

RECORD

THE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES 2014

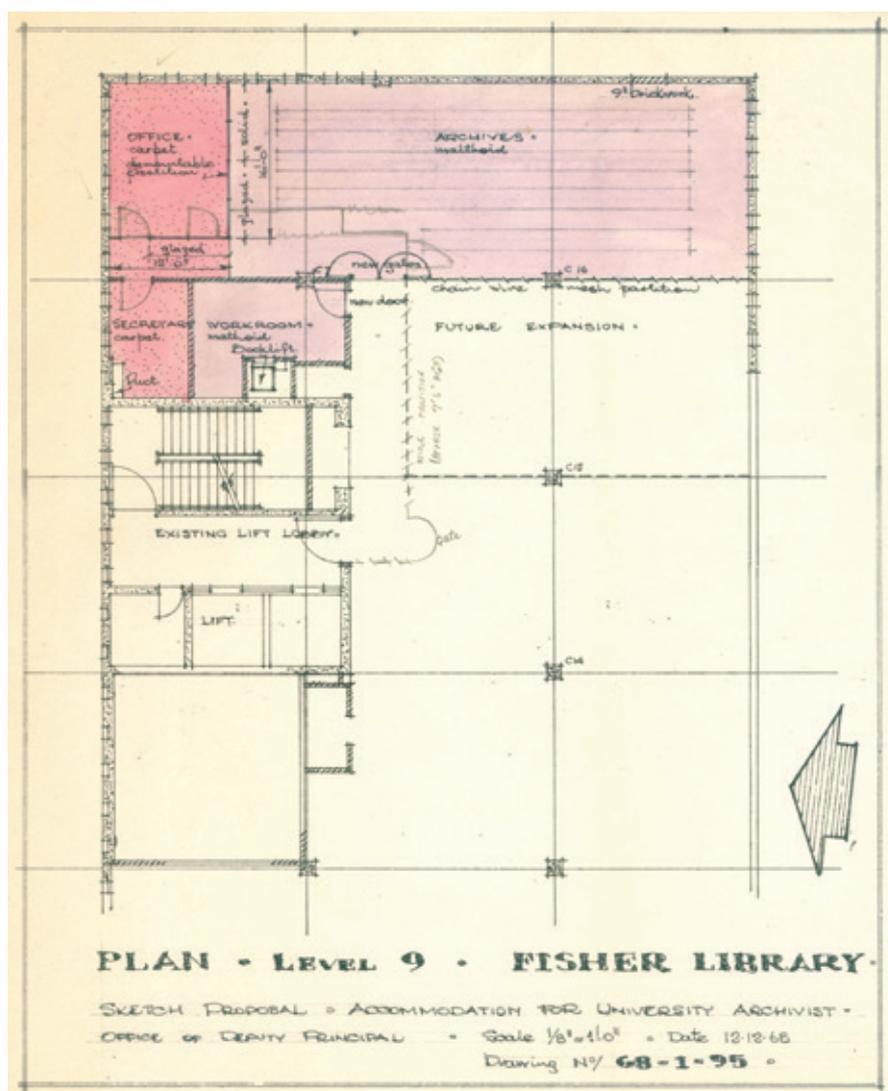


THE UNIVERSITY OF
SYDNEY



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Plan of the proposed University Archives, 1968. The Archives were relocated from the Administration Building, Science Rd to the eastern end of the 9th floor in June 1969. (Series 618)

ARCHIVIST'S NOTES

There have been some very significant changes since the last issue of *Record*. The most important has been the re-opening of the University Archives in new premises. The refurbishment of the Fisher Library building included new lifts being installed where our largest mobile storage unit was sitting. Even though we only moved from one end of the 9th Floor of Fisher South (as the former Stack is now known) the work involved was much as the same as a move to Perth!

Refurbishing a library building while it continued to function was bound to be a complex and fraught business, but the end result has been well worth the effort. For the first time in our history we have well designed research space, offices, processing area and repository. Everyone who visits is impressed. There are some photos of the move and the building work on pages 14 and 15.

On 29 May 2014 we were honoured to have the Chancellor, Ms Belinda Hutchinson AM, open the search room and name it in memory of the late Gerald Fischer, the second University Archivist and, with his late wife Gwenda, generous benefactor to the Archives. Some photos from that occasion are included in this issue.

2014 marks the centenary of the outbreak of World War One. The Archives is very pleased to be contributing to a joint project with the University Historian, Associate Professor Julia Horne, titled *Beyond 1914 — The University of Sydney and the Great War*. This is an extensive, searchable database of biographies and archival information about members of the University community involved in the war. It is based on the research files held in the Archives which were used to create the University's Book of Remembrance published in 1939. Jo Higgins, World War One Centenary Project Officer, has written about her work leading to the formal launch of the project and website by the then Governor and former Chancellor, Her Excellency Professor the Honourable Dame Marie Bashir.

Jan Brazier, Curator, History Collections at the Macleay Museum continues the World War One theme. Jan writes about the important photographic holdings in the Macleay and of photography in the war.

Deputy University Archivist Anne Picot has contributed a review of *The Yan-nhaŋu Atlas and Illustrated Dictionary of the Crocodile Islands* by Baymarrwaŋa and Bentley James. Sadly, this important and beautiful book is very hard to obtain. The Archives has a copy, as a result of the use of some of the photos from *Mali Buku-Runamaram: Images of Milingimbi and surrounds 1926 – 1948* by ARC Indigenous Fellowship holder Dr Joseph Neparrŋa Gumbula.

Speaking of Dr Gumbula's book, we are proud to say that it won a Mander-Jones award from the Australian Society of Archivists in 2013. The Archives News section on page 23 has the full story. Julia Mant, well known to our researchers, was an integral part of the project that produced the book. Julia left us in October 2012 to be Archives and Records Manager at the National Institute of Dramatic Art. We were all pleased for Julia, but sad at our loss.

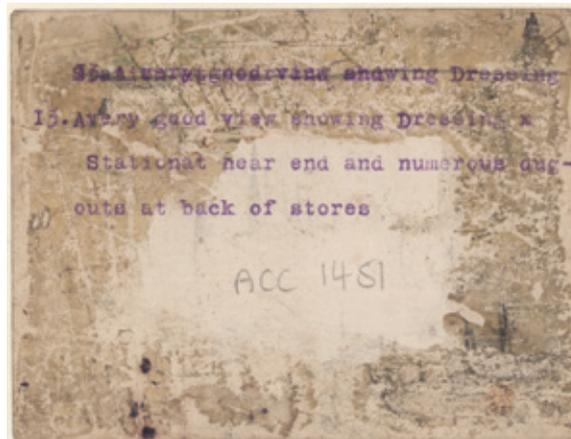
Professor Jennifer Clarke of the School of Humanities at the University of New England has contributed an article on the archives of Emeritus Professor Harry Messel AC CBE. Professor Clarke states simply: "The Messel archives are absolutely essential to anyone examining the history of science in post-war Australia..." Her particular focus in this piece is science education for girls in the 1950s and 60s, documenting the sexism of the time and Messel's involvement in promoting women in science and science education in general.

In closing these Notes, I need to acknowledge the work of Nyree Morrison for the production of this issue of *Record*. It would not have happened without her.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY AND THE GREAT WAR

JO HIGGINS, WORLD WAR ONE CENTENARY PROJECT OFFICER

On 9 September 2014 *Beyond 1914 – The University of Sydney and the Great War* was launched in the Great Hall by Her Excellency Professor the Honourable Dame Marie Bashir, Governor of New South Wales.



Photograph of Gallipoli, n.d. (Photographer unknown) (G14/12 Box 19)

It was an important moment for the project, which has already been over a year in the making, but the launch (beset as it was by technical difficulties and a broken projector...) is really only the first of many milestones to come over the next three years.

Part of the University's contribution to the history of Australia's experience of the Great War, *Beyond 1914* brings together e-research innovation; tens of thousands of archival documents, now publicly accessible for the first time; a University-wide partnership across schools, colleges and departments and an important call for citizen historians to help mob source the remaining and as yet undiscovered data.

It's been a busy six months.

I took up the role of World War One Centenary Project Officer in early April and since then have been invariably impressed, excited and moved by the many discoveries this project has enabled, both technically but also on a deeply personal level as I've waded (and continue to wade)

through nearly 20 boxes of archives holding letters, portraits, postcards, War Service Records and much else besides, contributed by the men and women of the University who served in the Great War and by their families.

Much is naturally being made of the centenary around the world with major institutions like the Imperial War Museum in London and our own Australian War Memorial 'doing their bit' for the occasion. But what makes *Beyond 1914* such a significant contribution, I think, is its intellectual framework and the questions it is seeking to answer – about the role of knowledge and expertise in the development of the war; about the contributions of women; about our understanding of the horrors of warfare; and about the intersections of these peoples' lives, travels and careers, connected as they are by their experiences at war and their time at the University.

