



# KGSC HOUSE TOTEMS



**Kelvin Grove  
State College**

The Pursuit of Excellence With All Our Might





# Jagum Barrambin

(Garden in the “windy place”)

We take the time to recognise and acknowledge the traditional people of the lands and water where we meet today the Yugara and Turubul people of this area.

We acknowledge these traditional custodians who have walked and cared for these lands and waters for thousands of years , their decendants who maintain their spiritual connections and traditions.

We recognise that these have always been places of teaching and learning. We strongly encourage justice to promote understanding and pay respect to our elders past, present and those emerging.

Before you continue your journey please take a moment to honour millions of footprints that have travelled these dreaming pathways.

Aunty Nicole Williams

Connecting with our Community:

Thank you...

Uncle Des Sandy

Sharyn Malone

Aunty Donna Page

Nattassia Georgetown

Aunty Valda Coolwell

Dita Southwood

Uncle Michael Williams

Katie Bond

Uncle Bill Lowah

Elaine Chambers

Aunty Nicole Williams

Northside Elders Committee

Thank you to the KGSC community for their support and participation with this project...





# Wunya, barran ngali jilina gunggila Yugara nga Turubul garrnang.

[Welcome, we stand on the land of the Yugara and Turubul people].

Since the Dreamtime a number of pathways have existed across the Kelvin Grove area. These formed the basis of roads, such as Waterworks Road. This was built on a Turubul/Yugara pathway leading to Mount Coot-tha – a place of the honeybee – ‘kuta’ – our College mascot.

Today, Mt Coot-tha takes its name from the bees, as the area was a source for collecting honey. The dark and sour honey from the Mt Coot-tha area was noted for its quality.

In addition to being a popular food, honey was used as medicine, in implement making and to stick decorations such as feathers and flowers to the body for corroborees.

Our Indigenous Garden, **Jagum Barrambin**, features a beehive to represent the significant role the native bee and honey has played throughout First Nation history.







# Juwehrr – our eagle totem

House – Lutwyche



The artwork on the left side of the page features a red background with stylized, layered feathers in shades of red and black, outlined in white. The feathers are arranged in a fan-like pattern, pointing towards the top right. In the bottom left corner, there is a small, faint text credit: "Original artwork by Sharyn Malone".

# Juwehrr

## House – Lutwyche

The area around Kelvin Grove State College had three main settlements. The best known and documented being barrambin “windy place”, which was located near present-day Victoria Park, Brisbane Exhibition Grounds and Kelvin Grove Urban Village.

A chain of waterholes here provided an ideal location for settlements. Picturesque valleys and hollows, and open woodlands of blue gum, apple box and ironbark trees spread throughout Spring Hill, Kelvin Grove and Normanby. The forests and vine scrub supported a wide diversity of animal and vegetable foods. Bulrush shoots, grass seeds, reeds and waterlilies were used for food, firewood and basketry. This environment was ideal for birdlife.

