud to honour a man who had served it with dedication and humanity for so many years’. Ernest Bagnall retired from the University in December 1973.

Sources

University of Queensland Archives. S135, Ernest Bagnall.


LANCELOT SALISBURY BAGSTER
D.Sc.
Professor of Chemistry, 1932–1940.

LANCELOT SALISBURY BAGSTER was born in Adelaide on 9 Aug 1886 and educated at the University of Adelaide. He graduated B.Sc in 1909 and was described by Professor E.H. Rennie, Angas Professor of Chemistry at Adelaide University as ‘emphatically the best man among those who have taken a similar degree’. He also described Bagster as a person with a tendency to over-exert himself in his anxiety to succeed. Bagster won a Victorian government postgraduate research scholarship to Melbourne University where he first met B.D. Steele (q.v.). In Melbourne, Bagster demonstrated the capacity for research which characterised his later career in Queensland. Steele and Bagster published two papers on aspects of their physio-chemical researches in the prestigious Transactions of the Chemical Society of London. Bagster was sole author of a third paper in the same journal.

During this period in Melbourne, Bagster became interested in subjects related to agriculture. Some of his research on soils was considered to be very important in relation to the use of potash fertilisers. Bagster was appointed to a lectureship in Chemistry at the University of Queensland in 1911. He had, however, arranged to go to Europe for further experience. A complicated agreement between
Bagster and the University was drawn up which allowed Bagster to continue with his plans to work in Europe during 1911 and 1912 under Professor Steele’s direction. The University agreed to pay his salary during 1912. Bagster worked in Liverpool under Professor Donnan in the Muspratt Laboratory and later went to Leeds University, to the West Scotland Technical College in Glasgow and then to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. While in the United States, Bagster attended the Congress of Applied Chemistry in New York. He earned a good report for his work in applied chemistry, especially with respect to agriculture, while in Wisconsin. Bagster then went to Carlsruhe and Charlottenberg in Germany.

Bagster commenced work in Brisbane in 1912 where he impressed Professor Steele, Chairman of the Faculty of Science, with his ‘rare enthusiasm and conspicuous ability’. Bagster was involved in the initial organisation of the Walter and Eliza Hall School of Applied Chemistry at the University. In 1915, Bagster’s title was changed to Lecturer in Applied Chemistry. The new four year course in the School trained students in the principles and methods of engineering and in their application to industrial processes and problems. His own research at this time was directed towards improving the tanning process.

The years of the First World War were hectic for Bagster and Dr. H.G. Denham, the two Chemistry lecturers who remained in Brisbane while Professor Steele and T.G.H. Jones (q.v.) were working in England on munitions projects. L.S. Bagster was involved in local projects designed to help the war effort. The Australian Government asked Bagster and Denham to do testing work in connection with a proposal to manufacture artillery shells in Australia and to investigate the viability of local manufacture of a wide range of munitions. Their investigations included examining the products of gasworks with a view to recovering benzene and toluene and testing natural products including a wood which was claimed to yield a khaki dye.

Bagster earned his D.Sc degree from Adelaide University in 1921 for research on the effect of nitric acid on copper. While Professor Steele was seconded for work with the Prickly Pear Commission in 1923, Dr. Bagster took charge of the Chemistry Department. Professor Steele had great confidence in Bagster’s ability and had notified the Registrar that Bagster had been ranked second among the applicants for the Chair of Chemistry at Cape Town. Bagster was involved in research in applied chemistry during the 1920s and in the development of additional courses. The Senate ac-
cepted a proposal made by Bagster and Steele in 1922 that a degree course in Chemical Engineering should be established.

In April 1924, the Senate agreed that the facilities of the School of Applied Chemistry could be used for research into the ripening and transport of bananas. The work was to be conducted for the C.S.I.R. by Bagster and Professor W.J. Young of Melbourne University. The results of this work, for which Bagster was paid an honorarium of £100, were introduced in the early 1930s—a development which the University described as being of great economic importance. Bagster was also asked to assist the Queensland rum producing industry. This project involved the production of rum which, because of the law relating to excise, was supposed to be destroyed in the presence of customs officers. The technical staff, however, devised a way of collecting the rum under the sink while it appeared to be being poured away. Other staff members were then invited to the laboratory to drink the produce of the illicit still. L.S. Bagster was also involved in research on mechanisms involved in the reaction of certain nitrogen and sulphur compounds.

Bagster was made an Acting Professor for six weeks in late 1927 and again during 1931 when Professor Steele was ill. Professor H.C. Richards (q.v.), President of the Board of Faculties, noted that Bagster worked efficiently as an Acting Professor and had the full confidence of his staff. He was appointed Professor of Chemistry in 1932 following Professor Steele’s death. He was also Dean of the Science Faculty for a number of years and helped to plan the new Chemistry building to be built on the St Lucia site.

Professor Bagster was a member of the Commonwealth Committee of Scientific and Industrial Research, a Fellow of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science, President of the the Queensland Branch of the Australian Chemical Institute in 1931 and President of the Chemistry Section at the ANZAAS Conference held in Sydney in 1932. He also worked on a number of the Queensland Government’s scientific committees.

Professor Bagster died suddenly on 15 March 1940 at the age of fifty three. He had married Dorothy Manchester in January 1919. Professor and Mrs. Bagster had two sons.

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RAPHAEL WEST CILENTO
Kt.Cr., M.D., B.S., D.T.M.andH., F.R.San.I.,
F.R. Hist.Q.
Honorary Professor of Social Tropical Medicine,
1937-1945

Sir Raphael Cilento, c1939. UQFL 44/-.
Sir Raphael Cilento Collection.

RAPHAEL WEST CILENTO, one of the important catalysts in the establishment of the University of Queensland Faculty of Medicine and the first Professor of Social Medicine in the English-speaking world, was born in Jamestown, South Australia on 2 December, 1893. His education at Adelaide High School and then at Prince Alfred College and the University of Adelaide was supported by scholarships as his father’s income as a station-master would not permit privately funded education. Cilento graduated M.B. B.S. and then M.D. in 1922. His education was interrupted when he enlisted for war service in 1915. By the end of the war, part of which he spent with the Army Medical Corps in New Guinea, Cilento had attained the rank of Captain. In 1920 he was appointed a
lecturer and demonstrator in Anatomy at Adelaide University. Cilento's life-long interests in tropical medicine and medical administration and policy were demonstrated early in his career. He represented Australia at the Fourth Congress of Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine in Java and in the next year, the Australian Government asked him to report on medical administration in Java, Malaya, Ceylon, South India, Egypt, Italy, England, the United States and Panama. While in London, Cilento consolidated and expanded his knowledge and expertise in tropical medicine and was first in his intake of 154 students in the courses for the Diplomas of Tropical Medicine and Tropical Hygiene at the London School of Tropical Medicine and was the first Australian to be awarded both the Lalcaca and Duncan medals.

Cilento returned to Australia in 1923 as Director of the Australian Institute of Tropical Medicine in Townsville and was Director of Public Health in New Guinea from 1925 to 1928. Cilento's reports written during this period reveal a strong emphasis on preventive medicine, which in these circumstances, Cilento called 'tropical hygiene' and on the relationship between disease and living conditions which Cilento referred to as 'social medicine'. Cilento brought these concepts to the University of Queensland Faculty of Medicine where they influenced teaching and research for many years. This can partly be attributed to Cilento's growing influence during the 1920s and 1930s on both State and Commonwealth governments. He was the Director of the Commonwealth Division of Tropical Hygiene and Chief Quarantine officer in 1928; and for nine months in 1934, second in charge of the Commonwealth Health Department before returning to Queensland to take up his appointment as Director General of Health.

Cilento forged a close friendship and working relationship with the Premier, William Forgan Smith, who relied on his judgement in matters of public health, particularly in investigating leptospirosis (generally known as Weil's disease), which threatened cane workers in Mackay, Forgan Smith's own electorate. Cilento lived near Forgan Smith's Brisbane residence and they discussed many issues while walking in a nearby park. Cilento's advocacy of the establishment of a Medical Faculty which he thought should emphasise tropical medicine, brought to a head the long years of lobbying by prominent members of the scientific and medical community. Cilento had also been involved in the University's investigations on the possibility of establishing a Medical Faculty. With J.V. Duhig (q.v.) and Dr. Coffey, the State Health Commissioner, he served on the
Senate’s Select Committee on Medical and Allied Activities.

Forgan Smith notified the University Chancellor on 16 February 1936 that the government would allow its Director-General of Health to occupy the inaugural Chair of Tropical and Social Medicine as an Honorary Professor. Cilento also persuaded the government to allow him to use departmental facilities for teaching and research purposes and in return pledged that any fees he was paid for seeing patients while he held the Chair would be donated to buy books for the Faculty Library. Cilento was himself a student during his first year as Professor. He had been studying for admission to the Bar, an undertaking which he felt was necessary to equip him for the task of framing and administering legislation required by his work as Director General of Health.

Cilento’s influence was noticeable in the development of the early medical curriculum. Some students objected to the strong emphasis on social, preventive and tropical medicine at the expense of clinical studies. Cilento’s dual role influenced other aspects of the lives of future medical practitioners in Queensland. He centralised conditions of appointment of doctors to public hospitals in Queensland, ensured that legislation was passed which required that registration as a medical practitioner was conditional on one year’s service as a Resident Medical Officer and that registration as a specialist was conditional on passing post-graduate examinations and a period of apprenticeship within that speciality in an approved hospital.

Sir Raphael Cilento resigned the Chair in 1946 when he was appointed United Nations Director of Refugees. He returned to Queensland in 1951 and, although he was not re-appointed to the Faculty, he continued to influence the University through another term as a member of Senate, to which he had first been appointed in 1935.

Sir Raphael Cilento also devoted a considerable part of his time to the study of Queensland history. He served as President of the Royal Historical Society of Queensland for fifteen years and was commissioned, with Clem Lack, to write a centenary history of Queensland which was published in 1959. Its title ‘Triumph in the Tropics’ and its central theme, the achievements of a European population in the tropics reflected one of the most dominant streams of Cilento’s thought which was always evident in his medical work. As President of the National Trust of Queensland between 1966 and 1970, Cilento helped to preserve Wolston House, near Wacol in Brisbane and the Captain Cook Museum in Cooktown. Cilento
married another medical practitioner, Phyllis McGlew, who also had considerable influence within the Medical Faculty in teaching infant welfare to medical students. Many of Lady Cilento's progressive ideas were disseminated through the Mothercraft Association, the Childbirth Education Association and the columns of daily newspapers.

Sir Raphael Cilento died on 15 April 1985 at the age of ninety one. Lady Cilento died on 27 July 1987. They are survived by their three daughters and three sons.

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F.W.S. CUMBRAE STEWART  
K.C., D.C.L.  
Registrar of the University, 1910-1925,  
Garrick Professor of Law, 1925-1936.

FRANCIS WILLIAM SUTTON CUMBRAE STEWART was born in Canterbury, New Zealand on 27 January 1865. He was educated at the Melbourne and Geelong Grammar Schools before going to Christ Church, Oxford where he took Second Class Honours in modern history. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, London in 1887 and returned to Australia in 1888. He graduated B.C.L. in 1897. Cumbrae Stewart practised at the Victorian Bar in 1890-92 and then as a country solicitor for a few years. He practised law in Brisbane in 1898-1903 and then joined the firm of Thynne and Macartney as managing clerk. A.J. Thynne, a principal of that firm, was a member of the first Senate of the University of Queensland and Vice-Chancellor of the University from 1916 to 1926. Cumbrae Stewart was a member of the Diocesan Council of the Anglican Diocese of Brisbane in the early years of this century and
helped to draft the constitution which created the Ecclesiastical Province of Queensland in 1906.

Cumbrae Stewart was appointed foundation registrar of the University on 5 August 1910. As Registrar, Cumbrae Stewart, universally known as ‘Cumbrae’, became Secretary of the Board of Faculties, of each Faculty and of the Education, Library, Music, and Buildings and Grounds Committees. He was responsible for organising and administering the Junior and Senior Public Examinations and occasionally examined in French. He served as a censor and interpreter during the First World War.

Cumbrae Stewart combined these administrative functions with duties as University Librarian. He was a Fellow of the Library Association of Great Britain. His duties as University Librarian, however, involved him in considerable, but possibly unjust contention. The library was very poorly funded in the early years and its bookstock quite inadequate. The reading room was also very small. Professors Alcock and Stable described the library in the 1922 history of the University:

The accommodation... consists of a reading room (with desk space for only twenty-four students), a small store-room, and the main library. The overcrowded shelves are fixed and of wood, dangerous in case of fire, subject to the ravages of white ants, and providing harbours for borers and other insect pests. Many volumes cannot be placed on shelves and have to be stacked in the store-room, their consequent inaccessibility seriously diminishing the efficiency of the Library.

The rule of the Registrar in Dr. Cumbrae Stewart’s era was widely regarded as rigid and authoritarian. His commanding physical presence was daunting. He had an erect military bearing complete with stiffly waxed moustache. These qualities came into their own on formal University occasions. His impressive stature is widely recalled as lending additional grandeur to University processions at graduation ceremonies.

The Garrick bequest in 1923 allowed a Chair in Law to be created in the University. A Faculty of Law had existed pro forma since the establishment of the University, but formal teaching in Law did not begin until Cumbrae Stewart was appointed to the Chair in 1925. Law students of the day remember Professor Cumbrae Stewart as a person who commanded respect, even terror, rather than affection. He was responsible for teaching academic subjects such as Jurisprudence and Roman Law and demanded ab-
solute intellectual excellence in his students. Students relied on the Bar Board examinations and Articles of Clerkship, followed by examinations set by the Solicitors’ Board for qualification in practical subjects.

Dr. Cumbrae Stewart was renowned as a voracious reader and enthusiastic writer on various aspects of Queensland local history. Some of these articles show a witty approach to his subjects which was not evident in his verbal presentation either in conversation or in formal lectures. He was a founder of the Historical Society of Queensland (later the Royal Historical Society of Queensland) and served as its president and journal editor for a number of years. He was President of the Queensland Branch of the Dickens Fellowship, Chairman of the Queensland Place Names Committee, Vice-president of the Queensland Authors and Artists Association, a founder and trustee of the John Oxley Library (whose original Act he helped to draft) and a member of both the Royal and Royal Geographical Societies of Queensland. His radio talks and articles in the daily press helped his name to be well known in Queensland. He also wrote extensively on legal history. His manuscripts are preserved in the Fryer Library.

Professor Cumbrae Stewart married Zina Hammond in 1905. Their only son was born in 1908. Mrs. Cumbrae Stewart was well known for her charitable and community work which included serving on the executive of the Red Cross in Queensland for twenty-two years, being President of the National Council of Women between 1926 and 1935 and helping to found the Queensland Social Service Council League in 1931 which assisted people to cope with problems created by the Depression. Mrs. Cumbrae Stewart was also active in community campaigns against the exploitation and abuse of children. She, too, was a dignified and commanding person, sometimes brusque in public, but often showing a lively sense of humour in private. Professor Cumbrae Stewart retired from the University in 1936 and died at South Yarra, Victoria on 24 March 1938 at the age of seventy three. Mrs. Cumbrae Stewart died in Hobart on 31 July 1956.

Cumbrae Stewart House, which houses the Tertiary Admissions Centre and Uniquest at the University of Queensland, was opened in 1983 and named in memory of Francis William Sutton Cumbrae Stewart.
Sources


JAMES VINCENT JOSEPH DUHIG
M.B., F.R.A.C.P.
Honorary Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology
1937 1947

JAMES VINCENT DUHIG was born in Brisbane on 22 November 1889 and was educated at St Joseph’s College, Nudgee. From there, in 1907, he won the Queensland Exhibition to Sydney University where he enrolled as a language student in 1909. He then transferred to the medical course and graduated. He married Kathleen Mary Taylor before leaving for Europe as a medical officer in the A.I.F.

After the war, Duhig studied Pathology at King’s College Hospital, London. Following his return to Brisbane, Dr. Duhig established pathology laboratories at the Mater Misericordiae and the Brisbane General Hospitals as well as establishing a private practice. Duhig campaigned vigorously for the establishment of a Medical School at the University of Queensland and was its first Professor of Pathology, a position he held in an honorary capacity for ten years. Duhig fought for the establishment of properly equipped independent facilities for clinical training in medicine at the Brisbane Hospital and used the columns of *Semper Floreat* to vent his frustration at the Hospital Board’s refusal to allow a representative of the Faculty to join the Board. He equally vigorously opposed the Queensland Government’s proposal in 1941 to ensure that a majority of Senate members would be government appointees. In 1957, Duhig was again outspoken on the issue of government control of the University.

Duhig did not restrict his intellectual interests to medicine. He studied venomous fish and was associated with the literary journal, *Meanjin Papers* in the early 1940s. He was a co-founder of the Brisbane Repertory Theatre and wrote a one-act play which won the Laura Bogue Luffman Prize. He was President of the Queensland Art Society and left much of his personal art collection to the University including a portrait of him painted by Roy Dalgarno. The Red Cross Blood Bank in Queensland was founded by Dr. Duhig. He died in Brisbane on 14 April 1963 at the age of seventy-three.
James Vincent Duhig from the portrait by Dorothy Coleman. Copy held by Dept. of Pathology, Royal Brisbane Hospital.
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The Courier Mail, 15 April 1963.


ALEXANDER JAMES GIBSON
Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.
Professor of Engineering, 1910–1918

ALEXANDER JAMES GIBSON, one of the University's first four professors, was born in London on 18 December 1876 and educated at Dulwich College. He then joined the Thames Ironworks and Ship-Building Company as an apprentice. During his four years with this company, Gibson worked on ships which were being built for the British, Japanese and Russian navies. In 1897 he was elected to a studentship with the Institution of Civil Engineers and passed the Associate Membership examination in 1899. In August of the same year Gibson left England for Shanghai where he worked on railway design and marine projects for the firm S.C. Farnham and Co. He served with the Shanghai volunteers during the Boxer rebellion.

Alexander Gibson arrived in Australia in 1900 where he worked initially for the New South Wales Department of Public Works. Gibson was responsible for the design of the large roof of the Sydney Central Railway Station. In this work he was associated with Professor W.H. Warren who asked him to join the P.N. Russell School of Engineering at Sydney University. After two more years in government service, spent chiefly on the design of punts and ferries, Gibson joined the P.N. Russell School in 1903 and in 1909 was appointed Lecturer in charge of the Department of Mechanical Engineering. At Sydney University, he was noted for his inspiring teaching and his administrative ability. Professor Warren considered that he had the 'universal esteem of the teaching staff of this University'. A.J. Gibson married Marion Hitchman in 1902.

After he was appointed inaugural Professor of Engineering at the University of Queensland, Gibson was responsible for the design of the first engineering laboratories. In August 1911, the Senate allowed him four months leave to go to England to purchase equipment worth £18000 for the new laboratories, which considerably augmented the £2000 originally spent. Gibson quickly developed the Engineering Department and in 1912 persuaded the Senate to appoint Roger Hawken (q.v.) as Lecturer in Civil Engineering and to appoint P.E. Weston, B.Sc, B.E., Lecturer in Electrical Engineering in 1913. The University was, therefore, able to offer a full course in Civil Engineering and a combined Mechanical and Electrical Engineering course. Professor Gibson was Chair-
The first four Professors of the University with their wives outside Old Government House. (Donated by Mrs. K. Bathgate, daughter of Professor and Mrs. A.J. Gibson).

(Back — left to right: Professor J.L. Michie, Professor B.D. Steele, Professor H.J. Priestley, Professor A.J. Gibson. Front — left to right: Mrs. Priestley, Mrs. Steele, Mrs. Gibson). UQA S177 P822.
man of the Board of Faculties 1915–1916 and President of the University Musical Society in 1912. Mrs. Gibson was a member of the Standing Committee formed in April 1913 to establish a Women’s College within the University.

Gibson had maintained his involvement with the military since his arrival in Australia. He was commissioned in the Australian Corps of Engineers in 1904, became a Captain in the Australian Intelligence Corps in 1908 and a member of the District Military Inventions Board in 1909. He applied for war leave from the University in April 1916 and in 1917 served in England as a temporary major in Professor Sir Henry Barraclough’s munitions scheme for the Commonwealth Department of Defence. He was chief engineer of the Australian Arsenal in 1918.

The Senate reluctantly accepted Professor Gibson’s resignation in December 1918 and awarded him an honorary M.E. degree in 1919. Gibson spent the rest of his working life in New South Wales, first as superintendent of the construction of the B.H.P. steelworks in Newcastle, and then from 1922 as a founding partner of the consulting engineering firm Julius, Poole and Gibson. He remained involved with education as a member of the Senate of the University of Sydney. He was President of the Institution of Engineers, Australia, in 1932 and from 1940–48 was Chairman of the Standards Association of Australia. He also served as a member of the Council of C.S.I.R.O. In February 1931 Gibson founded the All for Australia League which merged with the United Australia Party in 1932.

Alexander James Gibson died in Sydney on 2 December 1960 at the age of eighty four years.

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ERNEST JAMES GODDARD
B.A., D.Sc.
McCaughey Professor of Biology, 1922 1948

ERNEST JAMES GODDARD, one of the University's most influential figures and a moving force in the foundation of four new Faculties in the University, was born in Maitland New South Wales on 20 February 1883. He was one of the seven sons of Alfred Russell Goddard, a coach-painter and his wife, Elizabeth. E.J. Goddard was educated first at the Maitland High School and then at the University of Sydney, where he intended to take honours in English and Philosophy. He became increasingly attracted to the sciences and began to study for his Science degree while still completing his Arts degree. He was awarded his B.A. in 1904 and his B.Sc. in 1906. In the second and third years of his Science course, he acted as a junior demonstrator in the Biology Department. While still an under-graduate, he was selected by Professor Edgeworth David as the biologist to the Royal Society Expedition to Fiji. He then became the Macleay Linnean Research Fellow in Zoology at the University of Sydney. In 1910, he was awarded the first D.Sc. degree in Zoology awarded by Sydney University. His thesis was published as a series of papers in the *Journal of the Linnean Society of New South Wales*. E.J. Goddard was then appointed to the Chair of Biology at Stellenbosch University in South Africa.

Goddard immediately undertook a zoological survey of South Africa and chose a site for the South African Marine Biological and oceanographic Station. During his time in South Africa Goddard became increasingly interested in social questions and developed a reputation as an able public speaker. This activity, however, left him less time for pure research although in 1922 he was selected as oceanographer and marine biologist for the Quest expedition to Antarctica. Racial bitterness increased in South Africa after the First World War and this problem prompted Goddard's decision to apply for the Chair of Biology at the University of Queensland left vacant by the resignation of T.H. Johnston (*q.v.*).

E.J. Goddard commenced duty in Queensland on 6 February 1923. The interest in social problems which he had shown in South Africa and his talents as an organizer and publicist were more fully developed during the quarter of a century he devoted to the University of Queensland and to the Queensland community. Goddard
was influenced by some American universities which had combined theoretical work with a practical approach. He therefore advocated close links between the University and the general community, particularly the farmers, and worked to promote extramural education. Almost immediately, he plunged into the task of proving how science could help tackle agricultural problems with the view of persuading the University and the State Government that a University course in Agriculture was essential to the future well-being of Queensland.

Economic biology dominated Goddard’s first years in Queensland when fruit fly and the bunchy top disease in bananas were urgent problems. An outbreak of bunchy top in the Tweed River district resulted in a co-operative effort between the Queensland and New South Wales Departments of Agriculture. Goddard was appointed Supervisor of the Bunchy Top Investigation Committee set up in 1924. After the final report of this committee appeared in 1924, Goddard used his ability as a speaker to publicise the use of Cactoblastis in prickly pear eradication and in a series of public lectures set out to convince all who heard him that science was essential to the future of Queensland agriculture.

These efforts helped to persuade the then Minister for Agriculture, William Forgan Smith, that efforts to found a Faculty of Agriculture which had begun with a donation in 1910 from Robert Christison of Lammermoor station should be brought to fruition. Lectures in the new Faculty of Agriculture began in 1927. J.K. Murray (q.v.) was appointed the first professor and Goddard the first dean of the Faculty.