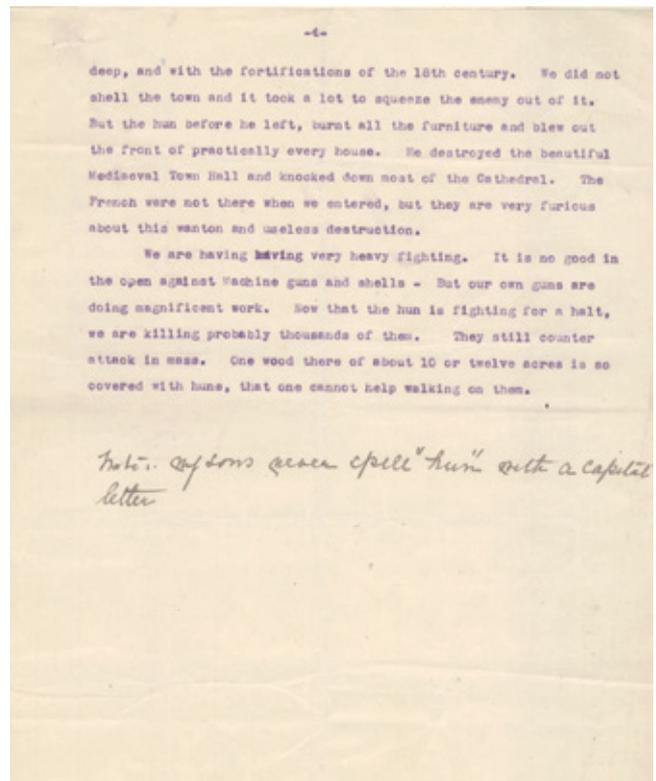
In a very real, very technical sense, this is being done using the sophisticated eResearch database software Heurist, designed and developed by Dr Ian Johnson in the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences. The *Beyond 1914* database currently contains records for over 2,500 people, linked to

over 10,000 life-event records, including schools, universities and places of combat, all of which have been extracted from the University's *Book of Remembrance* that was first published in 1939. It will shortly hold over 25,000 scanned photographs and documents, which the University began collecting as early as 1916.

Many things have struck me while reading through these letters – their eloquence, their humour, their matter of fact descriptions of horror and tedium in equal measure, the very real sense of obligation felt by these men and women to serve the Empire, and a richly articulated pride in the University and its community at home and abroad.



John Henry Asher (G14/12)



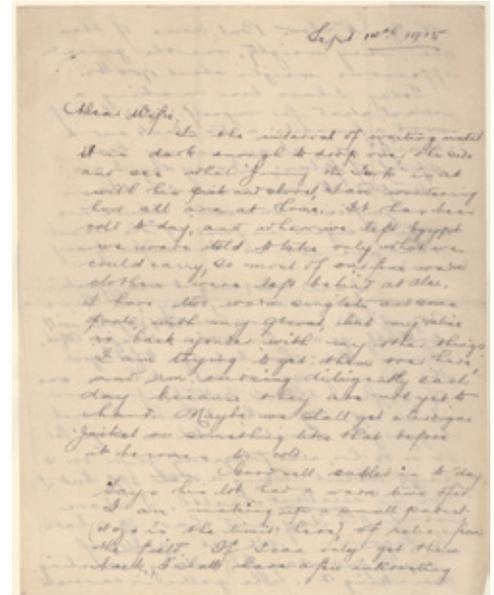
Addendum written by John Edgley's mother to copies of his letters (G14/12)

Months later and there are still letters, portraits and anecdotes etched in my mind...

There is John Henry Asher's searing dismay about the conscription ballot. He wrote, "When the first contingent left Australia in 1914 they did so with confidence feeling that behind them was a united Australia, united to uphold her birth rights and united to keep unsullied that fair name. Yet now when the struggle reaches its greatest fury, when even the elements combine with callous science to sap the strength and suck the blood of her men, her soldiers turn in vain to their native land whose ears are clogged with party filth and whose hands in feverish action reap in the spoils which spring like flowers from the blood sodden fields of war..."



George Murphy (G14/12)



Letter from George Murphy addressed to his "Dear Wifey"
(G14/12)

There is the handwritten addendum, attached to copies of the letters John Edgeley's mother forwarded to the Union, asking the archivist to please note that, "My sons never spell "hun" with a capital letter"...

There are George Murphy's many, many letters to his wife, invariably addressed "Dear Girlie" or "Dear Wifey"...

There was the discovery, during some additional fact-checking, that Marcuswell Maxwell, who served with the British Expeditionary Forces, went on to become an acclaimed big game photographer in Africa whose work was published in a book by The Times...

There are the photographic portraits of Gunner Lothian Crane and Lieutenant Raymond Kershaw, boys who don't look old enough to drive a car, much less embark for war...

And then there is Alison "Mach" Machin Hall's hilariously candid reflections on his time with the Australian Graves Corps as written on his University War Service Record (Suffice to say it didn't make the official Book of Remembrance.)

As all of these archives dates and connections are added to the database, connections are becoming increasingly discoverable – same schools attended, degrees studied, or colleges attended. In that respect, we are particularly delighted to have St. Andrews, St Pauls and Women's College as partners on the project and are also working with the NSW Schools Archivists' to embed *Beyond 1914* into the Key Stage 5 learning syllabus, rich as it is with primary source materials, and to connect with their schools and other existing archives around Sydney and Australia.

One of the most exhilarating things about the development of *Beyond 1914* is knowing that we have three years to crowd source, combine and uncover so much more information about the lives of these men and women and we already have a number of citizen historians contributing their time and expertise to the task. We've also been delighted to be receiving increasingly frequent contributions from members of the public and alumni groups across the University. Just last week we received a raft of newspaper clippings related to Dr Lucy Edith Gullett, who served with

the French Red Cross during the war and accomplished a great deal on her return establishing clinics for poor women and children and later, a convalescent home that was named in her honour. But never mind that, according to the *Sunday Times* on 20 July 1913, Dr Gullett, "who has won success in her medical career is now the proud owner of a motor car, which she drives herself." Such are the gems we are discovering!

I look forward to seeing what else is unearthed.



Raymond
Kershaw
(G14/12)



Lothian
Crane
(G14/12)

The University of Sydney
WAR SERVICE RECORD

SURNAME HALL Other Names Alison Clackin
(Block Letters) (Change Written)
Rank Sapper Unit 5th Field Coy. Engrs.
Date and Place of Enlistment Wagga July 1917
Date of Embarkation and Name of Transport 21st Mar. 1918. Renee.
Date of Return to Australia and Name of Transport Nov. 1919 Port Denison
Place, date and nature of Casualty (if any) _____
Decorations (if any) _____
Full details and remarks as to service:—
Served in France and Belgium with
5th Field Coy. Engineers. Later for seven
months in The Australian Graves Corps.
This corps was raised by a delightful
combination of misrepresentation and
cavalry.
Some twelve hundred strong, later
much reduced by several casualties in France
this company squired bodies and built
cemeteries. It was forced labour. Some 500 or
so volunteered for the job, believing it to be a tour
of battle fields to identify graves—according to orders.
Most of the poor ~~volunteers~~ ^{were} like myself, slung head into
the ~~net~~ ^{net}. It is not ~~believed~~ ^{believed} that ~~any~~ ^{any} ~~volunteers~~ ^{volunteers} ~~were~~ ^{were} ~~there~~ ^{there}
School or Schools attended before entrance to University: Sydney High School
Period of attendance at University: 1913-1916 - four years
Faculty and Degrees: Arts. B.A., Dip. Ed.

Alison Hall's biographical sheet (G14/12)

PHOTOGRAPHY & WORLD WAR 1

JAN BRAZIER

Jan Brazier is Curator, History Collections, at the Macleay Museum, University of Sydney. One of these, the Historic Photographs Collection, holds a wide range of photographs relating to World War 1, in a variety of formats.



'German Prisoners. Remainder of the 2000 who attacked our brigade in the valley' taken by Eric Samuel (Sam) Clayton who served with the 6th Australian Mobile Veterinary section 1917-18. Macleay Museum: HP83.55.43

In the investigation and use of the vast photographic archive of World War 1, considering who took the photograph, from what viewpoint and for what purpose, illuminates the image and deepens our understanding of these key visual records of the history of the Great War.

During the war, photographs were taken for different purposes and by different types of photographer – commercial, professional and amateur. The Kodak revolution had made photography easier, with cheaper, more portable film cameras. Photographs were also seen by a wider



This portrait of Les Woolnough who enlisted in May 1917 was taken at J.G. Park's studio at Leichhardt. Macleay Museum: HP80.49.618

audience, with the development of the half tone process which had enabled the mass printing of photographs in newspapers and magazines.

For the first time amateur photographers were able to be active recorders of a war. Kodak was quick to market its cameras to soldiers, the most popular being the folding pocket Kodak, and the still smaller Vest Pocket Kodak camera (known as the VPK), which was advertised as being 'as small as a diary and tells the story better'.¹ From recruitment camps to Egypt and on to the Dardanelles, Australian soldier photographers, often with a tourist eye, took snapshots.² It is estimated that cameras 'may have been carried by as many as half the soldiers who embarked

at ANZAC cove.'³ This freedom with the camera was to change when Australians went to the Western Front in 1916 under British Command.

