

RECORD

THE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES 2011



THE UNIVERSITY OF
SYDNEY



Façade left standing:

Front Cover image: Sir Charles Nicholson's home 'The Grange' in Totteridge, Hertfordshire, was destroyed by fire in 1899 along with Nicholson's collections, including journals and correspondence. These would have been extensive and a valuable record of his life and work. Nonetheless, a small amount of Nicholson's personal archives was donated to the University Archives in the late 1980s, having been located with other family members. P4/5/3.

At right: Nicholson in his library prior to the fire. P4/5/2a



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ARCHIVIST'S NOTES

TIM ROBINSON, UNIVERSITY ARCHIVIST

The March 1984 issue of *Record* contains an article by the then University Archivist Ken Smith on personal archives. Ken was keen to promote awareness and use of the '...personal records of individuals closely connected with...' the University. The theme is repeated in this issue, with some changes reflecting the intervening 27 years.

The first article is by Anne Picot, Deputy University Archivist, on the nature and challenges of personal 'papers' in the world of email and web 2.0. At a time when more people than ever before are creating more records than ever before we are faced with paradox that in the long term we may have fewer surviving records than we have from the nineteenth century. Anne points out the need for a different approach to the collection of electronic personal archives coupled with guidelines developed by archival institutions to assist people thinking of donating material to institutions like the University.

Dr James Packer, who was a user of the Archives even before Ken wrote his article in 1984, draws on his decades of experience with the papers of the philosopher Professor John Anderson and his circle. The Anderson papers are amongst the most important personal papers in the University Archives. With the benefit of his unequalled knowledge of the records, Dr Packer considers and describes the context in which the 'Anderson Research Archive' was established.

Trish Oliver's personal reflections on her use of personal archives, in particular the papers of the Hon. Alexander Oliver, lawyer and Fellow of Senate for 25 years from 19879, highlight some of the reasons for the preservation of such records. Trish's reaction to her first visit to the University Archives will stay with me for some time, possibly until I grow into the stereotype she was pleased not to have met here.

Julia Mant, Reference Archivist, has put together some examples of the 'gold nuggets' to be found in the personal holdings in the Archives. It is often the minor, almost incidental, annotations or comments found in personal archives that can open new avenues of research or understanding of past events.

Nyree Morrison, Reference Archivist, has written on the unexpected connection between the University and NASA's Space Shuttle documented in the papers of Dr Leopold Dintenfass, former Director of Haemorheology and Biorheology and a Senior Research Fellow from 1962-75.

Another long time user of the University Archives, Dr David Branagan, has provided an insight to some of the better known University personalities of a century ago. In 1906 *Hermes* published an account of an imaginary football match between teaching and ground staff. While many of the names are familiar to us, others have been long forgotten. Dr Branagan's annotations bring them all to life again.

In closing, I must, as always, thank all contributors but in particular Julia for her inspiration and hard work in producing this issue of *Record*.

PERSONAL ARCHIVES TODAY

ANNE PICOT

Anne Picot is the Deputy University Archivist at the University of Sydney responsible for oversight of disposal. She is also one of the University's Right to Information and Privacy officers as the unit (Archives & Records Management Services) is also responsible for compliance with the NSW Government Information (Public Access) Act and the NSW privacy legislation.

IN TODAY'S CONNECTED WORLD, WHAT DOES 'PERSONAL PAPERS' MEAN?

The University of Sydney Archives has always regarded the personal papers of individuals connected to the institution as part of the University's Archive. This has meant that we have sought the personal papers of prominent—or not so prominent—individuals which complemented the official records controlled by the archives. The individuals may have been teachers, researchers, administrators, or students at the university or donors and other people associated with the institution in a significant way.

The personal accumulations of papers donated to us typically have been a mixture of personal copies of 'official' records, correspondence with colleagues about research and teaching, pre-publication papers (drafts) of books and articles, lecture notes, papers associated with research, photographs and occasionally quite personal records of the private life of the individuals.

These personal archives from our past donors have presented more than enough complexities but the future promises both a richer range of material and greater challenges than ever to manage. Already the University Archives receives personal archives in electronic format, principally digital photos or Word documents organised in folders, copied to CDs. These present technical issues such as compatibility of computer applications to navigate, not to mention copyright questions. However, in the future we expect a personal archive will embrace materials such as copies of blogs or even whole websites, Facebook¹ pages and Twitter² accounts as well as electronic documents, photos and email. Not only do these materials present a challenge in their sheer volume, but there is a threshold question: do we try to collect these materials to take into our custody and control or can we do something different?

EMAIL AND TRADITIONAL CORRESPONDENCE

Email is certainly easily understood as 'correspondence' in the traditional sense, but how do individuals retain it so they are able to pass it to the custody or control of an archives? As with paper-based correspondence, archives depend on blind luck for the preservation of email either by the donor who kept it or by the donor's family or other third parties who thought it significant enough to retain in their own email systems. Again, like paper correspondence, most people keep their email in 'folders' alphabetically by broad subject or in date order. While intellectual management of email is not conceptually different from dealing with bundles of paper correspondence, acquisition is another matter

After two decades of use we know a lot about how people deal with their email. The basic pattern is that no-one manages their email. Whether it is a work-based facility or commercial Internet Service Provider (ISP), generally people let email accumulate until the email application threatens to fall over, and then review and delete to get the volume back to a manageable quantity. Few of us consciously decide to save our email in standard formats in an orderly manner for future reference, even in the workplace. Because of sheer volume, most people do not retain email longer than eighteenth months. The chances of any senior academic or administrator or other prospective donor actively associated with the University retaining significant volumes of email over several years are low. The chances of any surviving emails being accessible after more than five years are equally low.

We always knew that email management was THE significant problem of formal recordkeeping in most organisations but outside the mechanisms of a formal records system what do people do with their personal email? How do we advise our potential donors of personal archives about managing their email for the longer term? There are means of capturing/ converting email exchanges—eg, as pdfs—which individuals could use to retain email they wanted to keep on their hard drives. There are applications in the internet world which allegedly can back-up one's email account to preserve it, but it depends, like all email management, on individuals taking the time and consciously making the decision to keep. Can we get

The screenshot shows the Facebook interface for the University of Sydney. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Facebook logo, a 'Sign Up' button, and the tagline 'Facebook helps you connect and share with the people in your life.' Below this, the page header includes the University of Sydney name, a 'Like' button, and the location 'University · Sydney, Australia'. The main content area features a 'Wall' section with a 'Write something...' text box and a 'Share' button. A post from the University of Sydney is visible, titled 'Ignite the possible – Graduate Options Expo', with a description about graduate options and a 'study now, pay later' scheme. The post has 12 likes and 1 share. On the right side, there is a 'Similar Facebook Pages' section listing the University of Florida, University of Wisconsin, and UNSW (The University of New South Wales).

The University of Sydney's Facebook page, Tuesday, 20 September 2011, 3:23:58 PM

out the word about how to do it and to remind people to link adequate metadata to the 'saved' email so it remains comprehensible and retrievable?

What is frustrating about this prospect is that, compared to two decades ago when writing letters disappeared as common practice, today's email and the events, issues and personal exchanges it documents constitute a wonderful reflection of people's lives. This sort of material in a personal archive complementing the official records would be gold if it were preserved and accessible. That said, Facebook and the like have replaced email as the means of communication for many people and as well as functioning as keeping places.

Of course what we will receive from future donors will be vast quantities of photographs in multiple formats. The likelihood of their being adequately identified, dated etc, is not great. Managing prints and negatives on film in the past has proved laborious but the new digital era magnifies the variety of copies, issues and management ten-fold. People need to be reminded about the inevitable issues involved in managing these digital objects, such as image type, size and resolution for storage, copy status, copyright, reproduction rights, and most of all, attaching identification and dates to the images. Many of us are using websites

like Flickr and Picasa³ to share and store digital photos, so one of the new questions will be how to access these collections and what to do with people's photo albums stored by these facilities, especially after death. We have had decades of use of digital cameras and personal computers, so it is more than time that people had ready access to know-how to manage the material they would like to keep.

SOCIAL MEDIA ON THE INTERNET

When it comes to blogs, websites like Picasa, Facebook or Twitter, how does our traditional understanding respond? Are these sites/sources more akin to publications in the old sense—like articles in newspapers and journals—than the drafts, correspondence, notes which have constituted personal archives in the past? Does this matter? The presence on social media adds a significant dimension to the official record and is recognised as increasingly influential. The failure to acknowledge and somehow include that presence for prominent people in the archival space would be ludicrous.

There does not seem to be an established, standard way for institutions to deal with sites such as Facebook or LinkedIn⁴ where they are used by their employees for related professional purposes. While this has been flagged as a policy gap by the University

Recordkeepers Forum, Flinders University is one of the few universities to establish guidelines for its staff which, amongst other things, require staff to get approval before establishing a site and remind them of their compliance responsibilities.⁵ This will prove an interesting phenomenon to manage in the future, and I can hear stable doors slamming shut as I write.

The difficulties of gathering up blogs, Facebook pages or whole websites are formidable. If you search the Internet for information about prominent people, such as the illustrious alumnus and donor to the University of Sydney, Malcolm Turnbull, MHR, you will find:

- Official website as a member of the Australian Parliament
- Personal website, which has an extensive range of material including blog postings & media releases;
- Twitter account;
- News sites references;
- Image sites.

While these sources are all in the public domain, do we hope the individual decides to use something like Backupify⁶ or should the interested archives prod the potential donor into this step? Perhaps there is another way of doing this, especially while the potential donor is still actively engaged with her pursuits. Rather than thinking the archives must collect or salvage the material, we could begin by documenting such people and these sources in advance and linking our reference points to these other sites as the basis for an approach to them about the ultimate destination of their personal archives. Of course, this approach should take into account what will happen when personal archives donors die, as the various social media sites and email service providers have different policies about the fate of the accounts of deceased users. In fact, it appears that best practice is to nominate a digital executor with access to one's accounts to assume control in the event of death and to close, delete or 'archive' as directed. If the archives has established a relationship with the person and with her permission identified her as a person of interest to (in our case) the University of Sydney, then preservation of the relevant sites or retrieval, and transfer, of the email accumulation may be possible.

This suggests that it is up to archives to develop some guidelines for individuals who may think of donating their personal archives to us to cover such contingencies. Perhaps even the photographs may be manageable if guidance is put out there. As part of the alert to potential donors some tips about managing the preservation of social media pages and websites

and attachment of metadata to email could be included, and even a recommendation that individuals consider appointing a digital executor. Considering the energy which goes into creation of all this material, one would hope that those individuals think it worth taking the trouble to preserve it properly.

REFERENCES

1. Facebook is the most used social networking site with the means of posting public notices, photos, invitations etc. and also sending private messages.
2. Twitter is an online social networking and mini-blogging facility, to paraphrase Wikipedia. Its messages are limited to 140 characters which means that politicians can use it.
3. Flickr and Picasa are both photo management and sharing applications and websites where the public may upload their own photos and browse other people's.
4. A social networking site established in 2002 especially for business or professional users.
5. See Flinders University, *Social Media Guidelines*, available at <http://www.flinders.edu.au/marketing-communications/training-and-support/online-communications-support/social-media-guidelines.cfm>. Accessed 19 September 2011.
6. An application which can back up and/or 'archive' email accounts, photos and Twitter accounts in the cloud, see <https://www.backupify.com>

WHY DID DAVID ARMSTRONG SET UP THE JOHN ANDERSON RESEARCH ARCHIVE?

DR JIM PACKER

Dr Jim Packer is the WEA Librarian and has been researching John Anderson in the University Archives since 1975.