At the same time, Goddard was closely involved with discussions to found a Faculty of Medicine. The Story Select Committee on University Organisation and Expansion had reported in 1920 that the establishment of a Medical Faculty should include a degree course in Dentistry. This would replace the two year course at the Dental College through which students qualified as dental Practitioners after serving a two year apprenticeship with a dentist. In 1925, after representatives of the University and the Dental College had met to consider the issue, a sub-committee, which included Goddard, was appointed to design a new Dentistry course. The apprenticeship training scheme was abolished from 1926 and students were required to complete a four year course at the Dental Hospital. Although the original meeting had decided that the matriculation examination should decide entry to the course and that first year University Physics, Chemistry and Biology would be core
subjects, some of the early students were admitted to the Diploma in Dental Studies course with passes in the junior Public Examination. The passage of the Anatomy Bill through the Queensland Parliament in 1925 permitted the use of human cadavers in anatomy teaching. Goddard paid for the first anatomy dissecting tables out of his own pocket, and was ultimately reimbursed by the Joint Board of Dental Studies of which he was chairman. Practical subjects in the Dentistry course were taught at the Dental Hospital in George Street which was controlled by the Brisbane and South Coast Hospitals’ Board, a body which was to be crucial in the fruition of Goddard’s plan to establish a medical course.

By 1929 Goddard had become increasingly concerned that the scientific components of the Dentistry course which were taught under the aegis of the University Biology Department, and thus subject to his tight discipline and high academic standards, were at variance with the over-crowded conditions and less stringent standards prevailing at the Dental Hospital. The Australian Dental Association asked in 1930 that all teaching should be under the direction of the University of Queensland so that the Queensland course would produce graduates of an equivalent standard to those completing courses in the other states. A Diploma course in Dentistry commenced in 1932. Goddard was Chairman of the new Joint Board of Dental Studies and wrote in 1931 that ‘I have been leading the way towards a Medical School and a Degree of Dentistry. A Faculty of Dentistry should be ours within three years’.

Goddard continued to be closely associated with dental students who remembered him as an inspiring and demanding teacher. He continually stressed the importance of professional ethics. The new course was plagued by difficulties at the Dental Hospital. At first the Government criticised the University for placing too strong an emphasis on theoretical subjects—a charge denied by Goddard who used his practical contributions in combating prickly pear and bunya top as evidence that he placed a high value on practical approaches. Discussions between the Government, the Hospitals’ Board and the University in late 1934 and early 1935 resulted in the establishment of the Faculty of Dentistry on 27 February 1935. Goddard was its first Dean.

The establishment of a Medical School in Queensland had been proposed at various times since 1874. Goddard’s efforts to secure a high standard of dental education were crucial to the establishment of a Faculty of Medicine. In 1931 Goddard revealed in a motion to the Senate his conviction that medical science and veterinary and
agricultural research should be closely related and that a unified plan of future development should be followed so that inefficiencies could be avoided. A select committee comprising Professors Goddard, Alcock, Parnell, Melbourne, Richards, Dr. Lockhart Gibson and the Vice-Chancellor was appointed. Goddard thought of a number of ways of reducing the cost of establishing the new Faculties which included a system of levies like the levy on cane which supported the Sugar Experiment Stations. In 1933, without the knowledge of the Senate, Goddard persuaded the Masonic Lodge which wished to dispose of its building in Alice Street, that the building should be given to the University to be used as an Anatomy School.

-Men of Queensland (Brisbane: Read Press, 1929).

In March 1935, again apparently without the knowledge of the University, E.J. Goddard wrote to the Premier, Forgan Smith, and stressed the importance to Queensland of Faculties of Medicine and Veterinary Science and argued that it was important that the effect
of tropical and sub-tropical climates on human and animal health should be comprehensively researched. On 19 November 1935, after further discussions which included the Director General of Health, Sir Raphael Cilento (q.v.), Goddard acted as spokesman for a deputation to the Premier which informed him that plans for a medical course and for staffing and equipping a Medical Faculty had been drawn up. Goddard, always an effective orator, spoke so strongly that day that the Premier was forced to close the door so that the Professor’s stentorian tones would not drown out debate in the Legislature. The Premier announced that same day that the Faculty would be established and that the first students would be admitted in 1936.

Professor Goddard was also involved in the establishment of a Physiotherapy course. In 1927, Professors Goddard and Parnell (q.v.) and Dr. W.N. Robertson commenced discussions with the Hospitals Board which they hoped would lead to the establishment of a School of Massage. The course ultimately commenced after the establishment of the Medical Faculty. E.J. Goddard never lost the interest in marine biology which was central to his work in South Africa. In 1927 he tried to persuade the Senate to buy Dunk Island in order to establish a marine biology station.

During Goddard’s headship, the Biology Department developed a sound research and teaching reputation. From 1922 to 1948, fifty-four scientific papers were published from the botanical section under D.A. Herbert, nine entomological papers by F.A. Perkins and three zoological papers by William Boardman. Numbers grew quickly and in 1926 glass houses, laboratories for Plant Pathology and Entomology and an insectarium were acquired through grants from the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing. Goddard also oversaw the development of a course in Forestry which began in 1924. Goddard’s students found him an inspiring lecturer. His short bustling figure and unruly hair were well known to students both inside and outside the Science Faculty. His belief that each individual student’s intellectual potential should be developed, guided course and research developments in the Department.

Goddard also made many contributions to learned societies. He was a foundation member and first President of the Entomological Society of Queensland which was formed in 1923. He ensured that the Society worked on scientific lines and maintained a broad outlook. He provided accommodation for the Society’s meetings in the Biology Department and from 1927 the Society met in the new Entomological Laboratory. Goddard also offered the Entomological
Society practical assistance and arranged for its typing to be done in his Department. He was also President of several other bodies including the Royal Society of Queensland, the Queensland Naturalists’ Club and the Australian-American Association. He was Chairman of the Queensland branch of the Australian Institute of Agricultural Science and a member of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research from its foundation in 1926 until 1941.

E.J. Goddard married May Morris from Goulburn New South Wales on 28 April 1910. They had no children. He died when he was sixty three on 15 January 1948 on Heron Island where he was setting up the marine biology research station which had been one of his ambitions for many years.

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The Courier-Mail, 17 January 1948.


ROGER WILLIAM HERCULES HAWKEN, affectionately known as 'Hanks' to the University community, became the University's second Professor of Engineering on the resignation of Professor A.J. Gibson (q.v.). R.W.H. Hawken was born in Darlington, Sydney on 12 May 1878. His father, Nicholas Hawken, was a merchant who became a member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales. R.W.H. Hawken was educated at Newington College, Sydney where he obtained First Class Honours in several subjects in both the junior and Senior Matriculation examinations to the University of Sydney, where he studied Engineering and graduated in 1900 with the B.E. degree with First Class Honours. He worked as a demonstrator in the P.N. Russell School of Engineering and enrolled in the B.A. course. He graduated B.A. in 1902.

After working as Assistant Engineer on the Tamworth to Manilla railway line in 1900–1901, he became a full time member of the
New South Wales Department of Public Works in 1902 and worked on an early design of a proposed Sydney Harbour Bridge. R.W.H. Hawken spent 1904 as Acting Professor of Engineering at the Ballarat School of Mines. In 1905 he left for Malaya where he worked for four years as Assistant Engineer for Public Works in the Federated Malay States. This work led to Hawken’s life-long interest in hydrology. In 1909, Hawken returned to Sydney and became Engineer to the Ashford Shire Council. He became a foundation member of the Institute of Local Government Engineers of Australasia in 1909 and served a term as Shire Engineer of the Yalwaroi Shire based at Warralda in western New South Wales. Hawken was awarded his M.E. degree in 1909 for a thesis on column design. In 1912, Hawken served in a *locum tenens* capacity for Professor W. H. Warren at Sydney University while Professor Warren was on leave. Dr. J.J. Bradfield, later responsible for the design of the present Sydney Harbour Bridge, shared this post with Hawken and wrote that Hawken’s paper on ‘The Use of Influence Lines in the Designing of Structures’ was the best paper on the subject which he had ever read. R.W.H. Hawken applied for the position of Lecturer in Civil Engineering at the University of Queensland in 1912. In view of his later achievements, his remark ‘I believe that I could give good service’ which he made in his application was a masterly under statement. Hawken’s work in his early years at the University delighted A.J. Gibson, his Department head, who wrote in 1916 that Hawken was a ‘loyal and zealous colleague’ whose research would bring great credit to the University. Hawken served as Acting Professor between 1916 and 1918 while Professor Gibson was away on war work and was appointed to the Chair on Gibson’s resignation. In encouraging the Senate to appoint Hawken to the vacancy, Gibson wrote ‘I would have every confidence in resigning my duties into his hands’. Professor Hawken was remembered by his students not only for his exceptional teaching ability and his insistence on a high standard of work, but also for the discussions he would initiate with them on his own research projects. He always had technical papers on hand on subjects ranging from pressure in earthworks to the analysis of column or arch stresses. He was generous in giving credit to the work of other staff members and students in footnotes in his many published papers. Professor Hawken was also well known for his kindly disposition and his willingness to counsel students with difficulties. J.D. Story found him a ‘delightful colleague and companion’ and particularly enjoyed his piquant sense of humour.
Professor Hawken joined in a wide range of student activities and, attired in white tie and tails, was invariably present with Mrs. Hawken at college and Faculty dances and Commemoration Balls. Professor Hawken particularly enjoyed the Engineers 'At Homes' which were held in the Drawing Office. Professor Hawken used these occasions to conduct guests through the laboratories of which he was very proud. The Drawing Office was decorated by students for the 'At Homes' and featured special lighting. An orchestra was always engaged. Professor Hawken had a great love of music and was an avid supporter of the Queensland University Musical Society. He had a good bass singing voice. Professor Hawken's literary skill was demonstrated in his publications and he keenly supported the English Under-Graduates Society. He had a keen wit which was characterised by the ready use of literary allusions and word plays.

Professor Hawken was also engaged in a wide range of work outside the University. He attended the original Commonwealth Conference on Standardisation as Queensland Government representative in 1922 and was encouraged by the distinguished civil engineer, Sir George Julius, to attend the conference of the new Standards Association of Australia in 1929. R.W.H. Hawken was the Queensland Government representative on the National Association of Testing Authorities. Hawken was involved in the discussions held after the First World War to amalgamate the various engineering societies throughout Australia. He represented the Queensland Institute of Engineers at the conference which decided on amalgamation and was the representative of the Institute of Local Government Engineers on the Provisional Council of the Australian Institution. He was a member of the Council of the Institution from its first meeting in October 1919 until his death. He became Vice-President in 1921 and President in 1923. He was also President of the Royal Society of Queensland.

In 1924, he was appointed Chairman of the Brisbane City Council's Cross River Commission which was established to investigate the type and location of a new cross-river facility to remedy the severe congestion on the Victoria Bridge. The Commission's report recommended that a bridge be constructed between Kangaroo Point and Petrie Bight. A model featuring the design of a shipping channel through Kangaroo Point which had been made as part of the Commission's work was exhibited between the Physics and Engineering Buildings on the University site. Shipping interests did not favour any impediment to access to the South Brisbane wharves and the Grey Street bridge was constructed first. Professor Hawk-
en, however, was appointed by the Queensland Government as a Consultant on the design of the Story Bridge and was also Consultant to the Tasmanian Government on the Derwent River bridge. He was also appointed to the Commission which inquired into the Camp Mountain Railway Disaster.

In 1931, Professor Hawken became the ninth person to receive the Peter Nichol Russell Medal of the Institution of Engineers, Australia. He was described in the British Engineers' Export Journal as 'one of the most able engineers in the Commonwealth'.

He was elected to the Senate of the University in 1920 and again in 1923, at a period when the future growth and development of the University was actively discussed. Professor Hawken attempted to sponsor the introduction of an Architecture course in 1927. He made some progress in this innovation in 1929 when the Senate allowed the appointment of outside lecturers in architectural subjects which were offered as part of the Engineering courses. The University finally decided to appoint a Professor of Architecture in 1937.

Professor Hawken was deeply involved in the design for the layout of buildings and the grounds on the St Lucia site. His initial plan for the site was published in the *Brisbane Courier* in 1927. The design which was ultimately chosen differed substantially from the Hawken plan.

R.W.H. Hawken married Adelaide Margaret Mott at Black Mountain, New South Wales, in 1911. Professor and Mrs. Hawken had a family of five daughters. While his busy life did not leave much time for leisure, Professor Hawken was a keen member of the Hamilton Bowls' Club.

He died on 18 October 1947 at the age of sixty nine years. Almost immediately after his death, colleagues and former students, who often visited him for discussion and advice after graduation, met as a Memorial Committee. A Hawken Memorial Scholarship was established to be awarded to a fourth year student about to embark on post-graduate study. Enough money was raised from the Memorial appeal to allow prizes to be awarded to first and second year students. In recognition of Professor Hawken's varied interests, applicants were expected to have participated in a range of activities at the University. These activities as well as academic distinction were to be considered when the prizes and Scholarship were awarded. Hawken Drive which adjoins the University site was named in his memory as was the main Engineering building at the University. A portrait of Professor Hawken by Dorothy Coleman
hangs in the foyer. The annual Hawken address of the Queensland Division of the Institution of Engineers is delivered in the Hawken Auditorium in that building.

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*University of Queensland Gazette*, December
ROBERT YORKE HEDGES
Ll.D., Dipl. de Hautes Etudes Internationales (Geneva)
Garrick Professor of Law, 1936-1945.

ROBERT YORKE HEDGES, the University's second Professor of Law, was born in Manchester, England, on 6 August 1903. He was educated at the Manchester High School and won a scholarship in 1921 which enabled him to study law at the Victoria University of Manchester. Hedges' under-graduate career was distinguished. In 1923 he became the Dauntsey Legal Scholar and the Vice-Chancellor's prizeman in Equity and Conveyancing. Hedges graduated Ll.B in July 1924 and won a Graduate Research Scholarship which enabled him to work for his Ll.M. degree. Hedges was the first graduate of the Law Faculty to be elected to the University's Faulkner Fellowship in 1925. He was appointed an Assistant Lecturer in Law during the 1925-1926 academic year. Hedges was able to undertake research at Harvard in 1926 and 1927 as the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Memorial Fellow in Social Sciences. Hedges next studied in Geneva where his interest in public international law led to a thesis on Some Considerations on the Arbitral Settlement of International Disputes. Hedges returned to Manchester to become Lecturer in Law in 1928 following the conferment of his Ll.M
degree in 1927. Hedges graduated Ll.D in 1932 and became a Senior Lecturer in Law in 1935.

Hedges' research in public international law and the law of trade unionism, his major fields of legal interest, resulted in three books. These were *Legal History of Trade Unionism*, *The Law relating to Restraint of Trade* and *International Organisation*. Hedges was known in Manchester for his vigorous and interesting lectures to students and for his interest in the Workers' Educational Association. Dr. Hedges' teaching experience in Manchester fitted him well for the style of the Law Faculty at the University of Queensland. The Manchester Faculty of Law was responsible for the education of articled clerks as well as matriculated law students and was considered to be different from the more academic law schools at Oxford and Cambridge. Hedges was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1928 and spent a short time in private practice. Hedges' reputation was known outside his own University as he served as an external examiner for the University of London. In view of his impressive record, it is not surprising that the Professor of Comparative Law at Cambridge described him as 'one of the most promising of the younger generation of law teachers in this country'. Dr. Hedges had also had administrative experience in Manchester when he served as Secretary to the Faculty of Law.

Hedges was advised of his appointment to the Chair at the University of Queensland in February 1936, shortly after he notified the Senate that he had been approached to consider a research appointment in Geneva. Professor Hedges arrived in May 1936. The appointment of one of the youngest professors in the British Empire was greeted with considerable interest by newspapers in Queensland and he was approached for his views on the deteriorating political situation in Europe. Professor Hedges was not able to comfort the readers of the Brisbane papers as he considered that the international situation in 1936 was 'critical' and that, while the League of Nations had a role to play, it needed reform in order to be effective. Mrs. Mary Hedges was also greeted with great interest by the press. She had a Master of Arts degree and was reported as having been very interested in debating and politics during her student years. Her interest in social welfare was reminiscent of the interests of the wife of the first Garrick Professor, Mrs. Cumbræ Stewart.

Professor Hedges delivered his inaugural lecture on Legal Education in 1937 and continued to take an active interest in developments in legal education in Britain and the United States. He asked
the Senate for leave in 1940 in order to do further research and to visit law schools in England which had changed considerably since a major enquiry in 1934. In support of his application, he advised the Senate that a good research record was essential if the Queensland University Law School, which was then in only its second decade, was to develop a sound reputation. The outbreak of war, however, prevented Professor Hedges from leaving Queensland. He was commissioned as a Major in the British Army in 1942 and was seconded from the University until 1944 for confidential duties with the Army.

Hedges was Dean of the Faculty while he held his appointment at the University, but, apart from serving on the committee established by the Senate to investigate clinical teaching for medical students, was not involved in wider University affairs. He was admitted to the Queensland Bar in 1936 but did not practice in Queensland. In 1940 this lack of experience of local law and his youth—he was then only thirty-seven—meant that his application to take silk was opposed by the Bar Association and some members of the Supreme Court Bench. Professor Hedges was on good terms with the solicitor’s branch of the legal profession in Queensland and gave considerable assistance to the Queensland Law Society in its efforts to improve the education of articled clerks.

Robert Yorke Hedges resigned from the university in 1945 in order to take up an appointment with the British Army. He became a Supreme Court Judge in the military administration of post-war Borneo and a Legal Commissioner in Sarawak. He then held judicial appointments in Sarawak and Brunei and edited a publication of the statutes of these colonies. Dr. Hedges then went to Nigeria where he held a judicial position and edited a textbook on the criminal law of Nigeria. In view of his years of service in hot climates it is ironic that, when applying for the chair in Queensland, he listed skiing and mountaineering as his chief recreational interests. Robert Yorke Hedges died in England in 1963 at the age of sixty years.

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DOROTHY HILL
C.B.E., Ph.D., D.Sc., Hon.Ll.D, F.R.S., F.A.A.

Dorothy Hill (from University of Queensland Gazette, 58, 1965, p.2.).
UQA S170.

DOROTHY HILL, the first woman to be appointed to a Chair in an Australian University, began the work which led to international acclaim as a research geologist as an under-graduate student of the University of Queensland. She has been associated with the University almost without interruption for more than sixty years.

Dorothy Hill was born in Brisbane on 10 September 1907. She was the eldest girl and third child in a family of seven children. After completing her primary education at the Coorparoo State School, which was not far from her home in Cavendish Road, Dorothy Hill began her secondary education at the Brisbane Girls' Grammar School in 1920. The potential breadth and power of Dorothy Hill's intellect was indicated by her achievements at Brisbane Girls' Grammar School. She passed ten subjects in the 1922 Queensland junior Public examination. These covered a wide range—English, French, Latin, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, En-
glish History, Chemistry, Physics and Drawing. In her final year at school in 1924, Dorothy Hill was awarded the Phyllis Hobbs Memorial Prize in English and History as well as the school’s most cherished prize, Lady Lilley’s Gold Medal. It was not uncommon for several years to elapse between awards as the conditions for the award of this prize were stringent:

A gold medal is offered for competition to Fifth Form girls who have been at the school not less than three years, and is to be awarded to the girl who gains the highest aggregate of class and examination marks, provided that she has not previously won the medal, and has obtained at least one first class pass at the school examination in each of the following subjects:- English, Latin, German or French, Mathematics and Natural Science.

Dorothy Hill was awarded the Open Scholarship for the highest pass in the 1924 Senior Public Matriculation examination and enrolled as a Bachelor of Science student in 1925. Geology was not originally her primary interest, but after her first year of study, it rapidly claimed her devotion. In her second year, Dorothy Hill studied Chemistry, Pure Mathematics and Geology and Mineralogy, and in third year, Geology and Mineralogy and Physical and Inorganic Chemistry. She was admitted to the B.Sc. degree on 29 April 1928 and was awarded First Class Honours in Geology at the final honours examination in December 1928. The quality of her work earned her the University Gold Medal and the 1929 Scholarship for the Encouragement of Original Research.

Dorothy Hill remained at the University to work for her M.Sc. degree. During 1928 and 1929 she spent a great deal of time on field work in the Upper Brisbane Valley and traversed the country on horseback. The complicated structure of the Brisbane Valley formed the subject of her Master of Science thesis on the stratigraphical relationship between the shales near Esk and the sediments of the Ipswich basin. She began to collect the fossil corals which became her consuming interest when she was holidaying with friends in the Mundubbera area in 1929. This holiday field work began her important collection of carboniferous corals. Dorothy Hill was awarded her M.Sc degree in May 1930. The University recognised the high standard of her original research and awarded her the Foundation Travelling Scholarship and a free passage to Europe.

Dorothy Hill’s destination was Cambridge where she worked in
palaeontology under the distinguished geologist, Gertrude Elles. This work expanded Dorothy Hill's interest in fossil corals which she felt were very important keys to establishing the age of older rocks in Queensland. Dorothy Hill's early work at Cambridge, which resulted in the award of a Doctorate of Philosophy, was more widely recognised when she was made a Fellow of Newnham College in May 1932. She was the youngest Fellow of Newnham by a margin of nearly ten years. Dorothy Hill returned to Brisbane for a few months' holiday in 1932 and used this opportunity to collect more corals from limestone areas of the Munduberra region. Some of these fossil corals were 3,000,000 years old and provided important evidence to support the theory that Australia had once been covered from north to south by an inland sea. Dorothy Hill was intrigued by the discovery that similar corals had also been found in places as far apart as Yorkshire and China.

Dorothy Hill's post-doctorate research at Cambridge attracted the attention of three of the world's leading authorities in coelenterate palaeontology. She directed her research to the revision and re-classification of some existing ideas. Her work on the revision of British rugose corals and Scottish carboniferous corals was published over three years in a four part monograph. Her work was recognised in 1934 in the award of the Daniel Pigeon Fund of the Geological Society of London and in 1935 in the award of a Senior Studentship of the Exhibition of 1851. Dorothy Hill remained in Cambridge for two more years to work in the Sedgwick Museum. She was rapidly earning the distinction of being 'the' authority on rugose corals.

Dorothy Hill's inspiring academic and research career in Queensland and Cambridge did not prevent her from achieving a distinguished reputation in sport. As an under-graduate, she enjoyed athletics, particularly hurdling, and is well-remembered for her exuberant participation in the University's Sports Days on the Domain. Hockey was then, and has remained, her first love in sport. She played in both the University team and the Queensland state team and won an Australian Universities Blue. During her years in Cambridge she maintained her interest in hockey and also found enormous enjoyment in music and the theatre. In addition she discovered two new pleasures. One was a form of polo which was played on bicycles with hockey sticks and a tennis ball on a lacrosse field; the other was flying. Dorothy Hill obtained her 'A' Class Pilot's licence and spent many happy hours flying over the southern English countryside. Dr. Hill maintained her interest in
hockey and served as Vice-Patroness of the Queensland Women's Hockey Association for many years.

Dr. Hill returned to the University of Queensland in 1937 to work as a Research Fellow on a C.S.I.R. project which entailed extensive work on the general revision of Australian Palaeozoic corals. Hill and Dr. W. H. Bryan proposed new hypotheses to explain the growth of corals. In 1940 Dorothy Hill became the first Queenslander and only the ninth Australian to be awarded the Lyell Fund of the Geological Society of London. Three Lyell Funds are awarded annually on a world-wide basis for distinguished contributions to geology. Professor Richards, (q.v) whose early influence Hill has always regarded as very important in her research career, wrote prophetically in 1940 that 'This young woman has already brought much credit to our University and she will bring still more as time goes on'. In October 1941 she was granted permission to submit a thesis on Australian rugose corals for the Doctorate of Science degree which was awarded in 1942. During the later years of the C.S.I.R research project, Dorothy Hill began research on brachiopods which laid the foundation for the stratigraphy which was necessary for the search for oil in Queensland.

Many years later, Dorothy Hill wrote that she felt it was not possible to be a good researcher without being an efficient teacher and administrator. She has continually demonstrated her ability in both these fields and has inspired a series of remarkable research partnerships with colleagues and former students. During the late 1930s, Dr. Hill took great pleasure in leading a series of field weeks.
for the Science Students’ Association. A.K. Denmead, the Queensland Government’s Chief Geologist, among others, noticed that her own fire and enthusiasm stimulated students and researchers to high standards of scientific achievement. Dr. Hill interrupted her research programme to join the Navy during 1942. Professor Richards assured her that he would keep her research facilities and laboratory space intact for her return. She became a Second Officer in the W.R.A.N.S and worked in cyphers and codes in the Brisbane office of the Naval Officer in charge and, at the end of the war, in Melbourne.

At the end of the war, Dorothy Hill returned to two half-time positions in the Geology Department. One was a lectureship and the other, a research position. She became Secretary of the Barrier Reef Committee in 1946. During the nine years she remained in that position, the Heron Island Research Station was established. Dr. Hill demonstrated her practical and administrative skills in supervising the erection and equipment of necessary buildings. At this stage, Dr. Hill made significant contributions to important international projects. In 1946 she was asked to write the section on Palaeozoic corals for the Anglo-American Treatise on Invertebrate Palaeontology.