By 1916, photographs had become a key way in which the public was being informed about the war. As the war progressed, propaganda became more important. There was a need to control the information in images for intelligence reasons (through censorship) but also to control the message. Lord Beaverbrook, who became Britain's first Minister of Information, understood the power of the photograph, observing: 'It is hard for the civilian, on whose endurance to the end the issue of the world war depends so largely, to realize conditions at the front: without photography it would be practically impossible'.⁴

In March 1916 the first British official photographers went to the western front, and from this time cameras were forbidden for use by soldiers. Press photographers were also excluded from the front. It was not until the end of 1916 that Australia had its own official photographer, when Herbert Baldwin, originally an English press photographer, was appointed. He was replaced in 1917 by Frank Hurley and then George Hubert Wilkins.

In general photographs by official photographers were heroic and epic, their pictorial style at times creating images of beauty of war torn landscapes. While official photographs were seen as accurate documentary images, the issue of fakery did arise. Photographing the front line was difficult, and some image alteration occurred. This has been identified, for example, where photographs taken during training were passed off as battle scenes, composite negatives were used to form one image or when bomb blasts or planes were added in.⁵

The issue of photographic authenticity can be clearly seen in the fundamental differences of approach between Frank Hurley and Australian War Correspondent, Charles Bean. Hurley thought it enormously difficult to capture a modern battle on a single negative. When he wanted to combine several negatives to create one image to give some idea of a battle, Bean fought against it, seeing it as fakery. Martyn Jolly writes: 'If Bean revered the photograph as an inviolable historical record and immutable spiritual artefact, to Hurley



'Drilling for water in the Somme' shows British soldiers drilling near the town of Contay, France c.1917, one of the Geology Department lantern slides produced from a British Official Photograph. Macleay Museum: HP90.28.2797

it was a manipulable, spectacular showcase.⁶ The argument about authenticity of the documentary photograph continues to this day.

While the camera was forbidden on the western front, it continued to be used by soldiers in the Middle East campaigns. Soldiers continued their sightseeing, but their snapshots also revealed their experiences of the war. These amateur images were often indistinct and often poor in quality, which Helen Ennis argues enhances their power: 'Their technical modesty and informality can be taken as a guarantor of authenticity; one accepts the photographs as being un-manipulated, un-posed and therefore as emphatically real.'⁷

Amateur photographers were also at work at home. In 1915 Ellice Hamilton, a student at the University of Sydney, photographed her encounters with war events. Patriotic

events, parades and fundraising functions were captured by the home photographer, their efforts formalised in the Snapshots from Home League, which saw 6000 amateurs send 150,000 photographs to soldiers to lift their spirits.⁸

One of the most common types of war photograph was the soldier portrait taken by commercial studios, either before embarkation or when overseas. These studio portraits continued the 19th century tradition of photographic portraiture, the painted backgrounds often still in view. These portraits were framed for the home or printed on postcard stock and sent to relatives and friends.

Images were also published in two popular visual formats – the stereograph and the lantern slide. Commercial stereograph publishers found a new market in their 3D images of the war. For the armchair traveller, stereographs gave a 3D actuality, taking the viewer into the scene.

The market was dominated by the American companies Underwood & Underwood and the Keystone View Company. In 1923 Keystone issued a 300 card memorial set of the war, the same year as Australia's Official War History volume, *Photographic Record of the War*, was published, which contained over 700 images.

Lantern slides were used for public lectures and teaching purposes. Here at the University of Sydney TW Edgeworth David, Professor of Geology, who had himself served with the Mining Corps, assembled several hundred slides for teaching geology and engineering students, many being reproductions of official photographs. The University's French department had a collection of slides published in France, which showed battlefield images and also civilian life during the war.

Photography recorded all aspects of World War 1 and it is mainly through photographs that the war was, and is, visualised. Investigating and interpreting these images deepens our understanding of this terrible conflict.

REFERENCES

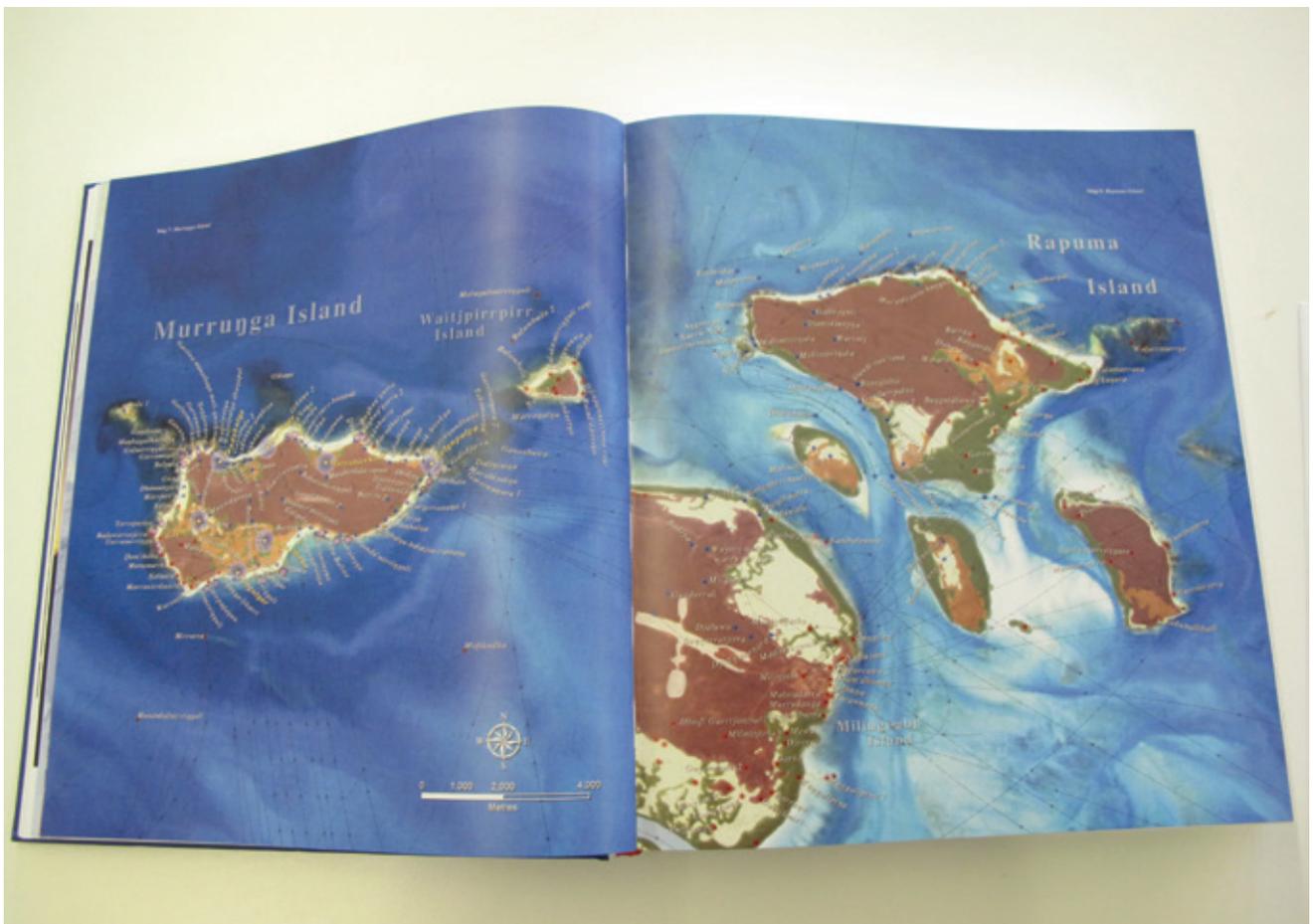
1. *Sydney Morning Herald* 4 May 1915, p.6
2. See Richard White, 'The Soldier as Tourist: The Australian Experience of the Great War', in Anna Rutherford & James Wieland (eds), *War Australia's Creative Response*, Dangaroo Press, UK, 1997, pp.117-129
3. Shaune Larkin, *Contact Photographs from the Australian War Memorial Collection*, AWM, Canberra, 2006, p. 35
4. Robert Dixon, *Photography, Early Cinema and Colonial Modernity Frank Hurley's Synchronized Lecture Entertainments*, Anthem Press, London, 2011, p.46
5. See Martyn Jolly, 'Composite propaganda photographs during the First World War', *History of Photography*, 7 (2) Summer 2003, p. 156 and Jane Carmichael, *First World War Photographers*, Routledge, London, 1989, p. 53
6. Martyn Jolly, 'Australian First World War Photography Frank Hurley and Charles Bean' *History of Photography*, 23 (2) Summer 1999, p.141
7. Helen Ennis, 'This picture speaks for itself', *National Library of Australia News*, July 2004, p.14
8. Figures from Australian War Memorial, 'Send them all snapshots from home', <http://www.awm.gov.au/collection/ARTV05498/> Accessed 12 October 2014



In 1916 a fete was held at the University of Sydney to raise money for Christmas parcels for the troops. Student Ellice E.P. Hamilton photographed the Graduates stall raising funds for the Comfort Fund. Macleay Museum: HP87.19.28

THE YAN-NHANJU ATLAS AND ILLUSTRATED DICTIONARY OF THE CROCODILE ISLANDS BAYMARRWAŃA AND BENTLEY JAMES

ANNE PICOT, DEPUTY UNIVERSITY ARCHIVIST



Maps of Murrunga Island and Rapuma Island (Baymarrwanga, Bentley James, Belinda Oliver and Simon Watkinson)

“The aim of this atlas is to preserve the hidden history of the Crocodile Islands and to ensure that Yolŋu and Yan-Nhanju language, history and cultural information is passed on to the next generation” (p.29).