One of the most extensive series of personal archives held at the University of Sydney Archives are those of John Anderson, Challis Professor of Philosophy, 1927 to 1958. The vast bulk of the archives was received in 1997 and includes manuscripts, articles, photographs and correspondence. These items had been stored at the Anderson home in Turramurra, and were part of the estate of Anderson's son, Sandy, which was bequeathed to the University on his death in 1995.

The John Anderson Research Archive, however, pre-dates that transfer. This was an existing collection of Anderson's lectures held in the University Archives, which incorporated items donated by Janet Anderson and Ruth Walker, an intimate of Anderson's and lecturer in the Philosophy Department, and, following an appeal published in the *Sydney Morning Herald* in 1972, lecture notes taken by Anderson's ex-students. Janet Anderson and Ruth Walker died in the mid-1980s, and with the death of Sandy, the first Anderson Archive was completely absorbed into the new archival framework created by the incoming papers. It is the establishment of the first Archive that is explored here.



*Janet, Alexander (Sandy) and John Anderson, 1938
P42/33/16*

'a very, very great man'

David Armstrong to the author in 1975 in reference to John Anderson.

I

In November 1970 the then Challis Professor of Philosophy at Sydney University, David Armstrong, arranged with Janet Anderson to set up what was to become effectively a research archive oriented to her deceased husband's life and work. Armstrong's involvement amounted to much more than an academic exercise attempting to honour a man who had once held an influential position at Sydney University. John Anderson was, notoriously, the most influential and important—not to say, at times, intellectually contentious and even resented—philosopher living in Australia at any time in its history. And he had incurred the resentment even of that very circle at the University he himself had spawned. In its

later stages, this circle had notably included Armstrong himself.

Rather significantly, at the time the Anderson Research Archive was being set up, Armstrong was going through a departmental crisis to match any crisis of morale of the Anderson period. It would in effect create a second philosophy department, in part an unadmitted monument to the resentment many in the formerly unified philosophy department felt towards Armstrong. I suspect that Armstrong may have felt his current position somewhat paralleled the position Anderson found himself in only twenty years before.¹ The story of Anderson's own crisis of confidence in his department and students—which nobody seems to have escaped, bar Ruth Walker, and Sandy, his son—is told in the University Archives holdings. Anderson's side of the story is told in the Anderson and Ruth

Walker papers. The most detailed account of the other side is told by David Armstrong and David Stove in the Stove papers.

Here I am interested to revisit the personal and political tensions of the 1950s, as well as of the years that followed Anderson's retirement and death, to try to make clear the issues around Armstrong's bringing Anderson's papers to the University of Sydney in the 1970s. What sort of homage might this have entailed? What sort of resolution to an ambivalence to Anderson (demonstrably more widespread than the story of Armstrong alone can compass) might the Anderson research archive represent?

In addressing these questions I hope to bring to the surface the wealth of material contained in the University Archives for a coherent view of one particular Australian intellectual issue—the psychopathology of the Andersonian legacy—an issue that in the more familiar published accounts of that legacy may have been represented rather differently. I would call psychopathological any form of mental activity that ultimately, confronted with the destruction of its most fundamental values, had need to retract itself. I would want to claim that the very negative attitude to Anderson that prevailed among Sydney philosophers after Anderson's retirement and death was a retraction waiting to happen. And this article, I hope, will awaken readers to the possibility that psychopathology even at such 'background'-level dosage is a fascinating feature of the university of the day before yesterday—of yesterday—and even of today.

II

'Armstrong has now sailed,' Anderson wrote to Ruth Walker on 15 May 1952 on Armstrong's departure for England. 'He and I parted in discord, with a Manning tea-session in which I considered him insolent—he was taking me to task for bad manners to *him* in his dispute about wanting to get a copy (later on) of Tom's thesis. Of course, I was butting in to some extent; but though the whole business of getting hold of unpublished stuff has irritated me for a long time I was mainly trying to put the objections in a chaffing sort of way when he flared up (not that he got away with it altogether) ... I do think that, like most of the assisted students, he has a predatory attitude to the subject (or subjects), but perhaps I went a bit near the bone that he had a 'collector's attitude...'”² It wasn't unusual for the professor to put down his 'second vintage'³ students: for their 'literalness', their 'devotion' to whatever might be a 'key to unlock all doors'. David Armstrong had already appeared

to Anderson in these terms, but with the added ingredient of opportunism. Even before the 1950 publication in the *Australasian Journal of Philosophy* of Gilbert Ryle's 'Logic and Professor Anderson', with its Oxfordly authoritative put-down of Anderson's work, Anderson had felt 'ambivalence' from his best students, but now he found the enemy camped well and truly inside the gates.⁴ He wrote, 'I'm predicting Armstrong will e'er long be one of the [Ryle] gang—with just enough of my stuff to give him a line of thought on all occasions—but my judgment may be at fault here.'⁵

Armstrong himself would certainly have faulted Anderson's judgment here on at least one of its assumptions: writing to Stove on the ship out of Melbourne, he declared, 'John, incidentally, in replying to my letter asking him to act as referee noted "I wanted to take an independent line in my thesis". He would have a shock if he saw just how independent it was!⁶ But for Anderson, this particular student shared the general characteristics of his students of this period, even if he showed 'independence' by adopting fashionable views—those of the 'Ryle Gang', or the English view of logic as 'analytic'.⁷ In the absence of such fashionable views he would finally genuflect towards Anderson himself⁸ and any claimed 'independence' would prove yet another



Draft and original of letter sent by Anderson to Ruth Walker, 8 July 1952
See note 8 for details.

example of ‘collecting’. ‘This ‘intensity’ business is another example of younglings wanting to rush into ‘contributions’; whatever Armstrong may read on the matter, he’ll be amplifying (and no doubt “amending”) stuff he has got straight from me.’⁹

The years that followed saw little essential change in these distinctly personal relations between the professor and his eventual successor largely, through the disaffections of David Stove, communicated in enormous letters in which the plight of the professor and his philosophy featured prominently. ‘Your account of the philosophical going-on in Sydney make terrible reading,’ wrote Armstrong in reply to one of them. ‘It is clear that two forces struggle in John—his Idealism (the Concrete Universal) and his upholding of the ‘intractability of Qualities’. The latter represents his youthful revolt against Idealism, the former his youthful training in Idealism and is likely to get stronger as he gets older (the ‘Heraclitean fog’ has certainly been getting worse of recent years).’¹⁰ Two years later, offered a post at Melbourne University, Armstrong wrote to Stove, ‘Good news, is it not? A few years in Melb. until JA is dead and buried (academically speaking) might suit very nicely, I think.’¹¹

Anderson retired three years later, but the ‘death and burial’ was protracted. The Challis Chair was occupied in 1959 by John Mackie, who preferred to praise rather than to bury Caesar. From Mackie, Anderson’s actual death in 1962 elicited, ‘the most important philosopher who has worked in Australia’, and, ‘a contribution to philosophy that is of great and fundamental significance.’¹² Two years later, as Mackie’s successor, Armstrong presented his Professorial Inaugural Address ‘The Nature of Mind’.¹³

He certainly paid such homage to Anderson as befitted a new Challis Professor, but then presented a curious paper that made no further mention of Anderson even though its purpose was to deliver a critique of behaviourist dispositionalism that employed a causal theory differentiating *states* of mind from manifest behaviour¹⁴ in order to assert mind as a ground of behaviours, not the mere sign of their occurrence. The basis of this causal theory Armstrong later credited to C.B. Martin¹⁵, but it sounds very like the theory of a *field which disposes* some thing to necessarily act in certain ways according to the contingent relations it sustains. The field disposing the thing is the *state* of the thing, measured in terms of these or those qualities; the relations are to *other things*, and the entire logical apparatus is altogether too close to Anderson’s own theory of causal fields¹⁶ for either his ‘methods’ or his ‘conclusions’ to warrant

such an entire want of acknowledgement. But those who witnessed Armstrong’s lecture might have been more disturbed by something more fundamental still: Anderson’s philosophy was being denied all further analysis and discussion.

III

The first philosophy PhD student at Sydney University, Brian Birchall, recalled the early Armstrong years at Sydney as a time when:

the Andersonian School had split into two irreconcilable factions: those who clung tenaciously (and in private) to the words of the Master and those who were, in a sense, guilty of patricide. The effect on these two factions of the arrival of an enthusiastic novice seeking apprenticeship was predictable. The former faction was displeased, if not dismayed, that someone had arrived to re-open old wounds, while the latter faction saw it as their duty to exorcise from my thinking all vestiges of Andersonian Realism.¹⁷

Did Birchall mean *Andersonian Realism*, or the *rhetoric* of Andersonian Realism? For Armstrong might have offered a cautious ‘scientism’ in rebranding Anderson’s ‘qualities’ as ‘states’ (and later, his ‘locations’ as ‘instantiations’, his ‘situations’ as ‘states of affairs’), and offered the respect of *engagement* to Ryle while refusing such specific criticism of his old professor as might have allowed the man’s *philosophy* to speak; but the philosophy was not all that different.¹⁸ And seven years later the ‘permanent intellectual debt’ that Armstrong admitted in 1964 became a full-scale project ‘to give opportunity to scholars to study the life and work ... of one of the most remarkable comprehensive thinkers and interesting personalities to have appeared on the Australian intellectual scene’¹⁹—the John Anderson Research Archive.

Armstrong now found himself dealing with the two people in the world who had the least time for him—and this, insofar as they confided it to one another, to a rather extraordinary degree.²⁰ Fortunately, they didn’t confide it to him, for at the outset of the research archive project he was keen to report to Janet Anderson how nice it had been to meet her and, presumably, find her so agreeable to the idea.²¹ He was even led to believe that Anderson’s son, Sandy, could be trusted to drop past animosities and find himself of the same mind. Indeed, Armstrong apparently spoke with enthusiasm about Anderson and his papers even behind their backs. In 1973 Janet received a letter from a certain Kordyan Lewandowski telling her not only of Armstrong’s assurances that ‘your collection of



John Anderson (front left) in 1954; at the University of Newcastle, with Albert Bussell (seated) and from right :Edmund Roxon, Sandy Anderson, Harry Eddy, Hector Munro, 1954. P42/33/19

Professor Anderson's papers is the greatest archive of its kind in New South Wales,²² but that Armstrong was encouraging Lewandowski to pursue a biographical interest in Anderson's *career*.

Anderson had (provisionally) accused Armstrong of being a 'collector', and the truth of that can no doubt apply to the formation of the archive but it is not the only truth. For those of us who respect Anderson's philosophy some degree of 'collecting' has always been par for the course, and no-one should want to subtract from Armstrong's own philosophy anything that was, in fact, a debt owed to Anderson on account of the depth of Anderson's thought, and a now acknowledged one at that. Neither should we refuse to grant how impressed he was by the Andersonian legacy amassed at the family home and how determined he may then have been that it should not, with the passing of the family (and Janet understood this in the same measure) be lost. *Nor* is it impossible that the Armstrong who drily anticipated the 'death and burial' of the man Stove delighted to patronise as 'the poor old bastard'²³ was now a more patient, if also more compromised, professor of philosophy, with his

own 'departmental revolt' and a sense of debt to the old man that went beyond the institutional niceties, and certainly beyond the expectation that his frozen legacy ('academically speaking') could be neatly ignored.

IV

Anthropologically, universities revel in institutional formality: against every one idea, a thousand tiny rituals. Few places but the army classify members so remorselessly and with such hierarchical finesse. But universities are also sources of intellectual life: 'The life of thinking is only one way of living,' as Anderson wrote in *Honi Soit* in 1954, 'but it is one way.' Anderson himself, departmental creature that he often showed himself to be, was no politician, and would be given his archive for reasons quite probably beyond the usual bounds of 'ritual fulfilment'. And whatever the usual function of an institutional archive, is it inconceivable that here, very plainly, 'the life of thinking' was being given space to do, and was doing, some legwork of its own?