Her next task closely involved her in one of her central research interests, the general geology and tectonic history of Queensland. She supervised the compilation of the forty mile Geological Map of Queensland and a more detailed geological map of south-eastern Queensland. This work helped to stimulate oil and mineral exploration in the Bowen Basin and other parts of the State. Her advice has been frequently sought by oil and mineral exploration companies and government bodies. When the Geological Society of Australia began the tectonic map of the continent, Dorothy Hill was asked to chair the Queensland committee. She was invited to describe the fossil corals for the Cambridge Bureau of Mineral Resources (Geology and Mineralogy) in 1950. This, as W. H. Bryan pointed out, recognised Dr. Hill as Australia’s leading authority in the field. Professor Bryan supported her successful candidature for the Chief Lectureship in the Department of Geology in 1956 and remarked that her record ‘speaks for herself and very eloquently too. There is no need to bolster it with any words of mine’. In 1956, Dorothy Hill became the first woman to achieve the rare honour of election as a Fellow of the Australian Academy of Science and, in 1958, was asked to chair the Academy’s Sectional Committee on Geology and Geophysics.
In recognition of her distinguished contribution to science, the University appointed Dr. Hill to a Research Chair in Geology and Mineralogy in 1959 during her term as sub-Dean of the Faculty of Science. Her regular research reports testify to a formidably demanding programme. During the 1960s she studied the coral of one of Queensland’s great sedimentary basins, the Yarrol Basin, undertook an investigation to broaden understanding of the Great Artesian Basin, examined specimens from Antarctica, prepared a revised volume on Archaeocyatha for the R.C. Moore Anglo-American treatise and jointly edited the ‘Index Fossils of Queensland’, a mammoth series of volumes. She was determined:

by rigorous descriptive and stratigraphic work, to place the palaeontology of Queensland on such a firm basis that future generations of workers can build on it with a minimum of revision due to errors.

Professor Hill encouraged a wide variety of geological research and stimulated her students and colleagues to emulate her own uncompromising standards of scientific integrity. In the late 1960s, Professor Hill began a fruitful research association with Dr. John Jell which at that time was directed towards solving problems in understanding the microstructure of Palaeozoic corals.

Dorothy Hill has always worked hard for scientific and professional associations. She has been Honorary Editor and President of the Geological Society of Australia, President of A.N.Z.A.A.S Section C and recipient of the A.N.Z.A.A.S Medal, and President of the Royal Society of Queensland. In 1962, she founded a new society, the Palaeontological Society of Queensland, which publishes its own journal, *Alcheringa*. Other professional societies have recognised her contribution to science. She has, for instance, received the Australian Medical Association’s Bancroft Medal and delivered the Bancroft oration.

The encouragement of research and the improvement of tertiary education have claimed a considerable share of Professor Hill’s attention. Professor Hill has usually eschewed publicity, but in the late 1960s and 1970s she was so concerned about the slow growth in female enrolments in Science that she made some widely reported statements on the need for parents to encourage their daughters as well as their sons, to seek the highest possible standard of education.

Dr. Hill chaired a Professorial Board committee which in 1963 sought ways of attracting funds for research from sources outside
the University. Her research reports indicate a great concern that library and museum facilities needed to be expanded in order that first class research could continue at the University to allow Queensland scientists to compete on the world stage. She worked very hard to organise and augment the Geology Department Library which has since been named in her honour. Dorothy Hill became President of the Professorial Board in 1970, a touchy era in the University's history. She dedicated a great deal of her time to the effective management of academic business. She was regarded as a splendid administrator who chaired even the most difficult meetings in a clear, concise and fair manner.

Professor Hill's work and her dozens of publications have resulted in a shower of international honours. In 1964 the Geological Society of London awarded her its Lyell Medal and in 1967 elected her to its Fellowship. In 1965, she reached the pinnacle of academic achievement when she became the University of Queensland's second professor to become a Fellow of the Royal Society. She remains the only Australian woman to have achieved that distinction. The American Geological Society made her an Honorary Fellow in 1970 and in 1971 she became a Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

Dorothy Hill officially retired at the end of 1972. In a reply to a letter from the Vice-Chancellor expressing the University's appreciation of her contribution to its reputation, she wrote, 'It has been a matter for gratification that I have actually been paid for doing what I most like to do'. During her retirement, however, she has maintained an active programme of writing and further research and has continued to inspire other researchers with her wisdom and commitment to excellence. She has also enlivened her research colleagues with her wit and warmth and the benefit of what she herself described as her insatiable curiosity. The University has bestowed upon her the highest honours in its gift. She became an Emeritus Professor immediately upon her retirement in 1972, she was awarded an Honorary Ll.D degree in 1974, the Chair in Palaeontology and Stratigraphy was named for her and a winsome grotesque by Rhyl Hinwood portrays her with the corals which she has studied with such great dedication.

Professor Hill's steady gaze, which has often been captured in University photographs, characterises her penetrating insight into both the intricacies of complex scientific problems and into the more ordinary, but often difficult and sensitive, complexities of University administration and research direction. Dorothy Hill's
majestic intellect has always been enhanced by the gracious humanity of her unpretentious personality.

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THOMAS HARVEY JOHNSTON
M.A., D.Sc.
Professor of Biology, 1919 1923

THOMAS HARVEY JOHNSTON, the University’s first Professor of Biology, was born in Sydney on 9 December 1881. Johnston matriculated to Sydney University at the age of fifteen. Instead of enrolling immediately, he began work as a teacher for the New South Wales Education Department. When he did go to the University in 1902, Johnston initially enrolled as an Arts student and began to work towards his Science degree while still in the third year of his Arts course. In 1906 Johnston completed both his Science course and his Master of Arts thesis on the Puritan period in British history and was awarded both degrees in that year. This remarkable achievement was attained while Johnston was on the teaching staff of the Fort Street High School. Johnston taught at that school between 1903 and 1906 and then became a lecturer at the Sydney Technical College where he lectured in zoology and physiology during 1907 and 1908. For a while during 1908, Johnston held the position of Assistant Director of the Bathurst Technical College.

In 1909, Johnston was appointed Assistant Microbiologist to the New South Wales Government. He worked with the pioneer pathologist, J.B. Cleland, who became well-known internationally for his epidemiological studies and for his work on parasitic diseases. Johnston and Cleland published articles together during this period. Johnston was awarded the D.Sc degree in 1911 for a thesis on Cestodes. He remained interested in Cestodes (part of the Helminth group of parasites) for the rest of his life. Johnston was elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society of London in 1911 and also became a Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society.

T.H. Johnston was appointed Lecturer in Biology at the University of Queensland on 1 August 1911. He was not able to come to Brisbane until the second term of 1911, the University’s first academic year, had finished. Although Dr. Hamlyn Harris had filled the gap before Johnston’s arrival, one of the early students of the Department remembered that the ad hoc nature of these arrangements meant that T.H. Johnston felt that a great deal remained to be done before he could be satisfied that the students had completed a full first year course in Biology. A hectic programme ensued.
Early students remembered Johnston’s lectures as being meticulously prepared and lavishly illustrated with clear diagrams in which different colour shadings were used to distinguish biological structures and systems. Probably as an economy measure, his lectures were written on the insides of opened up, used envelopes. These notes served him until the end of his career. Professor Johnston believed that field trips were important in the study of biology and a number of these trips were organised in the early years to places such as Caloundra and Masthead and North West Islands on the Great Barrier Reef. Mrs. Johnston and their two young children joined these expeditions.

In 1912, shortly after he arrived to commence duty at the University, Johnston was invited to be Chairman of the Queensland Government's Scientific Commission which aimed to eradicate prickly pear from Queensland. Johnston travelled extensively during the next two years, particularly in Asia and developed a method for controlling the prickly pear menace. This successfully eradicated the species of prickly pear introduced into North Queensland, but not the species present in southern Queensland. Johnston’s research continued in 1915, when he became the first Walter and Eliza Hall Fellow in Economic Biology at the University. He served as President of the Royal Society of Queensland in the years 1915 and 1916. Under Johnston’s direction the Biology Department became a most active research laboratory. Among the students who were encouraged to proceed to postgraduate degrees were Josephine Bancroft, Raymond Dart, Otto Hirschfeld, Clyde Gillies, Beatrice Taylor, Oscar Tieg, E.F. Peberdy and Mavis Walker. Seventy nine scientific publications emanated from the Department in the decade between 1911 and 1921, a remarkable achievement when compared with the total of fifty three papers which were produced in the rest of the University.

In 1919, T.H. Johnston was appointed to the University of Queensland’s new Chair of Biology which had been made possible by the McCaughey Bequest. Johnston had, in fact, been carrying out the duties of a Head of Department since his arrival at the University. J.D. Story considered him to be a capable administrator and ‘a man of sound judgment’. The next few years were marked by intense research activity which culminated in Johnston’s appointment in 1920 as scientific controller of the Commonwealth Government’s prickly pear eradication scheme. This involved the introduction of the Cactoblastis, or wild cochineal, which destroyed the harmful varieties of prickly pear in southern Queensland. Johnston
Professors and Lecturers of the University 1922

did not return to active teaching at the University of Queensland. He was appointed to the Chair of Zoology at the University of Adelaide and resigned his Chair at the University of Queensland on 1 March 1923.

Johnston continued to expand his scientific interests in South Australia. Among the highlights of his later academic career was membership of the Australian National Research Council, membership of research expeditions to central Australia and an appointment as chief biologist to the British, Australian and New Zealand Antarctic Research Expeditions between 1929 and 1931. Johnston won many medals and awards for scientific excellence including the Sir Joseph Verco Medal for research in South Australia, the Polar Medal and the David Syme Medal.

Professor Thomas Harvey Johnston died on 30 August 1951 at the age of sixty nine years. He had written more than 250 articles on Australian zoology.

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THOMAS EDWARD JONES
B.A.
Director of External Studies, 1911-1938

When the Queensland government decided that a University should be established in its capital city, it was conscious that Brisbane’s location in a tiny corner of a huge state could mean that university study was inaccessible to people who did not live in the south-eastern region. The University Act thus provided for the granting of degrees to non-resident students. The Government supported its commitment to part-time and external students by adding £2,500 to the University’s endowment to finance an evening and correspondence lecture programme. The 1911-1912 Calendar defined the status of external students:

In cases where persons who have matriculated are unable to attend lectures at or in connection with the University, exemption from lecture attendance is granted. Their studies are under the Director of Correspondence Studies, and they are deemed to be ‘External Students’.

The Senate decided in May 1911 to advertise for a Director of Correspondence Study to take charge of the external study programme. It was decided that the appointee would have the status of a lecturer and be paid the salary of £400 per annum. The successful applicant came from the senior staff of the Brisbane Grammar School.

Thomas Edward Jones was born in Dinas, Wales, on 24 February 1864. His father, J.E. Jones, was Headmaster of the Leichhardt Street state primary school where ‘Tommy’ Jones was educated until he was ten years old. After being placed first in the 1874 State Scholarship examination, he became a pupil of the Brisbane Grammar School which had been founded eight years earlier. It was not uncommon for very young pupils to attend the Brisbane Grammar School in the early years of its history. It was widely recognised that young boys were sent to the Grammar School to acquire a little polish before joining the work force. The Head-Master, Mr. Thomas Harlin, did not approve of this practice and constantly worked to persuade parents that children should not be enrolled at the Grammar School until they were thirteen or fourteen and that they should stay for four or five years and pass the matriculation
examination. The outstanding progress of Thomas Edward Jones during his six years at the school exemplified the approach Mr. Harlin was trying to develop in his school.

Jones won the Lilley Medal for the highest Queensland pass in the Sydney University Junior Matriculation examination and the Brisbane Grammar School Silver Medal for the best examination results among Fourth and Fifth Form boys in 1878. In 1880, he was awarded the Queensland Government University Exhibition as the colony's top matriculant and the Brisbane Grammar School's Sir James Cockle Prize for Mathematics. Jones' course of study at Sydney University included a wide range of subjects. He passed the first year of the B.Sc. degree course as well as graduating B.A. with Honours in Classics and Mathematics in 1884.

After this brief sojourn away from Brisbane, Jones returned in 1885 to take up an appointment as a member of the Grammar School staff where he remained for the next twenty-six years. Jones taught a wide variety of subjects including Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, English, Ancient and Modern History, Geography, Astronomy, Physics and Chemistry. He was also deeply involved in other areas of the school's activities, particularly those involving sport. He became Sportsmaster in 1893 in addition to his conventional classroom duties. In this capacity he became well-known to a broad cross-section of the Brisbane community as the School's representative on many sporting associations. He was a particularly enthusiastic advocate of Rugby Union and helped to establish an annual match between the school and the staff of the Brisbane Hospital. The Hospital Committee freely acknowledged that the money raised by these Challenge Cup matches was important in augmenting the Hospital's chronic shortage of money. T.E. Jones had valuable administrative experience while at the Grammar School. He assisted two Headmasters, R.H. Roe (the University's second Vice-Chancellor) and then T.E. Stephenson, with the management of examinations and the award of prizes, a procedure which Roe described as particularly complex. Largely due to R.H. Roe's enthusiasm, the Brisbane Grammar School Old Boys' Association was founded in 1898 with T.E. Jones as its inaugural Secretary. He was President in 1912-1913 and was made a life member of the Association in 1900.

When T.E. Jones started work as the Director of Correspondence Study on 3 July 1911, he was forty-seven years old. He presided over the department for the next twenty-seven years and was directly responsible to the President of the Board of Faculties.
His duties were not only academic and administrative, but also involved considerable effort in public relations as the Queensland Government and the University always considered it necessary to reassure tax-payers who lived far away from Brisbane that the University had much to offer them.

Jones was sent to North America in 1911 to study established University extension schemes. The University of Queensland's first twelve correspondence students were enrolled in 1912. Jones' title was altered to Director of Correspondence Studies, an accurate reflection of the multiplicity of tasks which confronted him. He attended lectures in the courses in which the students were enrolled, took comprehensive lecture notes which were then written into full and reliable lectures to be despatched weekly to the students. Jones was assisted in this awesome clerical effort by a typist, his daughter Miss Dorothy Jones, who remained with him until his retirement. The first external courses were restricted to subjects in the Arts Faculty, although there had been some pressure to include subjects for the Science and Engineering degrees. The laboratory requirements of subjects in these courses, however, put them out of reach of external teaching. In June 1913, the Senate received a select committee report which recommended ways in which the University could be brought into closer contact with the people of Queensland. One of the suggested strategies involved publicity through provincial and country newspapers; another was the idea that University staff should travel throughout the State and deliver a series of public lectures. T.E. Jones was involved with the implementation of both these programmes. He became the University's press officer and in early 1914 accompanied J.J. Stable (q.v.) on an extensive tour of northern Queensland.

Correspondence teaching expanded several times during the Jones regime. The Queensland Government was always able to exert considerable pressure on the University. In order to service a new requirement of the Department of Public Instruction, which insisted that teachers who wished to be promoted to Class I status should pass at least some University subjects, the University admitted some non-matriculated teacher students in 1915. Ever since then, school teachers have formed the bulk of the University's correspondence students. Some of the early non-matriculated teacher students eventually completed their degrees. External students sat for exactly the same examinations as internal students. Jones considered that the average pass rate of 60% was quite acceptable particularly as the geographical isolation of some of the students and the inadequacy of many local libraries made correspondence study
University of Queensland, George St. UQFL 303.
difficult for those students who progressed beyond first year subjects. Tommy Jones was also an active member of the Brisbane School of Arts and served as its President between 1933 and 1935. The School of Arts movement helped to bring an educative influence to people in many places who were denied more conventional education. Jones was also appointed editor of the University Calendar and combined this task with his other responsibilities for a number of years after 1927.

The subjects offered to external students broadened continually, particularly when courses in Law, Journalism and Commerce developed in the University. In 1927, Jones' title was changed again and he became known as Director of External Studies. By 1934, the year of T.E. Jones' official retirement, 373 students were enrolled in external lecture courses. T.E. Jones was rewarded for many years of dedicated service to his students by a flood of letters and telegrams which arrived on his seventieth birthday on 24 February 1934. Jones' appointment was extended, however, beyond this usual retirement age so that he could preside over the Department during a major re-organisation which took place during the mid 1930s. He had acquired many new ideas on a trip overseas in 1933 where he investigated external studies systems in Britain, Europe and North America. T.E. Jones retired at the end of March 1938 with the satisfaction of having seen his department grow and diversify. He was also very gratified that the Department of External Studies had become more than financially self-supporting, a point which was not insignificant during the 1930s when the University was attempting to establish its Medical, Dentistry and Veterinary Science Schools.

T.E. Jones died on 24 August 1948 at the age of eighty-four. Mrs. Jones, the former Charlotte d'Arcy, died in June 1939. They were succeeded by four of their five daughters, one of whom had married the highly influential Queensland public servant, Charles Edward Chuter.

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THOMAS GILBERT HENRY JONES
Professor of Chemistry, 1940 1965


THOMAS GILBERT HENRY JONES, universally known as ‘TGH’ was a member of the University of Queensland staff for fifty years between 1915 and 1965. He was born in Scone, New South Wales on 14 July 1895 and was educated first at a local primary school and then at the Newcastle High School. In 1911, after being awarded the Headmaster’s Prizes for the best Junior and Senior passes from the school, Jones matriculated to the University of Sydney with First Class Honours in Mathematics in the New South Wales matriculation examination. Jones’ under-graduate career at the University of Sydney was distinguished. In his first year, he won the Levy Scholarship for Chemistry and the Slade Prize for Practical Chemistry and in his second year he was awarded the Caird Scholarship for Chemistry. T.G.H. Jones won University medals in both Mathematics and Chemistry when he graduated B.Sc. with double First Class Honours in 1915. He was awarded a Government Research Scholarship in Organic Chemistry in early 1915. On 1 August 1915, Jones was appointed a temporary lecturer in Organic Chemistry at the University of Queensland on a Walter and Eliza Hall Fellowship.

In September 1916, T.G.H. Jones left Queensland with Profes-
sor B.D. Steele, (q.v.) four under-graduate and four post-graduate students to work in the manufacture of munitions and explosives in the United Kingdom. Jones first worked as a chemist in a government factory at Gretna in Scotland. The main emphasis of his work there was on nitroglycerine and on the development of an ether recovery plant. Jones remained at Gretna for 18 months and then worked as a senior chemist at Swift Chemicals until early 1919. He was at that time a supervisor of the factory. He was made an Associate of the British Chemical Institute in recognition of his war service.

T.G.H. Jones returned to the University of Queensland in 1919, much to the relief of Professor Steele who considered that Jones' qualifications in organic chemistry greatly strengthened the work of the Chemistry Department. Jones was appointed to a full lectureship in 1921 when Dr. H.G. Denham left the University of Queensland to take up appointment to a chair in Chemistry in South Africa. Jones threw himself into active research during the next few years. Jones' research interests at this time were concentrated on the oils in native Queensland plants, a project which in 1922 was considered to be of great potential economic significance to Queensland. The appalling odour which emanated from the Chemistry Building when 'TGH' was distilling oils from *Tagetes glandulifera* (stinking roger) ensured that his doctoral work was well-known throughout the University.

Professor Bagster (q.v.) noted that Jones actively encouraged his students to become involved in research and was widely regarded as an excellent and inspiring teacher. Jones influence was also felt more widely—he became a founder of the Australian Chemical Institute and in 1926 was awarded a doctorate in Science by the University of Sydney. An account of his thesis was published in a standard work on terpine chemistry edited by J.L.Simonsen. Jones' research effort was recognised in 1930 when he became the second winner of the Australian Chemical Institute's H.G. Smith Memorial Medal for his research work during the previous decade.

The University of Sydney invited Jones to be its 1934 Liversidge research lecturer. The Liversidge Lectures had been inaugurated in 1930 as a biennial series of lectures intended mainly to stimulate academic research although members of the general public were also invited to the lectures. Dr. Jones became President of the Royal Society of Queensland in 1932. He had maintained his interest in the Australian Chemical Institute, (now the Royal Australian Chemical Institute) and served as its Queensland President in 1937.
and 1938 and was general president for Australia in 1939. T.G.H. Jones was also a member of the Biochemical Society of London and of the American Chemical Society.

Jones' growing international reputation as a research scientist and his service to the University prompted Professor Bagster to request in 1935 that the Senate promote Jones to the rank of associate professor. Professor Bagster pointed out that both he and Professor Steele had always delegated the work in organic chemistry to T.G.H. Jones. The Senate considered that the growth and complexity of the Chemistry Department, Jones' outstanding reputation and his hard work best filled the criteria for the position, nevertheless Professor Bagster was informed in 1936 that the Senate had decided not to appoint any more associate professors for the time being.

T.G.H. Jones was appointed to the Chair of Chemistry at the University of Queensland on 12 April 1940 following the death of Professor Bagster. Jones' appointment to the Chair was supported strongly by several of the University's most senior professors. He had at that stage published nearly fifty original papers in prestigious journals including the *Journal of the Chemical Society of London*.

In the few years before Professor Bagster's death, Jones had helped him with design work for the proposed new Department of Chemistry at St Lucia. Professor Jones was also involved in other general University administrative work. As well as serving as Dean of the Faculty of Science for forty-four years and as a member of the Senate for twenty-five years, T.G.H. Jones was President of the Professorial Board for five years and served as acting Vice-Chancellor on several occasions. He was appointed the first Chairman of the Research Committee in 1949. He was Chairman of the Library Committee for ten years and Chairman of the Publications Committee for ten years. Professor Jones was a member of many other University administrative bodies including the Senate Vacation Committee, the Academic Standing Committee, the Buildings and Grounds Committee and, at various times, the Boards of the Faculties of Arts, Commerce, Law and Education.

During the Second World War, Jones remained at the University and acted as scientific liaison officer between Australian and American forces. He became a Commander of the British Empire in 1960 in recognition of his service to science and to the University.

T.G.H. Jones married Vera Haines in August 1923. They had a
family of one son and one daughter. Mrs. Jones was also interested in University activities. She supported, for example, the fund-raising efforts of the Women’s College. In July 1937 Mrs. Jones produced the play ‘A Marriage has been Arranged’ to raise funds for the College. She was also well known for her work for the Queensland Kindergarten Association.

Although Professor Jones did admit to enjoying tennis, chess and motoring, his active interest in astronomy suggests that his scientific interests overflowed into his leisure time. T.G.H. Jones retired from the University in 1965. The Department which he had joined in 1915 consisted of one professor, one lecturer, one temporary assistant lecturer and only a few dozen students; when Jones retired the Chemistry Department had three professors, an academic staff of thirty-six, fourteen hundred first year students and more than fifty honours and post-graduate students. The University Senate elected Jones an Emeritus Professor and awarded him the Honorary Ll.D degree. At the retirement dinner held in his honour, T.G.H. Jones was described as a ‘wonderful elder statesman’. Thomas Gilbert Henry Jones retired from the Senate in 1969 and died on 11 August 1970 at the age of seventy five years.

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WILLIAM MARQUIS KYLE
M.A.
Professor of Philosophy 1938 1961

W.M. Kyle. c1938. UQA S135.

WILLIAM MARQUIS KYLE was born in Brisbane on 19 January 1892. He was educated at the Brisbane Grammar School. He joined the Department of Public Instruction as a pupil teacher in 1907 and taught in primary schools until 1914. He was awarded a two year Department of Public Instruction teacher's scholarship to the University of Queensland. During University vacations, Kyle taught at the Brisbane Grammar School. Early in 1916, Kyle interrupted his scholarship to enlist in the A.I.F. He served in Europe and was wounded in the counter attack on Villiers Bretonneux in 1918.

Kyle returned to Brisbane and his interrupted University course. He applied for deferment of his final Philosophy Honours examination and in 1920 joined the staff of the Central Technical College to teach a wide range of subjects for the Queensland Senior examination and commercial Junior examination. His superiors at the College commented favourably on his strong personality, his teaching ability and his good relationship with his students. Kyle graduated B.A. with Second Class Honours in Mental and Moral Philosophy in 1921 and wrote his thesis on 'The Nature of Experience'.

William Marquis Kyle was appointed a part-time lecturer and tutor in Psychology at the University of Queensland for the years
1922 and 1923. During these years, he worked as a lecturer for the Workers' Educational Association (W.E.A.). B.H. Molesworth, who directed the W.E.A. classes, found him ‘one of the best tutors who have been associated with the Department’ as his lectures were ‘clear and easily followed’ and stimulated the students to effective work. With Miss I.M. Finn and Mr. P.D. Edwards, he helped to run the Philosophy Department following Professor Mayo’s (q.v.) resignation. Kyle was awarded his M.A. degree in 1923 and in August 1923, Michael Scott Fletcher (q.v.) supported Kyle's application for a lectureship in Philosophy with ‘pleasure and confidence’. Scott Fletcher found him to be well read with sound scholarly attitudes. Professor J.L. Michie (q.v.) said that Kyle was ‘a man for whom I have a genuine regard’, particularly as he had abundant good sense and plenty of determination. In his application, Kyle said that his particular interests were metaphysics and ethics. Kyle was appointed to the lectureship and started work in January 1924.