This beautiful book is the result of a project of a remarkable Yan-nhanju woman, Baymarrwanga, who was born on

Murrunga Island in 1919 and has strived for the past two decades to pass on her knowledge of Yan-nhanju culture to the next generations of her people. In pursuing this goal Baymarrwanga has given us all a great treasure, a key to a culture changing but surviving and a window into another world.

It is a story of recovery from dislocation and dissolution by more or less forced movement of peoples following establishment of a Methodist mission. By 1993 only 300 words of the language had been recorded. From 1993 until today the effort to recover the language has succeeded in securing nearly 4000 words. With that retrieval operation has come the key to the wealth of specialised knowledge of the island homeland of the Yan-nhaŋu clans (bäpurru), their calendar and songlines, the islands' fauna and flora, the sea routes and patterns of weather, the seasonal ecology of the islands, the technologies for catching, gathering and preparing foodstuffs, tool and material-making all recorded in the songs and ceremonies which mark the year's progress and proper way and time for doing things.

The core of the book is the extensive, illustrated dictionary of the Yan-nhaŋu language with an elaborate structure to provide the meaning of each term in context in Yan-nhaŋu, in English and in Dhuwal (or Dhuwala), the related Yolŋu language which nearly eclipsed Yan-nhaŋu from the record. The dictionary is followed by two finders lists, English and Dhuwal/a, and a classified list of English and Yan-nhaŋu terms grouped as "animals, birds, plants, food, colours, body parts, disposition or emotions, numbers and a miscellany called "Idiom" in a section termed "Semantic Domains". There is in addition an extensive account of the grammar of the language and a specific exposition of family terms and relationships within the bäpurru which are intricately related to access to the places and songlines.

Baymarranŋa and James place all this in context by first, an illustrated 100-year history of the Yan-nhaŋu people, and second, by an account of the history of documenting their language. They locate the history of the Yan-nhaŋu bäpurru and their language in a timeline beginning 50,000 BCE within the history of "white exploration", of killing and land seizures and "missionisation" (James's term). The European name of their homeland, the Crocodile Islands, first appears in Abel Janszoon Tasman's charts of 1644. White incursions into what Europeans called Arnhem Land began in the 1880s but the key institution of assimilation, the Christian mission, began in 1908 and on Miliŋinbi (Island) in 1921 with the establishment of the Methodist Mission.

Baymarranŋa herself was born on Murrunga Island in 1919 so her lived experience was the succession of northern missions, the impact of the second world war and subsequent government programs disrupting the seasonal movement of peoples between their estates and their whole way of life. The mainland clans who spoke Dhuwal/a moved into the missions on Miliŋinbi and Galinwin'ku Islands from the 1920s where they tended to out-number the Yan-nhaŋu speakers and consequently it was their languages which

were recorded by the anthropologists. In 1973 when bi-lingual education began in the region it was the other Yolŋu languages which were taught and the number of speakers and knowledge of the Yan-nhaŋu language declined. Since the 1960s and the Yirrkala petition to the Commonwealth Parliament, Baymarranŋa's story is entwined with the struggle to establish Aboriginal rights, as citizens, as landowners, and as distinct ethnic groups determining their own future, in which the Yolŋu peoples took a leading role.

The illustrations of the 100 year history are the connection with Sydney University Archives. James had seen the book from the project led by Dr Joseph Neparrŋa Gumbula and photographs from Miliŋinbi (Milingimbi) and Galinwin'ku 1926 – 1939 and wanted to use some of the photos taken by the anthropologist, Lloyd W. Warner and by the Rev. Theodore D Webb and other references from the archive of Professor A.P. Elkin. The older photos (also from other mission-based collections) date from the late 1920s and 30s, from the second world war and immediately after.

To illustrate the continuity and the preservation of Yan-nhaŋu technology and culture, Baymarranŋa and James have displayed photos of island fish traps in the same location 70 years apart – the effect is striking. The authors have provided extended descriptions of the historic photos in Yan-nhaŋu and English to explain their context and what is happening. The photos from the several historical sources (primarily missionary) are also used in the dictionary to illustrate meanings.

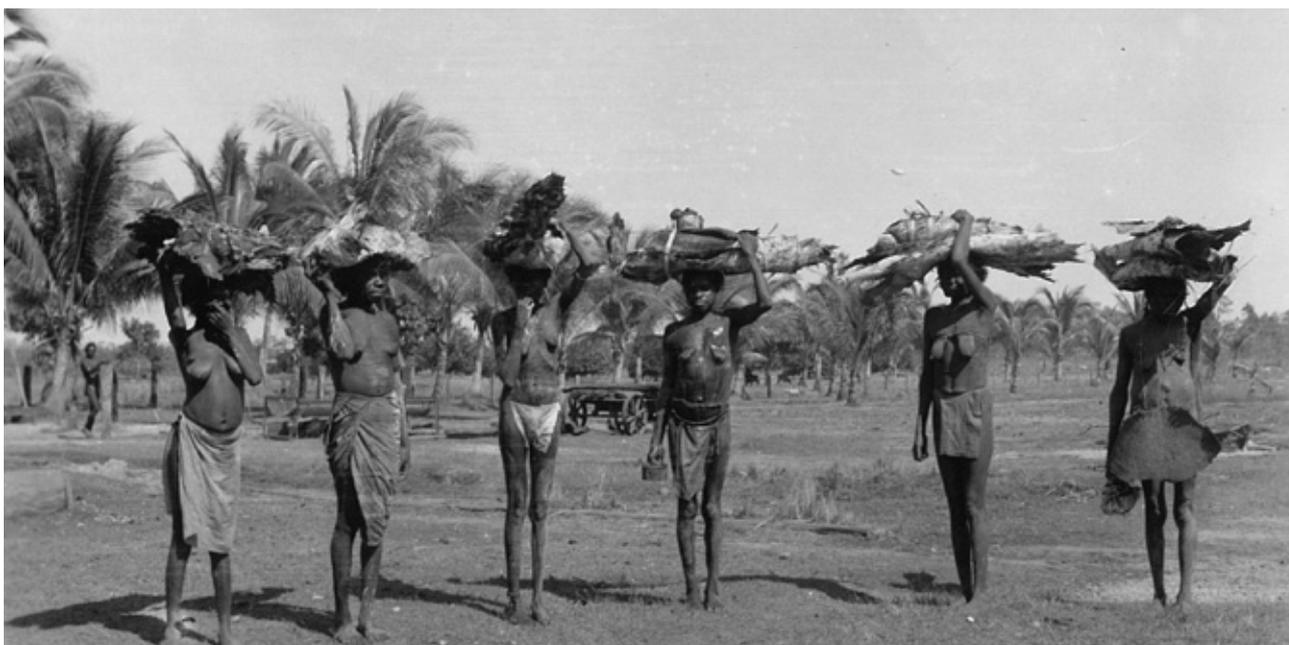
Lest I give the impression that this is a daunting tome of dictionary and indexes, grammar and diagrams, it is also an atlas which locates the places names, the seasonal sea routes and the weather patterns in colour as the framework for the language and the history of the people. Baymarranŋa and James have not only recorded the language for posterity but they have contextualised it in an account of the Aboriginal society whose unique living and dreaming is the meaning of the language.

Unfortunately the Atlas is not available for purchase. As Bently James has said, "...the government, philanthropic organisations and the public did not see the value of this work and refused repeatedly to support it over the twenty years of its evolution. The cost of its production, although exceedingly high, has been offset by the significance of the work, especially to a new generation of young Australians wishing to know and understand their place in their country. All copies have been accounted for and have been sent to recipients. You can find copies in some 330 libraries around Australia.

Donations over a thousand dollars to the Crocodile Islands Scholarship Fund will receive a copy of the Atlas.



Yolngu'-yulngu ga marrtji wakirilil lipalipay [Canoe under a sail] by Reverend TT Webb 1926-1939 (AP Elkin Archives, P130_18_37_139)



Miyalkurruwurruy ga gurrukam warraga wangalil [Senior women carrying cycad nut meal] by Reverend TT Webb 1926-1939 (AP Elkin Archives, P130_18_37_133)

THE ARCHIVES HAS RELOCATED

As some readers may have been aware the Fisher Library underwent refurbishment between 2011-2014. The Archives did not actually relocate until August 2013, but there was slight disruption to our services as new lifts were built in the middle of the repository! We had to relocate 1077 boxes to offsite storage and approx. 2500 to storage on level 1 of the Fisher Library. We also had to relocate approx. 350 boxes to different locations within the existing repository.