In this article I have been critical of Armstrong's approach to Anderson in his Inaugural Professorial Address; the purpose of intellectual life is the attaining of transparency, or what Anderson called 'disinterestedness'²⁴, and it seems to me that in 1964 Armstrong either did not know that Anderson's 'methods and conclusions' lay behind his own conclusions on the dispositionalism of Ryle, or he did not care. There was much wrong with the Sydney University Philosophy department in the 1950s, much of it to do with the nature of professors, and of students, and of universities as containers of human practices that can only briefly bear to live up to Platonic ideals. In the face of what was wrong, 'younglings' angered 'poor old bastards' to distraction, and vice versa: each could troop off to find 'servility' in the other's behaviour, and each would be right.

Yet throughout all this Armstrong's defiance was never as robust as Stove's, and perhaps he needed to tell him as much: 'As for the philosophy here [at Cambridge, in 1952]—well I may become a Cambridge philosopher but thank God I was educated in Sydney. There is much triviality and scholasticism and avoiding big issues.'²⁵ And a couple of years later he wrote again that, 'Sydney philosophy leaves you educated, even if provincial in many ways, which isn't so here [in England]. The English philosophers are civilized, many have 'other cultural interests', but they are not educated. At bottom they are philistines.'²⁶ What Armstrong meant by 'educated' was precisely to do with 'methods', and 'conclusions'. One might bury them beneath technical vocabularies that concealed

how ‘educated’ one really was, but one never escaped that education. Or if one did, one was doomed to remain immature (uneducated, ‘philistine’?) for the rest of one’s life.

When Anderson retired, the *Australian Highway*, the then journal of the Sydney WEA, published an issue collecting appraisals of Anderson in the various facets of his intellectual life and influence.²⁷ Armstrong reviewed this publication for Donald Horne’s *Observer* under the title ‘The Andersonians’.²⁸ Critical of what he took to be the slavish Andersonianism in some of the contributions, he gave praise to others. One in particular caught his eye:

Professor Partridge’s paper is the most interesting and the best of the issue. Partridge exhibits that ability which great critics like Matthew Arnold have had, simultaneously to admire and point to strengths, criticise and point to weaknesses, yet all the while remaining free of mere ambivalence towards the subject discussed. He writes of Anderson as a teacher and brings out very well the *intellectual liberation that Anderson’s systematic and critical thinking brought to so many*. He brings out also Anderson’s failure to go on to develop his own position, his failure to come to grips with recent philosophical developments, and his tendency to encourage the development of disciples rather than fellow-thinkers. [Italics mine]

This might invite the charge of ‘ambivalence’ in Armstrong himself (who is to say that ‘recent developments’ are worth pursuing, merely on the strength of the loaded word ‘recent’—and what university ever failed to inculcate some discipleship or other to some local or international ‘name to be reckoned with’?) But I would say that it brings out with great clarity an ‘ambivalence’ begging to be resolved, one that takes full account of the connection of the word ‘liberation’ to the name John Anderson, as even the Armstrong of 1958 could do. The story of the formation of the John Anderson Archive at Sydney University was to become one special form of that resolution: one that managed to overcome, somewhat miraculously, though no doubt imperfectly, some of the deepest wounds of the past.

My thanks to Julia Mant, Sue Pilkington and Mark Weblin for useful help—and I don’t mean mere advice—in the writing of this.

REFERENCES

1. This account is based on off-the-record comments from ‘the other side’ (feminists, for example, enraged at ‘boys’ behaviour’). Armstrong’s own public account is presented in ‘An Intellectual Autobiography Part II’, *Quadrant*, March 1983, p. 73–74. He does not record his feelings at the time the Archive was first set up (when the strike was in its infancy), but by 1973: ‘In the immediate aftermath of the strike, things seemed very bleak. The radicals had effective control of the Department, and there seemed to be no future in it for the rest of us...*It did not seem that it would be possible for philosophy as we understood it to go on being practised and taught at Sydney University.*’ [Italics mine.] The issue of ‘philosophy as we understood it’ had been crucially important, too, for Anderson.
2. University of Sydney Archives, P158 Ruth Walker Personal Archives; Series 2 Letters received, 1936–1980.
3. University of Sydney Archives; P42 John Anderson Personal Archives; Series 24 Letters received, 1945–59; John to Sandy Anderson, 26 February 1952. The brunt of the criticism on this occasion was Jim Baker, a long-established fly in Anderson’s philosophical ointment, whose primacy as such was being steadily overtaken in 1952 by Anderson’s increasing irritation with ‘the two Davids’.
4. Ryle was Waynflete Professor of Philosophy at Oxford at the time, and most famously author of *The Concept of Mind* (1949). This is possibly the work referenced by ‘Ryle’ in the Armstrong–Stove disparagements of Anderson’s theories of mind in their correspondence during Armstrong’s overseas period. For Stove, see the very long typed letter, undated but very possibly 24 September 1952. Armstrong’s most explicit comments on this, that Anderson’s epistemology was weak (‘except for his work on perception’), and irrelevant (‘except in Sydney coffee shops’) are in a letter to Stove, 12 December 1953 [both University of Sydney Archives; P212 David Stove Personal archives; Box 35].
5. P158; Series 2; John Anderson to Ruth Walker, 25 April 1952.
6. P212; Box 35; David Armstrong to David Stove. Thirty years later, Armstrong’s most persistent complaint against Anderson was that ‘Anderson was authoritarian in his own personality and intolerant of dissent from his own views among his own staff and students’. He was similarly ‘repelled by the discipleship and authoritarian atmosphere [of Karl Popper’s seminar]. It was all too like what I had left behind me in Sydney. It is perhaps no psychological accident that both Popper and Anderson preached the life of intellectual criticism so forcefully and effectively yet were unwilling to see it applied in their immediate intellectual environment’. ‘An Intellectual Autobiography’, *Quadrant* Jan–Feb 1983, pp. 91, 94.
7. P158; Series 2; John Anderson to Ruth Walker, 23 July 1952.
8. P158; Series 2; John Anderson to Ruth Walker, 8 July 1952. ‘[Stove] took note of [my] affirmations [of various issues] and apparently intends to send them to his correspondents—so that will be something for Armstrong to add to his collection of **δοξαι (or δογματα)**. [See also P42; Series 4; Item 45 (end) for draft material on this letter.]
9. P158; Series 2; John Anderson to Ruth Walker, 23 July 1952.
10. P212; Box 35; David Armstrong to David Stove, 30 October 1952 p. 9. Co-incidentally, the same letter contains Armstrong’s

first reference to the Waynflete Professor of Philosophy's view of "dispositions" [see below], a view that Armstrong already seems to have been more reluctant to acknowledge than had Stove: 'What do you think of the "Concept of Mind"? I'm afraid I do not know what I think of it (I don't like the way it is written). The dispositional account of knowing is, PERHAPS, sound enough ...' (p.7)

11. P212; Box 35; David Armstrong to David Stove, 4 October 1955; cf. the milder tone of the letter to Stove 23 August 1955, 'I have applied for the lectureship at Melbourne—not a bad place to be until JA retires, I think.'

12. JL Mackie, 'John Anderson', in *Australasian Journal of Philosophy*, 40 (2) 1962, pp. 124, 126. See also, Mackie, 'The Philosophy of John Anderson,' *AJP* 40 (3) December 1962, pp. 264-282. Installed as Professor of Philosophy at the University of York in 1965, Mackie retained faith with one of Anderson's more contentious positions and seriously defended it. See 'Rationalism and Empiricism, The John Anderson Memorial Lecture for 1963 of the N.S.W. Workers' Educational Association and the Sydney Philosophy Club', *AJP* 43 (1) 1965, p. 1-12.

13. *Arts* (Proceedings of The Sydney University Arts Association), 3, 1966, p. 37–48. 'An Inaugural Lecture delivered on 10 May, 1961 [sic].'

14. *Ibid.*, p. 43.

15. 'For contingent statements, as ordinary attributions of dispositions are, their truth demands that there be something in the world (Martin spoke of a truth-maker, others have spoken of an ontological ground) in virtue of which they are true. The most plausible candidate for the truth-maker for dispositional statements seemed to be a categorical state of the disposed thing. That state, I thought, *is* the disposition.' ('Intellectual Autobiography', p. 100)

16. see 'The Problem of Causality', 1938, *Studies in Empirical Philosophy*, Sydney: Angus & Robertson, 1963, pp. 126–136.

17. Brian Birchall, 'Introduction Booklet: The Dialectical Structure of Idealism Lectures', University of New England, Armidale, 1982, pp. 6–7, quoted by Mark Weblin's discussion of Brian Birchall and his philosophy, *The Present Continuous*, 1 July 2011.

18. See *A World of States of Affairs*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1997, p. 19, for Armstrong's rationale for using the term. 'States of affairs' is a term actually used by Anderson, for example in the 9 September 1952 letter to his son: '[Thornton] concluded [his conference paper] in my terms, by upholding a doctrine of states of affairs—connections and distinctions everywhere in 'Nature'. [P42; Series 24] Cf. *A World of States of Affairs* pp. 3–4 for an explicit acknowledgement of the equivalence (or near-equivalence) of Armstrong's 'states of affairs view of reality' to Anderson's 'propositional view of reality'; he later (p.115) credits Anderson's 'ontological' copula in connection with 'instantiation', though without connecting it to Anderson's view that the function of the subject-term in any proposition is to 'locate'. Once again, in other words, the debt is acknowledged, but the full circumstance and explanation—the *philosophical discussion*—of the debt is curtailed.

19. David Armstrong, 'Professor John Anderson,' *Sydney Morning Herald*, 17 April 1972, p. 6.

20. See, inter alia, P42 Box 52; Sandy to John Anderson 25 November 1953, P42; Series 41; Sandy to Janet Anderson, 10

September 1972, P42; Series 19; Sandy to Janet Anderson (envelope dated on) 18/5/1971; P42; Series 41; Janet to Sandy Anderson 3 & 23 September, 1972.

21. P42 Series 36; Armstrong to Janet Anderson, 25 November 1970.

22. P42; Series 36; Kordyan Lewandowski to Janet Anderson, 15 March 1973.

23. P212; Box 35; Stove to Armstrong, aforementioned, 24 September 1952.

24. Anderson's 'disinterestedness' is often found wanting from the point of view of critical 'direct action', but it is the whole basis from which he launched his late attacks on 'practicalism'. His reliance on 'tradition' was a statement of trust in the grounding that criticism requires before it can be something more than a *ricorso*.

25. P212; Box 35; David Armstrong to David Stove, 30 October 1952 p. 9.

26. *Ibid.* David Armstrong to David Stove, London, 24 April 1955.

27. *The Australian Highway, Special Issue*, 'Anderson and Andersonianism', 1958.

28. David Armstrong, 'The Andersonians', *Observer* 4 October 1958, p. 535.

JOURNEYS THROUGH THE ARCHIVES: THE EXTENDED OLIVER FAMILY

TRISH OLIVER

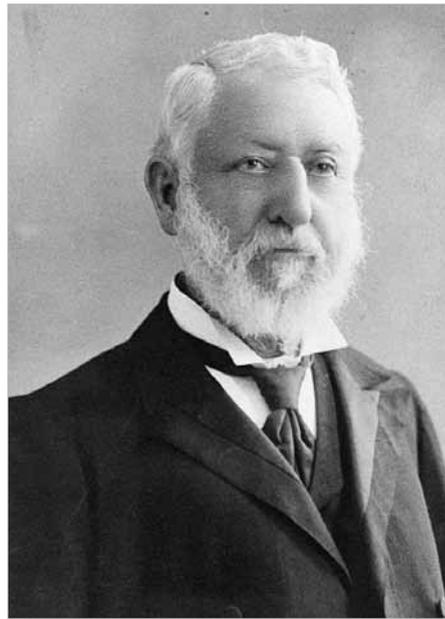
My initial visit to the University of Sydney Archives, having read through the Guide to the Alexander Oliver personal archives, was really just to see what three shelf metres of papers might look like! More seriously though, the date range of 1826–1934 given for the contents of the papers was a magnet to a person trying to piece together the bits of my husband's family history from stories, anecdotes, and the mountains of material we have acquired from previous generations.