While teaching philosophy subjects, Kyle became increasingly interested in logic and in two other fields which he pioneered at the University. These were psychology and education. Kyle began to teach a course in the History and Theory of Education in 1928. In October of that year, he applied for permission to visit Sydney University to confer with the professors and lecturers of the Departments of Philosophy and Education on teaching methods and for advice in establishing a psychology laboratory, an initiative which was strongly supported by Professor Scott Fletcher. Kyle read a paper at the 1929 annual conference of the Australasian Association of Psychology and Philosophy.

In 1931 Kyle went to England to visit the Institute of Industrial Psychology in London and to investigate teaching methods in psychology. The area of industrial psychology, which was developed as vocational guidance, became more important at the University of Queensland in the years following his study leave. A rudimentary psychology laboratory was established in 1932. Miss Betty Robertson, an honours graduate in Classics and Philosophy worked on the first psychology research projects under Kyle's direction. These were investigations concentrating on colour blindness and on vocational testing. Space was so short, during the first year of psychology research at the University, that tests took place with the equipment and materials set up in the main lecture room.

‘Bill’ Kyle was well known for the enthusiasm with which he approached all aspects of his work at the University. In the early 1930s, during a long absence from the University due to a serious
bout of pneumonia which he contracted in Sydney, he wrote ‘I long to get home and into the staff room again’. Kyle helped to establish a language laboratory, at that stage to be used principally for the study of phonetics, and Professor Stable (q.v.) commented in 1933 that he had noticed that Kyle was a very successful lecturer and an effective organiser, particularly as he was always able to take into account points of view other than his own. Professor Stable felt that this had contributed to the thoroughly sound team work which characterised the Arts Faculty. Kyle was then closely involved in the design of the first Diploma in Education course which began in 1937. When the denominational colleges pressed for formal University studies in divinity, Kyle helped to pilot the proposals through the long process of course approval. The commencement of Divinity courses in 1953 was considered to be mainly the result of his interest and enthusiasm. Kyle continued to teach Logic, Ethics, Metaphysics and Psychology while helping to develop this broad range of new University research and teaching activities.

Professor Scott Fletcher retired from the Chair of Philosophy at the end of 1938. William Marquis Kyle was appointed to succeed him. Professor Scott Fletcher supported his appointment and said he could speak ‘in the very highest terms’ of the content of Kyle’s lectures and of his teaching ability as well as of his loyal and efficient service as a member of the Department. Professor Kyle continued to be involved in a wide range of activities both within the University and in the wider community. He was a broadcaster for the Queensland Educational Broadcasting Committee and was in constant demand as a public lecturer. His newspaper articles, which included reviews for the *Telegraph* on philosophical and psychological topics, were also well known.

During the Second World War, Kyle was involved in the development of Army psychological services. In 1941 and 1942, the work of the Army Committee on Psychological Tests, of which he was a member, was frustrated by disagreements among members. Additionally Kyle felt that psychologists were not able to help the war effort as much as they could because the Committee did not, initially, work efficiently and because some of the classification tests adopted by the Army were unsuitable. Professor Kyle also felt strongly that the Army should help returned soldiers with proper vocational testing. Following a re-organisation of the Army Psychological Service in 1943, a project devised and managed by Professor Kyle, Elsie Harwood and E.C.D. Ringrose during which they visited Army hospitals and counselled neurosis cases, was abandoned.
Professor Kyle remained on the Army’s Psychological Services Committee but in the later years of the war became increasingly involved with the development of civilian psychological services. He was appointed Consulting Psychologist to the Brisbane Mental Hospital in August 1944 and was a member of the Brisbane Psychiatric Clinic from its inception in 1945. In 1945 he was appointed to the executive of the recently formed Australian Branch of the British Psychological Society. In the immediate post-war years, he was involved with the development of the Diploma in Psychological Medicine course.

Professor Kyle participated in a wide range of University activities. He was Dean of the Faculty of Arts between 1946 and 1950, acting President of the Professorial Board in 1955 and 1957, Honorary Librarian in 1948 and Secretary of the Staff Association. As a member of the Board of Proctors and Marshal of the University, he was involved in the ceremonial side of University life. Students found Professor Kyle approachable and interested in their work and activities. Mrs. Kyle, the former Sybil Kirkcaldy, frequently entertained students at their home and was well known for her interest in the University Women’s Club as well as for her work in many community charitable activities. Professor Kyle had a number of interests in the wider community. He was a member and Elder of St Andrew’s Presbyterian Church and served on a number of Church committees as well as on the Council of Emmanuel College to which he was the Senate nominee. Professor Kyle was an original member and President of the Twelfth Night Theatre for many years.

William Marquis Kyle published in a number of academic areas. His publications included three books. Lectures on Psychology, first published in 1944, was expanded into Mind and Experience in 1956. His edited compilation, Three Sermons on Human Nature by Joseph Butler, appeared in 1947 followed by The Elements of Deductive Logic which appeared in four editions. He contributed articles to journals and delivered papers to academic societies. Apart from his articles on ethics written in the late 1920s, his more noteworthy contributions were ‘Aesthetic Experience’ delivered to the English and Modern Languages Association of Queensland as its annual public lecture in 1930 and a paper on psychology delivered to the 1932 ANZAAS conference. He was chief editor of An Account of the University of Queensland during its first twenty-five years which the Senate published in 1935.

Professor Kyle retired at the end of 1961. He was created an
Emeritus Professor for his long and meritorious service to the University. Professor Kyle did not enjoy a long retirement. He died suddenly, at the age of seventy years, on 25 September 1962 while on a visit to Scotland.

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DOUGLAS HARRY KEDGWIN LEE
D.Sc., M.D. B.S., D.T.M., F.R.A.C.P.
Professor of Physiology, 1936 1948.

D.H.K. Lee, the first University of Queensland graduate to be appointed to a chair in the University, was born in Bristol, England on 22 February 1905. Lee was initially educated at St Barnabas' College, Bristol until he was ten years old. The family then came to Queensland and lived in Mackay. He later wrote that his years of living in the tropics when he was a child helped to stimulate his interest in the physiological problems encountered when people live and work in hot humid climates. After finishing his primary education in Mackay, Lee came to Brisbane to board at St Joseph's College, Nudgee. Lee's years at Nudgee were brilliantly successful. He won the Burns Medal for first place in the Queensland Junior Public examination in 1919 and won an Open Scholarship to the University of Queensland in the 1921 Senior Public examination. Lee found that the science he had been taught at Nudgee prepared him so well for his Science course at the University that he had already covered much of the work taught in the first year subjects.

Lee lived at St. Leo's College during his under-graduate years which in those days was unusual for a student who was not a Roman Catholic. Lee threw himself into student life with great enthusiasm. He joined the Musical Society, where he shared seating with Professor Henry Priestley (q.v.), took part in the rather disorganised inter-Faculty sports days in the Domain and thoroughly enjoyed the exuberance of Commem. processions. Lee, despite these distractions, soon proved to be a brilliant student. He was particularly inspired by Professor E.J. Goddard (q.v.) in Biology whom he described as 'storming into Biology like a tornado, disrupting the kaffee-klatsch, naturalist atmosphere and scattering ideas with some force in all directions'. Goddard inspired Lee with enthusiasm for biology which was a catalyst for his later dedication to physiology. Lee, who had already decided that he wished to enrol in the Medical Faculty at Sydney University, graduated with First Class Honours in Biology in 1925.

Lee combined research with his under-graduate medical course at Sydney University. In 1925 and 1926 he worked under Dr. Anton Breinl at the Australian Institute for Tropical Medicine in Townsville on a project on the blood groupings of Australian Abo-
rigines. He won the Chapman Prize in 1925 for his work on the effect of mosquito netting on the cooling power of the atmosphere. Lee wrote his M.Sc thesis in 1927 and after winning several prizes during his course, graduated with First Class Honours and the University Medal in Medicine from Sydney University in 1929.

He retained his interest in research after graduation and immediately plunged into a project on the pulmonary diseases suffered by miners at Kalgoorlie in Western Australia. After two years with the Commonwealth Health Department on the West Australian goldfields where he worked with clinicians, pathologists and radiologists, Lee was sent to Lismore in northern New South Wales to take charge of the Commonwealth Health Department laboratory. While in Lismore, Lee heard that Goddard was pressing for the establishment of a medical school in Brisbane. This was a fortunate coincidence as Lee was concerned that his job might disappear in the Commonwealth Health Department’s Depression cut backs. He decided to go overseas for post-graduate study in physiology at University College, London.

Professor Charles Lovatt Evans, under whom Lee studied physiology in London, found him not only to be a first class researcher but also a very good teacher. Lee had the use of the hot room at the London School of Tropical Health and Hygiene and in the course of his work on the effects of air conditioning, subjected himself to high temperatures and high humidity. After completing the Diploma in Tropical Medicine in 1933, Lee won the 1934 Sharpey Scholarship in physiology and the triennial Schafer Prize for the best work in Physiology. During these years in London, Lee also worked on the influence of various drugs on humans in hot climates and the metabolism of the heart in diabetic patients. Lee left London for Harvard on a Rockefeller Fellowship early in 1935. Professor Lawrence Henderson at Harvard found Lee to be a physiologist of the first rank who worked very well with his colleagues.

Lee had always hoped to live and work again in a tropical area and in late 1935 was appointed to the Chair in Physiology at King Edward VII College in Singapore. Lee and his wife, the former Daphne Nolan whom he had married in 1930, and their son left London by ship in December 1935. When they reached Marseilles on their way to Singapore, a telegram from Goddard was waiting. Goddard urged Lee to apply immediately for the Chair of Physiology in Queensland as the University of Queensland Medical School planned to take students in the 1936 academic year.
Professor E.J. Goddard greets Dr. Douglas H.K. Lee as the latter arrives at Archerfield in June 1936, to take up the Chair of Physiology (from *Re-miniscences and Recollections* by D.H.K. Lee).
Lee was offered the Chair in February 1936 and immediately made arrangements to leave Singapore as soon as he could. He left Singapore by air in May. His family followed by ship. Lee realised that his late arrival in Brisbane would cause some problems in the new Medical School and suggested to Professor Goddard that if there were practical sessions to fill before his arrival the ‘opportunity should be taken to train the students’ powers of correct thinking and expression by lectures and demonstrations of logical and scientific principles’. This is reminiscent of Lee’s own recollection, written many years later, of Goddard’s approach to tertiary teaching during Lee’s years as an under-graduate:

Nothing could have caught my imagination more than his insistence that principles were more important than details or specific instances, however necessary the details may be in arriving at the principles... 

Lee began both teaching and research soon after becoming installed in the Sir William McGregor School of Physiology in William Street. He thought that Queensland was an ideal place to research the effect of heat and humidity on human beings as it was comparatively free of tropical diseases. In 1938 he began to write his M.D. thesis on ‘A Basis for the Study of Man’s Reaction to Tropical Climates’. By the time the degree was awarded in 1940, Lee was in the Army. He had been a junior officer in the Medical Corps since 1936 and hoped to become a Major in the Militia and wrote to the Senate that he thought that such a post would equip him to control ex-service students after the War. The University, aware that Lee’s research, and the whole area of his scientific expertise, were crucial to the war effort, was not keen to release him to active duty. Lee had been conducting investigations into human reactions to various combinations of heat and humidity. These projects were financed by grants, secured with Sir Raphael Cilento’s assistance, from the National Health and Medical Research Council.

Japan’s entry into the War in December 1941 meant that Australia’s commitment to the war effort expanded into the Pacific theatre. Lee became Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services for Northern Command and directed his research towards the military effort. His investigations included the effects of impenetrable clothes, the effect of heat and other factors such as loss of sleep and noise on accuracy and performance in military tasks, the ‘habitability’ of tanks in jungle conditions and the effect of tropical skin
diseases on soldiers’ morale and performance. Lee’s research had important implications for the logistics of fighting the war. He found that soldiers removed from the stimulus of visible, immediate military objectives showed a deterioration in fitness and also a loss of morale. Although the University secured Lee’s official release from the Army in the middle stages of the war, his research retained an essentially military orientation although a series of experiments begun before the war on animal health in hot conditions was continued.

The research inspired by Professor Lee made a tremendous impression on medical students in the early years of the Medical School and helped to bring outside acclaim to the new Medical School. He did not, however, always agree with the only other full-time professor in the Medical Faculty, H.J. Wilkinson. Wilkinson thought that Anatomy and Physiology should be included in the Medical School at Herston while Lee believed that both disciplines should be integrated in the general science areas of the whole University.

As so many American soldiers were involved in the Pacific theatre during the war, it is not surprising that Lee’s work attracted the attention of American scientists. In September 1945 he was invited by the United States National Research Council and the Office of Research and Development to attend a conference in Washington on working efficiency in high temperatures. The Australian Army and the Australian National Health and Medical Research Council were anxious to sponsor his attendance at the conference as they believed it had important implications for Australia. On the same trip to North America, Lee was invited to a meeting of the executive of the Interim Commission of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation in Quebec. Lee returned to the United States on study leave in 1947 and 1948 for further work on climatological physiology which he believed was necessary if he was to give the best possible advice to the Northern Australia Development Committee and the administration in Papua and New Guinea. Professor Lee was only the third Australian to be asked to submit a chapter to the *Annual Review of Physiology* which he wrote during 1947 and 1948 while he was working on human climatology at the invitation of Johns Hopkins University.

Professor D.H.K. Lee accepted the Chair of Physiological Climatology at Johns Hopkins and resigned from the University of Queensland at the end of 1948. The Senate passed a resolution recording the University’s appreciation of Lee’s outstanding research
effort and his work as Dean of the Faculty of Medicine between 1938 and 1942. D.H.K. Lee returned to the University as a visitor in 1979 and in 1986 was admitted to the M.D. degree *honoris causa* at the special graduation ceremony which commemorated the fiftieth anniversary of the Medical School.

**Sources**


JAMES PRAIN LOWSON
M.A., M.D.
Professor of Medical Psychology, 1922 1939

JAMES PRAIN LOWSON was born in England in 1882. He graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1904 with a Master of Arts degree as well as his M.B. degree. He was awarded a Doctorate of Medicine from the University of Edinburgh in 1911.

Lowson worked first as a House Physician at the Dundee Royal Infirmary and then at the Morningside Asylum for four years under Dr. Thomas Clouston. He then went to Munich to work in Dr. Kraepelin’s Clinic and then to Paris to study neurology under Professor Pierre Marie. While studying in Paris, he visited the clinics of Babinski and Dyerine.

During the First World War, Lowson served in Mesopotamia and was then recalled to serve in France as neurological specialist to the Third Army. While in France, Lowson treated 6000 cases of war neurosis. He then returned to Britain to work at the National Hospital, Queen Square, which was a hospital specialising in the care of paralysed and epileptic patients. At this stage, Lowson’s emerging specialist interest in psychoanalysis took him to Cambridge where he studied normal and morbid psychology. Between 1919 and 1921 he worked for the Ministry of Pensions as a specialist in nervous disorders and psychoanalysis and he worked with soldiers suffering from functional and organic nervous disorders.

In order to help the huge number of Australian psychological casualties of the war, the British Red Cross Society endowed a Chair of Medical Psychology at the University of Queensland. This was one of the first positions to be created at the University solely to promote research. The Red Cross insisted that a condition of the endowed chair was that the appointee would be a research professor without teaching responsibilities. Another condition of the endowment was that the professor would treat soldiers free of charge. He was, however, to be allowed a right of private practice. Lowson was appointed on 3 August 1922. His appointment is interesting in the context of the psychiatric tradition in Queensland which had developed with a strong bias towards organic psychiatry rather than psychoanalysis. The Brisbane General Hospital named the building erected as an acute psychiatric hospital in Professor Lowson’s ho-
Professor and Mrs. Lowson, c1930. UQFL AL/P/22.
nour. That building is now used to accommodate the School of Nursing.

Professor Lowson had a limited involvement in wider University affairs. With Professors Goddard and Steele (*q.v*.), he represented the University on the Sub-Committee on Dental Education. He also worked with Professor Scott Fletcher (*q.v.*) in establishing the University's first psychology research laboratory. Professor Lowson did teach at the University for one year in 1938. He is remembered as a gentle person who wore gold rimmed spectacles.

Professor Lowson resigned from the University on 4 February 1939 and returned to England.

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DENTAL education was well established in Queensland before facilities became available for the education of medical practitioners. The troubled development of dental education in Queensland was a difficult heritage with which the first two professors, Francis Ernest Helmore and S.F. Lumb, had to contend.

Students of dentistry were trained at the Queensland Dental Hospital after it was opened in Elizabeth Street in 1908 to care for the poorer members of the community. They were then registered by the Dental Board of Queensland which had been set up under the 1902 Dental Act to control the examination and registration of dentists in Queensland. The Dental Board first approached the Senate for affiliation with the new University in July 1910. The Board continued to attempt to improve the standard of dental education. In 1926 the University joined the Dental Board to create a Joint Board of Dental Studies. Instruction was, as before to be offered through the Dental Hospital. The Dental Board, as well as some students and practitioners, became dissatisfied with some of the decisions of the Joint Board, particularly those affecting the balance between academic and practical subjects in the dental course. The University established a Select Committee, chaired by Professor Goddard (q.v.), which decided that dental education should be re-organised on a diploma basis to be superseded by a degree course as soon as possible.

The diploma course began in 1932, but in 1934 the tripartite arrangement between the Dental Board, the University and the Dental Hospital fell apart as a result of growing tensions between the Dental Hospital, the Government Health administration and the University. In order to resolve an increasingly difficult situation, the Government announced in February 1935 that a Chair in Dentistry would be advertised and that a new dental hospital would be built. These arrangements were confirmed when E.M. Hanlon introduced a Bill to amend the Dental Act to vest the training of dentists in the University. A Faculty of Dentistry and a dental course were thus established earlier than the Medical Faculty and the medical course. The members of the dental profession working in
Queensland wanted a local practitioner to be appointed to the Chair. The Senate decided, however, to appoint a distinguished young dentist, Francis Ernest Helmore as the inaugural Professor of Dentistry.

F.E. Helmore was a graduate of the University of Sydney and had been awarded a doctorate in Dental Science for a thesis on the relationship between the pathological conditions of the oral cavity and diseases of the eye. He had practised in Newcastle for eight years and was, at the time of his appointment to the University of Queensland, Senior Honorary Dental Surgeon at the Newcastle Hospital. When Professor Helmore arrived in September 1935, he found that his Department was split between the Anatomy School in the old Masonic Building in Alice Street, the Science Departments at George Street and the Dental Hospital in Elizabeth Street. Professor Helmore's inaugural lecture, 'The Faculty of Dentistry and its Service to the Community' emphasised the importance of a scientific outlook in all aspects of dental education including practical instruction. Professor Helmore's emphasis on oral health and preventive dentistry marked him as considerably ahead of his time in these areas of dental science. He was also emphatic about the need for continuing research. Strained relationships with the Government and the administration of the Dental Hospital however, took up a tremendous amount of the Professor's non teaching time and he was not able to develop his research programme. Professor Helmore found that the geographical division between the facilities necessary for teaching students was most inefficient and advocated moving the whole department to St. Lucia. The Government intended to construct the new Dental Hospital in Turbot Street. Personal reasons compelled Professor Helmore to resign in January 1938 before the difficulties in dental education were resolved.

The new professor, Sidney Firth Lumb, also found the situation extremely difficult. S.F. Lumb was born in Melbourne on 8 April 1893. His secondary education at the Melbourne High School was assisted by a Government Scholarship. Lumb matriculated to the University of Melbourne in 1911 and entered the dental course of the Australian College of Dentistry within Melbourne University. He was placed in the first three in the course in each of the first three years. He interrupted his course at the end of his third year to volunteer for service in the First World War. S.F. Lumb served in the First Regiment of the Light Horse and in the Imperial Camel Corps. He served as an observer for the Army Air Corps for some months and in 1917 was Commissioned in the field. He was award-
ed the Russian Order of the Cross of St. George.

S.F. Lumb completed the dental course after the war and graduated L.D.S. and B.Sc. in 1919. He then spent five years in private practice in Melbourne. In 1924, Lumb was appointed to the Melbourne Dental Hospital as House Surgeon and in 1926 became Superintendent of the hospital. Despite some administrative problems in that position, which he later acknowledged as appropriate training for the difficult situation in Queensland, Lumb worked on research for his doctorate in Dental Science. His research subject, 'The Anthropological Significance of the Taurodontic Tooth', required him to broaden his knowledge of anatomy and he studied anatomy in the Medical School at Melbourne University under Professor F. Wood Jones. After completing this degree in 1932, Lumb maintained his interest in research and in clinical dentistry. He was highly regarded as a dental anaesthetist and exodontist. He later said that he was most reluctant to apply for the Queensland Chair when recommended to do so by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Melbourne. Dr Lumb's immediate superiors, W.J. Young, Chairman of the Council of the Australian College of Dentistry and Professor Arthur Amies, Dean of Dentistry at Melbourne University, had noticed certain qualities—Lumb's organising powers, his excellent teaching ability and his courtesy and tact—which were to be sorely tested by the conditions under which he was required to work in Queensland.

S.F. Lumb was appointed to the Chair on 8 April 1938. Lumb later recalled that the Vice-Chancellor, J.D. Story, told him on his arrival that the situation in dental education was a mess and that he had five years to sort it out. At that time, professorial appointments were not tenured and each appointment was initially for a five year term—S.F. Lumb stayed for twenty-five. Professor Lumb's first staff was small—one full-time and one half-time lecturer and one technician. Lumb was determined to increase the permanent staff of the Department so that it would not have to rely so heavily on private practitioners for teaching. The first problems which made this goal difficult to achieve were the shoe-string finances under which the Department had to operate and the strained physical facilities. The Department was spread between the Anatomy Building in Alice Street, the ground floor of the Dental Hospital in Elizabeth Street and a rented private house in George Street.

The political situation in dental education was still volatile. Lumb found that the dental profession and the Health Department, which had taken over the Dental Hospital through the Brisbane and
South Coast Hospitals Board in 1924, were at loggerheads. The Government’s wish to establish a three year licentiate course was inimical to many practising dentists who were determined that Dentistry should be a degree course. They, and the Professor, were aware that if the Queensland course was to be recognised throughout the world, it would have to meet the requirements of the General Medical Council of Great Britain. The Government view was influenced by the shortage of dentists available to practice in country areas. Professor Lumb had several consultations with the Minister, E.M. Hanlon, in order to resolve the problem. Lumb felt that a workable solution would be for the government to finance the education of dentists (and doctors, as there was also a problem in medical services) under the condition that the new graduates would work in the public service for some years. The licentiate course was not established. Curricula for dentists in Australia at that time was under the control of the dentistry section of the British General Medical Council. This Council further added to the Professor’s problems by suggesting that the four year degree course be extended to five years. The Queensland course was recognised by the British Council in 1947.

The opening of the new Dental Hospital in Turbot Street in 1941 helped to ease some of the Dentistry Department’s problems and also some of the accommodation problems of the Medical Faculty as it was then able to use the space in the Anatomy Building which had originally been allocated to Dentistry. Professor Lumb worked on a number of committees with his medical colleagues in order to improve teaching standards and equipment in areas of mutual interest such as microbiology. Lumb found that this type of concerted action was necessary as the more established professors in the Arts and Science departments were reluctant for some years to elevate a medical professor to the presidency of the influential Professorial Board.

Although these administrative and curriculum problems prevented Professor Lumb from spending the time on research that he wished, he quickly gained a world reputation as an authority on dental education. In 1948 he went to Singapore for the first time as an external examiner to the King Edward VII College of Medicine. Professor Lumb retained a close interest in dental education and the practice of dentistry in Asian countries. In recognition of his services to dentistry, he became the first person in Queensland to be admitted to a Fellowship in Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. This colourful ceremony took place in Bris-
bane on 12 April 1950 when Professor Bradlaw came to Brisbane to admit Professor Lumb to the Fellowship ‘in particular for his dental research which was recognised as of the highest importance.’ The Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh also conferred its Fellowship on the Professor in 1951. The local profession recognised Lumb’s work, particularly his help with the post-graduate education of practising dentists, and admitted him to life membership of the Queensland Branch of the Australian Dental Association in 1950. In 1953, Professor Lumb was President of the Thirteenth Australian Dental Congress in Brisbane. He also devoted considerable time to conventions and post-graduate lectures throughout the State. In 1955, he was made a Fellow of the Imperial College of Dentistry.