Anne Picot (left) and Julia Mant (right) surveying the space where the compactus has been removed and where the 2 new lifts will be located. (Tim Robinson)



Relocating boxes. (Tim Robinson)

As with any building work there were delays but the Archives finally reopened in November 2013 with a brand new search room, kitchen, office space and repository. The Archives are still on level 9 of the Fisher Library but we are now at the opposite end of the floor. The refurbishment has provided the Archives with new office space, repository, sorting and research space. The new search room has met with the approval of our existing researchers and the new kitchen has met with approval from the Archives staff!!



The new repository under construction, July 2013. (Tim Robinson)



Tracks for the new compactus. (Tim Robinson)



New book shelves in the search room. (Tim Robinson)



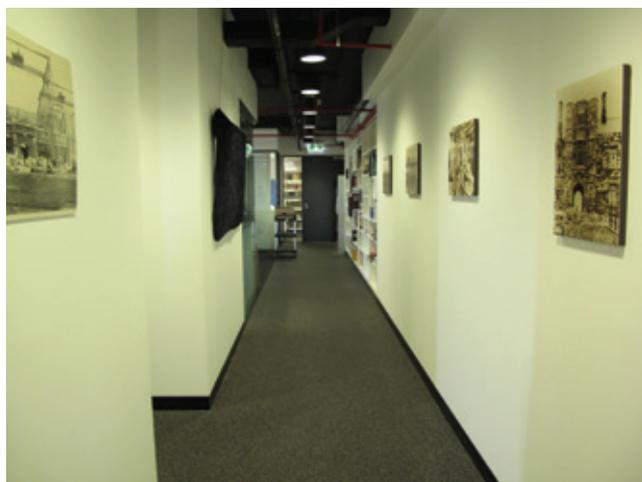
New storage units for the plan cabinets. (Tim Robinson)



Tim and Nyree after moving the plan cabinet cabinets into the new storage units. (Anne Picot)



New Archives search room. (Nyree Morrison)



New Archives. (Nyree Morrison)

DEDICATION OF THE GL FISCHER SEARCH ROOM

On 29 May 2014 the new Archives search room was formally opened and named in honour of the late Gerald Fischer by the Chancellor, Ms Belinda Hutchinson AM.

The naming of the search room was in recognition of Gerald's work as University Archivist from 1968 to 1980 and the generous Gerald and Gwenda Fischer bequest to the Archives.

The Chancellor spoke about the work and importance of the Archives, and unveiled a panel in the search room acknowledging Gerald and naming the space in his honour. Ken Smith, University Archivist from 1980 to 1997, then spoke in recognition of Gerald's work in the University and the wider archival community.

As part of the major refurbishment of the Fisher Library the University Archives was moved to new accommodation on the 9th Floor of Fisher South. It was Gerald who moved the Archives to the eastern end of the 9th floor in June 1969. The refurbishment, which included the installation of new lifts, required the Archives to move to the western end.



Anne Picot, Peter Orlovich and Prof Ian Jack. (Melanie Grogan)



Chancellor Hutchinson and Ken Smith. (Melanie Grogan)



Tim Robinson, Chancellor Hutchinson and Ken Smith. (Melanie Grogan)



Neil Radford, Chancellor Hutchinson and Ken Smith. (Melanie Grogan)



Prof Geoff Sherrington and Brenda Heagney. (Melanie Grogan)

GIRLS! YOUR COUNTRY NEEDS YOU AS SCIENTISTS – BUT YOU MUST NEVER FORGET THAT YOU ARE LADIES

PROFESSOR JENNIFER CLARKE, SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES, UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND

The Messel archives and science education for girls in the 1950s and 60s.



Prof Harry Messel at the 50th Anniversary of the International Science School in 2012 (Science Foundation for Physics)

In November 2012, the University of Sydney Physics Foundation celebrated the 50th anniversary of the first Summer Science School for high school students. The schools are run out of the School of Physics and were first instigated by the inimitable Emeritus Professor Harry Messel. An anniversary party was held in the Quadrangle with past participants and present supporters of the summer schools, now known as the International Science Schools (ISS). Professor Messel, aged 90, was guest of honour at this fitting tribute to a wonderful opportunity for science students and a flagship link between the Academy and the secondary education system in Australia and overseas. Equally importantly, the event publicly recognized the impact Harry Messel has had on science education at Sydney University since he took up his appointment as Professor of Physics in 1952. Perhaps less well known is his impact on science education for girls.

The Archives at the University of Sydney are rich with Messel material. His personal archives and press books, combined with collections from the School of Physics, offer

the historian tremendous opportunities for insights into the beginnings of important initiatives in science education that have had an impact on thousands upon thousands of young people over the years, especially girls. The press books in particular are very useful because they provide a detailed and well-ordered account of how activity within the School of Physics was received by the community. That is a crucial resource for anyone studying science in the immediate postwar period because during that time the community had to come to grips with enormous changes in scientific knowledge and the challenges it brought. The press played a highly significant role in bringing science news to the community and interpreting its importance.

Professor Harry Messel was always at the centre of any entrepreneurial activity emanating from the School of Physics. When he arrived at Sydney University in 1952 the state of science teaching in the high schools was nothing less than lamentable. It was undervalued, underrated and poorly resourced. Teachers' scientific knowledge was limited and not up-to-date, equipment was scarce, the



Summer School Students, 1962 (Science Foundation for Physics)

curriculum was old-fashioned, and many schools did not have laboratories to teach practical methods. In 1962, under the heading 'The sorry state of science in schools' the *Sydney Morning Herald* reported that only 38% of science teachers had a science degree.¹ Inevitably and not surprisingly, it proved difficult to get the brightest and best students to come into the universities well prepared and enthusiastic, ready to pursue science as a career. The impact on the School of Physics was clear. Students did not enroll or else many failed. It seemed outrageous that Physics languished and yet the world sat on the brink of a scientific revolution stimulated by the demands of World War II and the technological one-upmanship of the Cold War.

Harry Messel had a number of areas to pursue at once in order to turn around attitudes to physics and science more generally. He reached back into secondary education as a first step and introduced the Summer Science Schools, initially for teachers between 1958 and 1961 and then for sixteen-year-old high school students from 1962 onwards. 'Science had advanced at such a fantastic rate during the

past 20 years the average man in the street was baffled by it', said Harry Messel. 'It becomes a serious thing when teachers, who are supposed to teach our children, are also baffled by it', he said.²

The Summer Science Schools broke new ground in a number of important ways. They brought teachers back into the university for professional development in scientific knowledge and methods. They rewarded students for excellence. They introduced these staff and students to the best researchers in physics and the best teachers from around the world. Moreover, the lectures were televised and this brought science and the School of Physics to a much wider audience. I am one of those who remember quite vividly watching the lectures on television. Like many others I caught the excitement of science in that period. The Summer Science Schools also began to address the sexism that strangled science and science teaching in the 1950s and early 1960s. A trawl through the Messel archives reveals how science education for girls was perceived and was gradually challenged and changed.

Girls lived in a world heavily influenced by the post-war homemaking culture where women were directed towards domestic arts at school and domestic activities once they left school. The Messel press files contain many stories that questioned whether women would be interested in physics, or capable of understanding it. The *Sydney Morning Herald* carried a provocative article that asked about the domestic impact of girls having greater access to science education. 'What science do our girls need?' it asked and 'Will it be popular when The Little Woman insists on turning the TV to popular science lectures, with everybody else wanting westerns?'³ There was genuine disbelief that young women would want to work in science and pursue scientific careers. The problem was the gap between what people understood as science work and the image they had of women. It was difficult to conceive of a woman as a scientist. 'Girls! Your country needs you as scientists – but you must never forget that you are ladies', warned *The Sun* in 1961.⁴ That same article argued that female scientists were paid less than men and '[t]hey stuck patiently at dull tasks that would drive the average man up a wall'. Girls would therefore be limited to routine laboratory work. They would not do field work and would have no chance of promotion. 'Could you imagine', the reader was asked 'taking a gentle girl of 22, fresh from university, dressing her up in a safety helmet, rubber boots and industrial goggles and sending her to wallow around in the dirt and grease of a heavy industrial plant?'⁵