I should say here that that, while I come from a long line of hoarders, I married into a family of even more dedicated, if not compulsive, keepers of 'Stuff'. My father-in-law, John Oliver, a committed and gifted photographer and 'collector' died in 2006, and we became the custodians of his accumulated treasures, including crates of negatives, slides and family memorabilia and—PAPER. Much of this material had come to him from his parents, Francis and Ruth (née Stokes) Oliver, and on cursory initial inspection it was clear that there were some fascinating avenues for future research.

Alexander Oliver is probably the best known of the family. He was a distinguished and respected lawyer and parliamentary draftsman in New South Wales prior to Federation and the man charged with finding a site for the proposed Federal Capital. He was one of the first students at University of Sydney in 1852 although his family moved to England and he continued his studies at Oxford. He later received a Master of Arts from the University of Sydney in 1869 and had a lifelong relationship with the University, including 25 years as a Fellow of Senate. We also knew something of his love of sailing as well as learning, literature and art. However, there are always unexpected discoveries when researching family.

Prior to my first visit to the Archives I had started using (inexpertly) web-based search engines including Ancestry.com to flesh out some of the material we had. I was lucky enough to find a very dedicated and much more professional researcher in Melbourne, also studying her partner's family, the Olivers. Initially her particular interest was in Alexander's brother Thomas, and our contact was apparently the first between the two sides of the family for over an hundred years.

Another eminent lawyer had started a biography of Alexander Oliver in the 1990's and we did have the



benefit of some of his notes made from the material held by the University. There was one brief mention in those notes of Thomas, and I undertook to see what else might be in the University Archives when I visited. (Very little as it turned out). And of course the date range and the material listed in the Guide obviously dealt with other members of the extended family.

I was intrigued by the location of the Archives and, whilst they are housed on the top floor of Fisher Library, they still do have the ambience of the 'dusty corridors and bowels of the building' one should expect from archival material. White gloves and pencils, and a very small visitors' space added to the mystique of the place, all of which was overthrown by the thoroughly professional, helpful and— can I say—YOUNG archivists. No elderly, bent, bald or bearded chaps with cobwebs and buttoned cardigans to be seen!

Initially I was overwhelmed by the range and quantity of material derived from the Oliver family and its extended connections, and while much does relate to Alexander Oliver himself and his immediate family, some of it has the feel of material cleaned out from under the stairs in 1930, to make room for more. There are domestic shopping lists, annotated bills of sale, personal notes between family members and rather a large number of unused WWI-era postcards.

There are also WWI security classified drawings for versions of the Stokes Gun, and the Documents of Recommendation for Stanley Frederick Stokes, an engineer and inventor whose daughter Ethel Ruth married Francis, Alexander's third son, to mention but a few of the items.

The personal and professional correspondence of Alexander Oliver shows his enormous breadth of interests and his erudition. It needs someone who reads Greek and Latin, and knows much more about constitutional and statute law than I to do justice to the man. It also highlights his love of family, boats and literature.

He seems to have had an advisory or more hands on management role, for various members of his extended family, and there is a significant collection of material related to the Weston family, one of whom, Augusta, was married to Alexander's half-brother Arthur Frederick Smart. Alexander, and then his son Francis, appear to have advised Augusta on various matters. Some of Aunt Gus's papers are also in the University holdings, including her mother's 'Date Book', which lists the births and deaths in her own family.

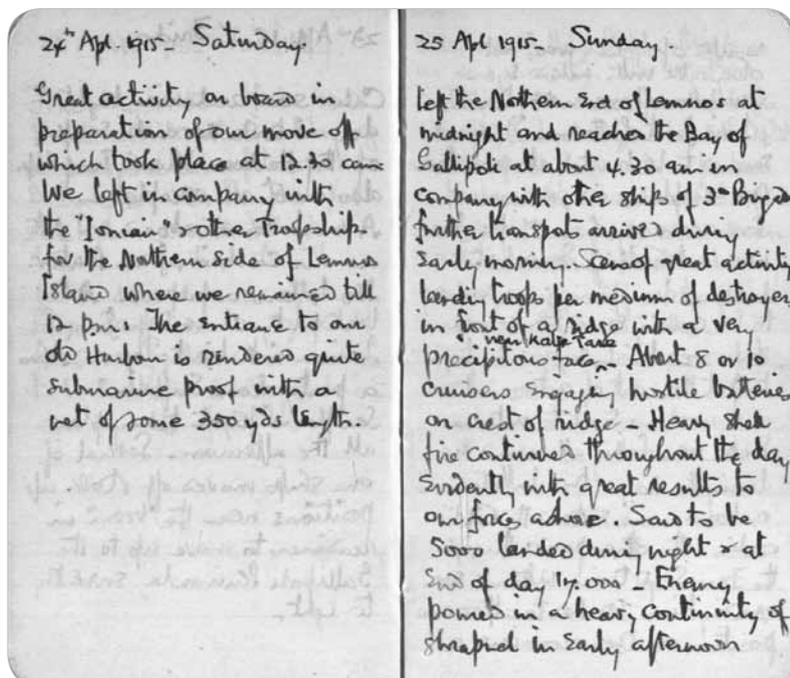
Augusta's mother was in fact Blanche Johnston, a daughter of Major George Johnston and Esther Abrahams who arrived in Australia with the First Fleet, and who had enormous influence on the political and social formation of the Colony of NSW, not to mention the 'Rum Rebellion'.

My personal favourite of the many documents is the plan for a memorial tomb to be built in Madras for Maria Brotheridge (née Johnston), another daughter of George and Esther. Finding these drawings sent me off on a mission to discover more about her life.

Maria was born in Sydney in 1802, although her parents only married in 1814! Maria married Thomas Brotheridge by special licence at St John's Parramatta in 1824 and later moved with him to Madras. She died there in January 1827 shortly after the birth of a second son, who also died. Her husband, Thomas, a Captain in the 48th Regiment of Foot, left India soon afterwards to return to Australia with their elder son. The boy died on the return journey to Sydney, and his father died soon after his return. Captain Thomas Brotheridge was buried in the Johnston family vault at Annandale.

Another highlight has been the rediscovery of Francis Oliver's WWI diaries, which include his experiences in Egypt and at Gallipoli. None of the family had any idea that these diaries existed. We were delighted that we were able to collaborate with the Archives to have the diaries digitised and made more available for general use.

Overall, the Alexander Oliver archives have produced numerous possibilities for future and further research for me, and I hope for other members of our extended family. There is no doubt that I will be haunting the Archives for many more years.



Previous page: Alexander Oliver G3/224/1777

Left: Extract from Francis Badham Oliver's war diary, Landing at Gallipoli, 24-25 April, 1915, P7/4.

SNAPSHOTS AND



Personal records are often ad hoc manifestations of an individual's response to their posterity: some are consciously created, arranged and transferred; most are messy confluences of work and family life that find their way into the Archives. Some holdings incorporate field research, extensive correspondence, personal ephemera, while others are snapshots of university life captured in lecture notes and photo albums. Then there are those whose connections to the University are tangential or isolated to a particular event or moment. Occasionally they flesh out the administrative records: copies of exchanges found in unexpected places unless you consider the crux of recordkeeping: for what purpose was the record created, and what agency or person is likely to create or control the record?

In the coming year, we will release an Internet-based search system for the archives, available to internal and external researchers, which will help with extracting the gold nuggets and seams of connections that link the personal and administrative records.

SIGHTS AND SOUNDS

Suffragettes 1906: The female soldiers of the STC

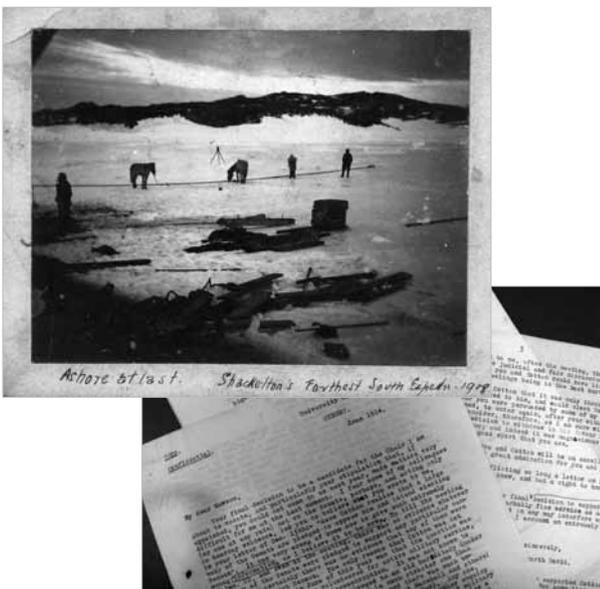
Top left: Nellie Rutherford's autograph album, Sydney Teachers' College 1906. Drawing by Will-Morris. The Teachers' College began in 1906 and was located at Blackfriars in Chippendale, prior to moving to the University campus in 1916.

'I have never felt myself so affronted ...during the whole 33 1/2 years of my Professorship'.

Edgeworth David to Horatio Carlaw, 'Xmas 1924'.

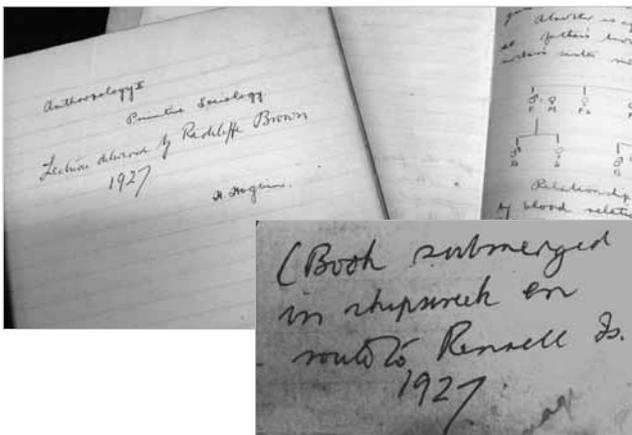
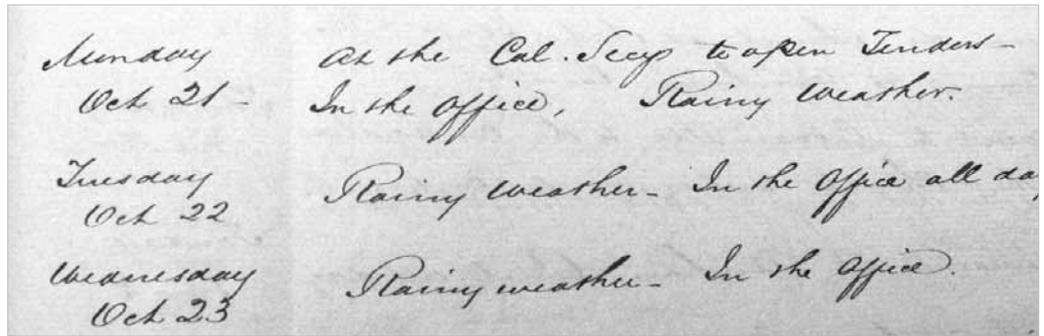
The stoush over Douglas Mawson's application to succeed Edgeworth David as Professor of Geology in 1924 is not detailed in the University's own administrative records, but can be found, perhaps surprisingly, in JT Wilson's correspondence. Wilson had retired as Professor of Anatomy at Sydney and moved to Cambridge, England, yet it was to there that Carlaw sent him copies of the letters.