Professor Lumb receiving from Professor Bradlaw the Diploma admitting him as a Dental Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in a special ceremony held at the Dental College on 12 April 1950. UQFL AH/P/3.

Professor Lumb retained his contacts with the deans of Dental Science in the other Australian universities and believed that it was essential to meet with them as he did in 1952 to discuss ‘matters of divergence’ including the recognition of the qualifications of immigrants from Europe, the admission of Asian students, the problems raised by the National Service call up and the possibility that the practice of dentistry might be nationalised. Professor Lumb, thwarted in his hope of undertaking more research by his heavy teaching and administrative load, generously encouraged able stu-
dents to become involved in research and assisted them to find suitable research posts in other Universities.

Professor Lumb had little time for recreation. He frequently exhorted his staff to work even harder as he believed that hard work was rarely damaging. He did, however, enjoy a game of bowls and was President of the Clayfield Bowls Club. The Australian Dental Association named its annual Bowls award ‘The Lumb Bowls Trophy’ in 1953. Professor Lumb devoted time to community affairs. He was President of the Lady Gowrie Child Care Committee for ten years and was an enthusiastic member of Rotary. He was also a member of the Legacy Club of Brisbane’s Dental Committee which appointed a full-time dentist to Legacy to care for the dental health of the families of ex-servicemen who had died. Until his retirement, Professor Lumb was a member of the Thirty Club, a group of leading professional and business people who met in a social atmosphere to hear papers read by members and to discuss topics of current interest.

When Professor Lumb retired on 8 April 1963 the new Dental School which had opened in 1941 to accommodate eighty students was in the process of being replaced by another building more suited to the needs of 250 students. Professor Lumb did occupy an office in the new building for a short time and was most amused that the students referred to it as the ‘palace’. Professor Lumb was created an Emeritus Professor on 11 April 1963 and has lived in Brisbane since his retirement. He has been predeceased by his wife, the former Elizabeth Wray, and by one of his two daughters.

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SYDNEY GORDON LUSBY
B.A.(Cantab.), M.A.(Sydney)
Associate Professor of Physics 1947-1955

SYDNEY GORDON LUSBY was born in Sydney on 26 January 1885. He was educated at Sydney High School and matriculated to the University of Sydney in 1903. He won many prizes during his undergraduate course including the Smith Prize for Experimental Physics and the Deas Thomson Scholarship. Lusby graduated B.A. with First Class Honours in Mathematics and Physics in 1906 and M.A. with Second Class Honours in Physics and Applied Mathematics in 1908. While working for his Master’s degree, Lusby worked as a demonstrator in Physics at the University of Sydney. He won the Barker Graduate Scholarship in Mathematics and Physics for 1909 and went to Cambridge to work for two years in the Cavendish Laboratories towards his Cambridge B.A. degree.

The research B.A. was considered to be of equivalent standard to the Doctorate of Philosophy of other universities. Cambridge University had, however, decided that it wished to avoid creating the title D.Phil., as was used at Oxford, or Ph.D. as was used in the newer universities. The University later changed its policy, however, when it found that able students were choosing the universities which offered doctorates. Lusby's research at Cambridge resulted in the publication of six papers in the subject areas of radioactivity of the air and the ionisation of gases. Some of these papers appeared in the Proceedings of the Cambridge Philosophical Society and some in the Proceedings of the Royal Society of New South Wales.

The Senate of the University of Queensland appointed S.G. Lusby to an assistant lectureship in Physics on 8 November 1911. As well as teaching duties, Lusby worked as an examiner in Junior Mathematics and Physics. He was also able to continue with his research and published a paper on the positive ions in flames in 1912. Lusby was promoted to Lecturer in 1919 when the Department of Physics was separated from Mathematics. When Professor Parnell (q.v.) was away on war service between 1917 and 1919, Lusby became acting Head of the Physics Department. He was regarded as a good teacher and a capable administrator and had achieved a high reputation for devising new apparatus for new experiments in physics.

In 1922, Lusby's work since joining the University staff was
considered sufficient grounds to recommend his appointment as Assistant Professor. Professor Parnell pointed out that Lusby had been responsible for a great deal of teaching in a chronically understaffed Department. He had also managed to do some research which was considered remarkable in view of his large teaching load, as research in Physics required lengthy periods of experimental work. The Senate appointed two Assistant Professors in May 1922—Lusby and H.G. Denham of Chemistry. These appointments were essentially a recognition of valuable service to the University as their holders carried new titles, but were not rewarded with any rise in salary. Lusby was the only member of a scientific department to become involved in the public lecture programme when it was extended in 1922. He gave experimental lectures which involved laboratory demonstrations.

The Physics Department continued to grow and in 1924 a full Honours school was developed. Lusby continued to carry a large teaching load. In 1947, Lusby's research and his contribution to teaching in the Physics Department were considered to fulfill the Senate's guidelines for promotion to Associate Professor. The guidelines stressed that the special needs of particular subject areas and departments would be considered as well as the proposed appointee's efficiency and ability to undertake independent work. The academic record and the value of the candidate's research were also to be considered. Mere length of service was not one of the criteria. The Senate believed that 'especially in a small university, such appointments should be made sparingly'. S.G. Lusby was appointed Associate Professor of Physics on 6 May 1947. Professor Cayzer of Biology and Professor McCarthy of Mathematics were similarly promoted at that time.

Sydney Gordon Lusby retired from the University in January 1955 and died on 20 February 1973.

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H.C. Webster, A History of the Physics Department of the University of Queensland [Brisbane, 1977].
George Elton Mayo was born in Adelaide on 26 December 1880. He was second in a very distinguished family of children born to George Gibbs Mayo, an engineer and his wife, Henrietta Mary Donaldson. One of his brothers was a justice of the Supreme Court of South Australia and President of the Law Council of Australia; another brother and one of his sisters were distinguished medical practitioners. His remaining sister was an historian. G.E. Mayo was educated at Queen's School and St Peter's College in Adelaide. He matriculated to the University of Adelaide and enrolled in the medical course. He left Australia to study medicine in Edinburgh and London but lost interest in medical studies and then earned his living in London writing articles and teaching at the Working Men's College. Mayo returned to Adelaide in 1905 to a partnership in a printing firm but went back to the University in 1907 and enrolled in the Arts course. He graduated B.A. with Honours after studying psychology and philosophy. He was Roby Fletcher Prizeman in Logic and Psychology and was the David Murray Scholar in Ethics and Metaphysics.

G.E. Mayo was appointed Lecturer in Logic Psychology and Ethics at the University of Queensland on 4 April 1911. Mayo also developed courses in the theory of economics and instigated a small but vigorous school of moral and mental philosophy in Queensland. The early Mayo graduates earned distinction in many parts of the world. Apart from William Marquis Kyle (q.v.), another of his early students became a Professor at Columbia University in New York; another became Queensland Director-General of Education and yet another was awarded the fourth Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship in Anthropology.

Mayo was known at the University of Queensland as an inspiring and challenging lecturer with a good sense of humour. His students appreciated his considerate lecturing technique which included
1st Queensland University Dramatic Co. Elton Mayo sitting front centre, J.J. Stable inset. UQFL AJ/P/3.
watching the students taking notes so that he could judge the speed of his delivery. He always revelled in good talk and discussion. Mayo took an active interest in the Students' Union and the Debating Society. He joined with Professor J.J. Stable (q.v.) to produce a Sheridan play for the Dramatic Society. Mayo also devoted a considerable part of his time to delivering public and extension lectures and to lecturing for the Workers' Educational Association.

During the First World War, Mayo's interest in modern psychoanalytical theory became obvious when he lectured on the theories of Janet, Freud and Jung. The war provided Mayo with an opportunity for research. He joined Dr Thomas Mathewson, a well-known Brisbane medical practitioner in studying the treatment of soldiers with shell-shock by various methods including psychotherapy. One result of this work was the British Red Cross' endowment of a Research Chair in Medical Psychology at the University. The first holder of this Chair was Professor J.P. Lowson (q.v.).

Mayo was appointed to a Chair in Philosophy in 1919, the year in which he published the first of his important works, Democracy and Freedom—A Study in Social Logic. In philosophy, Mayo was an idealist; in ethics, he was an exponent of the British moralists. The main thesis of his teaching in psychology was that psychology cannot dispense with the notion of mind. In 1922, shortly before he left Queensland, Mayo delivered the second Douglas Price Memorial Lecture on Psychology and Religion. Mayo became more and more interested in industrial psychology and in the problems of the workplace, particularly those related to boring repetitive tasks. He developed his reputation with his investigations of the harmful effects of 'reverie', a mental state which arises in repetitive work when the worker uses otherwise unused mental energy to ponder his troubles—a situation sometimes leading to unhealthy consequences. Mayo's experience with the manifestations of war neurosis led him to draw an analogy between war neurosis and industrial unrest and dissatisfaction. This inspired him to seek avenues for sociological research and industrial management.

G.E. Mayo resigned his Chair in Queensland on 28 February 1923 and went to the United States where he undertook research at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School. He took the high turnover of staff in a nearby textile mill as his subject for a study on dissatisfaction in the work-place. The quality and innovative nature of his work attracted attention at Harvard and in 1926, the year in which he wrote his M.A. thesis, Mayo was appointed Associate Professor of Business Administration. He was appointed Pro-
fessor of Industrial Research in 1929. His work at Harvard, including a study of the relationship between social factors and work output, led to further publications including *The Human Problems of an Industrial Civilisation* and *The Social Problems of an Industrial Civilisation*. The Mayo manuscript catalogue at Harvard lists his studies of human relationships in industry. A 1948 publication, *Some Notes on the Psychology of Pierre Janet* used the results of his treatment of ex-servicemen in Queensland thirty years earlier.

G.E. Mayo retired from Harvard in 1947. He was created a Professor Emeritus of Harvard and was elected to the American Academy. He then lived in the United Kingdom where he died on 1 September 1949. He was survived by his wife, the former Dorothea McConnel from Cressbrook station in the Brisbane Valley, whom he married in 1913. Patricia Mayo, one of his two daughters, became Director of Research for the British Institute of Management; his younger daughter wrote an account entitled *Honeymoon in Hell* describing her wartime experiences in France.

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A.C.V. MELBOURNE
M.A., Ph.D.
Associate Professor of History, 1934–1943

Alexander Clifford Vernon Melbourne. UQFL AL/P/34.

A.C.V. MELBOURNE was born in Adelaide, South Australia on 10 June 1888. His father, William Clifford Melbourne, was Secretary of a printing industry union. A.C.V. Melbourne won a bursary to help pay his way through Norwood Public School and the Adelaide Pupil Teachers' School, which later became known as the Adelaide High School. He taught at the Unley public school for three years and began his Arts course at Adelaide University as an evening student. He was awarded the Tinline Fellowship in History in 1908 and graduated Bachelor of Arts with First Class Honours in History in 1910.

Melbourne was appointed to a temporary lectureship in History and Economics at the University of Queensland in 1913. He replaced E.O.G. Shann who was appointed to the Chair of History and Economics at the University of Western Australia. In his first year in Queensland, Melbourne taught evening classes. He threw
himself into University life and was a member of the University's first eleven at cricket.

Melbourne served as a Captain in the Citizen’s Forces before the First World War. He joined the Ninth Battalion, A.I.F., when war was declared and saw action in the Gallipoli campaign. He was wounded twice at Gallipoli, and returned to Australia. He was invalided out of the Army and then worked in Queensland as a censor. In 1916, Melbourne was appointed Lecturer in History and Economics. At this time, he considered that the title of his appointment should be altered to include a recognition of the importance of economic history. He became known as Lecturer in History and Industrial History in 1919. His lectures were renowned for their clarity, forcefulness and exactitude. He was always concerned for the welfare of his students. During these years, Melbourne devoted much of his time to research and Adelaide University accepted his thesis on the constitutional development of Queensland for the M.A. degree in 1921.

A.C.V. Melbourne became increasingly interested in colonial history and, after he approached Henry Alcock (q.v.), the title of his appointment was altered to Lecturer in Economic and Colonial History. In 1928, A.C.V. Melbourne won a Laura Spellman Rockefeller Fellowship to undertake research work in London. During his stay in London, he wrote his Ph.D thesis on the early constitutional development of Australia. It was accepted by the University of London in 1930. The Rhodes Professor of Imperial History at London University considered it an excellent dissertation and asked Melbourne to revise the Australian material in the prestigious Cambridge History of the British Empire. Melbourne wrote Chapters VI and X which appeared in Volume VII Part I of the 1933 edition of the History. While he was in England Melbourne examined all the Australian records up to the time each Colony was granted self-government.

Some of this work resulted in the preparation of a 550 page book on the constitutional development of New South Wales. Although the University of Queensland Press was approached to publish 1000 copies of his book *Early Constitutional Development of Australia: New South Wales 1788–1856*, it was published by Oxford University Press assisted by a grant from the Warden of the University of Queensland. It is still regarded as a major work in its field. It was re-published without alteration by the University of Queensland Press in a new edition which was edited by Dr Roger Joyce who included Dr Melbourne’s hitherto unpublished ‘Constitu-
In the early 1930s, Melbourne began to demonstrate a growing interest in Australia’s relationship with the nations of Asia. He believed that trading and cultural contacts should be made and reinforced. In December 1931, Melbourne left Queensland on a five month long visit to Japan and China as a representative of the University and the Queensland Government. The Government then chose him as its representative on the Federal Government’s Advisory Committee on Eastern Trade. Melbourne was appointed Chairman of this influential committee.

Melbourne returned to China and Japan in 1936. This time he was sent by the University Senate to visit universities to investigate the possibility of an exchange of professors and students. Melbourne had hoped that a Department of Oriental Studies would be established at the University of Queensland. Melbourne’s research trip resulted in the appointment of Rynnosuko Seita as Lecturer in Japanese History and Culture in 1938. Seita’s appointment was abruptly terminated on the outbreak of the Second World War.

Melbourne contributed to the administrative and extension work of the University. In 1926 he became the first non-professorial academic to be elected to the Senate. He served one term then and another longer term which began in 1932. Professor Michie (q.v.) had noted his assistance with administrative matters as early as 1916. Between 1916 and 1919 Melbourne devoted considerable time to the Workers’ Educational Association both as a teacher and an organizer. He worked with H.C. Richards (q.v.) to design the adult education system and in 1920 Melbourne began an eight year term as Secretary of the Joint Committee for Public Lectures and Tutorial Classes. In 1934 he was appointed part-time Librarian. Dr Melbourne was also the first Secretary of the University of Queensland Staff Association. It is not surprising that J.D. Story commented on his ‘flair for organisation’.

A.C.V. Melbourne was also very interested in the University’s proposed move from the George Street site. He opposed the group which favoured the Victoria Park site in the mid 1920s and, during the 1930s, was appointed to the four man University committee which liaised with the architects designing the St Lucia site.

Despite these other activities in the 1920s and 1930s, A.C.V. Melbourne also managed to write many articles for newspapers in Brisbane and Sydney. In 1918, he was commissioned to deliver a series of lectures on constitutional law for the Queensland Law As-

The title of Associate Professor was sparingly bestowed at the University before the Second World War. In 1933, Melbourne was suggested as a suitable candidate for this promotion. He was made Associate Professor of History in 1934. He married Ellen Mary Lowenthal on 25 November 1916. They had no children. Professor Melbourne died on 7 January 1943 at the age of fifty four years. J.D. Story described him as a ‘loyal colleague and a modest man’. Professor Melbourne’s research notes and his papers relating to his government appointments, which are housed in the Fryer Library, are of continuing interest to researchers particularly those who are interested in the development of Australia’s relationship with the Asian nations.
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JOHN LUNDIE MICHIE
M.A., Hon.Ll.D.
Professor of Classics, 1910–1946

JOHN LUNDIE MICHIE, one of the University's first four professors, was born on 4 June 1882 at Crathie in Aberdeenshire in Scotland. His father, Charles Michie, was a blacksmith. After attending a small country primary school near Braemar in the Scottish Highlands, Michie was sent to Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen, to complete his secondary education. Perhaps because of the restricted opportunities which had been offered by the small country school, Michie did not at first do well. One of his friends, Robert Wallace, who later became Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sydney, remembered Michie at school as being 'shy, retiring and of few words'.

Michie began to shine academically in his later secondary years and in his matriculation year was awarded the Classics Gold Medal. He topped the Bursary list to Aberdeen University where he studied from 1900 to 1904. He graduated in 1904 with a Master of Arts.
degree with First Class Honours in Classics. One of his professors at Aberdeen, W.M. Ramsay, wrote that Michie was

an example of steady, uniform development in scholarship and intellectual power. His work has always been thoroughly trustworthy, sound, accurate and marked by good sense.

That Michie's work was also brilliant is indicated by the award to him of the Ferguson Classical Scholarship in his final year at Aberdeen. This scholarship, open to graduates of all Scottish universities, was the highest honour available to a Scottish student of Classics. Michie also shone at athletics during his under-graduate years and was described by Wallace as 'a mighty thrower of the hammer and putter of the weight'. Michie also competed at least once in the Braemar Games and was an enthusiastic mountaineer.

J.L. Michie continued his studies at Trinity College, Cambridge in October 1904. His academic career at Cambridge was equally distinguished. A Fellow of Trinity at this time, J.D. Duff, described Michie as ‘a man of high character, diligent and regular in all his ways’. Michie was placed in the First Class in both parts of the Classical Tripos and was awarded his Cambridge B.A. degree in June 1907 and his M.A. in June 1911. Michie was also a distinguished athlete at Cambridge and represented the University against Oxford. For these efforts, he was awarded a Full Blue in Athletics.

Following his study at Cambridge, Michie returned to Aberdeen and in the University long vacation of 1909, taught at Aberdeen Grammar School where his commanding physique was noted and frequently remarked upon. Michie followed this by an Assistantship to Professor W.M. Ramsay at Aberdeen University This appointment entailed considerable responsibility as Michie was placed in charge of the entire Latin Department for a whole summer term during Ramsay’s absence. Michie then returned to Cambridge and became a lecturer in Roman History. This appointment allowed a less serious side of Michie’s character to develop. One of his fellow lecturers noted that his ‘sympathy with all sides of undergraduate life has won him the attachment of the students’. His teaching ability was described at that time as possessing an ‘inspiring power’.

J.L. Michie was then 28 years old when he applied for the Chair in Classics at the University of Queensland. His application for the position as inaugural Professor of Classics was warmly supported by enthusiastic references from his professors at Aberdeen and Cambridge, although the University of Queensland’s selection committee in London did not nominate him as its first choice.
Although Michie’s appointment was decided on 8 December 1910, the Registrar of the University of Queensland, F.W.S. Cumbrae-Stewart, did not notify Michie of his appointment until 15 March 1911. The appointment was, however, to take effect from 16 February 1911. The terms of Michie’s appointment were stringent. Tenure was not granted automatically and Michie was informed that his security of tenure depended upon his ‘good behaviour’. Under the terms of the appointment, the Vice-Chancellor was to be the sole judge of conduct.

Michie’s first few years in Queensland were extremely busy. He was responsible for designing a full Classics Honours degree programme and was initially responsible for a great deal of the teaching in the Department. Both pass level and honours courses in Classics remained very similar in design and content for nearly forty years after Michie’s initial planning. Professor Michie preferred the seminar style of teaching and conducted his Greek classes around a table in his office. He was a quiet, shy man, sometimes known as ‘Michie Mouse’, a sobriquet which belied his tall stature. Professor Michie’s long legs caused some problems around the seminar table, particularly when equally tall students tried to fit their legs under the table as well.

Like most of the University’s early professors, Michie did not have time for much original research in the early years. The papers and addresses he read from time to time were, however, considered to be models of diction and construction and marked by close reasoning and accurate information. Michie always claimed that he did not write well and greatly preferred translation work. Michie, and Professors Alcock and Lusby (q.v.), became involved in the University’s intra-mural extension courses which were offered in 1922 on Wednesday evenings at five shillings per session.

As well as his teaching duties, Michie was first Chairman of the Faculty of Arts, Chairman of the Board of Faculties (later renamed the Professorial Board) between 1917 and 1922, and a member of Senate between 1916 and 1922 and again between 1926 and 1932. His contribution in these administrative roles was marked by ‘sound judgment and wise counsel’ and by a conservative approach which led him to try to ensure that the University’s essential work was being well done before new ventures were undertaken. This conservatism led him to press for the strengthening of existing departments before new ones were created. Similarly he resisted the sub-division of the Faculty of Arts into Departments. It was Michie’s view that the proper study of Classics and the Humanities
was better served by a unified approach. After working in Queensland for twelve years, Michie applied for six months leave between November 1921 and June 1922. He spent his leave in England and Scotland. Michie's hard work in the University's early years was appreciated by a member of Senate who wished him well on his overseas sojourn and remarked that 'your work in all its relations has exceeded our expectations'.

Michie spent two more decades in the University's service after his return. During this time, he was Dean of the expanded Faculty of Arts, a position he held between 1928 and 1932 and then for a period during the Second World War. Michie was also for many years a member of the Library Committee which battled persistently for better accommodation and adequate funding. Michie's long service to the University was recognised in 1935 by the award of an Honorary Doctor of Laws degree. Professor Michie was greatly respected by his students to whom he was readily available for counsel. He mixed widely with the University community outside the lecture room. He was particularly well known President of the University of Queensland Athletic Club and as a judge at many athletics meetings.

J.L. Michie married Isabella Harriett Crombie Sword at Stanthorpe in 1926. Professor and Mrs. Michie had two daughters named Adele and Margaret. Michie died on 23 June 1946 at his home at Ascot in Brisbane after several months illness. He was aged sixty four years. In one of the many tributes paid to him, the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. J.D. Story, described him as 'a fine influence among students', and 'a gifted organiser and a firm but kindly administrator'.

In further recognition of his long service, a group of colleagues and former students decided to establish a John Lundie Michie Scholarship Fund for a student proceeding to a Classics Honours Degree or one undertaking a course which included Greek and Latin Honours. Michie left part of his estate to the Universities of Aberdeen and Queensland for the 'promotion of the study of classical antiquity and the wider aspects of philosophy and history'. The University of Queensland named one of its Humanities buildings in his memory. Classics is still taught in the Michie Building.
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JACK KEITH MURRAY
Professor of Agriculture, 1927 1946

The appointment of J.K. Murray as inaugural Professor of Agriculture while he remained Principal of the State Agricultural College, Gatton, exemplified the Queensland Government's attempt to restrain expenditure while expanding University training and research. As the Queensland economy came to rely more heavily on agricultural production ranging from wheat and stock feed crops to sugar cane, agricultural administration and education were regarded as a high priority by Queensland governments in the late nineteenth century. A State Department of Agriculture was established in 1887. Gatton College, founded ten years later as a high school and college for post-secondary education in agriculture, was the first tertiary education institution established in Queensland.

Jack Keith Murray was born at Brighton in Victoria on 8 February 1889. Murray graduated initially in Arts at the University of Sydney and then studied Agricultural Science at Sydney University and at the Dairy School for Scotland. Murray returned to Australia to lecture in Bacteriology and Dairy Technology at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College in New South Wales. He was appointed Principal of Gatton College in 1923 and from the mid 1920s worked energetically with the Department of Public Instruction, which was responsible for Gatton College, to improve the standard of education in Agricultural Science by appointing staff members who would also be suitable university lecturers. The establishment of a Faculty of Agriculture had first been mooted by the Senate in 1911 when it recommended to the Queensland Premier that a degree course in agriculture be regarded as an early priority in University expansion. The Government was, at that time, unmoved. The Premier, Mr Denham, argued that Queensland could use research and techniques originating from other parts of the world. The Governor, Sir William MacGregor, always concerned about Queensland's scientific backwardness, became an enthusiastic advocate for agricultural education.

A grazier, Robert Christison of Lammermoor station, made two substantial donations towards a chair in Agriculture. Other donations enabled the fund to grow to £4500 but this was insuffi-
cient. The issue was allowed to drop until 1923 when J.D. Story recommended that the Senate consider establishing a diploma course in Agriculture. The Senate created a Faculty of Agriculture in early 1926 but Agriculture remained a Faculty on paper only as the government was reluctant to grant funds to begin teaching. Cabinet relented in 1927 and provided £5000 to augment the fund for a Chair which was intended to promote research in agriculture.