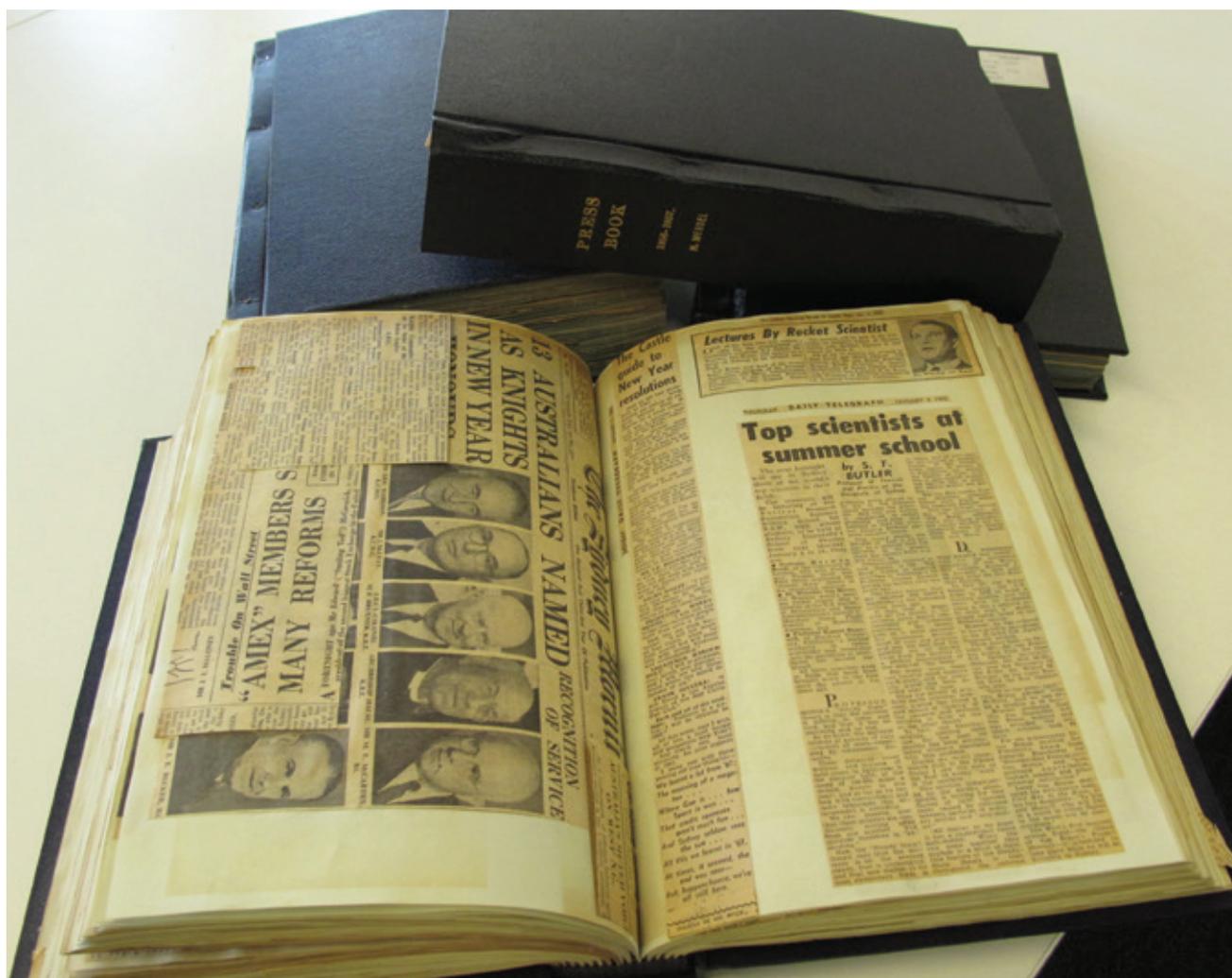
Harry Messel was very particular that the high school students coming to the Summer Science Schools were to include girls as well as boys. He questioned the logic of the Murray Report on the state of the Universities in 1957 which referred to science students as 'able young men'. He asked why not 'and women'.⁶ Harry Messel believed that much of the problem lay with the lack of science teaching in girls' schools and the small number of female science teachers. In NSW, in 1961, there was one female science teacher for every 10 men.⁷ At the 4th Summer Science School for science teachers in 1961 110 men attended and only 6 women.⁸

The newspapers were very interested in the girls who attended the Summer Science Schools, especially when they answered questions and exceeded expectations because they challenged norms. The papers painted the

girls as pioneers and disarmingly unique for choosing science over a domestic career. Stories regularly juxtaposed the perception of femininity with the idea of pursuing science as tough and masculine. When Cathleen O'Rourke was selected to attend a Summer Science School as a Lyndon B. Johnson Science Scholarship winner she was described in her interview report as 'Delightful to look at'.⁹ Alexandra Lavrova, who enjoyed the Summer Science School and thought girls could achieve in science equally with boys was described as 'pretty' and 'fair-haired'.¹⁰ When Thomas Gold posed a tricky mathematics problem in the 1963 Summer School it was Joy Pullin who gave him the answer. 'No more than 5ft tall, her slight figure and gentle demeanour belied a cool approach to brain-teasing maths problems', reported Pix.¹¹

In fact the archives reflect a preoccupation in the press with how people looked. Margaret Edgar, who arrived from England to work as a photographic plate scanner in the School of Physics was described as 'Barely five feet tall, with a soft voice to match her slight stature, finely moulded features and expressive brown eyes'.¹² Two years later, *Woman* magazine was pleased to announce that 'Margaret is one of the girls who has found romance amid the serious business of nuclear research'. Her husband-to-be did theoretical research.¹³ Women worked as scanners because it was argued that they had better concentration than men and could pour over the plates for a long time. Pat Aylmore was also a scanner who drew media attention for her measurements as much as her work as a scanner. She was '5'8" has a 35-inch bust, 25-inch waist and 36 inch hips'. Women who worked in science were rare. When Catherine Findler arrived from Budapest with a degree in Electronic Engineering, she wrote 'engineer' on the customs form. She reported to the press that the customs officer 'promptly crossed it out and said "I want your profession, not your husband's"',¹⁵

Messel blamed the community attitude for holding girls back and the schools for not providing them with opportunities to experience science and succeed at it. He thought that it should not matter whether girls had an interest in science or not, science should be part of the general school curriculum. He argued that young women were severely disadvantaged if they did not receive a scientific education. Not only were



Press Cutting Books, (P197)

they denied entry into or impeded in their ability to complete science courses successfully at University, they would not be able to participate fully in the community.¹⁶ They needed to know about science in order to be good citizens.¹⁷ The world was experiencing revolutionary change in science and he argued that everyone needed to keep up. '50% of our community has apparently been ordained by society to lead a life of scientific illiteracy', said Harry Messel in defence of women and girls.¹⁸ That wasn't good enough.

The Summer Science Schools would go a long way to forcing a change in that attitude not only because girls were selected to participate on competitive application but because the lectures were televised. Everyone had the chance to learn, even women at home.

Televised lectures revolutionized education for the future. For the first time Australian television became part of adult education and opened university learning to everyone. The

response was astounding. The popularity of the lectures was enormous. In particular women, who formed a large part of the audience, wrote to Channel 9 asking that the lectures be repeated. 'How do you like your early morning cup of tea?' asked Nan Musgrove in the *Australian Women's Weekly*. 'With milk? Sugar? Or with science?'¹⁹

Certainly the novelty of the science lectures captured the attention of the Australian audience but we have to ask why it was that women in particular found the lectures so interesting and inspiring. Is it because their engagement with science in school had been so limited? Is it because television gave them access to science in the home? Certainly Harry Messel's infectious enthusiasm created a sense that the lecture content was important and the fact he brought the best scientists in the world to the Summer Science Schools gave the lectures enormous credibility. But also the writers of women's pages began to encourage their

readers to tune into the lectures as something surprisingly engaging. Nan Musgrove casually told her female readers in 1963 that 'I always remember Professor Bondi's lecture last year on Einstein's theory of relativity' as if listening to physics lectures was a completely natural thing to do.²⁰ Three years earlier she told her readers that they should not think physics lectures above their capacity. On the contrary, she explained, the lectures were delivered in such a way 'that the most traditionally bird-brained woman could understand and enjoy them.'²¹

The Messel archives are absolutely essential to anyone examining the history of science in post-war Australia, especially science education or science communication. The Summer Science Schools provided opportunities for teachers and students to learn the absolute latest scientific thinking from the best researchers and teachers in the world. These schools made household names of Harry Messel and Stuart Butler. They and the guest scientists who came from overseas each year, including Julius Sumner Miller, excited a generation about the world of physics. Physics was no longer a secret academic enterprise nor was it solely part of the male domain. Now physics was being discussed in women's magazines. It was on television. Girls were prepared to say they were interested in science and it was clear they were good at it as well. The celebration of the 50th anniversary of the International Science Schools acknowledged Harry Messel's initiative as something that turned around Science education for teachers and students. The archives show that the impact was especially significant for girls.