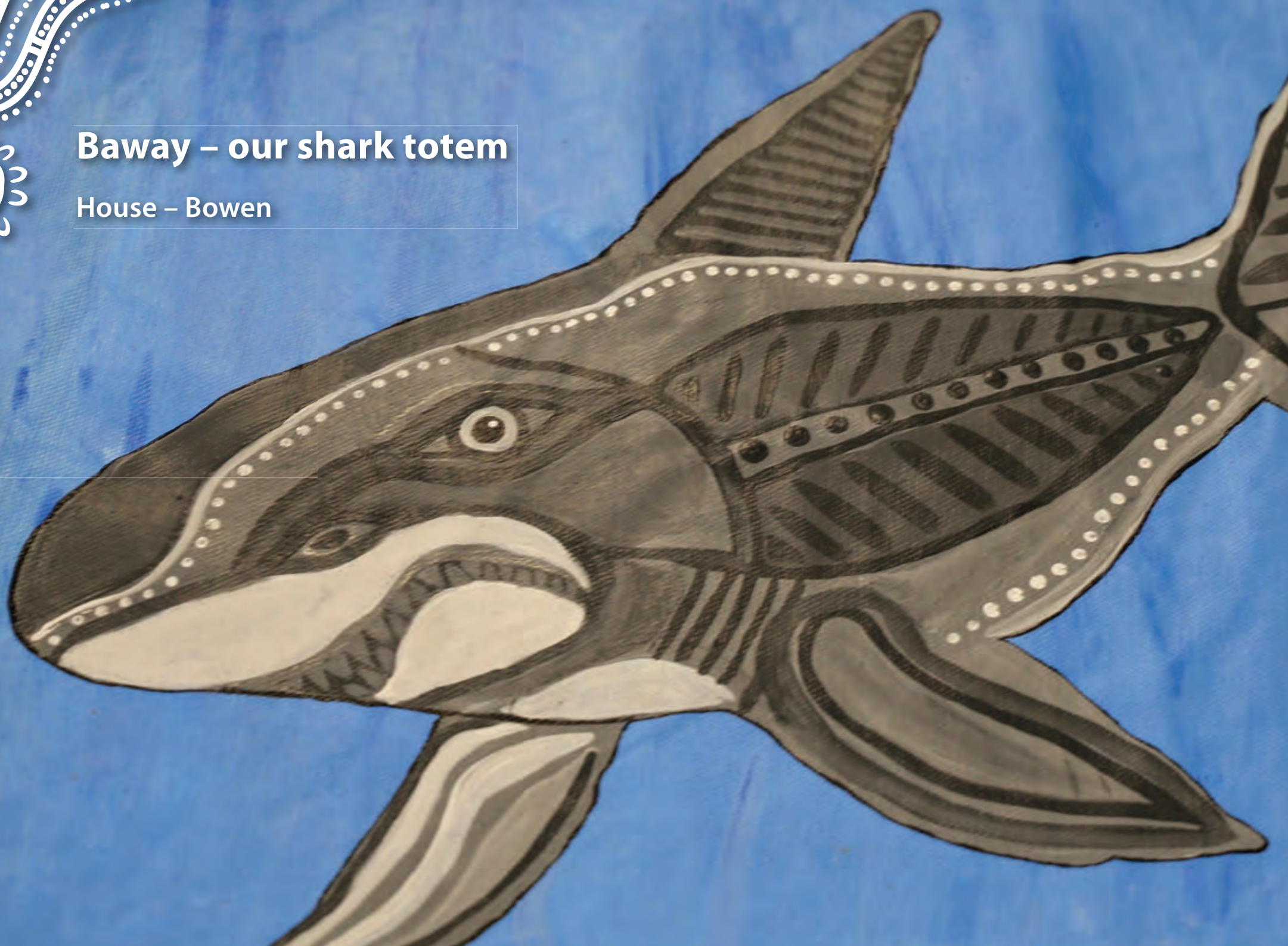
Our **eagle totem, Juwehrr**, is a powerful totem of the South-East Queensland First Nation people. Today, we know the Juwehrr to be one of the proudest birds in Australia. Stoic, strong and fast, they have been known to soar for hours without a single wingbeat. It was not a source of food; however, the feathers were used in ceremonies.