Years earlier, Douglas Mawson and David had both been on the 1908 Nimrod Expedition to Antarctica. This photo is in Leo Cotton's papers, the successful candidate for the 1924 Chair.



Right: 'Ashore at last: Shackleton's Farthest South Expedn 1908' P45/5. Letters from Edgeworth David to Mawson and Horatio Carlaw. P162/4/2.

GOLD NUGGETS



THE WRITTEN WORD

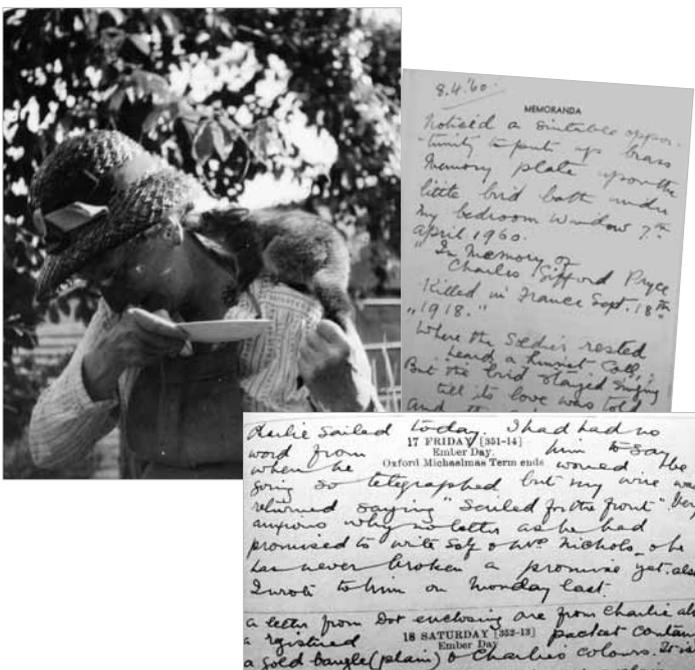
We hold many diaries, journals and notebooks, documenting research activities, personal lives and sometimes the mundane and unusual.

'Rainy weather. In the office', Edmund Blacket, 23 October 1850.

Prior to his appointment as University Architect, Blacket was the Colonial Architect for NSW. This work diary records an entry for every day from his appointment on 1849 to construct the new University buildings in August 1854, P3/5

'Book submerged in shipwreck on route to Rennell Is 1927'.

Ian Hogbin's Anthropology I notes taken at lectures by Professor AR Radcliffe-Brown., P15/



In late 1915, University benefactor Minard Crommelin's friendship with Charles Gifford Pryce was interrupted by his war service, and she records the event in her journal for that year. Pryce served in Western France, and was killed in September 1918. In 1960, Crommelin finds a place on the bird-bath next to her window to 'finally' lay the memorial plaque, quoting a poem from Charles' brother, Henry Pryce:

Where the soldier rested
 heard a linnet call,
 But the bird stayed singing
 till its love was told,
 And the fields were
 Kind with friendly eyes.

Extracts from Minard Crommelin's diaries, and a photograph of her with pet possum taken at Warrah Research Station, P51/14 and P51/18.

DINTENFASS AND SPACE MISSION STS-BIC

NYREE MORRISON



The space shuttle Atlantis landed safely on 21 July 2011 at NASA's Kennedy Space Centre in Florida, ending 30 years of NASA space shuttle missions. With this historic event in mind, I thought I would share some snippets of correspondence that are within the personal archives of Dr Leopold Dintenfass (1921–1990), physical chemist and medical scientist, who specialised in the study of the properties of the blood and was a pioneer in the viscosity of blood. Dintenfass was involved with an experiment (Aggregation of Red Cells or ARC) to investigate whether blood flow slows down in zero gravity and to examine to what extent blood cells aggregate or 'clump' in that condition on the space shuttle Discovery's mission STS-51C (24–27 January 1985) and STS-26 (29 September–3 October 1988).

This was the first Australian-American venture in the space shuttle research program. NASA accepted the experiment proposal in August 1977:

I am pleased to inform you that your proposed investigation ... has been tentatively selected ... to be performed on the early shuttle missions. Final acceptance will be contingent upon the successful negotiation of an agreement between NASA and your organisation.¹

The proposed terms of the NASA agreement were sent to the Australian Government in March 1978. NASA wanted an agreement signed with the Australian Government on liability in the event that damage was caused by the shuttle crashing. However, the Australian Government would not sign the agreement and so the experiment was 'bumped off' flight STS-10. From reading the correspondence, it appears that NASA gave proposed missions numbers which were then changed when the mission was confirmed. It appears that mission

STS-10 may have been STS-6, which flew 4–9 April 1983. The experiment would be reinstated to another flight only after the agreement was signed.²

The Department of Science and Technology informed Dintenfass that the delay was due to the difficulty in the wording that NASA had used for the proposed agreement. (The delay in signing the agreement is mentioned in Hansard.) When revised wording was received from NASA it was examined by 'some' Commonwealth Departments. (It would be interesting to know what those 'some' departments were!) Dintenfass received notification from the Department of Science and Technology that an agreement with NASA had been reached in June 1982.³

During the five-year period of waiting for the Australian Government to sign the agreement with NASA, Dintenfass had to secure funding. When the experiment was first proposed, the Department of Science and the Minister for Science (at the time Senator Webster) approved the project but provided no funding. Dintenfass had a particularly hard time obtaining funding for the experiment and for travel to the United States, and personally raised funds from Australian and overseas donors. The NHMRC did not believe the project would go ahead without the Government signing the agreement with NASA, and providing some funding. Many sponsors lost patience waiting for official acknowledgment of the project. The lack of funds attracted media attention, as Dintenfass required \$50,000 to continue. In March 1984, the Honourable Barry Jones, Minister of Science and Technology, supplied a one-off grant of \$35,000.⁴ Dintenfass pointed out that 'We are the only space project on the NASA orbiter which has no full support from the country's government'⁵

Another interesting aspect was the issue of insurance.

Dintenfass asked for an insurance quote for an experiment being undertaken on the space shuttle. The insurers told him his application for a quote was unsuccessful and, ‘...the whole schedule for space insurance is complex and involved, and it is quite impossible for us to do a “one-off” job.’ He was advised to approach NASA themselves as they have extensive insurance coverage in force.⁶

The experiment on Discovery’s mission STS-51C was a success and a second experiment was planned for 1986 to confirm the results of the first experiment. However, following the Challenger disaster on 28 January 1986, future missions were not scheduled until 1988. On a visit to NASA in Washington in 1986, Dintenfass informed Dr G A Marcel:

... they are all a bit shaky, and it will take some months before they will recover from the Challenger episode ...⁷

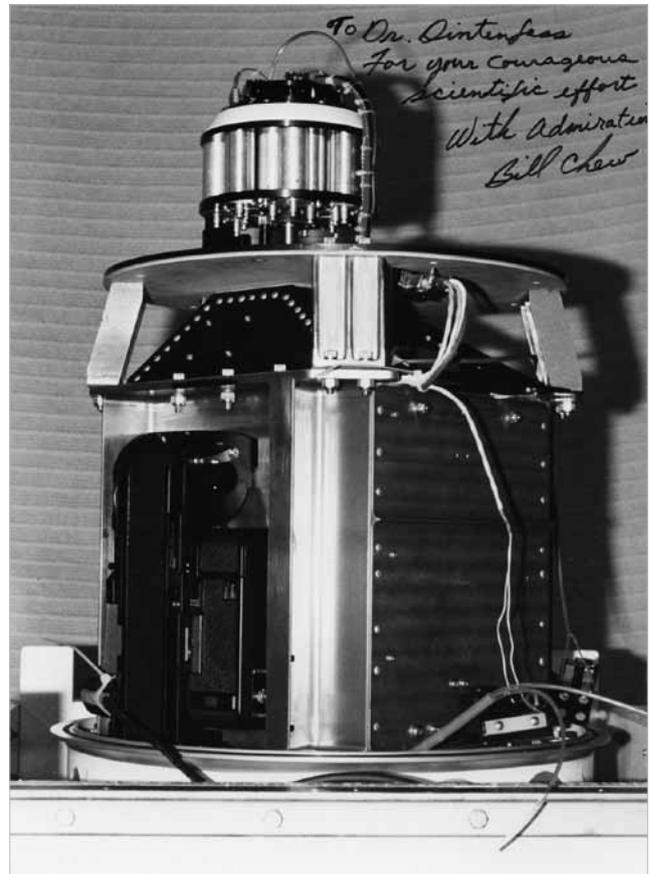
The second experiment took place on the space shuttle Discovery, mission STS-26 (29 September to 3 October 1988). Despite the success of the first mission, Dintenfass once again had problems raising funds for the second experiment.

Leopold Dintenfass’ papers are a fascinating insight into the politics and financial constraints of undertaking experiments in space. Despite being the first Australian-led space shuttle experiment, the Australian Government took its time in signing an agreement with NASA with the result that Dintenfass had to raise private money to ensure the experiment would happen on the 1985 and 1988 Discovery flights.

REFERENCES

All archives sources are from the University of Sydney Archives, P194 Leopold Dintenfass Personal Archives.

1. P194/1/26; Bradford Johnson, Associate Administrator for Applications, NASA to Dintenfass, 17/08/1977.
2. 194/1/18; Dintenfass to Senator Gareth Evans, 19 April 1982.
3. P194/1/16; Dintenfass to Mr Creech, Department of Science and Technology, 24/6/1982.
4. P194/1/5; Dintenfass to secretary of the NHMRC, 7/05/1984.
5. P194/1/5; Dintenfass to John Hammond, 04/07/1984.
6. P194/1/16; Lumley’s insurance to Dintenfass, 10/07/1982.
7. P194/1/23; Dintenfass to Dr G A Marcel, 26/9/1986.



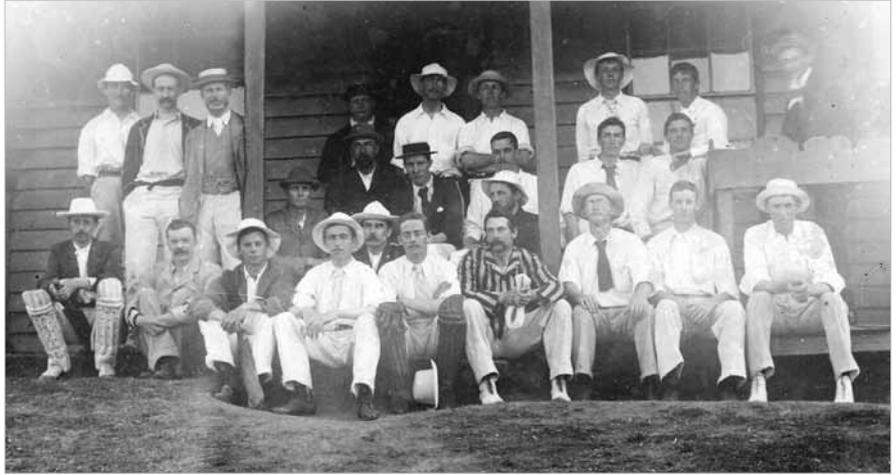
Previous page: Leopold Dintenfass
Above: The ARC experiment—Space Shuttle 1984. The caption reads “To Dr Dintenfass, for your courageous scientific effort. With admiration, Bill Chew”
Both in P194/1/29.

NOTES

As Mission STS-51C was a dedicated Department of Defence mission there was no press kit produced. http://www.jsc.nasa.gov/history/shuttle_pk/shuttle_press.htm

To read more on the experiment on the second mission, see the STS-26 press kit available at http://www.jsc.nasa.gov/history/shuttle_pk/1988.htm

Not all Staff and Student games were fictitious.
This Cricket Match is dated 1896 and included G A
Wood and J T Wilson. G3/224/0004.