Former ISS students at the 50th anniversary event (Science Foundation for Physics)

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4. *The Sun*, 17 February 1961. Personal Archives of Emeritus Professor Harry Messel, P146, Box 46, Press Book 1961-1962. University of Sydney Archives.
5. *Ibid.*
6. Harry Messel, 'New Deal in Science Education', 1960, p. 4. Personal Archives of Emeritus Professor Harry Messel, P146, Box 8, University of Sydney Archives.
7. *Daily Telegraph*, 18 January 1961. Personal Archives of Emeritus Professor Harry Messel, P146, Box 46, Press Book 1961-1962. University of Sydney Archives.
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9. National Merit Scholarship Corporation, Interview Report, 8 November 1966. School of Physics, Box 53, File Summer School 1966. University of Sydney Archives.
10. *The Sun*, 7 January 1963. Personal Archives of Emeritus Professor Harry Messel, P146, Box 48, Press Book 1963-1964. University of Sydney Archives.
11. *Pix*, 2 February 1963. Personal Archives of Emeritus Professor Harry Messel, P146, Box 48, Press Book 1963-1964. University of Sydney Archives.
12. *Woman*, 21 September 1953. Personal Archives of Emeritus Professor Harry Messel, P146, Box 45, Press Book 1952-1953. University of Sydney Archives.
13. *Woman*, 5 September 1955. Personal Archives of Emeritus Professor Harry Messel, P146, Box 46, Press Book 1955. University of Sydney Archives.
14. *The Sun*, 19 July 1955. Personal Archives of Emeritus Professor Harry Messel, P146, Box 46, Press Book 1955. University of Sydney Archives.
15. *Sydney Morning Herald*, Women's Section 25 February 1960. Personal Archives of Emeritus Professor Harry Messel, P146, Box 46, Press Book 1958-1960. University of Sydney Archives.
16. *Daily Telegraph*, 18 January 1961. Personal Archives of Emeritus Professor Harry Messel, P146, Box 46, Press Book 1961-1962. University of Sydney Archives.
17. *Sun-Herald*, 12 November 1961. Personal Archives of Emeritus Professor Harry Messel, P146, Box 46, Press Book 1961-1962. University of Sydney Archives.
18. *Monthly Trade and Shopping Review*, January 1960. Personal Archives of Emeritus Professor Harry Messel, P146, Box 46, Press Book 1958-1960. University of Sydney Archives.
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20. *Ibid.*
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ARCHIVES NEWS

MANDER JONES AWARD

Mali Buku-Runamaram: Images of Milingimbi and surrounds 1926 – 1948 by ARC Indigenous Fellowship holder Dr Joseph Neparrŋa Gumbala, was the recipient of the 2013 Mander Jones Award Category 2B: Best publication that uses features or interprets Australian archives, written or edited by a person in their own right.

Dr Gumbala, his co-project recipient Dr Aaron Corn, and the University of Sydney Archives worked together between 2007-2008 on a significant project assessing some of the earliest photographs and other records materials from the north-eastern Arnhem Land communities of Milinjibi (Milingimbi) and Galiwin'ku.

The photographs are held in the University of Sydney Archives in the personal archives of Professor AP Elkin (1891-1979) Professor of Anthropology. The photographs of Milinjibi and surrounds were taken by the anthropologist William Lloyd Warner in 1927-29, and the missionary TT Webb from 1926-1939. The photographs did not all have captions and many had very little information about them. Access was generally limited to native title researchers who could visit the Archives.

Due to Gumbala's dual status as a local elder and researcher he was able to place photographs into relevant family groups and ensure compliance with the complex Yolŋu access protocols. Local female and male elders who visited the University Archives in the course of the project to view the images sat separately ensuring that inappropriate images were not viewed by either group. The project team visited Milinjibi and Galiwin'ku and met there with key elders whose families are depicted in the images. Through this extensive consultation Gumbala has created detailed descriptions for each image in both Yolŋu-Matha and English and where possible, the people in them have been identified. This has given the younger generation of Yolŋu access which was not possible before, and enabled them to understand their surroundings and how they have changed over 80 years. It has enabled them to look at those elders who are still alive after 8 decades and realise their significance within their community.

Gumbala's primary concern was to ensure that each image had the correct access category based on Yolŋu law. The photographs were categorised into garma (open), dhuni (elder mediated) and ngarra (restricted) access groups according to Yolŋu way. Access categories have been set for the images, and the appropriate person identified who should be contacted about use of the image.

Dr Marcia Langton has said the book is "an extraordinary cultural treasure" and an "example for future projects for communities".

This is the first indigenous led project the University Archives has undertaken. The Archives supported, assisted with data collection, facilitated access to copies and worked through the appropriate design and systems in which to manage the descriptions and digitised images. This has been an exciting test case for the Archives on how to engage and consult with communities in providing enhanced access to for images, based on the protocols the communities themselves have established.



Julia Mant and Dr Aaron Corn, ASA Conference 2013, accepting the Mander Jones Award on Dr Gumbala's behalf. (Tim Robinson)

DR PETER CHIPPENDALE BEQUEST

Dr Peter Chippendale passed away on July 12 2012. He was one of the authors of the official history of the University *Australia's First, Vol 1 1850-1939* (1991, Hale & Ironmonger). He was a frequent user of the Archives and contributed articles to past editions of *Record*.

Peter bequeathed a sum of money to the University Archives which has been used to scan the photographs and negatives of the miscellaneous photographic series and the Publications Office negatives and photographs series. Through this generous gift over approx. 5000 images have been scanned and will be publicly available to view over the next year as they are gradually being uploaded to the Archives Mediabank <http://sydney.edu.au/arms/archives/media/>

NSW CENTENARY OF ANZAC ADVISORY COUNCIL

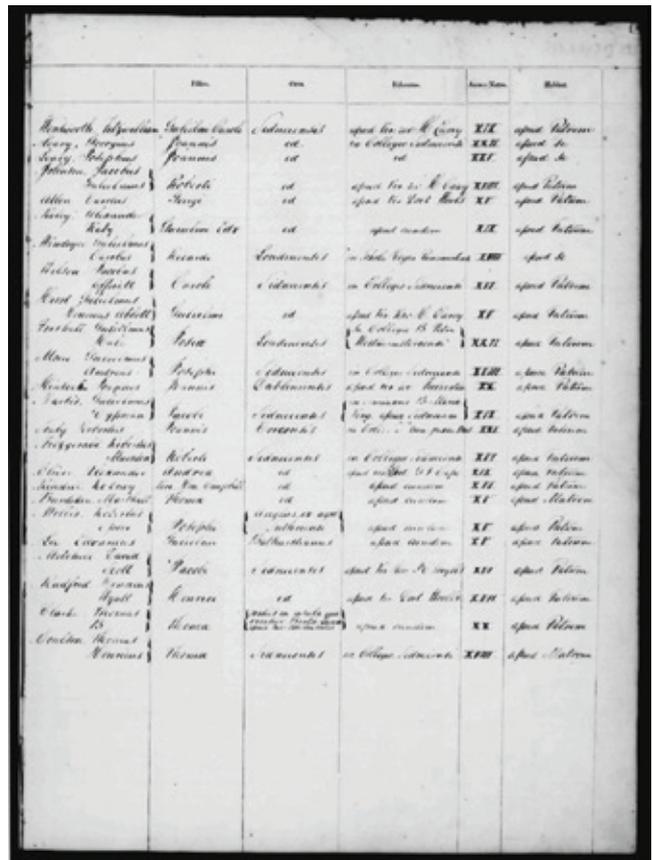
On 25 March 2013, the University Archives hosted members of the NSW Centenary of Anzac Advisory Council, the body responsible for advising the NSW Government on its commemoration activities for the centenary. The Archives exhibited items from the Book of Remembrance Research Files and an album of postcards from France during and after the war from the personal archives of Sir Samuel Barraclough. The Rare Books Library had items on display including an original copy of the Anzac Book, compiled by soldiers serving in Gallipoli, belonging to official Australian war historian C. E. W. Bean.



Tim Robinson with members of the NSW ANZAC Centenary Committee (Katie Szittner)

FOUNDATION DOCUMENTS ONLINE

A new online exhibition of some of the University's earliest records is now available on the Archives website <http://sydney.edu.au/arms/archives/foundation.shtml> The records document major governing and academic decisions, examination, matriculation and building records, and correspondence from 1851. Many of the record series continue beyond these initial volumes and are available for access in the University Archives. The copies have been digitised from the preservation microfilms rather than the original item, and at times, pages can be difficult to read.