## Baway – our shark totem

House – Bowen





# Baway

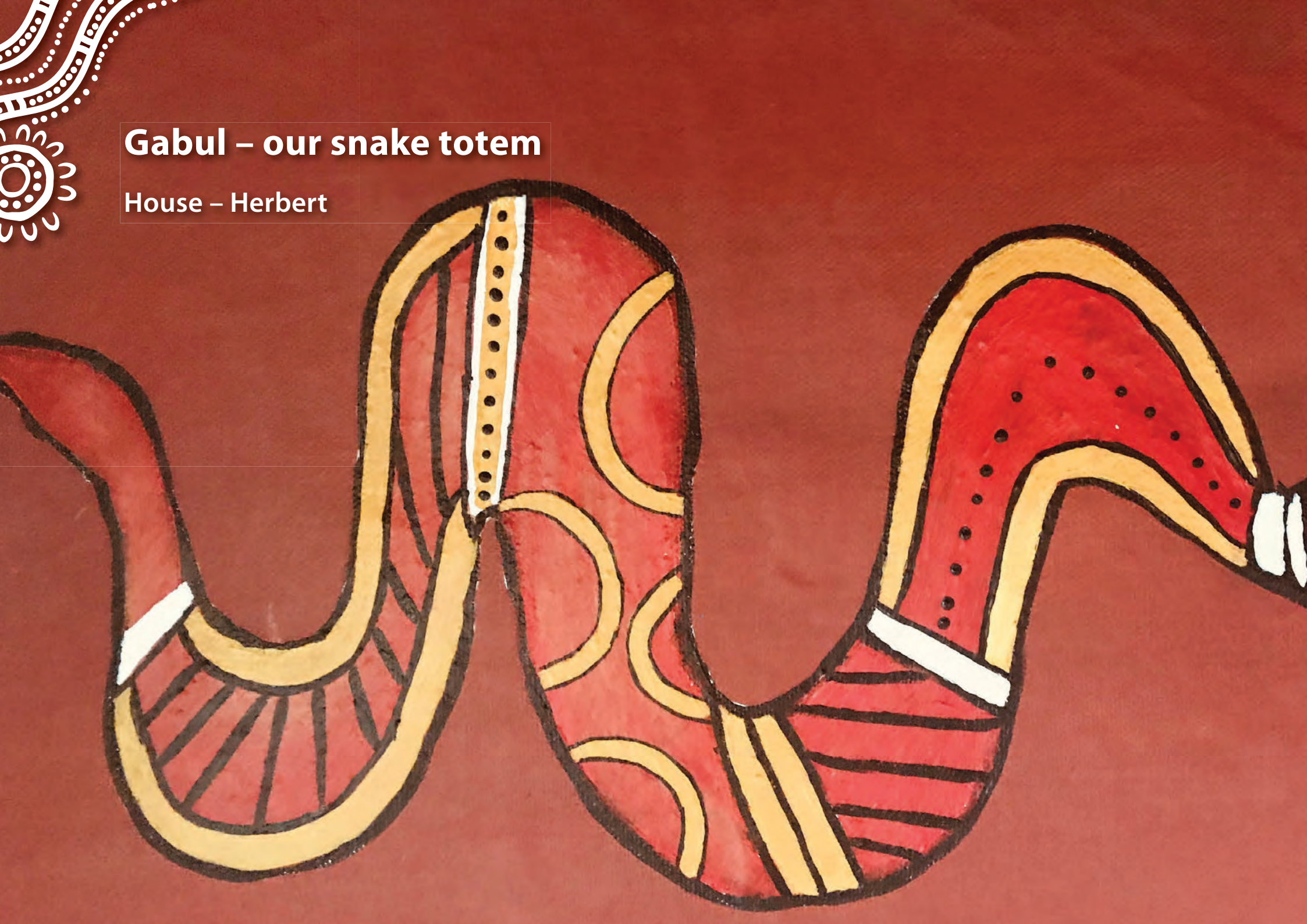
## House – Bowen

There was abundant water from the numerous freshwater creeks, waterholes and the Brisbane River - an essential source of livelihood for the Turubul/Yugara people.

The **Baway**, our **shark totem**, would keep the waterways clean. Known as territorial and protective by nature, they are also extremely versatile, thriving in both salt and fresh water.

The Brisbane groups would catch sharks and eat the smaller ones in the river. There are early accounts of First Nation people draping long vines over their shoulders when crossing or swimming known shark-infested waterways – this was so any shark would attack the trailing vine and not the person.





**Gabul – our snake totem**

House – Herbert



# Gabul

## House – Herbert

Important tribal activities such as organised battles and fighting tournaments took place at the settlement in Kelvin Grove. Groups from all over Brisbane would gather to take part, at times numbering between 700 – 1000 people.

These battles aired out issues, solved problems and ended in a feast. The grease from the **Gabul**, our **snake totem**, was used in initiation ceremonies and corroborees. Teams were covered with a mixture of charcoal and grease obtained from iguanas, fish and dugongs as well as snakes.

Sometimes, the people ate the grease or used it to feel fresh and clean. Gabuls are extremely powerful. They are fantastic swimmers and can move through tree branches with ease. Caboolture is named after Gabul and means 'place of the carpet snake'.