EDGEWORTH DAVID'S TRY-REAL OR IMAGINED?

DR DAVID BRANAGAN

Honorary Associate in the School of Geosciences

INTRODUCTION

Official histories, by their nature, tend to concentrate on large-scale, positive aspects of the particular organisation being studied. There is little or no opportunity to deal with the character or foibles of individuals who have 'created' the history. Such matters are usually left to biographers. Furthermore, technicians, laboratory assistants, librarians, cleaners, even though essential to the smooth running of any organisation, only in exceptional cases receive recognition.

Such is the case, admirable though it is in many respects, of *Australia's First: a History of the University of Sydney*. It seems, therefore, not inappropriate to reproduce a short article that first appeared in the University's student magazine *Hermes* in July 1906. The writer is identified only by the initials W.R.B., writing about what was certainly a fictitious Rugby match although there certainly were real cricket matches between staff and students, and men and women staff.¹

The 1906 article is still lively today, particularly when one is aware of the personalities so named. The author was undoubtedly William Rowan Browne (1884–1975), who later had a distinguished career in the University's Department of Geology. At the time,

Browne was an undergraduate, engaged in sporting activities, and clearly cognisant of the foibles of the University's academic staff, and aware of many of the 'underlings' employed, as were probably most of the students, in the small close-knit community of the University, as it then was. Interestingly, Browne was chided by the Editor of *Hermes* for not inscribing his name on the article, when he sent it in, even if it was not for publication. A spate of anonymous articles sent to *Hermes* for the next few issues caused the Editor to state firmly that they would not be considered for publication. Browne was later to serve as Science sub-editor on *Hermes*.

Browne, with his gentle Irish humour, shows considerable skill in his perceptive outlining of the characteristics of various members of staff, and introduces us to a few of the 'forgotten' people who worked behind the scenes, and whose contributions to University life are rarely mentioned. No doubt the article raised a few guffaws among contemporary readers, if not all the participants.

To clarify some of the comments made by Browne short biographies have been added as endnotes to show how carefully Browne had noted the professions and characteristics of the protagonists, more particularly of the academics.

Glimpses of the Great –II

Football, Teaching Staff v. Ground Staff

Hermes, Vol. XII, No. 1, New Issue, May 17, 1906, pp. 10-12

Though it is now some considerable time since this match occurred, perhaps it will be found that it was a wiser thing to defer criticism of it till now; for surely public interest in such an event can hardly have died away, and moreover, it is only possible to view it in the calm historical manner it deserves, when the writer is removed from the immediate excitements and jealousies of the moment, and when the critical atmosphere is once more calm and undisturbed.

At the outset many difficulties were met, and it was long before the opposing sides could settle all disputes, and make final arrangements for the match. Great credit reflects on the organisers – Messrs MacLaurin and Craddock¹ – that all these difficulties were at length overcome, and everything settled in the most amicable manner. First of all great discussion arose as to whether Barff, Garnsey, Binns,² and some lesser lights were eligible for the Ground. Finally it was decided that they must be strictly neutral, and take no part in the Game. This robbed the Ground of some sterling players, but perhaps it was only fair.

It is rumoured that there was a good deal of heart-burning on the side of the Teaching Staff with regard to the election of Captain. The final arrangement was that MacCallum was elected captain and Anderson Stuart was made Grand Patron of the team and Chief of Ambulance.³ This more harmonical progression is said to have been due to a suggestion of Carslaw's.⁴

At last all was clear and the date was fixed. The teams had been published some time before, and had excited a good deal of excited comment, not always favourable. As in the case of the Australian eleven, people will not realise that everyone cannot be picked and that, for a big match, there are sure to be some sterling players overlooked.

It was seen at once that the Teaching Staff had a very solid and clever team. Indeed it is a long time since they have been able to put into the field as heavy a pack as the present one: Wood, Butler, Warren, Liversidge, Kilburn Scott, Woodcock and Woodhouse.⁵ The only objection to it is that it is perhaps on the slow side, and that a little new blood would do no harm. As for the backs, seldom have I seen a more scientific lot of three-quarters than Pollock, David, Haswell, Wilson; and Anderson, MacCallum and Carslaw⁶ complete a grand back division.

Compared with this team the Ground is seen to be much the lighter and rather weaker in all parts. Put Gooch, the youngest Chislett, and the Chauffeur⁷ beside any of the opposing vanguard, and it seems marvellous that they could hold their own as they did. Yet the three mentioned all played fine games, and acquitted themselves splendidly in their first big match. The side had its quota of veterans too: Craddock, Barbour, Timbrell, Dean, Suggate (of the Shed), Hanks, Chislett (père), the Hufton brothers, Foly and Louie⁸, had all been through many a hard-fought battle, and their example, no doubt, had a steadying influence on their younger comrades. In the team as originally selected were two men and a boy from Fisher library. Before the match, however, the two men knocked off work, and it is owing to this that Portus and one of the Chislett's⁹ got a game.

Long before the advertised time for commencing, the ground was packed, and the enthusiasm when MacCallum led his men onto the field was tremendous. The team looked formidable as they marched onto the field beneath a banner bearing three green feathers on a white field.¹⁰ This handsome trophy was the gift of the Patron. So great was the applause that it had an effect quite the opposite to what was intended, in that Liversidge absolutely refused to play unless the

uproar ceased immediately. He proposed that the match should be continued on the next Saturday morning¹¹, but was at length pacified and did not leave the field. Soon after Craddock led his team out, and they too received a flattering reception, the veteran Timbrell being an especial favourite with the crowd.

The game itself has been described at length elsewhere. It will be sufficient now if we draw attention to a few of the notable points. The Teaching Staff won easily, and it was owing simply to the splendid defence of the Ground that the score was not greater.

Only once was the Teaching line in danger. Suggate punted across, and Louie cut in fast with no one in front of him. A try seemed imminent, but Anderson appeared at the psychological moment and tackled him. The ball fell across the line, and Pollock, who had put in good work on several occasions, made it a force. He needed doctoring afterwards, but managed to fix things up for himself.¹²

Though the Teachers had the best of the game throughout it was no easy thing for them as the defence of the Ground was good. Foly was particularly prominent in defending and showed too that he could attack when occasion came. Again, their play, though sound, was not faultless. Time after time the heavy vanguard would plough their way through their weaker opponents, only to spoil the opening by mulling a pass. This inability in the matter of passes was the great fault of the team, and few of the side were free from it. It is said that Nicholson would almost certainly have been given a game, but for being a particular sinner in this respect¹³. Then the side was constantly penalised through Anderson being off-side. He took the repeated penalties very philosophically, pleading that in a fit of abstraction he had wandered on to false premises; but it was far otherwise with his captain. After the third free kick in three minutes had been given against the same player, MacCallum's language can only be described as early English.

Now for the cream of the match ... some ruck work was going on near the twenty-five when it was seen that some eruptive influence was at work, some intrusive mass in the ranks of the Ground. Suddenly, outcropped David who then began a wonderful run. Never at fault, veering to all points of the compass, dipping, striking, with energy truly volcanic, torrential, over-thrusting, under thrusting, he forced his way through the serried strata of the forwards, past the zone of the three-quarters, and deposited the ball between the posts. When the crowd had finished cheering this grand run, it was seen that several of the opposing team were hors de combat, and at the request of the umpire and the rival captain, David was good enough to take out of his pockets a geological hammer, prismatic compass, and several specimens he had overlooked, and at the same time to change his geological boots.¹⁴

Carslaw's run brought out more of the fine points of the game as opposed to the straightforward delving game of his comrade. Playing at five-eighths the ball came by means of an intercepted pass. He circled round his opposing three-quarter, and then set out parallel to the line with a considerable velocity. Gathering momentum at every stride, speeding along with a maximum of effort, he found a path through the back division, neither half, five-eighths, nor three quarters coming near him: and avoiding contact with the full back he scored in the corner. He then added the extra two points, though the angle was difficult.

Further notice of the game is perhaps unnecessary. It is too green in the memory of all to need elaborate description here. Enough to say that it was a great game, a game such as we seldom see; and we voice the hope of all who were fortunate enough to see this one, when we say: let it become an annual fixture. It is understood that the Senate have challenged the winners, and MacLaurin expects to put a good team into the field. [W.R.B.]

THE PLAYERS

1 **MacLaurin, Sir Henry Normand** (1835–1914), Vice-Chancellor, from 1896 Chancellor. Students gave him a hard time at Commemoration Day celebrations for his prolixity. He was tolerant and fair minded (for example, see Professor G A Wood's stand against the Boer War), and very effective in disputes. [Ann M. Mitchell, *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, (henceforth *ADB*), vol 10 (eds. B Nairn & G Serle), pp. 327–329.]



Craddock, S. was the long-serving Yeoman Bedell, earning £9 11s 8d (monthly) in 1906. The September 26, 1906 issue of *Hermes* contains the cryptic remark: 'Mr. Craddock's views on the gambling evil are awaited with anxious interest. He has so far evaded the press, but this cannot last long.'

2 **Barff, Henry Ebenezer** (1857–1925), Registrar 1882, titular Librarian 1893–1914 (and general Pooh Bah). He was popular with students, and noted for 'his unflinching courtesy and tact'. [K J Cable *ADB* vol. 7, p. 173].

Garnsey, George L was a Junior Clerk in the Administrative office.

Binns, probably Kenneth (1882–1969), Assistant Librarian, joined Fisher Library in 1900 remaining until 1909. He was a junior assistant to Barff [Pauline Fanning, *ADB* vol. 7, pp. 292–293]. William J Binns, a brother, was also a junior assistant to Barff.

3 **MacCallum, Sir Mungo William** (1854–1942), Professor of Modern Languages and Literature 1887, but also a student of mediaeval languages. From 1899, as Dean of Arts, he was involved in passionate debate with members of other faculties over the distribution of scarce resources. A R Chisholm wrote: "'Mac" was a little man with a big personality. He had a rather scrubby beard and a moustache, spoke with a broad Scotch accent ... and wrote a dreadful hand, which on the blackboard began in one corner and finished somewhere diagonally opposite. But his lectures were extraordinarily good, and when he talked about Shakespeare he kept his audience spellbound.' MacCallum was an ardent supporter of the Empire and Boer War (on this topic he had a public argument with his friend G A Wood). [K J Cable, *ADB* vol. 10, pp. 211–213.]

Stuart, Sir Thomas Peter Anderson (1856–1920),

In 1883 he came to Sydney to the Anatomy and Physiology Chair and failed the first six students he had. He was 'Andy' to his students but an illuminating lecturer, 'plain, direct, concise'; 'an obsessive, even compulsive organizer' (of many Sydney bodies, including the Ambulance and Transport Brigade); he had 'the profile of an imperious Roman and an enormous fund of self-confidence, Anderson Stuart was a man of drive, energy and vision who made many enemies [MacLaurin was an ally]. He is represented, inter alia, by a stone crow, sculpted by Tommaso Sani, high above the eastern portal, commemorating his student nickname ('Coracoid', from the Latin, *corax*, a crow) earned because of his prominent nose and somewhat priggish personality. [J Atherton Young, *ADB* 12 (ed. John Ritchie, pp. 130–132.) Nina Webb writing in the *Union Recorder*, February 1973, on her interview with Dr Elizabeth Hamilton-Browne, asked if she remembered Anderson Stuart. 'She nods emphatically. "Oh, yes. He was a very great man ... very fair—very fair to us women at least." ... But did she like him personally. She pauses then adds conspiratorially, "Well, actually, no I didn't. He always went about strutting as if to say, I'm Anderson Stuart". "You know", she adds, "I don't think anyone liked him, really."'