J.K. Murray was appointed at the beginning of the 1927 academic year. The Department of Public Instruction allowed him to combine his professorial duties with his existing appointment as Principal of Gatton College. Murray spent one day each week in Brisbane lecturing to a small group of agriculture students. The arrangement attracted some controversy. At the end of the 1928 academic year, the state Director of Education, Mr B. McKenna questioned the wisdom of Murray’s devoting one day each week to teaching principles of agriculture to a class of five second year students. Professor E.J. Goddard (q.v.) sprang to the defence of the University’s infant agriculture course. Goddard pointed out that, as a biologist, he found his weekly contact with Murray very helpful as a way of discussing agricultural and other research matters. Goddard had, by this time, devoted a considerable amount of his research time to biological problems affecting agriculture. Professor Goddard also emphasised that the University connection helped Professor Murray to channel Gatton diplomates towards higher education and research in agricultural matters. A special meeting of the Board of Faculties was summoned in April 1929 to discuss criticism of agricultural education which had arisen in the Department of Public Instruction and in Parliament. The Board resolved that as the University and Gatton College were both endowed by the Government to ‘render higher service to the state through the increased efficiency of the men they train,’ the interests of the two different tertiary agriculture courses were, in fact, convergent, not divergent.

Professor Murray continued to teach agriculture subjects at the University and to take an active part in the research community. He was Chairman of the Queensland Plant Breeding Committee, President of the Royal Society of Queensland in 1936, a member of the Queensland State Committee of the C.S.I.R. and a long serving member of Australian National Research Council. The advent of the Second World War did bring change when Murray volunteered for war service. The agriculture courses at Gatton and the University were continued and were not abandoned as was the veterinary science course. J.K. Murray became Commanding Officer of the
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25th (Darling Downs) Battalion in 1940 and later worked in staff training with Northern Command. He became Colonel in charge of the A.I.F. training depots in the Northern Command area. In the last years of the war, Murray became Chief Instructor of the Land Head Quarters School of Civil Affairs at Duntroon. In this position, Murray trained ex-servicemen for post-war positions in administration. Mrs Murray, formerly Evelyn Andrews, also held a degree in Agricultural Science and remained at Gatton during the war to help with teaching in the College. She was also actively involved with war work groups in Gatton.

J.K. Murray’s career after the war diverged from his academic interests. He resigned the Agriculture Chair after being appointed Administrator of the Australian Territories in Papua and New Guinea in September 1945. Murray was responsible for the administration of Papua and New Guinea after the military administration left at the end of the Pacific war. The new government of New Guinea knighted Murray in recognition of his contribution to the development of Papua New Guinea towards independence.

On his retirement from his New Guinea appointment in 1952, Colonel Murray returned to Brisbane. Almost immediately he renewed his contact with the University. He was appointed to the Senate in 1953 and served the University in this capacity for fifteen years. One of his particular interests was the development of the University College at Townsville. Colonel Murray visited the College several times during the 1960s and watched with great interest its growth into the James Cook University. He was an active member of the University of Queensland Buildings and Grounds Committee and was a member of the Board of Cromwell College between 1957 and 1967. J.K. Murray was awarded an honorary Doctorate of Science degree in 1967 in recognition of his long service to the University.

Dr Murray did not confine his interest in University affairs to central administrative roles. During the late 1960s, he was an active and enthusiastic member of the University Union House Committee which oversaw the Student Union’s trading operations. He was a familiar and welcomed guest at University Union social functions for many years. Despite his great age, he never lost his interest in student affairs and enjoyed many conversations on the changing nature of University life. He became a Professor Emeritus in 1975. J.K. Murray did not limit his interest in young people to the University. He assisted the work of the Scout Association of Queensland for many years.
Sir Keith Murray died in Brisbane in 1980 at the age of ninety one.

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THOMAS PARNELL
M.A.
Professor of Physics, 1919–1948

THOMAS PARNELL, one of the first seven lecturers appointed to the University of Queensland and its inaugural Professor of Physics was born in England on 5 July 1881. He attended a County school in Northampton and won a County Council University Scholarship which enabled him to go to Cambridge in 1900. Parnell became a Maier Scholar of St John’s College and was awarded a very high First in Part I of the Natural Science Tripos. At Cambridge Thomas Parnell earned a reputation for great ability in devising ways of overcoming difficulties in conducting experiments—a talent which was very important in his early years at the University of Queensland when laboratory facilities were sparse. His research on the diffusion of hydrogen through hot platinum was considered evidence of his deep insight and considerable originality. While at Cambridge, Parnell worked under C.T.R. Wilson in the Cavendish laboratories. He was also well known in the sporting life of Cambridge and represented the University in cross country running and rowed for the Lady Margaret Boat Club.

In 1903 Parnell left England to take up an appointment at Melbourne University as a lecturer in Physics and Chemistry and tutor of Trinity College. B.D. Steele (q.v.), then Acting Professor of Chemistry at Melbourne University, described Parnell as possessing ‘those qualities which inspire confidence and respect in students’. He was regarded in Melbourne as a firm disciplinarian of students and a very conscientious teacher. Parnell had hoped to continue research in Melbourne towards a Fellowship of St John’s College, Cambridge but his heavy teaching load made this impossible.

After being an unsuccessful applicant for the Chair of Physical Science at the Commonwealth Military College, Parnell was appointed lecturer in Physics at the University of Queensland on 25 March 1911. Professor Orme Masson of Melbourne University hoped that Parnell would have the necessary facilities to enable him to develop his research potential. Parnell began his duties at the University of Queensland with a shopping list. The Registrar, F.W.S. Cumrae Stewart (q.v.) authorised him to spend up to one hundred pounds on equipment. When Parnell began teaching at the University of Queensland, Physics was under the control of the
The First Lecturers. UQFL AL/P/55.
Professor of Mathematics, Henry Priestley (q.v.). Parnell was, however, allowed considerable freedom to develop Physics courses. Growing enrolments forced Physics teaching out of the main University building and into the new Chemistry building in 1912. From there, Physics moved to the wool-classing building and in 1915 to the Physics building at the Central Technical College.

During the First World War, Parnell was occupied on military service between 1917 and 1919 as a gunner and Second Lieutenant in the first A.I.F. Thomas Parnell had first come to the attention of the Defence Department when he designed a grenade firing mechanism which was sent to the War Office in London. Immediately after the war, Parnell returned a sum of a little over four hundred pounds to the University which he described as excess salary arising from his military activities. Parnell asked that this money be used to assist ex-servicemen who found continuing their interrupted University courses financially difficult.

Following the Story reports on the organisation of the University in 1917 and 1918, Physics was separated from Mathematics and Parnell was appointed to the new Chair. The department still had accommodation problems and continued to expand into other areas of the Technical College as numbers grew during the 1920s. In 1928 Parnell was appointed Consultant to the Brisbane and South Coast Hospitals’ Board on the development of radium for therapeutic use. He gradually developed full scale radium services which included a radon laboratory at the University which supplied radon to all Queensland hospitals. During the Second World War, Parnell was asked to help the war effort by solving problems in radio communications. When Brisbane became the head-quarters for General Douglas Macarthur’s Pacific campaign in 1942, short-wave radio communications were vital. Parnell organised a radio sounding station in Brisbane and was then made a member of the Radio Research Board. Parnell also chaired the Government’s Manpower Advisory Committee in Physics during the second World War.

Professor Parnell served two terms on the University Senate between 1932 and 1935 and between 1938 and 1944. During this latter period he was also President of the Professorial Board. At that time, the University had a non-academic Vice-Chancellor, Mr. J.D. Story. When the Australian Vice-Chancellor’s Committee was formed in 1938, Story appointed Parnell as the University’s representative on that body.

Thomas Parnell represented the University in other areas of its
relationship with the general community. He joined Professors Alcock and Stable (q.v.) on the broadcasting sub-committee in 1931 and was thus involved in supervising 'lectureettes' broadcast by the A.B.C. He was also a member of the University committee set up to discuss the establishment of a School of Massage with representatives of the Brisbane and South Coast Hospitals' Board which ultimately resulted in the establishment of the Diploma in Physiotherapy course. He was involved in controversy in one aspect of his relationship with the medical profession. He was appointed to the committee set up in 1944 to discuss facilities for training medical students in Brisbane hospitals. This committee consisted solely of non-medical academics and was criticised by the medical profession as not being sufficiently aware of the requirement of clinical training.

During his busy life as a lecturer and researcher, Thomas Parnell had a recreational interest which also earned him renown. He was devoted to the sport of trout fishing and for many years held the record for the largest fish caught in Victoria. After coming to Queensland, Professor Parnell continued to enjoy fly fishing and was a regular visitor to the streams near Ebor in the New England district of New South Wales.

In 1913, Thomas Parnell married the University's first woman academic, Hermienie Ulrich, an assistant lecturer in modern languages. He died on 1 September 1948 at the age of sixty seven years. Professor and Mrs. Parnell's son, Thomas Meredith Parnell, joined the University of Queensland staff in 1952 and was appointed Professor of Electrical Engineering in 1974.
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HENRY JAMES PRIESTLEY
M.A.
Professor of Mathematics, 1910 1932

Hen·ry James Priestley was born in England at Stroud Green in Middlesex on 10 April 1883. He was the son of a mantle manufacturer. He was educated at Mill Hill School and Jesus College, Cambridge where he was awarded his B.A. degree with First Class Honours in the Mathematics Tripos in 1905. He was fifth Wrangler at Cambridge in his final undergraduate year. He took his M.A. degree in 1909. In 1907, Priestley left Cambridge to become senior Assistant Lecturer in Mathematics at Victoria University of Manchester. Priestley’s superiors in Manchester described him as a good lecturer with an attractive personality—qualities which came to the fore when he was appointed as one of the University of Queensland’s first four professors. Priestley won the appointment from twenty-five other applicants.

Priestley left England on the ‘Orsova’ in December 1910 with Professor Michie (q.v.). They arrived only four weeks before the commencement of the first University term. Priestley immediately threw himself into designing three year courses in Pure and Applied Mathematics for students in all three original University of Queensland Faculties. His first lecture was delivered in difficult conditions—the room was so badly equipped that there was a blackboard

An Account of the University of Queensland during its first twenty five years, 1910 1935 (Brisbane, 1935).
eraser but no chalk.

One of his first students remembered Priestley as being very nervous during this first lecture and the students saw for the first time one of the Professor's most characteristic gestures—a nervous cough on the back of his hand. Professor Priestley adopted an informal lecturing style and was often seen propped on the chalk ledge of the blackboard with his long black gown trailing in the chalk dust. Despite large numbers of students Professor Priestley quickly became known for his caring attitude which extended to meeting the parents of some of his students. He was described by one of his first students as 'our beloved Maths Professor' and remembered by another, Professor D.H.K. Lee (q.v.) for the cheerful manner with which he 'huffed and puffed' his way through Maths lectures.

Mathematics honours courses for students in both the Arts and Science faculties were quickly developed. A special third year course in Mathematical Astronomy was designed for Civil Engineering students. By 1922 Mathematics was by far the largest department in terms of student numbers. Accommodation for the Department was insufficient and in 1922 Professor Priestley informed the Senate that

We are housed in a building inadequate in size and unsuitable in design. It is riddled with white ants; leaking roofs are frequent and falling ceilings not unknown.

Professor Priestley also took the Library's problems to heart. He wrote that the book stock was insufficient and that the reading room, which only accommodated two dozen readers, was completely unsuitable. Professor Priestley was President of the Professorial Board between 1922 and 1925 and served two terms on the Senate in 1916–1920 and in 1923–1926.

Despite his administrative and teaching responsibilities, Professor Priestley managed to undertake a considerable body of research. He published a number of papers of scientific and philosophic importance. Priestley was convinced that research was always important particularly in a new university which still had to develop a reputation. Priestley became a member of the Australian National Research Council and was President of Section A of the 1921 Conference of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science (ANZAAS). He became President of the Royal Society of Queensland in 1922. In 1921, he helped to form the Mathematical Association of Queensland and was its
foundation President.

Professor Priestley joined in a number of extra-curricular University activities. He always attended student functions, coached the women’s hockey team and was an enthusiastic singer with the University Musical Society. H.J. Priestley married Marjorie Hope Hewitt in Hornsey in Middlesex in 1906. They had a family of three sons and one daughter.

Mrs. Priestley was also a well known figure in the University. She was President of the Women Students’ Club and closely involved with the foundation of Women’s College. In 1912, Mrs. Priestley held at her home the first meeting to investigate the establishment of a college for women. She was a member of the official Women’s College Standing Committee which held its first meeting on 22 April 1913. In July 1913, Mrs. Priestley began the difficult task of finding suitable accommodation for the College. ‘Chislehurst’, a house in Shafston Avenue, Kangaroo Point was selected and the College opened in 1914.

Professor Priestley’s health began to fail in the late 1920s and he died on 26 February 1932 at the early age of forty-eight. The University named the Mathematics building in his honour.
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HENRY CASELLI RICHARDS
D.Sc
Professor of Geology, 1919 1947

An Account of the University of Queensland during its first twenty five years, 1910 1935 (Brisbane, 1935).

HENRY CASELLI RICHARDS, one of the first lecturers to be appointed to the University and the first Professor of Geology was born in Mel­ton, Victoria on 16 December 1884. He graduated B.Sc. from the University of Melbourne in 1907 and M.Sc. in 1909. Richards worked on the geological survey of Victoria in the long vacation of 1906 and 1907 when he was still an under-graduate student. In May 1906 he was awarded the Australian Institution of Mining En­gineers’ Kitson Prize for a paper on the geology of Broken Hill. Richards was employed by de Bavay and Company at Broken Hill for one year and was then appointed the Caroline Kay Scholar and Demonstrator in Geology at the University of Melbourne. Professor Orme Masson described Richards as ‘energetic and industrious’ and Professor E.W. Skeats recognized his popularity with students. Richards was awarded the Grimwade Prize for a paper on the building stones of Victoria. His research on the dacites of Victoria was published in the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria and was described by Dr. Flett, petrologist to the English Geological Survey as a ‘remarkable piece of work for a young graduate to accomplish’. 
H.C. Richards was appointed to teach Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy and Assaying at the Central Technical College in Brisbane in 1910. His personality and pleasant disposition earned him the good-will of his fellow teachers. Richards was then appointed to a lectureship in Geology at the University of Queensland on 21 March 1911. He took charge of all teaching in Geology and Mineralogy. The teaching programme in Geology was expanded to include an honours programme and a course in economic geology. A short course for Engineering students on geological problems affecting their subject was developed. After only four years on the staff, Richards was described by Professor Priestley (q.v.) as a ‘valuable influence on the life of the University and the proceedings of the Faculty of Science’.

Following the establishment of the Faculty of Agriculture in 1927, Richards developed a course in agricultural geology. He was always deeply committed to research and in 1915 was awarded a Doctorate in Science from Melbourne University for his thesis on the geology of southern Queensland. Richards was very popular with his students and joined in many student activities and was invariably present at student dances. He was noticed on one occasion dancing in full evening dress with a hot meat pie in one hand. He was appointed to the Chair of Geology on 14 March 1919.

Professor Richards continued his active research programme. In March 1929, the Board of Faculties gave him leave to join a Royal Commission established by the Queensland Government to report on the Queensland mining industry. In July 1929, H.C. Richards attended the International Geology Conference in South Africa as a representative of both the Queensland and Australian Governments. Professor Richards attended the International Conference of the Society of Soil Science at Oxford in July 1935 as the Australian Government’s delegate. In 1939 he represented Australia at the Pacific Science Congress in California and took with him bore samples from work he had been doing on the Great Barrier Reef.

Professor Richards’ Department established a formidable research reputation between the mid 1920s and the mid 1940s. W.H. Bryan, the University’s first Doctor of Science, was a lecturer in the Department and one of the University’s early Science graduates. Dr. Dorothy Hill, (q.v.) an early student of the Department, was awarded the Lyell Fund of the Geological Society, one of three awarded annually on a world-wide basis for a distinguished contribution to geology. Dorothy Hill went on to become one of Australia’s most distinguished research scientists. Dr. F.W. Whitehouse,
another of Richards’ students who, like Dorothy Hill, had won an overseas post-graduate scholarship, was awarded the Walter Burfitt Prize in 1941 for the most outstanding scientific research in Australia during the previous three years.

Despite these achievements, Professor Richards was always concerned about the lack of original research which emanated from the University of Queensland and in 1936 sent a paper to the Senate which questioned both the quality and quantity of the research which had been carried out since the University’s foundation. While always willing to co-operate with government agencies, he was convinced that it was unwise to direct all research towards problem solving and that University staff should have the opportunity to undertake pure research. He deprecated the poor standard of laboratory and library facilities which made this very difficult.

Despite his research activities and his heavy teaching load, Professor Richards played a large part in University administration and in University development. He served two terms as Dean of the Faculty of Science and was President of the Professorial Board between 1925 and 1931. He was a member of the Senate between 1926 and 1931. He was the first Deputy Chancellor to be appointed after the University’s Act was amended to create this position in 1941.

Professor Richards devoted a year’s study leave in 1935 to the study of University organisation and management. H.C. Richards was always interested in the further development of the University and in 1926 was a leading figure in the great debate between the supporters of Victoria Park as the site for a new University and the advocates of the St Lucia alternative. Professor Richards remained firmly in favour of St Lucia and was closely involved in the development of the site. He chose the sandstone used as facings on the original buildings and also selected the granite used as the bases. J.D. Story described him as possessing ‘great organising capacity and sense of balance’ and appreciated his ability to foster co-operation between the University and the State.

H.C. Richards became Chairman of the Great Barrier Reef Committee in 1925 after serving since 1922 as the Committee’s Honorary Secretary and Vice-Chairman. He remained actively involved in all matters concerning the Reef. Professor Richards generously gave his time and effort to a number of scientific bodies outside the University. He became President of the Royal Society of Queensland in 1913, President of Section C at ANZAAS in 1924 and a member of the Commonwealth Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. He chaired the Council’s Queensland committee in 1926.
H.C. Richards was a member of the Queensland Bureau of Industry and Chairman of its mining sub-committee from 1933. He became President of the Australian National Research Council in 1930 after serving on its executive since 1923.

Professor Richards did not restrict his interests solely to science. He was first Chairman of the Darnell Fine Arts Committee at the University and in the long vacation of 1932 and 1933 undertook a survey of Australian Museums and Art Galleries for the Carnegie Corporation of New York. In 1937, H.C. Richards became President of the Art Galleries and Museums Association of Australia and New Zealand. The Carnegie Corporation acknowledged in a letter to the University that the Professor’s ‘wisdom and counsel’ had been of great benefit. In August 1936 the Carnegie Corporation presented Richards with a bronze medal in recognition of his help and support. Professor Richards was appointed to the Board of Trustees of the Queensland Art Gallery in 1938 and became President of the Board of Trustees in 1945, an office he held until his death.

In 1938, H.C. Richards became the fourth Queensland recipient of the Clarke Memorial Medal of the Royal Society of New South Wales and he was accorded the rare honour of election as an Honorary Member of the Australian Institution of Engineers.

H.C. Richards married Grace Christian from Melbourne in 1911. They had one son and one daughter. Professor Richards died on 13 June 1947. Among many tributes from University colleagues was one from Professor Goddard (q.v.) who described him as a great man who ‘steadfastly stood for ideals and principles’ who would be remembered for his kindly nature and his courtesy to younger staff and students. A memorial fund was opened which resulted in two memorials, a Scholarship in Geology and a stone portrait by Arthur Murch which hangs above the main staircase in the Geology building. Professor Richards is also represented in a bas-relief by the Hungarian sculptor, Andor Meszaros which was placed inside the entrance to the Geology building. In one of the roundels above the entrance to the building is an ammonite fossil, Prohysteroceras richardsi, which was named for him. The University named the new Geology building at St Lucia in his honour.
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FREDERICK WALTER ROBINSON
M.A., Ph.D.
Associate Professor of Modern Languages, 1946-1952,
Associate Professor of English Language
and Literature, 1952-1958

UQFL. Judith Rodriguez Collection.

FREDERICK WALTER ROBINSON, affectionately known as ‘Doc Robbie’
during his many years service at the University of Queensland, was
born in Sydney on 21 October 1888. After winning medals in both
the New South Wales Junior and Senior Matriculation examina­
tions, Robinson had a brilliant undergraduate career at Sydney Uni­
versity. His prizes included the McCallum Prize for English Essays
and the Coutts English Scholarship. He graduated with First Class
Honours in English and also in Latin and Greek. Robinson was
University Medallist in Classics. After completing his Master of
Arts degree at Sydney University, he was awarded the Cooper
Graduate Travelling Fellowship to undertake doctorate work at
Jena in Germany. Robinson was awarded his Ph.D at Jena ‘magna
cum laude’ which was regarded as a very rare achievement for a
foreign student. His dissertation in Roman history earned reputation of being equally able to research and write in German, English and the classical languages.

War was declared shortly after Robinson returned to Sydney, and he served with the Australian Army for the duration of the First World War, first as a censor-interpreter in Sydney in 1914-1915, and then from July 1915 in the Field Ambulance in the Suez Canal, Sinai, and Somme theatres. In January 1917, he was transferred to Intelligence work in France at the insistence of Lieutenant-General Sir Brudenell White, Chief of Staff of the Fifth Army. Robinson trained Intelligence officers at the Australian Corps schools in France. As Chief Instructor of the Intelligence Schools, Robinson was regarded as an excellent lecturer. His skills as a linguist were also used in the interrogation of prisoners of war. During the Second World War, Dr. Robinson again served as an officer in Army Intelligence.

Robinson returned to Australia from the First World War to take up the position of Assistant Professor of Modern Languages at the Royal Military College, Duntroon. At Duntroon he was regarded as an excellent lecturer and a good organiser who also took a great interest in the sporting life of the College. While at Duntroon, Robinson devoted some of his time to historical research which, at that time, was mainly concentrated on the Australian Capital Territory area. He retained an interest in Australian history for the rest of his life. During the early 1920s, academic staff at Duntroon were drastically reduced and Robinson’s position lapsed.

He first came to the notice of the University of Queensland as an applicant for the McCaughey Chair of Language and Literature in 1922. J.J. Stable (q.v.) was the successful applicant. Robinson’s application was strongly supported by Sir Littleton Groom, Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, who described him as ‘a man of very high character and a great capacity for historical research work’ and also by Major-General J.G. Legge, Commandant of the Royal Military College and Professor Meurisse Haydon, Professor of Modern Languages at Duntroon. Robinson was appointed Lecturer in Modern Languages at the University of Queensland on 25 November 1922.

Robinson began work at the University in February 1923. Professor Stable (q.v.) asked him to develop Australian literature as part of the First Year English course. The University of Queensland was among the first Australian universities to include the study of Australian literature in its set courses. In 1925, the Vice-Chancellor
described Robinson as a ‘competent and efficient teacher’ and an ‘energetic, enthusiastic and very popular member of staff’.

Doc Robbie devoted much of his time to the development of suitable resources for the study of Australian literature and history. He was largely responsible for the creation and early development of the Fryer Library of Australian Literature. Lieutenant Denis ‘Chut’ Fryer, who died of the effects of poison gas late in 1922, just before his final English Honours examinations, had been a popular student and a former Vice-President of the Dramatic Society. The Library was inaugurated with a £10 donation from the University Dramatic Society, under a Student Benefaction Plan administered by the Student Union. Dr. Robinson was the Library’s first custodian; it began as a reading room approachable only through his study. Dr. Robinson’s devotion to the Fryer collection arose from his concern that it was impossible to study Australian literature or history at the University of Queensland because of the lack of the most basic research materials.

Dr. Robinson’s interest in wider University affairs extended to an avidly enthusiastic involvement in the move from George Street to St. Lucia. He took his own measurements on the site and drew up his own set of plans for a new University. He also dreamt that at some time in the future, a ‘House of Australia’ might be built at St Lucia to house the University’s Australiana collections including the Darnell Art collection and the Anthropological Museum as well as the Fryer Library.

F.W. Robinson later devoted a great deal of his time to the John Oxley Library of Queensland history and served as Chairman of its Advisory Committee during the 1950s. His interest in Australian literary history was reflected in public lectures and addresses such as one to the Royal Australian Historical Society on ‘The Beginnings of Australian Art and Literature’ in 1929. In the winter terms of 1946 he was Visiting Lecturer in Australian Literature at Sydney University. Dr. Robinson was an active member of many other bodies such as the English Association, the Stable Memorial Committee and the Repatriation Committee for the Education of Deceased Soldiers’ Children.

After the Second World War, Australian literature and history absorbed a great deal of Dr. Robinson’s research energy. In supporting his request in 1947 to devote his whole time to the Australian literature project, Professor H.A. Alcock (q.v.) said that Robinson’s work was marked by ‘unremitting zeal and scholarly ability.’ Professor J.J. Stable (q.v.) supported Robinson’s applica-
tion for a Commonwealth Literary Fund fellowship in 1948. 'Doc Robbie's research was always characterised by integrity and thoroughness and by his determination to keep up to date with developments in a diversity of fields. His students regarded him with both warm affection and great respect. He was as much admired for his stimulating conversation with his students as for his patience and diligence in encouraging high standards in their work.