Just like our College's sports events and house competitions, young Turubul/Yugara people in the Brisbane area, played games.

One of the most frequently played was a game known as murun murun. Each person had a small hunting stick, which was hit on the ground making it bounce. The one who could make it bounce the furthest was the winner.

Another game was purru purru – a kangaroo skin ball stuffed with grass. Two sides were formed, the ball thrown up in the air and caught – each side competing against the other to keep the ball away from the other team. Murri murri, involved spears and a circular piece of bark. Players would stand in two lines about 8-9 metres apart and the piece of bark was rolled down between the two lines. Participants would throw their spears at it as it passed. Murri is the word for kangaroo thus the game was really hunting practice for spearing kangaroos.











# Mirri – our dingo totem

House – Petrie





# Mirri

## House – Petrie

Mud fights, boomerangs and skipping with a vine were popular too. Water 'chase and escape' games and mock fighting and hunting using blunt spears and shields made of bark were played and enjoyed, offering participants important educational training and life skills.

**Mirri** is our **dingo totem**. They were reared as pets from pups to be companions or as an aid for training and hunting. They would help in the chase for reptiles such as iguanas and lizards. Mirri exhibit character traits including loyalty, companionship and teamwork, as well as protection and guardianship of their pack – the ones they love.

During a corroboree, men would wear a headband made of plaited, white painted root fibre, and sometimes the skin of a native dog cured with charcoal and dried in the sun making a beautiful yellow brush.









The Turubul and Yagara people are the traditional custodians of the Kelvin Grove area and our College is a shared site.

We acknowledge their cultural heritage, beliefs and relationship with the land which continue to be important to the Turubul and Yagara people living today.







# House Profile: Lutwyche

## Alfred James Lutwyche (1810 – 1880)

The suburb of Lutwyche, five km north of central Brisbane, was named after Queensland's first judge Alfred James Peter Lutwyche.

<b>Birth</b>	26 February 1810, London, Middlesex, England	
<b>Death</b>	12 June 1880 - Brisbane, Queensland, Australia	
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	English	
<b>Religious Influence</b>	Anglican	
<b>Occupation</b>	Anglican Lay Leader Barrister Judge / Chief Judge	Member of Upper House Poultry Breeder Racehorse Owner
<b>Legacies</b>	Lutwyche (Brisbane suburb) Lutwyche Road (Brisbane)	
<b>Key Organisations</b>	NSW Bar Association Electoral Reform League (NSW)	



## Education

- Educated at Charterhouse and Queen's College, Oxford (B.A., 1832; M.A., 1835).
- Studied law and wrote *An Inquiry into the Principles of Pleading the General Issue* (London, 1838).

## Career

- 1833 - practised as a special pleader and recounted parliamentary debates for the *Morning Chronicle*, in which Charles Dickens was a colleague.
- 1840 – became a judge - called to the Bar on 8 May.
- 1840-52 - composed law reports for *The Times* and published in two volumes, *Reports of Cases ... in the Court of Common Pleas, on appeal from the decisions of the Revising Barristers* (London, 1847, 1854).
- 1853 - health deteriorated and agreed to become the *Morning Chronicle's* correspondent in Sydney.
- On 21 February Lutwyche was appointed Supreme Court judge at Moreton Bay.
- Known as a 'poor man's judge' because he defended democratic rights against unreliable politicians.
- 1859 - bought 94 acres near Kedron Brook.
- 1860 – increased the size of his property and began building Kedron Lodge in the style of an English manor house.

## Interests

- Enthusiastic poultry fancier and horse owner.
- Wrote many non-political articles for the newspapers, the last in praise of the table-qualities of local fishes.

## Family life

- Eldest son of John Lutwyche, leather merchant, and his wife Jemima, née Holt.
- 1855 - married a widow, Mary Ann Jane Morris.
- Lutwyche and his wife were devoted Anglicans and often held services in Brisbane when clergy were scarce.
- Was instrumental in building St Andrew's Church.
- Encouraged his wife in her fundraising efforts for religious and charitable causes.
- Drafted the constitution and canons of the Brisbane diocese.







# House Profile: Bowen

## Sir George Ferguson Bowen (1821–1899)

Bowen, town and port, north-eastern Queensland, was named for the first governor, Sir George Ferguson Bowen.