4 **Carslaw, Horatio Scott** (1870–1954), Professor of Maths from 1903, a 'teacher who enjoyed teaching' [J C Jaeger, *ADB* 7, pp. 578–579]. As seen in later years Carslaw was not averse to getting into University 'politics' (D Branagan, 2005: *TW Edgeworth David—A Life*).

5 **Wood, George Arnold** (1865–1928), inherited a proud tradition of Nonconformity. He held the Challis Chair of History from 1891. Wood wanted similarities at Sydney to his Oxford days 'sharing with unassuming friendliness in his students' talk, their societies and their games'. He had the unbroken respect and liking of his students'. Dorothy Taylor, sister of T Griffith Taylor, wrote to her father from the Edgeworth David residence at Woodford (January, but year not stated), where



Wood addressed a meeting ('full house') of the Christian Union on 'the Bible as History': 'Losh! Man, but it was grand! I used to make fun of Prof Wood for his squeaky voice and other small eccentricities. But I find he has a kindly nature and a genius for making interesting lectures and a well developed sense of humour—so I have been eating humble pie as fast as I could break off the chunks, it's not today I shall be belittling big men.' [T G Taylor Papers, NLA.]



Butler, Thomas John (1857–1937), Lecturer in Classics (1880–1890) and Professor of Latin (1891–1920). The first SU graduate to get a chair. Vice-President of Sports Union. [A J Dunston *ADB* vol. 7, pp. 509–510.]

Warren, William Henry (1852–1926), Lecturer in Engineering, 1882, and Professor of Engineering from 1884. He was popular, but not an outstanding lecturer. 'Keen golfer and owned prize-winning bulldogs'. [Arthur Corbett & Ann Pugh. *ADB* Vol. 6 (ed. Bede Nairn, pp. 356–357.) Warren was one of the professors targeted (as Professor W–RR–N) in a series of articles in *Hermes* (1901–1902) entitled 'My Best Lecture' (good fun to read, and perhaps a modern series is warranted).



Liversidge, Archibald (1846–1927), Reader, then Professor of Geology & Mineralogy from 1874, later Professor of Geology & Chemistry 1882 and finally Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy. Shy and retiring, he left the University in 1907 and returned to England. [D.P Mellor *ADB* 5 (ed. Douglas Pike), pp. 93–94.]

[see also Roy MacLeod, *Archibald Liversidge FRS: Imperial Science under the Southern Cross*, 2009 for a full biography].

Kilburn, Ernest, Lecturer in Electrical Engineering from 1905. Although only at the University for a few years he participated in many activities, speaking to the Science Society about 'Electricity applied to Mining, and 'Modern developments of electrical lighting'. He also participated in David's Kosciuszko

Excursion in January 1907. (See 'The Alpine Paralyser', edited by Scott, a colourful roneoed collection of skits, poems etc relating to the excursion's activities: P11 David personal archives, University Archives). He resigned in 1909 and returned to England.

Woodcock, Lancelot Richard, graduated BE in 1905 and held a Mechanical Engineering teaching position for several years.

Woodhouse, William John (1866–1937), Professor of Greek. He inspired 'literature and life seen as part of the same thing' (The Oxford Greats idea). Woodhouse started his lectures at 9am sharp, irrespective of how many students were present (Turney et al, 1991, p. 506). Woodhouse had a 'My Best Lecture' feature written in *Hermes*.

6 **Pollock, James Arthur** (1865–1922), Professor of Physics from 1899, excelled in accurate measurement. See the humorous written portrait of him in *Hermes* (July 1902) 'My Best Lecture'. Small, neat with ready smile and unfailing cheer (Chris Brennan). [J B T. McCaughan, *ADB* 11, pp. 253–254. (ed. G. Serle)]. See Pollock's actions later in the 'game'. P–LL–CK's 'Best Lecture' kept up the standard of the earlier such articles.

David, Sir Tannatt William Edgeworth (1858–1934), Professor of Geology from 1891. 'His inspiration and his quiet charm of personality' made him popular [T G Vallance & D F Branagan, *ADB* 8, pp. 218–221 (ed Nairn & Serle), See also Branagan, 2005.]. David was the cartoonist's delight.



Haswell, William Aitcheson (1854–1925). Professor of Biology from 1890. stimulated Science at the University 'against the entrenched forces of Arts (he was neat & shy in demeanour). [Patricia Morison *ADB* vol. 9, pp. 226–227 (ed. Nairn & Searle).]

Wilson, James Thomas (1861–1945), Challis Professor of Anatomy, from 1890. 'Jummy' was a dull lecturer, but was 'best in the Lab inspiring his students, 'advising, criticizing and, above all, encouraging all with great vehemence'. [Patricia Morison, *ADB* vol.12, pp. 525–257 (ed. John Ritchie).

Anderson, Sir Francis (1858–1941), Professor of Logic and Mental Philosophy from 1890. 'Hating dogma

himself he would not be dogmatic to others'. [W M O'Neil *ADB* vol. 7, pp. 53–55.] See Anderson's actions later in the 'game'. Anderson also featured in the 'Best Lecture' series.

7 **Gooch, Harry**, (ca 1884–1946), Attendant in the Geology Department 1899–1920, then Laboratory Assistant until he died on the job. He ran the Department workshop, including thin-section preparation, and was photographer, but apparently never faced the camera! Earning £8 13s 4d.

Chislett not identified.



Chauffeur is almost certainly Louis Shaeffer, who joined the Medical School in 1886, retiring, with acclaim in 1936, earning £9 2s.

8 **Barbour, correctly Barber, William**, b. 1862, from 1884 was a Gardener, Attendant from 1901, and Yeoman Bedell 1919–1940 [G3/254–Salary cards]

Timbrell, G T Sydney, b. 1887. Attendant, Faculty of Arts 1909–1942.

Dean, not identified, but he was earning £10 per month. There was a J Dean who was a messenger in the mid-1880s (see John Smith Collection: 809/048).

Suggate (of the Shed), not identified, possibly one of the assistants to Albert Green, Overseer of the University Park and Grounds.

S J Hanks, Foreman in Medicine with Anderson Stuart, earning £10 16s 8d.

Chislett (père) (Not identified).

The 'Hufton brothers, Foly and Louie' refer to separate people, the latter two don't refer to the Huftons. Foly not identified, but Louie perhaps is a separate reference to Louis Schaeffer. The best-known Hufton was Edward (1856–1917)—pictured—who worked with Professor Liversidge. Edward, came to



Liversidge from England 1881, and served faithfully for thirty-six years. Sons and grandsons continued three generations of service to the University (MacLeod, 2009). Hufton confirmed Liversidge's pronunciation of 'noxygen'. See also C E F[awsitt], 'In memoriam: Edward Hufton', *Hermes*, XXIII, ns. No 1 (May 1917), p. 40. Edward was earning £14 11s 8d and J H Hufton £10 16s 8d.

9 **Portus, Garnet Vere** (1883–1954), graduated BA with Honours 1906 and was Rhodes Scholar 1907. He was an all-round sportsman, University Blue for Rugby, (representing England in 1908), rowed and played cricket. He was a 'witty conversationalist and raconteur'. [W G K Duncan *ADB* vol. 11, pp. 262–264], (ed. G Serle).]



10 The joke here is not clear, but probably applies to some action of Anderson Stuart.

11 Liversidge was renowned for having rowdy lectures, especially those given to the Engineering and Medical students. His response was to re-schedule the lectures for Saturday mornings. The story is well-told in Herbert Moran's *Beyond the Hills lies China*, and discussed in MacLeod, 2009, pp. 370–371.

12 Pollock was awarded Doctor of Science in 1906.

13 **Nicholson, George Gibb** (1875–1948), Professor (of French) from 1920 but Assistant Lecturer under Mungo MacCallum from 1903. He was a member of the 'old guard, a perfectionist who apparently ruled with a 'rod of iron'. Shy, reserved, distant, forbidding and totally uncompromising, he was known among students as 'Old Nick', 'Gee-Gee', and the 'polite executioner', as he failed many beginning students and put many off the study of French (despite this his courtesy and indeed his kindness was never questioned!). [Ivan Barko *ADB* vol. 11, pp. 26–27(ed. G. Serle)]. Other members of staff could also be tough on passing people.

14 David was renowned for his absent-mindedness, his penchant for carrying all sorts of odd items in his pockets, and was by no means a 'snappy' dresser (Branagan, 2005).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I was privileged to have been taught by W R Browne and to later have his friendship.

Julia Mant (Archives) kindly checked University records in the search for information on the 'Ground' employees. It is clear from the present article that further research is needed to make the work of these faithful servants better known.

REFERENCES

1. One real cricket match advertised in *Hermes* much later (October 1934) was between still-remembered male University staff, including such notables as Sir Hermann Black, Major Edgar Booth, Professors R C Mills, F A Eastaugh, Harvey Sutton and T G Osborn, Dr R S Wallace and the Registrar, W A Selle, against the University's Women's Team, including M and B Peden, M Dive, L Lo Schiavo and E Pope. The three first-named women were all Test players and helped to place women's cricket in Australia on a firm basis. The one-shilling entry charge was to help fund the English women cricket team's tour of Australia

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Branagan, David, *TW Edgeworth David—A Life*, National Library of Australia, Canberra, 2005.

Branagan, David & Holland, Graham (eds.) *Ever Reaping Something New, A Science Centenary*, University of Sydney Faculty of Science, Sydney, 1985.

Browne, William R, 'Personal Reminiscences of Professor David'. Unpublished Ms (Biography File 909, University Archives), c.1972.

Moran, Herbert, *Beyond the Hills lies China*, Dymock Books, Sydney, 1945.

MacLeod, Roy. *Archibald Liversidge FRS: Imperial Science under the Southern Cross*, University of Sydney Press and Royal Society of New South Wales, Sydney, 2009.

Scott, E Kilburn (ed.) 'The Alpine Paralyser', University of Sydney Archives, P11 Edgeworth David papers, Series 39 Item 4.

Dorothy Taylor, January (year uncertain). Letter to her father. TG Taylor Papers, Manuscript Collection, National Library of Australia.

University of Sydney Union, *Hermes*, Issues and pages as referred to.

Webb, Nina, '... And a Century of Medicine', *Union Recorder*, February 1973.

Young, J Atherton; Sefton, Ann Jarvie; Nina Webb (editors). *Centenary Book of the University of Sydney Faculty of Medicine*. Sydney University Press & Faculty of Medicine, 1984.