Dr. Robinson's study leave in 1956 included research on academic heraldry. He was appointed consultant to the University 'Coat of Arms' committee in May 1958 and in this capacity Dr. Robinson was involved in the design of the arms and symbols on the pillars in the Great Court. He remained the University's consultant on heraldry until 1961. In 1957, Professor Robinson wrote a booklet which explained the significance of many of the significant sites on the St. Lucia campus.

Doc Robbie died in Brisbane on 26 August 1971 at the age of eighty two. The F.W. Robinson Reading Room at the Fryer Library of Australian Literature commemorates his long devotion to Australian studies at the University.

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MICHAEL SCOTT FLETCHER
M.A., B.Litt.

Professor of Philosophy 1923-1938. Foundation Master of King’s College.

MICHAEL SCOTT FLETCHER, Foundation Master of the University’s first residential College and Professor of Philosophy for fifteen years, was born on 28 May 1868 at Wesley College, Auckland where his father was Principal. He was educated at Newington College, Sydney during the time his uncle, the Reverend J.H. Fletcher, was Principal. While at Newington College, Scott Fletcher lost his left eye in a game of cricket.

After leaving school in 1886, Scott Fletcher became a teacher in the New South Wales Department of Public Instruction. In March 1896 he was ordained into the Ministry of the Methodist Church and served in a number of Methodist Circuits in New South Wales including Katoomba and Oberon. He studied part time at the University of Sydney for both his Bachelor and Master of Arts degrees. Fletcher was awarded both degrees with Honours and won the University Gold Medal for Ethics and Metaphysics in his Master of Arts degree examination in 1902. Fletcher left Sydney in 1909 to study for his B.Litt degree at Oxford. In 1911 the first edition of his book, *The Psychology of the New Testament*, was published. The book reflected Fletcher’s growing involvement in the new study of psychology which remained a life-long interest.

Fletcher returned to Sydney in 1912. For some years the Queensland Methodist Conference had been hoping to establish a Theological Hall in Queensland so that candidates for the Methodist Ministry could be trained in Queensland instead of at the Sydney Theological College at Stanmore, which was then the closest theological training school. In 1912, the Methodist Conference decided that a Queensland college, to be called King’s College, should be affiliated with the new University and should combine the functions of a theological training school and a residential college for the sons of Methodist families who were studying at the University.

The Reverend Michael Scott Fletcher was invited to become Master of the College. On 30 November 1912 the new college was launched with a foundation ceremony performed by Sir William MacGregor. The original College building was an old house on land at Kangaroo Point. A new wing was added to the old house almost
Michael Scott Fletcher. From the copy held by Mrs. I. Foote.
immediately. The College was the first to be affiliated with the University and was formally opened on 14 June 1913 with an enrolment of twenty-two students, six of whom were theological students. While King’s College was developing, Scott Fletcher became further involved with the University as a member of the Women’s College Advisory Committee. For four years after his arrival in 1912, Michael Scott Fletcher was part of the academic life of the University as a tutor in Philosophy and Greek.

Michael Scott Fletcher resigned his position as Master of King’s in 1916 to become Foundation Master of Wesley College within the University of Sydney. He also served as a relieving Chaplain to the Australian Naval ship, *HMS Tingara* during the First World War. During the years he served in university college administration, Scott Fletcher maintained his research interest in theological subjects. He contributed a number of articles to the 1915 and 1919 editions of Hastings’ *Dictionary of the Apostolic Church*. He also published a number of articles and lectures on philosophic subjects. He was awarded both the B.D. and D.D. degrees from the Theological College of Melbourne for work on theology and philosophy which included studies of Hellenism and Jewish non-canonical literature and philosophy.

The Reverend Scott Fletcher became increasingly interested in modern psychology and his son recalled that during the First World War and the years shortly after, his father read and discussed the works of Freud, Jung and Alfred Adler. Another intellectual interest was poetry. His son remembered his father writing poetry in the early hours of the morning while puffing gently on his favourite cherry wood pipe. While in Sydney, Scott Fletcher lectured in philosophy and psychology for the Workers’ Educational Association. He was a popular and stimulating teacher.

Scott Fletcher left Wesley College in 1923 to accept the Chair of Philosophy at the University of Queensland on the retirement of Professor Elton Mayo. As well as running pass and honours courses in Philosophy and Psychology, he was responsible for the organisation of a psychology laboratory and arranging the Diploma in Education course. He continued his interest in the Workers’ Educational Association after returning to Brisbane and continued to run a course of lectures for the Association. Professor Scott Fletcher also served as Chairman of the Education Committee of the Creche and Kindergarten Association. He resigned the Chair in 1938 when he reached the statutory retiring age of seventy years. On the outbreak of the Second World War, he volunteered to take
tutorial classes with both pass and honours students under the direction of Professor J.J. Stable (q.v.) so that a lecturer could be freed for war service. As a Fellow of King’s College and a member of its administrative council, Professor Scott Fletcher helped to plan the new King’s College which was built at St. Lucia after the War. Michael Scott Fletcher was remembered as a quiet and gentle man with a good sense of humour.

Michael Scott Fletcher married Winifred Davies, a graduate nurse of the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital in Sydney, on 4 June 1896. Mrs. Scott Fletcher worked hard to organise the domestic life of the colleges of which her husband was Master and was very well known to students of both Colleges. Her own interests, however, were primarily artistic. Winifred Scott Fletcher became a member of the Queensland Arts and Crafts Society just before the First World War. Her main interest then was wood carving. She designed and carved a sturdy, but easily movable pulpit for the King’s College Chapel. The finished pulpit stood just over one metre high and had a slanted top to support a bible. The designs of the carving were simple but bold. When this project was completed, Mrs. Scott Fletcher began to work in brass and pewter. Her hand-beaten works won many prizes in competitions. The brass alms dish currently used in the new King’s College Chapel was made by Mrs. Scott Fletcher. She worked with the metal craft firm of Mole’s at South Brisbane and became President of the Queensland Arts and Crafts Society in the mid 1930s.

Mrs. Scott Fletcher travelled extensively throughout Queensland to establish new branches of the Society and gave lectures and radio talks on various subjects including ‘Benvenuto Cellini’, ‘The Medieval Craftsman’ and ‘William Morris’.

Professor and Mrs. Scott Fletcher had one daughter, who married an original King’s College student, and one son. Professor Michael Scott Fletcher died in Brisbane on 6 September 1947 at the age of seventy nine years.

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HERBERT ROBERT SEDDON
D.VSc.
Professor of Veterinary Science, 1936 1946.

H.R. Seddon, 1936. UQA S135.

The inauguration of a Veterinary Science course in 1935 reflected the Queensland Government’s belief that as the Queensland economy was based on rural production, research and training was needed in industries related to stock breeding and to the production of beef, wool and dairy produce. Professor E.J. Goddard (q.v.) was also convinced that a scientific veterinary staff, trained in Queensland and attuned to Queensland’s needs would enable the government Department of Agriculture and Stock to cope efficiently with all aspects of Queensland’s rural problems. The establishment of the Faculty of Veterinary Science was part of the expansion of the University’s professional training Faculties in the mid-1930s.

H.R. Seddon, the University’s foundation Professor of Veterinary Science, was involved with the establishment of two important Australian schools of veterinary medicine. ‘Bert’ Seddon was born at Tauranga, New Zealand on 26 May 1887. His father, Robert Seddon was a widely known and well respected stock and station agent. H.R. Seddon was educated at Auckland Grammar School and in 1904 was appointed to a cadetship in the New Zealand Department of Agriculture. He was seconded to the veterinary section under J.A. Gilruth in 1907, and in 1909 Seddon came to Australia
with Gilruth, who was appointed to establish a Veterinary Science course at Melbourne University. As well as working as chief laboratory assistant for Professor Gilruth, Seddon enrolled in the first year of the Veterinary Science course in Melbourne in 1909. After passing the examinations for the Licentiate in Veterinary Science in 1912, Seddon worked as a demonstrator in the Veterinary Science laboratory. He continued his academic studies and graduated B.VSc with First Class Honours at the end of 1913. Seddon won a Victorian government research scholarship in 1914 and was appointed a Lecturer in Veterinary Pathology and Bacteriology in 1915.

Seddon left the University of Melbourne in 1915 to join the Army. He served as a Captain in the Australian Army Veterinary Corps in Egypt, Palestine and Syria. After the war, Seddon visited and worked in veterinary laboratories in Europe, England and Ireland. He used the opportunity of sitting for some of the English M.R.C.V.S examinations while he was in England in 1919. He did not, however, sit for the final examinations and returned to an appointment as Senior Lecturer in Veterinary Science at Melbourne University. He completed his doctorate thesis on contagious abortion in 1921. Professor Gilruth said that Seddon’s research on this and on problems related to large animals meant that his name had become a household word among stock owners in Australia and New Zealand and he soon became a scientist with a world wide reputation. Seddon had more than 130 research papers published during the two decades after the outbreak of the First World War. The subjects he researched included tuberculosis, blackleg and tick fever. Some of his work was published in prestigious international journals such as the *Annales of Tropical Medicine and Parasitology*.

In 1923, Seddon was appointed to the New South Wales Department of Agriculture’s research establishment at Glenfield to direct the government’s veterinary research. The New South Wales Government sent Seddon to the World Poultry Conference in 1930 and he was also appointed Commonwealth delegate to the Wool Research Conference in England. Bert Seddon retained contact with the teaching of veterinary science with appointments as Acting Lecturer and Honorary Lecturer at the University of Sydney during the 1920s. Despite the Premier’s concern that the costs of establishing a Veterinary Science School at Yeerongpilly and the cost of inaugurating the Faculty of Medicine had risen dramatically Professor E.J.Goddard’s powerful advocacy persuaded the Queensland Government that Veterinary Science should be established as a full Fac-
ulty at the University. H.R. Seddon was appointed to the Chair and commenced veterinary teaching at the beginning of the 1936 academic year.

Veterinary studies were based at the Yeerongpilly Animal Research Station. Student numbers in the course were, however, small and in 1938, the Premier, William Forgan Smith not only refused to grant funds for more buildings at Yeerongpilly but also proposed that the University confine itself to a Diploma course and send its fourth and fifth year degree students to Sydney University. Professor Seddon continued to advocate the expansion of teaching and research, particularly in bacteriology and microbiology, in the University of Queensland in both the Faculty of Medicine and the Faculty of Veterinary Science. Seddon’s expertise was sought more and more by the Queensland Department of Agriculture and Stock in the period just before the Second World War. In 1938, his advisory role was expanded and he toured North Queensland for the Government and represented it at a veterinary conference in Melbourne and on the Australian Committee of Animal Protection.

Seddon also worked hard with veterinary professional associations. He was a founder member of the Australian Veterinary Association in 1914, served as its President in 1929 and 1930 and remained on the Council of the Association for many years. Dr. Seddon was President of the Veterinary Surgeons’ Board. He continued to be well known in research circles, particularly after serving as President of the Veterinary Section at the Brisbane meeting of ANZAAS in 1930 and particularly after his appointment to the Queensland State Council of the CSIR. Professor Seddon was seconded by the Commonwealth Government during the Second World War. In 1943, the Government hoped to send Seddon to China but he was not well enough to go. He did, however, work with the Rationing Commission in Melbourne. During the war, Seddon retained his Chair and was still Dean of the Faculty but received no salary from the University. Teaching in Veterinary Science was suspended for the duration of the war as many of the students volunteered for war service. The Faculty’s buildings at Yeerongpilly were used by the American Army. In 1946, the University decided to resume teaching in Veterinary Science, but H.R. Seddon had been lured by the Commonwealth Government to an appointment at the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine in Sydney.

In his few years in Queensland, Seddon became known in the wider community through his membership of Rotary and his enthu-
siasm for golf. Dr H.R. Seddon married Verlie Watts in January 1935. He died in Sydney in 1964 at the age of seventy seven.

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GEORGE WILLIAM SHEDDEN ADAM
M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.

G.W. Shedden Adam (from portrait in the Medical School, University of Queensland).

GEORGE WILLIAM SHEDDEN ADAM was born in Sydney on 29 February 1908. He was educated at Sydney Church of England Grammar School and then at Sydney University where he graduated M.B. B.S. in 1932. In his final year at Sydney University he was awarded the Wardlaw Obstetrics Essay Prize and the Professorial Prize for surgical case commentaries.

After graduation, Dr. Shedden Adam worked as a Resident Medical Officer at the Royal Prince Alfred and the Royal Women’s Hospitals in Sydney and then at Newcastle Hospital. His work in Newcastle helped to pave the way for his later specialist career as only emergency or difficult cases were admitted to the obstetric and gynaecological wards at Newcastle Hospital.

G.W. Shedden Adam went to Britain and Europe for postgraduate experience at the Hammersmith Hospital in London and in Edinburgh and Vienna. He became a Member of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists in 1935 and a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, in 1936. After working as a medical officer for the London County Council Hospitals, he returned to Australia to take up an appointment as first Superintendent of the new Brisbane Women’s Hospital when it opened in 1938. The Brisbane and South Coast Hospital’s Board, which controlled the Hospital, came to an arrangement with the University...
which allowed Shedden Adam to become the University’s first Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

During the Second World War, Professor Shedden Adam worked each year as a Medical Officer in Army camps in Brisbane. His first appointment was with the 61st Battalion at Redbank.

In 1945, Emeritus Professor J.C. Windeyer of Sydney and Professor Marshall Allan of Melbourne sponsored Shedden Adam for the Fellowship of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists to which he was elected unanimously. Throughout his career Shedden Adam retained an interest in research. In 1945, the Faculty of Medicine approved his proposal to write a thesis on problems related to human infertility which he had hoped to submit for the M.D. degree. He also published numerous papers in medical journals.

Professor Shedden Adam resigned from the Women’s Hospital in 1948 in order to work in private practice. The Senate of the University approved his proposal to remain as a half-time Professor. He was appointed to the first Faculty of Medicine Executive Committee in 1961. He retired from the University in 1963 but continued his private practice and was a member of the Post Graduate Medical Education Committee, the Queensland Committee for the study of Maternal Mortality, the Obstetrical Advisory Committee and was an Honorary Consultant at the Brisbane Women’s Hospital. He became an Emeritus Professor of the University in June 1968.

Professor Shedden Adam had time for few interests outside his work although he enjoyed both tennis and golf. He married Lenore Rodd on 30 April 1938. They had one son. Professor Shedden Adam died on 21 November 1973 at the age of sixty five.

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EUGENE FRANCIS SIMONDS
M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.
Professor of Mathematics, 1932–1955

E.F. SIMONDS, who succeeded H.J. Priestley to the Chair of Mathematics in 1932, was born at Stonehenge near Glen Innes in New South Wales on 24 July 1885. His father was a schoolteacher. One of Simonds’ younger brothers, Justin Daniel Simonds, achieved distinction in a different field. Dr. J.D. Simonds became Roman Catholic Archbishop of Hobart in 1937 and then Coadjutor Bishop of Melbourne.

The Simonds brothers were educated at the various country schools to which their father was appointed. E.F. Simonds initially chose a career in school teaching. In January 1901 he began work as a pupil teacher with the New South Wales Education Department. After four years work and study Simonds was awarded the Jones Medal for the highest pass in his final pupil teachers’ examination. He enrolled in the Teachers’ College, which had been opened in 1906 at Blackfriars near the University when pupil teaching was abolished in New South Wales. College students who were identified as being particularly able were encouraged to undertake part time university courses. Simonds took this opportunity to enrol in an Arts course. He graduated B.A. with First Class Honours and the University Medal in Mathematics in 1911. He remained at the University to complete his B.Sc. in Physics. While he was a Science student, one of his lecturers was S.G. Lusby, eventually Professor of Physics at the University of Queensland.

Simonds was awarded the Barker Graduate Scholarship in 1912 and studied at the Teachers’ College at Columbia in New York during 1912 and 1913. He won a scholarship for further study in the United States and graduated M.A. in Education in 1914. Simonds then undertook an extremely challenging teaching post at the Cooper Union, a technological institution in Lower Manhattan where the majority of students were immigrants who were learning English during their courses. Simonds then taught at the College of the City of New York from where Columbia University drew many of its graduate students. Simonds obtained this appointment after an interview with Bernard Baruch who was later a very powerful figure in American politics. In 1917, Simonds completed his Columbia Ph.D in differential geometry. His thesis was published in the Tran-
sactions of the American Mathematics Society.

Dr. Simonds then lectured for two years at the University of Illinois which at that time had a very strong reputation for research in mathematics, particularly in the theory of numbers and statistics. Simonds' work was sufficiently well respected for him to be encouraged to pursue an academic career in the United States. He felt, however, that he had an obligation to the New South Wales Department of Education which had made his initial university undergraduate study possible.

Simonds was appointed Mathematics Master at the Technical College and High School, which became North Sydney Boys' High School. The Headmaster at this school considered that Simonds had that ability which is essential to effective teaching—the gift of clear explanation. He continued his research whenever possible and in 1920 had further work published in the Transactions of the American Mathematics Society. He was given a year's leave in 1921 to be temporary lecturer in Mathematics at the University of Sydney. In 1926, when Simonds applied for the lectureship at the University of Queensland, he was already a member of the Australian National Research Council.

The position for which E.F. Simonds applied was the second full-time lectureship in the Department of Mathematics. The University was very careful in its selection of the successful candidate. Professor Priestley (q.v.) and Mr. H. J. Priest, the first full-time lecturer, had developed a very harmonious working relationship which the University valued highly especially as the Department taught students from all three Faculties of Science, Arts and Engineering. H.C. Richards (q.v.), President of the Board of Faculties, sought reassurance from both the University of Sydney and the North Sydney Boys' High School that Simonds would be a good colleague, who would be easy to work with, especially as Mr. Priest was in delicate health at that time. Sir Mungo McCallum, Vice-Chancellor of Sydney University, assured Richards that Simonds had the reputation of working well with other staff members and was 'modest, unassuming and loyal.' The School pointed out that Simonds had been particularly helpful and encouraging to the junior staff at the school and was unsparing with the time he spent with his pupils.

E.F. Simonds was appointed to the Mathematics Department at the University of Queensland on 13 August 1926 and commenced duty on 20 September 1926. His appointment enabled the Department to expand the range of the courses it offered to include Statis-
Un iversity of Queensland staff, 1927.

**Seated left to right:** Prof. M. Scott Fletcher, Dr. E.S. Simonds, Prof. J.L. Michie, Prof. R.W.H. Hawken, Prof. J.J. Stable, Prof. H. Alcock, Prof. H.C. Richards, Prof. E. Goddard, Prof. F.W.S. Cumbrae Stewart, Dr. L.S. Bagster, Prof. T. Parnell. **Second row left to right:** Dr. D.A. Herbert, T.G.H. Jones, S. Castlehow, Dr. W.H. Bryan, J.K. Gifford, A.C.V. Melbourne, A.E.J. Darvell, E.H. Raybould, —, S.G. Lusby, Dr. A. Boyd, Dr. F.W. Robinson, C. Schindler, W.M. Kyle. **Back row left to right:** A.R. Munro, A.J. Stoney, Prof. H.J.G. Hines, C.N. Ross, F.A. Perkins, Dr. F.W. Whitehouse, J.P. McCarthy, A. Cayzer, —, S. May, T.E. Jones, E.A. O'Connor. UQFL AL/P/68.
tics and Actuarial Mathematics, both of which were important to Commerce students. In 1931, Professor Priestley wrote that Simonds' work was 'excellent in every respect.' Dr. Simonds became Acting Professor in 1931 when Professor H.J. Priestley was absent on sick leave.

Professor Priestley's death in 1932 left a large gap in the life of the whole University and not just in the Mathematics Department. The University decided not to advertise the Chair but to appoint Dr. Simonds to it immediately. E.F. Simonds had continued his research despite his heavy teaching load and had had three papers published in 1931 and 1932. These papers were on the theory of invariants and reflected Simonds' growing interest in statistics. The University was aware that Simonds was well liked by the students and maintained effective discipline. He was appointed to the Chair on 29 October 1932.

During the next twenty years, Simonds presided over expansion in both the size of his department and the range of its teaching and research. He continued his own research and developed new theorems in differential geometry. His colleagues found that Mathematics was 'his life, his work and his hobby.' He was readily available for help and advice and known for his friendly and cheerful disposition as well as for his absent-mindedness. Professor Simonds' successor, J.P. McCarthy found him to be a man of 'transparent honesty.'

Professor Simonds retired on 24 July 1955 and was immediately created Emeritus Professor. He lived to pursue his interest in mathematics and died in Brisbane in July 1980 at the age of 95. Eugene Francis Simonds married Mary Hyndes in 1918. They had a family of one daughter and one son.

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JEREMIAH JOSEPH STABLE
M.A., Hon.Ll.D
McCaughey Professor of English Language and Literature, 1922–1932 and Darnell Professor of English Language and Literature, 1932–1939.

Plaque made for the J.J. Stable Memorial Tree Theatre. UQFL AL/P/47.

JEREMIAH JOSEPH STABLE was born at Gawler, South Australia, on 14 May 1883. The Stable family left for Europe in 1887 to live in Geneva. J.J. Stable was soon bi-lingual in French and English. His education was cosmopolitan. He first studied at the College de Geneve and then at the University of Bonn where he studied English, German and Philosophy. In 1902 he went to England to study at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He graduated with Honours in the Medieval and Modern Language Tripos in 1905. Stable’s special area of study was English literature and he developed a particular interest in English philology. Between 1905 and taking his M.A. degree in 1909, Stable lectured in English at the Commercial University in Cologne. J.J. Stable was renowned in Cologne as an excellent teacher and was remembered as a bright, clever and intellectual young man.

In 1912 when he applied for a lectureship in Modern Languages at the University of Queensland, Stable was simultaneously teaching

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at Griffin’s School, Kingston on Thames, England and lecturing at the Technical Institute in Kingston. He was appointed to the University of Queensland on 4 February 1912 and took over from the University’s first woman academic, Hermiene Ulrich, who married Professor Thomas Parnell (q.v.). As soon as Stable arrived to take up his appointment an honours school in modern languages developed. The Department was at that time generally known as the Department of Modern Languages and Literature. Stable designed a scheme of courses in the philology and literature of the three main European languages. He had little assistance with a heavy teaching load which included both Pass and Honours courses. The honours courses were designed to be very similar to those which had operated at Cambridge when Stable was a student.

Stable tackled another important task immediately—organising a library for his Department. This project proved somewhat frustrating and Professors Alcock and Stable commented in the 1922 University history that the Library was still inadequate especially in French and German. The Library had, however, procured a wide range of works on Shakespeare including the publications of the Shakespeare Society, facsimiles of the various quartos, and a complete set of the Shakespeare Jahrbuch.

As part of the University’s extension programme, J.J. Stable travelled extensively throughout Queensland in 1914 and lectured in many towns. In each of these towns and cities, permanent local University extension committees were established. This programme was interrupted by the First World War. Although seconded by the Defence Department Stable still managed to teach his honours students during the war. He became a Lieutenant in the Australian Field Ambulance in 1915 and Captain in 1916. He then served as Censor for Queensland between 1917 and 1919.

The Editor of the *Daily Mail* wrote shortly after the war that the manner in which Stable had managed his duties had helped to avoid much of the friction between censors and the press which occurred in the southern states. Stable’s management of the censorship job was not, however, universally well received. He was accused in the Queensland Parliament of stifling modern languages in general and the Australian one in particular. The Premier, T.J. Ryan, repeated in Parliament an anti-conscription speech which had been censored from the newspapers. Reputedly on the hand-written orders of the Prime Minister, W.M. Hughes, Stable promptly suppressed the publication of the Parliamentary Debates for 26 November 1917. The Prime Minister, the Commandant of the First
Military District and Captain Stable seized all remaining copies of Hansard and the printing type in a raid on the Government Printer's Office. He was then described by the Premier as 'a rather dangerous individual for the future democracy of Queensland'. Stable continued to report to the Federal government after the war on organisations thought to be subversive.

J.J. Stable was appointed Secretary to the Publicity Section of the University's War Committee. When Stable's work load during the war is considered, it is not surprising that J.D. Story said in 1919 that 'energy, method, resolution have in fact marked his whole conduct as an officer of the University'.

Stable was renowned as a teacher and as a friend and counselor of students. One student wrote in a letter to the Registrar, 'I feel most indebted to him for his influence and guidance'. During the First World War and for many years afterwards, J.J. Stable wrote numerous articles on English literature for the Brisbane daily press. He was also a frequent contributor to the University's public lecture programme and in this work earned special commendation from Professor J.L. Michie (q.v.). The McCaughey bequest made possible a Chair in English Language and Literature. J.J. Stable was appointed to the Chair on 5 October 1922.