<b>Birth</b>	2 November 1821, Ireland
<b>Death</b>	21 February 1899 - Brighton, Sussex, England
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	English / Irish
<b>Religious Influence</b>	Anglican
<b>Occupation</b>	Governor Immigration Promoter





## Education

- Trinity College, Oxford.
- President of the union, first-class honours in classics (B.A., 1844; M.A., 1847), studied law at Lincoln's Inn.

## Career

- 1846 – joined navy, serving for 16 days in the Victory.
- 1847-51 - rector of the Ionian University at Corfu, and joined the colonial service as political secretary to the government of the Ionian Islands.
- Wrote political pamphlets and three books: Ithaca in 1850 (London, 1851); Mt. Athos, Thessaly and Epirus (1852); and a Handbook for Travellers in Greece (1854).
- 1859 - first governor of Queensland - preferred to act through parliamentary institutions, rather than as an autocratic governor.
- Supported immigration - 'the most pressing need of Queensland is an accession of population to develop the rich and varied resources and capabilities of our vast territory'.
- Considered education was of highest importance - reflected in his speeches, e.g. his vigorous defence of classical education and competitive exams.
- English Liberal-Conservative - demonstrated clear opposition in Queensland to what he called the extremes of ultra-democracy and autocracy.
- Designed colonial legislation which ensured the operation of effective parliamentary government.
- 1873 - Governor of Victoria.
- Advocated for Federation as the 'hope of all farseeing and thoughtful Australians'.

- 1879 - left Victoria in February.
- 1879-82 - Governor of Mauritius and Hong Kong in 1882-86 and then retired from the civil service.

## Interests

- Riding, shooting and fishing - recommended all governors appointed to Queensland should have these skills.
- Travelled widely.

## Family life

- 1856 - married Diamantina, daughter of Count Candiano di Roma.
- 1893 - his wife, by whom he had one son and four daughters, died.
- 1896 - married Florence, daughter of the mathematician, Dr Thomas Luby, and widow of Henry White.
- Bowen was regarded as overconfident, stubborn and long-winded but these shortcomings did not overshadow his abilities and his contributions as a governor.







# House Profile: Herbert

## Sir Robert George Wyndham Herbert (1831–1905)

Herbert County in the Whitsunday Region, Northern Queensland was presumably named after Robert George Wyndham Herbert.

**Birth** 12 June 1831, Brighton, Sussex, England

**Death** 6 May 1905 - Ickleton, Cambridgeshire, England

**Cultural Heritage** English

**Religious Influence** Anglican

**Occupation** Anti-transportationist  
Colonial secretary  
Grazier (sheep)  
Member of Lower House  
Premier





## Education

- 1844 - privately tutored in Rev. Edward Coleridge's house at Eton.
- 1849 - won the Newcastle scholarship and entered Balliol College, Oxford (B.A., 1854; B.C.L., 1856; D.C.L., 1862).
- 1852 – took a first in classical moderations; in 1853 a second in literae humaniores; and in 1854, having won literary and legal prizes, he was elected a fellow of All Souls.
- 1855 - accepted a post of private secretary and held it from 1 January.
- 1858 - studied legal studies and was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple on 30 April.

## Career

- Politician and public servant.
- 1859 - Colonial secretary of Queensland.
- Bowen wished to have him as premier due to his intellectual strength, great administrative ability and winning personality.
- A conservative with regard to constitutional matters, however he listened carefully to public opinion.
- Even though a devout Anglican, he abolished state aid to religion and introduced national education against the strong opposition of Bishop Edward Tufnell.
- Main aims were to increase settlement especially on the north coast, boost immigration, diversify the economy and ensure stable government.
- Wanted to develop Queensland's trade to Asian markets and to introduce 'Malays and other black labour' for plantation work.
- Protested against a plan to renew convict transportation.
- Recalled as premier by Bowen, commissioning him on 20 July a member of the Executive Council without portfolio to avoid any ministerial re-election.

- He resigned on 7 August.
- He returned to London to supervise the sale of colonial debentures.
- 1890 - undertook the general editorship of his cousin, Lord Carnarvon's speeches and writings, including several volumes on colonial and imperial affairs.