IMAGES

S Craddock, G3/224/0388

Thomas Anderson Stuart, G3/224/1724

George A Wood, G3/224/1700

Thomas John Butler, G3/224/2107

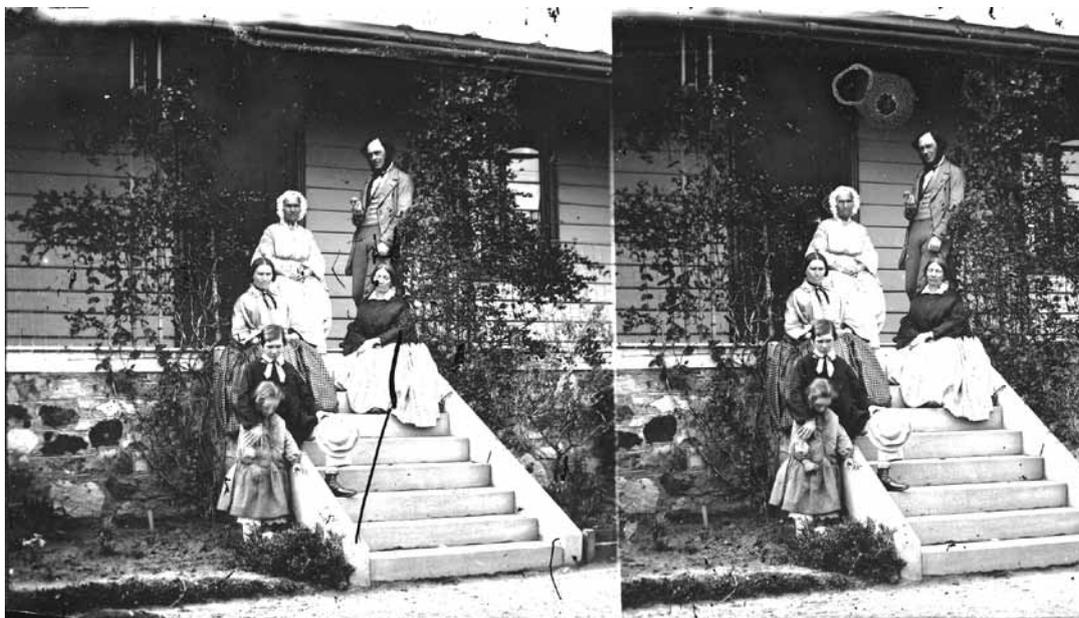
Archibald Liversidge, G3/224/1927

T W Edgeworth David, G3/224/1211

Louis Schaeffer, G3/224/2656

Edward Hufton, P8/22/2

G V Portus, G3/224/0191



Spot the difference? A John Smith glass-plate stereoscope circa late 1850s. Pictured is Francis Merewether and family, (Vice-Provost (Vice-Chancellor) 1854-62 & Chancellor 1862-65). Stereoscopes were the 3D-images of the day, with the photographer taking two pictures, which were viewed together to create an illusion of depth. Image 804/055

ARCHIVES NEWS

JULIA MANT

ARCHIVES MEDIABANK

The University Archives has thousands of photographic images located in our administrative records and personal archives.

Many of the photographs are of University-related subjects: of students, staff, buildings, events and the surrounds. Many more images are from anthropological and geological fieldwork all over Australia and the Pacific; and some are family snaps which form part of the personal archives series—the John Andersons and the Mackie family for example. We hold some of the earliest ambrotypes and glass-plate stereographs, taken in Australia between 1852 and the 1870s by keen amateur photographer and foundation professor, John Smith, which range from colonial Sydney to rural Tasmania; as well as the commissioned series of images taken by professional Harold Cazneaux in 1927 to commemorate the University's Jubilee.

Up until now, searching and browsing for photographs has been limited to visiting the Archives in person and looking through either reference copies or paper-based finding aids.

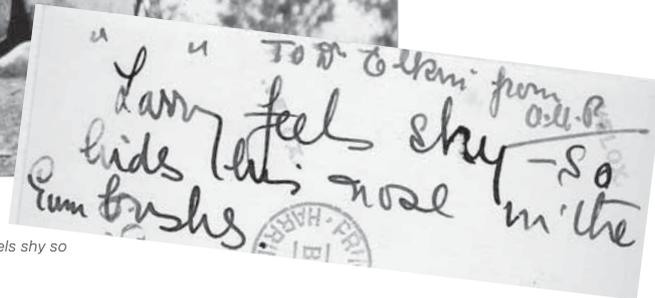
In late 2010, we went live with Archives Mediabank, which offers researchers the ability to search online for a variety of images from the Archives. There are entries for all images in the main University photographs series and publications series (Photowise, *University of Sydney News and Gazette*) and while not all images are scanned, users can request digital copies as required.

Secondly, as photographs from the personal archives series are copied on request, these images are uploaded as permitted by copyright and resources. At present there are over 5000 images that can be searched on Archives Mediabank.

For more information and to search for images see <http://sydney.edu.au/arms/archives/photos/index.shtml>



Anthropological field worker Olive Pink on a camel in Alice Springs, 1934. She writes to Professor Elkin: 'Larry feels shy so hides his nose in the Gum bushes'. P130/18/151.



INDIGENOUS INDEX PROJECT

Thanks to support from the Vice-Chancellor's Strategic Fund, the University Archives has been able to fund a 12-month Indexer position to work specifically on our Indigenous-related records. We have been lucky enough to have Rose Stack, formerly of the Macleay Museum and Human Remains Repatriation Project, and first, historian Michael Davis, followed by Jason Adams, to share the role.

So far, all the field research by Professor AP Elkin in South Australia, Western Australia, Queensland, and NSW, and Elkin's correspondence with Harold Coate, Olive Pink and Bill Harney have been reviewed; the two large series of research and general Aboriginal-related topics (Series 11 and 12) collected by Elkin have been itemised; and the north-west Western Australia field research conducted in 1910–11 and research files on social organisation created by Professor AR Radcliffe Brown have been arranged and described. In addition, the holdings of the Association for the Protection of Native Races (S55) assessed for references to individuals and Aboriginal missions.

The aim has been to provide a rich description to each item and identify relevant Aboriginal language and place markers, which helps searching by current day standards as set by AIATSIS and Geosciences. Users will be able to do both global searches across the description as well as locate items by place or language groups.

We have held two Indigenous Reference Group meetings to date, which have been very valuable in terms of providing guidance and good ideas particularly with regard to access management at this first stage of the project.

We are hoping that the second stage of the project will proceed and allow assessment of the related photographic holdings, which incorporate the work of many of the anthropologists employed by the University. The photographs, some of which can be cross-referenced with the teaching lantern slides held at the Macleay Museum, have been closed to general public access since the early 1980s due to the limited description of places and topics, but with a better understanding of the scope of the field research, we should be able to begin a project to make communities aware of what we hold and anticipate means by which we can provide access to images.

ACCESSIONS

SEPTEMBER 2010–SEPTEMBER 2011

No	Title	Start Date	End Date
1960	Gavan Butler papers (restricted until 2015)	01/01/2000	31/12/2001
1961	Counselling Service photographic Images	01/01/1981	31/12/1991
1962	Recfind multiple number files series (Bequest administration)	01/11/1968	31/12/2009
1963	Folders of correspondence and publications of Ken Buckley	01/01/1957	31/12/2005
1964	Recfind multiple number files series - Colleges Boundary	01/10/1984	18/09/2001
1965	Additional records of the Australian Centre for Lesbian and Gay Research (G228)	01/01/1997	31/12/2005
1966	Office of the Chancellor, Prof Marie Bashir Correspondence and papers (Registered files)	01/01/2007	31/12/2009
1967	Office of the Chancellor, Hon Kim Santow & Prof Marie Bashir, correspondence and papers (Unregistered files)	01/01/2001	31/12/2010
1968	J Sulman Architecture Lectures	26/09/1899	22/11/1899
1969	Occasional Addresses	01/01/2001	31/12/2010
1970	Minutes of the Association for the <i>Journal of Religious History</i>	30/04/1959	16/08/2010
1971	Examination papers - Electronic format semester 1 and 2, 2009	01/06/2009	30/11/2010
1972	Language Study Centre Photographs and Records	01/01/1968	31/12/2000
1973	Copy drawing of view of surrounds from Physics Road		
1974	Campus Planning, building proposals & design projects	01/01/1999	31/12/2004
1975	Camden Campus Archival Reports & Photographic Recordings	07/12/2009	11/12/2009
1976	Junior and Senior Public Examination Certificates for George Patrick Coleman	18/12/1874	31/12/1875
1977	Testamur of G C Joyner	02/05/1970	
1978	Conservatorium of Music Prospectus	01/01/1928	31/12/1978
1979	Personnel files digitised by Human Resources		
1980	"Luminaries in the Faculty of Education" (Faculty of Education and Social Work)	01/01/2010	31/12/2010
1981	Faculty of Law Minutes & Index	01/01/2009	31/12/2009
1982	RecFind Multiple Number Series (various Committees, Governance, Chifley University College files)		
1983	Campus Heritage Record - Building M92 Missenden Road Unit; and Edward Ford and Physics Buildings	01/11/2010	31/01/2011
1984	Preservation copies of University Photographs (Digital Format)	01/01/2011	31/12/2011
1985	Faculty of Law Minutes & Index	05/03/2010	05/12/2010
1986	Photographs of Staff, and an Annual Graduates Dinner	01/01/1990	13/09/1997
1987	Song Book (Student Representative Council)	01/11/1960	
1988	University of Sydney Personnel file Series addition	08/03/1954	15/12/1986
1989	Additional records belonging to Professor Donald Peart (P171)		
1990	Sydney University Graduate Choir additional records	01/01/2009	31/12/2009
1991	Papers of Professor C G Lambie, Medicine, 1930 - 1956	01/01/1930	31/12/1956
1992	Digital copies of Harold Cazneaux glass plate negatives (P183)	01/01/1927	31/12/1927
1993	Conservation Management Plans (Campus Infrastructure Services)		
1994	Prints and drawings of University buildings and grounds [Campus Infrastructure Services]	20/05/1960	31/12/2001
1995	Rec Find Multiple Number Series (Scholarship Files)		
1996	Electronic copies of Microfilm Masters (Foundation Records Project)	n.d.	

1997	Preservation copies of G76 University of Sydney Television Service productions [digital]	01/01/1967	31/12/1990
1998	Conservatorium of Music Audio-visual recordings	01/01/1939	31/12/2009
1999	Designs and plans for the Professorial Boardroom	01/09/2008	23/01/2009
2000	Electronic copies (PDF) of Uni News 2009	01/01/2009	31/12/2009
2001	Photographs from the office of the Vice-Chancellor (Gavin Brown)	01/01/1997	31/12/2009
2002	Conservatorium of Music Concert Programs	01/01/1911	31/12/1980
2003	Academic Board Minutes 2007	01/05/2007	31/12/2007
2004	Senate Indexes 1991-1998 [Electronic]	01/01/1991	31/12/1999
2005	Academic Board Minutes 2008 [Electronic]	01/01/2008	31/12/2008
2006	Academic Board Minutes 2009 [Electronic]	01/01/2009	31/12/2009
2007	Academic Board Minutes 2010 [Electronic]	01/01/2010	31/12/2010
2008	Academic Board Minutes 2011 [Electronic]	01/01/2011	
2009	Student's Festival programme & Letter to Graduates from Prof S H Roberts	15/05/1920	18/04/1960
2010	Harold Cazneaux digital images edited by Sally Garrett (P183)	01/01/1927	31/12/1927
2011	Correspondence of Prof John Read	13/05/1955	14/05/1957
2012	Photographs and testamurs for the Madsen and Northcott family	01/01/1926	31/12/1929
2013	Campus Heritage Record - Photographs of Blackburn Mortuary; H03 Institute Building conversion; Lo Schiavo Mural, Holme Building; Quadrangle Staircase (Southern Vestibule)	01/01/2007	31/08/2011

GENERAL INFORMATION

Established in 1954, the University Archives sits within Archives and Records Management Services, reporting to the Group Secretary, Office of General Counsel. The Archives retains the records of the Senate, the Academic Board and those of the many administrative offices which control the functions of the University of Sydney. It also holds the archival records of institutions which have amalgamated with the University, such as Sydney College of Advanced Education (and some of its predecessors including the Sydney Teachers College), Cumberland College of Health Sciences, Sydney College of the Arts and the Conservatorium of Music. The Archives also houses a collection of photographs of University interest, and University publications of all kinds. In addition, the Archives holds significant collections of the archives of persons and bodies closely associated with the University.

The reading room and repository are on the 9th floor of the Fisher Library, and the records are available by appointment for research use by all members of the University and by the general public. It is important to note that while housed within the Fisher Library, the Archives is not a part of the University Library and has different hours and conditions of use. Access to administrative records is governed by the *State Records Act 1998* (NSW), the *Health Records and Information Privacy Act 2002* (NSW) and *Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998* (NSW) and/or the *Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009* (NSW) (GIPA). Restricted access conditions may apply to some records and photocopying of original records is not possible.

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