Stable's arduous responsibilities in the early years did not leave him much time for research which he regarded as a 'great sacrifice'. When Charles Schindler was appointed as a full time assistant lecturer in 1920 some of the work load was lifted. During the 1920s Stable was able to devote time to research and publication. He worked on an edition of Julius Caesar for the Australasian Shakespeare series, having completed a book of textual criticism on Romeo and Juliet which he hoped would be published by Cambridge University Press. Stable had planned to submit this work for the D.Litt. degree at Melbourne University, but found that a rule change meant that this was no longer possible. Professor Stable published A Book of Queensland Verse in 1923, The Bond of Poetry in 1925, and The High Road of Australian Verse in 1927. In The Bond of Poetry, a school anthology, Stable used a principle which was new to anthology compilation in Australia. The verse which was nearest to the pupil in time and place came first in the book. This 'from the present backwards; from Australia outwards' approach has since been used frequently in the arrangement of anthologies. He became general editor of the Australian Students' Shakespeare in 1936 and published The Second Bond of Poetry in 1938.

J.J. Stable was always active in general University affairs. One
of his particular interests was the University Dramatic Society of which he became President on his arrival in 1912. ‘Dramsoc’ productions included Sheridan’s *St Patrick’s Day* in 1912, *Twelfth Night* in 1916, Pinero’s *Schoolmistress* in 1920, Gilbert’s *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern* in 1921 and Gilbert’s *Pygmalion and Galatea* in 1922. J.J. Stable took his interest and expertise in drama into the community and was President of the Brisbane Repertory Theatre Society from its inception in 1926 until 1945. He was President of the new Queensland Authors and Artists Association for ten years from 1921, President of the English and Modern Languages Association of Queensland for twenty five years and was Vice-President of the Brisbane Shakespeare Society. Stable designed the Queensland syllabus for examinations in Art of Speech. He was also a life member of the Modern Humanities Research Association of England. His interests were not confined to literature and language. He was a foundation member of the Historical Society of Queensland and President of the Trustees of the Queensland Museum between 1946 and 1948. Much later, Professor J.J. Mahoney, who was a member of staff at that time, said that Professor Stable’s community activities really helped the University to take its place in the Queensland community.

Like all the early professors, J.J. Stable took a considerable part in the administrative work of the University. He served as Dean of the Faculty of Arts for seven years from 1932 and succeeded Professor Alcock (*q.v.*) as Dean of the Faculty of Commerce, a position he held for six years. He was President of the Board of Faculties (later the Professorial Board) for seven years. At that time, this position entailed assuming many of the responsibilities and duties of a modern Vice-Chancellor. In keeping with his broad intellectual interests, J.J. Stable is believed to have been largely responsible for diverting some of the funds made available from the Darnell bequest to building up a University art collection. Professor Stable also assisted Mr. Ivor Burge in persuading other more sceptical academics to accept Physical Education as part of the B.A. schedule in 1941. Professor Stable, with Professors Parnell (*q.v.*) and Alcock (*q.v.*) formed the Senate’s broadcasting sub-committee in 1931 to supervise ‘lecturettes’ on the radio.

During the Second World War, Professor Stable became Chief Communications Censor for Queensland and was assisted by Major A.C.V. Melbourne (*q.v.*). In 1944 he took charge of the University’s Reconstruction and Training Scheme.

J.J. Stable was awarded the L.L.D degree *honoris causa* in 1950.
for his long and meritorious service to the University. In a consider­ate letter to the University in April 1952, Professor Stable an­nounced that he would retire at the end of 1952 and hoped that eight months notice would enable the University plenty of time to appoint his successor. On 7 August 1952, the Senate decided that J.J. Stable should be created the University's second Emeritus Professor. In October 1954, Dame Sybil Thorndike marked with a bronze plaque the site of the J.J. Stable Memorial Tree Theatre.

J.J. Stable married Irene Bingham Sheridan in 1908. Professor and Mrs. Stable's three sons became well known in Queensland. Their eldest son, Norton Sheridan Stable, became a Justice of the Supreme Court of Queensland and the remaining two sons, Dr. J.B. Stable and Dr. G.S. Stable, were medical practitioners.

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DR. BERTRAM DILLON STEELE, the University’s first Professor of Chemistry and one of the University’s first four professors, was born in Plymouth, Devonshire in 1870. He was educated at Plymouth Grammar School. After leaving school, Steele served part of a pharmacy apprenticeship with his father. He then emigrated to Australia and arrived in Melbourne in 1889. He studied at the Victorian College of Pharmacy where he won a Gold Medal in 1890 in the second year of the three year course. Steele graduated in June 1891. In 1896, Steele entered the medical course at the University of Melbourne but, with the encouragement of Professor Orme Masson, transferred to the science course after one year as a medical student.

This transition marked the beginning of a brilliant academic career in chemistry. Steele’s reputation was probably the most internationally distinguished of all the original professors. He took a First Class Honours degree in Chemistry at Melbourne University in 1899 and was awarded both the Wyselaskie and University Scholarships in Chemistry. B.D. Steele went to Adelaide in 1899 as Acting Professor of Chemistry during the absence overseas of Professor Rennie. This was a fortunate move as Steele won the 1851 Exhibi-
tion Scholarship from Adelaide and went to London to work with Professor Norman Collie at University College London. Steele’s work in organic chemistry in London won wide acclaim. Sir William Ramsay, (the chemist who was the first person to extract rare gases such as helium from the atmosphere), knew Steele’s work in London and said Steele, was ‘one of the most talented chemists of the present day’. Steele left London in 1901 to work in Breslau, Germany for Abegg’s Laboratory in order to continue research he had begun in Melbourne. The Berlin chemist, Professor Jahn, who knew Steele’s work at this time, said that Steele was an ‘excellent and inspiring teacher’ and had produced research work characterised by ‘clearness of thought and scientific reasoning.’ Steele then went to Canada to work as a demonstrator in Chemistry at McGill University, Montreal. Following that experience he became Assistant Professor of Chemistry at Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh.

Steele returned to Australia and between 1905 and 1910 was Senior Demonstrator and Lecturer in Chemistry at Melbourne University. His work on the measurement of ionic velocities earned him the Melbourne D.Sc degree. Steele also won a reputation of being very good at designing equipment and laboratory fittings. He designed a sensitive micro-balance used by Ramsay and Gray to determine the density of radon. This balance was described in 1910 by Professor T.R. Lyle, Professor of Natural Philosophy at Melbourne University, as the most delicate instrument of its kind ever devised. In the first ten years of the century, Steele published extensively in physical chemistry, organic chemistry and inorganic chemistry.

B.D. Steele was appointed to the Chair in Chemistry in the new University of Queensland in 1910. Immediately upon his arrival he was responsible for designing science courses and establishing the Chemistry Department and its laboratories. At first a three year pass and honours course in pure science was offered. A grant from the Walter and Eliza Hall trustees enabled a School of Applied Science to be established in 1915. The first Chemistry laboratory was situated across the courtyard at the back of Old Government House. There was no fume cupboard and nasty smells frequently assailed passers-by. Within only one year, Steele managed to persuade the Senate that a new building was necessary.

Professor Steele designed the new building and procured much of the equipment overseas. A lecture theatre was built as part of the new building. One of his early students described Professor Steele as ‘an excellent lecturer and a charming man’. A.J. Thynne, the
University’s second Vice-Chancellor, described Steele’s personality as ‘strong and virile’ and persuasive rather than aggressive. On one occasion, the students attempted to take over the lecture theatre. Professor Steele took the incident in his stride and remarked ‘having given me an excellent practical demonstration of the Kinetic Molecular Hypothesis, will you kindly take your places in the front two rows of seats?’

Professor Steele made his scientific expertise available to the British Government during the First World War. He went to England in 1915 to work on munitions projects. He designed and ran a synthetic phenol factory at Ellesmere in England. Some of the people who worked with him were staff members and graduates of the Science course at the University of Queensland. One of Steele’s achievements during the war was the invention of a new and more effective gas mask. Immediately after the war, B.D. Steele was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was for a considerable time the only F.R.S. living in Queensland.

On his return to Queensland, Professor Steele was once more involved in the development of Science courses. A course in Chemical Engineering was established in 1922. Steele also became further involved in general University administrative work. He had been the first President of the Board of Faculties. While Steele did not have a Faculty of his own, unlike the other three original Professors, the Presidency of the Board of Faculties was a position of considerable influence in the new University as it meant that Steele had the virtual academic leadership of the new University in his hands. He was responsible for communicating the views of the academic staff to the Senate as there were no academic representatives on the first Senate. A.J. Thynne described Steele’s work as President as being characterised by ‘fine powers of discipline, a great breadth of vision, a thorough grasp of essentials and a fund of tact and judgment’. Steele resigned from this position when he went to England in 1915. He was elected to the second Senate in 1919 where his close knowledge of ‘men and students’ was greatly valued. He was also elected to the third Senate.

In 1920 Professor Steele was appointed Chairman of the Senate’s select committee established to report on the future organisation and expansion of the University. The Committee’s brief included investigation of the establishment of new faculties and departments, the re-organisation of the Library, adult education and the University’s scholarship policy. When the move to St. Lucia was first mooted, Steele, unlike most of the early academics,
strongly opposed the proposal. In a letter to the *Brisbane Courier* he said he felt that the site was too far away from the city and presented too many problems for students, particularly evening students, in travelling to lectures. He also stressed that the site was too far away from the major hospitals to be of any use to a Medical School the establishment of which was being discussed at that time.

Professor Steele’s expertise was also sought by the Government and the community. He was appointed as Chairman of the Queensland Government’s Prickly Pear Royal Commission, his advice was sought by the Government on the use of gas from the Roma bore and he was appointed to the Queensland sub-committee of the Bureau of Science and Industry. The Commonwealth Government relied heavily on Steele’s advice when the Bureau was established. In 1922 he obtained the Senate’s permission to act as consultant to a private company which intended to make power alcohol from agricultural and other semi-waste products.

Mrs. Steele was also well known to the University community. She made a practice of entertaining Chemistry students to afternoon tea. In April 1913, Mrs. Steele was elected Vice-President of the Executive Committee formed to found a Women’s College within the University. Professor Steele served on the Council of the College for a number of years after it was established. Professor Steele fostered many University extra-curricular activities and donated a Cup for inter-Faculty sporting competition. His wide interests included music and he was an enthusiastic member of the University Choir.

Professor Steele’s health began to fail in the late 1920s and he was forced to give up active teaching in 1928 and then retired in 1930. The Senate created him the University’s first Emeritus Professor in 1931. Professor B.D. Steele died on 12 April 1934 at the age of sixty four. As a mark of respect the students voluntarily cancelled their Commemoration activities which were to have been held the next day.

Professor Steele’s colleagues paid many tributes to him. Professor Henry Alcock (*q.v.*) said that Steele had introduced him to the ideals of education and service and had been a man of ‘lofty and rigorous moral principles’. Professor Alcock particularly mentioned Steele’s accessibility to younger colleagues and his ‘sympathetic and half-humourous understanding of humanity’. Professor Alcock also valued the way in which Steele had worked hard for the Humanities as well as for Science in the University. Professor J.L. Michie (*q.v.*) described him as the ‘guiding influence of the pre-war University’.
Sources

University of Queensland Archives. *S135, B.D. Steele.*


Herbert John Wilkinson, the University of Queensland's first Professor of Anatomy, was born in Adelaide on 15 December 1891. He was one of several early professors who initially chose teaching careers. Wilkinson graduated B.A. from Adelaide University in 1914. Wilkinson was an Assistant Science Master at Adelaide High School in 1913 and 1914 and completed his degree as a part time student. Wilkinson's background as an Arts graduate was always obvious in the way in which he encouraged his students to pursue inter-disciplinary interests and in the wide range of cultural interests he pursued during his life. Wilkinson then moved to Brisbane to take up an appointment as Science Master at the Brisbane Grammar School in 1915. He stayed at the school for only one year and then went to Sydney to teach Science at Sydney Grammar School.

In 1920, Wilkinson again became an undergraduate student. He entered the Medical Faculty at Sydney University and graduated with Honours in 1925. His teaching skills were useful during his course as he was appointed Demonstrator in Histology in the Department of Physiology during the latter years of his medical course. Wilkinson was appointed Lecturer and Demonstrator in Anatomy and Histology at Sydney University in 1925. In 1926 he was
awarded the Peter Bancroft Prize for research in medicine and was promoted to a senior lectureship in 1927. A Rockefeller Fellowship awarded in 1928 allowed Wilkinson to spend the next two years in Europe and the United States. During the course of the Fellowship, he was able to work under some of the most distinguished neuroanatomists of the day who included Boeke in Utrecht, Agdur in Uppsala and Bielschowsk in Berlin. Wilkinson spent the last few months of the Fellowship working at the Institute of Neurology at Northwestern University in Chicago where he impressed his superiors with his ‘exceptionally keen mind’. He was also regarded as being an excellent microscopist and very skilled at preparing tissue section for slides. Wilkinson’s work overseas led to the publication of several papers in neuro-anatomy as well as to his M.D. thesis on the innervation of striated muscle. Professor J.T. Wilson of Cambridge considered that some of Wilkinson’s ideas were an important revision of earlier ideas which had hitherto been widely accepted. Wilson found that Wilkinson’s work showed him to be a skilled investigator in one of the most difficult fields of anatomical study. The Sydney University magazine *Honi Soit* described Wilkinson’s thesis as one of Sydney University’s most important doctorates.

In 1930, Wilkinson was appointed to the Elder Chair of Anatomy and Histology at Adelaide University. Professor Wilkinson reorganised the Anatomy Department in Adelaide and expanded the curriculum. He wrote new rules for the M.D. degree and also devoted considerable energy to developing museum and library resources. Despite an arduous teaching schedule in Adelaide which included teaching in neurology, embryology, histology and gross anatomy, H.J. Wilkinson continued his own research. During the early thirties his primary research interests involved studies of the oestrous cycle of the rat, the comparative morphology of the central nervous system, problems in peripheral innervation and studies on referred pain and abdominal pain.

Professor Wilkinson maintained an active interest in the wider scientific and cultural communities and was well known for his Extension lectures on subjects such as the ‘Architecture of the Brain’ and ‘The Evolution of the Brain’. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of South Australia and also became a member of the Australian National Research Council and a member of the Council of the Medical Science Club of South Australia. Wilkinson also had an active interest in student affairs at Adelaide University and served for two years as President of the Graduate Union in 1933 and 1934 and then for the following two years as President of the
University Union. An Adelaide University magazine described Wilkinson’s term as Union President as ‘the best time of the Union’s existence.’ Wilkinson’s background in Arts led him to encourage his students to take an active interest in disciplines other than Medicine.

His own interest in anthropology led him to join two expeditions to central Australia. He became Chairman of the Anthropological Society of South Australia in 1932. Music and theatre were among his wider interests and in the early 1930s he became a founder of the Adelaide Music Salon, an organisation formed to stimulate and maintain interest in music at a time when the Depression lowered student numbers at the Conservatorium. In 1931 he was Associate President of the Adelaide Repertory Theatre. Mrs. Wilkinson, the former Elsie Butler Hughes whom H.J. Wilkinson married in 1915, was well known in Adelaide assisting her husband in these activities.

When he applied for the Anatomy Chair in the new Medical School at the University of Queensland, H.J. Wilkinson saw this new position as a challenge. He wrote:

the reason I am seeking the appointment is the fact that I am very much attracted by the work of helping to establish this new school of Medicine in Brisbane.

The University of Queensland Medical School did not disappoint Wilkinson and the years which followed his appointment to the Chair offered a variety of challenges ranging from problems in the Department’s accommodation and over-crowding, to the development of sophisticated technical and laboratory support services. H.J. Wilkinson commenced duty on 1 April 1936 and was elected Dean of the Faculty of Medicine. He spoke at the inauguration of the medical course on 1 October 1936. As well as teaching Anatomy and Histology, Wilkinson lectured in medical history an area in which he retained an avid interest to the end of his life.

In his first year in the Chair, ‘Wilkie’, as he was always known to his students, expressed the philosophy that while buildings and equipment were important in University teaching, the ‘vitalizing element’ provided by the people who worked in them was far more significant and enduring. This was fortunate as during Wilkinson’s entire term as Professor of Anatomy, the buildings were anything but ideal. He began work in the refurbished Anatomy School in Alice Street which he shared with the Faculty of Dentistry. Wilkinson remained true to the philosophy he had evinced in Adelaide
that students in the pre-clinical years and clinical years should not be separated as he believed that this created too large a gap between University and Hospital. He thus campaigned for the inclusion of the Anatomy Department in the new Medical School at Herston. He lost this battle, however, and when the new building opened, only Surgical Anatomy was included. This separation created severe logistical problems for the staff who had to travel to and fro between Alice Street and Herston. Professor Wilkinson transported his precious microscope slides and specimens in the back of his car. Despite the difficulties of the early years, ‘Wilkie’ quickly earned a reputation as an excellent lecturer which reflected his early background as a school teacher. One of his early students, Douglas Gordon, who eventually became Professor of Social and Preventive Medicine and Dean of the Faculty, remembered that ‘many of his lectures were entertainment rather than a serious exposition of technical subjects’.

By 1940, however, conditions in the Alice Street building had become intolerable. Noise from Watson’s iron works and Sargents’ engineering works created serious problems; space was so short that the Professor had no laboratory for his research and the building was deteriorating to such an extent that chunks of plaster from the ceiling regularly showered the building’s inhabitants. The removal of Dentistry from the top floor to the new Dental College in Turbot Street alleviated the problem to some extent and the Senate agreed that teaching in Histology should be taken over by the Anatomy Department. Wilkinson planned to use the old Dentistry space for a histology laboratory and lecture theatre, but in December 1941 a committee appointed by the Vice-Chancellor to consider the problem decided that Anatomy should move to Herston. Professor Wilkinson moved into an office on the ground floor of the Medical School and at last had sufficient space for a photographic dark room. Wilkinson and his most senior technician, Ernest Bagnall, (q.v.) began to develop an extensive collection of slides. All the technical work for the teaching of general histology for the Faculties of Dentistry, Medicine and Veterinary Science was done in Professor Wilkinson’s laboratory. The dark room was the precursor of the University’s eventually extensive photography department.

Space in the Medical School soon became severely taxed. By 1944 nearly four times the number of students provided for in the Medical School accommodation were studying Anatomy. A wooden cottage, known as ‘Uppsala’ was built adjoining the Medical School at the end nearest to the Hospital. The cottage had to be supplied
with blinds after local residents objected to the sight of cadavers clearly visible through the windows. In 1946, the Department moved to yet more temporary accommodation—in Army huts in Victoria Park which had been vacated by the American Army. The dramatic increase in numbers of students studying Medicine, Dentistry and Physiotherapy replaced accommodation as Professor Wilkinson’s greatest problem. The students were divided into groups and lectures regularly took place on Saturday mornings. A new curriculum was designed in 1947 and by 1949 Anatomy had been divided into two sub-Departments, Gross and Applied Anatomy, and Human Embryology and Histology. Each sub-Department was under the immediate direction of an associate professor while Professor Wilkinson maintained overall direction. Despite the problems created by the inadequacies of the accommodation in Victoria Park, Wilkinson resisted the University’s proposal in 1949 that Anatomy should move to St. Lucia as he always believed that the Faculty should not be geographically divided and that all Departments should remain close to the teaching hospital.

Professor Wilkinson’s firm ideas on the need for integration within the Faculty of Medicine led him into some bitter controversies. His tendency to communicate directly with the Department of Works on matters regarding the building of the Medical School during the late 1930s rather than using the more accepted method of channelling comments through the University’s Buildings and Grounds Committee, annoyed some of his colleagues. Professor Wilkinson made some unusual requests while the building work was in progress. He asked that the mortuary refrigerator be replaced with an airtight formalin filled room in which cadavers could be suspended in a formalin vapour.

The Medical Faculty was even more upset in 1938 by the publication in the daily press of Professor Wilkinson’s proposal that the medical staff in charge of Hospital Departments should be clinicians employed full time by the University who would then rank as Senior Honorary Physicians and Surgeons. Wilkinson’s scheme was intended as a compromise between the views of the doctors and those of C.E. Chuter, Chairman of the Brisbane and South Coast Hospital Board, who believed that the old honorary system should be abolished and the part-time specialists replaced by full-time salaried specialist staff. The Medical Faculty did not agree with Wilkinson and was upset that his ideas appeared in the press before the Faculty had discussed them. Wilkinson could not convince the other members of the Faculty that he had not leaked his report to the
newspaper and he was replaced as Dean of the Faculty by the only other full-time medical professor, D.H.K. Lee (q.v.).

Professor Wilkinson was the only medical teacher in the early years of medical education to be involved in the more broadly based affairs of the University. He helped to found the Anthropological Society of Queensland and became its first President in 1948. He gave several lectures on anthropological subjects and helped to develop the Anthropology Museum at St Lucia. This work reflected his background in Arts as did his enduring interest in the history of medicine. He was Chairman of the History of Medicine Committee of the Queensland Branch of the British Medical Association. When he was asked to deliver the Jackson Lecture in 1939, he took medical history as his subject. This was particularly fitting as Ernest Sandford Jackson was also a keen student of history and, before his death in 1938, had devoted much of his time in retirement to researching aspects of Queensland local history. Wilkinson was well-known in the broader medical community through his work with the post-graduate committee of the local branch of the B.M.A. Professor Wilkinson was also an active member of the Royal Society of Queensland and became its president in 1945.

H.J. Wilkinson served a second term as Dean of the Faculty of Medicine for four years from 1954. This was a period of great sadness in his life as his only son, John, a former Flight Lieutenant in the Air Force, died in 1953. Mrs. Wilkinson died in 1954. Professor Wilkinson retired in 1959 after suffering a stroke which, despite his brave attempt to resume lecturing with a weakened voice and general incapacity in his left side, proved so disabling that he was unable to continue. The Senate created him Professor Emeritus in recognition of his contribution to the University. Professor H.J. Wilkinson died in Brisbane in 1963 aged 72.

Sources

University of Queensland Archives. S135, H.J. Wilkinson.


Walter Wyche, one of the most widely known and affectionately remembered of the staff of the early University, served the University of Queensland for nearly forty years. He was appointed Janitor eleven days before the University opened its doors on 3 March 1911 and became a widely recognised University figure in a variety of roles.

Walter Wyche was born in Cheshire, England on 17 May 1869. He was able to benefit from the provisions of the 1870 British Education Act which introduced compulsory education. Wyche was a ‘half-timer’ in the English school system which meant that in his later childhood years he spent half his day at school and the other half at work. His varied employment included work in the railways, a silk mill and a coal mine. His first permanent employment was an appointment to the postal service in Manchester in 1890. He worked as a postman for eighteen years before a near-fatal attack of pneumonia in 1908 convinced him that he should live in a less rigorous climate. It is possible that Wyche’s fondness for ceremonial occasions for which he was so well known at the University of Queensland was first nourished by his connection with St Martin’s Church at West Gorton in Manchester where he served as sidesman.
for many years.

Wyche arrived in Brisbane late in 1908 and worked for a while as a farm hand and wool dumper. In April 1909, when he was nearly forty, Wyche was selected from eighty applicants for an appointment as care-taker and cleaner at the Central Technical College in Brisbane. He applied for the appointment as Janitor to the new university on 12 August 1910 and was appointed at a salary of £120 per year. Wyche was allocated quarters in the University buildings. His duties were many and varied. He began work at 5.30 a.m. each morning when he opened the doors for the cleaning staff. During the day, Walter received, recorded and distributed the mail, assisted the Records Clerk and the Examinations Clerk and was also in charge of all the University stores. Walter’s day was not finished until the last social function or evening class was over as he was responsible for the security of the University buildings and had to remain on duty until the last door was locked. It became customary that any cake remaining from the supper served at social functions was given to Walter for Betty, his young daughter.

Wyche’s role as chief of security involved him in some strange situations. On one occasion, the four professors who comprised the Board of Faculties were locked in the room in which they were meeting. The key had been accidentally left in the lock on the outside of the door and this proved irresistible to a passing prankster who locked the door and removed the key. In view of the multiplicity of his duties, it is a tribute to Wyche’s character that he was remembered as always calm and imperturbable.

Walter Wyche also acted as mace-bearer at University ceremonies. He carried out this duty with great dignity. The Senate gazetted special academic dress for the Janitor’s ceremonial duties. This comprised a plain black verger’s gown to be worn with a black velvet cap decorated by a blue silk cord. A second cap was also prescribed. This was a black cloth cap cut in a distinctive pattern with a blue Maltese Cross above the peak. This cap was not to be worn with the gown.

Walter’s eightieth birthday was the occasion of a special celebration held at the new University site at St Lucia when the Staff Association invited him to be its guest at a dinner on 17 May 1949. Walter Wyche died in his eighty-second year on 2 January 1951. He was fondly remembered as a loyal member of the University staff whose ‘natural dignity and habitual courtesy exalted his office’.

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