## Interests

- Horse-racing, yachting and swimming.
- His pride and joy was Herston, his stone house in a plentiful seventy acres about 4.8 km from town.

## Family life

- Only son of Algernon Herbert and his wife Marianne, née Lempriere.
- Second cousin to Henry Herbert, fourth Earl of Carnarvon, a connection of utmost importance in his life.
- Did not marry.
- Died in relative anonymity.







# House Profile: Petrie

## Thomas Petrie (1831–1910)

In 1911, the suburb North Pine was renamed Petrie after Thomas Petrie (1831- 1910) who resided in the area. A free-stone monument in his honour was erected in the township.

<b>Birth</b>	31 January 1831, Edinburgh, Mid-Lothian, Scotland	
<b>Death</b>	26 August 1910 - Pine Creek, Queensland, Australia	
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	Scottish	
<b>Occupation</b>	Explorer Goldminer	Grazier (unspecified) Indigenous Welfare Official
<b>Legacies</b>	Petrie (Qld)	Petrie's Creek (Qld)
<b>Passenger Ship</b>	Stirling Castle (1831)	
<b>Key Events</b>	Royal Tour, 1868	Settler/Indigenous contact
<b>Key Places</b>	Turon Goldfields (NSW)	Aboriginal Reserve, Bribie Island (Qld)
<b>Properties</b>	Murrumba	





## Education

- Taught by a convict clerk, he mingled freely with First Nation children.
- Learnt to speak the Brisbane tribal dialect (Turubul) and was encouraged to participate in all the day to day activities of the First Nation peoples.
- At 14 he joined the triennial walkabout to the feast at the Bunya Range.
- Regarded as a friend, he was in constant demand as a messenger or companion for exploration expeditions.
- During expeditions with his father he developed an understanding of surveying and bushcraft and a familiarity with the Brisbane district and its settlers.

## Career

- Explorer, grazier and friend of First Nation peoples.
- 1851 - spent six months on the goldfields and for a further five years worked on various fields mainly in Victoria.
- Bought 26 km<sup>2</sup> in the Pine Creek district which he called Murrumba (Good Place).
- First Nation people helped him clear his land and construct his first buildings.
- Explored widely searching for new timber areas and places for further settlement along the coast.
- 1862 - first white man to climb Buderim Mountain, where he explored a stream that became known as Petrie's Creek.

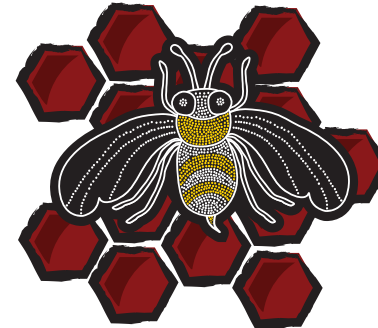
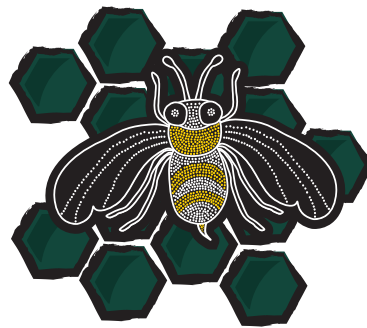
- Marked a road from Cleveland to Eight Mile Plains so squatters could transport wool.
- 1868 - organized an Aboriginal welcome for the Duke of Edinburgh.
- 1877 - chief adviser and overseer of Queensland's first Aboriginal reserve on Bribie Island.
- A foundation member of both the Caboolture and Redcliffe divisional boards.

## Family life

- Born in Edinburgh, fourth son of Andrew Petrie and brother of John.
- 1831 - arrived with his parents at Sydney in the Stirling Castle and moved with them to Moreton Bay in 1837.
- 1858 - married Elizabeth, sister of James Campbell, hardware merchant.
- 1910 - died at Murrumba on 26 August 1910, survived by his wife who died aged 90 on 30 September 1926 and by two sons and five daughters of their nine children.







[www.kelvingrovesc.eq.edu.au](http://www.kelvingrovesc.eq.edu.au)