First page of the Register of Matriculants, Graduates and PostGraduate Degrees (G3/70)

ACCESSIONS

OCTOBER 2011-SEPTEMBER 2014

No	Title	Start Date	End Date
2014	Photographic Prints [Publications Office]	01/01/1980	31/12/1989
2015	RecFind Multiple Number Series [Research]	01/01/1980	31/12/2000
2016	RecFind Multiple Number Series [Administration-Review; Senate Audit Committee]	01/01/1990	31/12/1992
2017	RecFind Multiple Number Series zMiscellaneous Subject Files]	01/01/1981	31/12/2005
2018	RecFind Multiple Number Series [Awards, Prizes, Scholarships]	01/01/1946	31/12/2007
2019	Office of the Vice-Chancellor - Professor Gavin Brown (1996-2008)	01/01/1996	31/12/2008
2020	Conservatorium of Music Directors Files, Operas and Concerts, Student Association	01/01/1916	31/12/1920
2021	Aerial views of the University (possible duplicates G74/3)	01/01/1932	31/12/1980
2022	Additional papers by Sir Bruce William [Vice-Chancellor II]	01/01/1968	31/12/1981
2023	Additional Papers of Margaret and John Mackie	01/01/1918	31/12/1983
2024	Additional Records of the University Car Club [S69]	05/08/1958	16/03/1964
2025	Preservation copies of University Photographs (Digital Format)	01/01/2012	31/12/2012
2026	Plan of Camperdown Campus	01/01/1957	31/12/1957
2027	Additional records of Margaret Mackie and the Mackie family	01/01/1914	31/12/2009
2028	Minutes (various committees) Research Institute for Asia and the Pacific	01/01/1999	31/12/2004
2029	Additional records of the Department of Fine Arts	01/01/1976	31/12/2000
2030	Records of various clubs & societies	01/01/1915	31/12/1964
2031	Conservatorium of Music Prospectus (handbooks)	01/01/1917	31/12/1926
2032	Plan of suggested increased accommodation for the Fisher Library (Maclaurin Hall)	n.d.	
2033	Minutes of the Sydney Conservatorium of Music College Board	01/01/2008	31/12/2011
2034	Administrative Files [Sydney CAE]	01/01/1988	31/12/1989
2035	Administrative Files [Sydney CAE]	01/01/1982	31/12/1989
2036	Industrial relations awards - 1964 to 1984 (Personnel Services)	01/01/1964	31/12/1984
2037	Civil Engineering Images	01/01/1975	31/12/1975
2038	Faculty of Law Minutes & Index	04/03/2011	04/11/2011
2039	Faculty of Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources Minutes	24/06/2003	05/06/2009
2040	Additional personal archives of Dr John Pollak, 1922-1911	01/01/1940	31/12/2011
2041	Additional personal archives of Emeritus Professor Harry Messel	01/01/1953	30/04/2012
2042	Additional minutes of the Sydney Business School [Faculty of Economics and Business]	01/01/2003	31/12/2011
2043	William Matthew O'Neil Personnel file	1945	1966
2044	Personal archives of Elizabeth Coleman 1898-1977 (Conservatorium of Music graduate 1921)	01/01/1908	31/12/1977
2045	Campus Heritage Buildings - Photographic heritage record	01/01/2010	01/02/2012
2046	Drama production posters	01/01/1950	31/12/1960
2047	Faculty of Science Minutes	01/01/2000	31/12/2010
2048	Retrospective accession of Register of Invoices (scientific instruments)	25/02/1898	20/07/1905
2049	Additional volumes of the Sealing Register	17/07/1996	14/12/2005
2050	Retrospective accession of photographs from Buildings and Grounds/Facilities Management Office	01/01/1962	31/12/1994
2051	Sydney University Graduate Choir Additional Records	01/01/1959	31/12/2010
2052	Photographs of The Wildman Essay Club	01/01/1893	31/12/1894

No	Title	Start Date	End Date
2053	Photograph of Sydney Teachers College ?First Council	n.d.	
2054	Photograph of Associate Professor JA Radcliffe, (Dept of Psychology)	n.d.	
2055	Photograph Medicine III students	01/01/1912	
2056	Photograph of Sydney Conservatorium of Music	01/01/2001	
2057	Photograph of unknown meeting, Melbourne 1963	1963	
2058	Photographs of the Faculty of Dentistry	01/11/1992	01/04/1994
2059	Copy images of plans of Rockefeller Foundation Building (now the Blackburn Building)	01/01/1931	
2060	Photographs of window of Charles Kolling Research Laboratory & wall plaque of map of School of Engineering	01/01/1931	
2061	Panoramic photograph of Alma St, Darlington now Maze Crescent	?1960s	
2062	Signed and framed program for the Dinner to mark the retirement of Professor John Ward	24/01/1990	
2063	Financial return for the University of Sydney 1872	29/01/1873	
2064	Photograph album, Dorothy Large BSc 1936	01/01/1925	31/12/1936
2065	Retrospective accession of 3 letters from Jenny Anderson c.1972	01/01/1972	31/12/1972
2067	Photograph of the Institute Building	n.d.	
2068	Photograph of Jeremy Webber, Dean Faculty of Law	01/01/2000	
2069	Image of University Ovals	n.d.	
2070	Image of Arthur Dale Trendall, Dean Faculty of Arts 1947-1950	n.d.	
2071	Photograph of Sydney University Chemistry Department	25/11/1947	
2072	Photograph of Commem Day	20/05/1947	
2073	Photograph of Sydney University Television Service	n.d.	
2074	Drawing of the Great Hall by Abrahart (?1878)	?1878	
2075	Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery - Minutes	01/01/2004	31/12/2011
2076	Chancellor copies of memoranda sent	01/01/2001	31/12/2007
2077	Staff News	01/01/2010	31/12/2011
2079	Publications of the Sydney University Speleological Society	21/09/1960	
2080	SU Undergraduates Association Programme of Songs	01/01/1910	31/12/1914
2081	Darlington School DVD and Lloyd Rees DVD produced by Ross Thorne	01/01/1975	31/12/1980
2082	University Medal - J A P Cox	01/01/2008	
2083	Electronic copies of Senate Minutes and Agendas for creation of index	01/01/1999	31/12/2003
2084	Sydney Teachers College Administrative and Misc Files		31/12/1982
2085	8's Alumni Reunion Lunch	24/10/1998	
2086	Student Law Lecture Notes	n.d.	
2087	Faculty of Medicine Minutes	18/12/2000	17/11/2011
2088	Various black & white images of the Engineering School, machinery, students and university grounds	01/06/1917	31/05/1922
2089	Faculty of Engineering Minutes	01/01/2007	31/12/2011
2090	Additional Papers of Frank Fowler (P210)	01/01/1938	31/12/1941
2091	Preservation Copies of University Photographs (Digital Format)	1850	1996
2092	Negatives of Prof Elkin and other Anthropologists	01/01/1970	31/12/1978
2093	Field Trip Report and Survey from Biological Sciences	01/01/1947	31/12/1950
2094	Examination Results [Conservatorium of Music]	01/01/1976	31/12/1987
2095	Faculty of Education minutes 2012	01/01/2012	31/12/2012
2096	Electronic records of Gavin Brown, Vice Chancellor	2004	
2097	Photographs of various University events	01/01/2001	31/12/2002

No	Title	Start Date	End Date
2098	Photographs of plaque of Oxometrical Society and information	01/01/2012	31/12/2012
2099	Options study for the Institute Building; design projects on Crommelin Research Station; and, project planning timeline for new buildings/rebuilding work to 2025	01/07/1999	01/04/2000
2100	Undergraduate and Postgraduate Notebooks of Philip Hallett (MB BS 1952, Grad Dip Public Medicine 1967)	01/01/1939	31/12/1966
2101	Additional papers of Bernard Mills	01/01/1949	31/12/1996
2102	Sydney Teachers College Publications	01/01/1922	31/12/1925
2103	Senate Agendas	01/01/2006	31/12/2012
2104	Building heritage files and document register	01/01/1962	31/12/1994
2105	2 colour photographs of the Quadrangle - 1 with the jacaranda tree in bloom	n.d.	
2106	Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences Minutes	01/01/2008	31/12/2013
2107	Testamur of Timothy Adrian Sutherland (B.VSc 1968) and Certificate of Registration from NSW Board of Veterinary Science (1968)	01/01/1968	25/01/1968
2108	Promotional material for exhibition celebrating 50 years of the School of Biological Sciences	01/01/2013	31/12/2013
2109	Papers of Lady Roma Williams relating to the Settlement (S32)	01/01/1956	31/12/1987
2110	Personal recollection of John Stewart Williams re the by-law amendment to remove Chancellor, Dame Leonie Kramer (restricted till 2015)	01/01/2001	31/12/2001
2111	Retrospective accession of 16mm reel film "Breeding Disease Resistant Wheat (the Story of Wheat Breeding Within the University of Sydney)	01/01/1970	31/12/1970
2112	Office of the Chancellor, Hon Kim Santow - papers on the Sesquicentenary lectures	10/12/2001	14/03/2002
2113	Retrospective accession of negatives of University grounds, staff and students	20/05/1960	
2114	Retrospective accession of Diary of Alexander Mackie	01/01/1910	31/12/1932
2115	Digitised documents from the Chambers Archive	01/01/1922	31/12/1999
2116	Examination papers - Electronic format semester 1 and 2 2012	01/06/2012	30/11/2012
2117	Organic Chemistry lecture notes of David Collins 1950-1951	01/01/1950	31/12/1951
2118	Additional records of the Journal of Religious History	2001	2011
2119	RecFind Administrative Files	01/01/1977	31/12/2002
2120	Retrospective accession of Film - Zoology Department Xmas by C Clavie & P Stanbury	01/01/1963	
2121	Retrospective accession - DVD with School of Physics Films	01/01/1977	31/12/1994
2122	DVD of Sir Bruce Williams interviewed by Dame Leonie Kramer	06/05/2008	15/09/2008
2123	Retrospective accession - Mills Cross Radio Telescope blueprints and drawings	01/01/1961	31/12/1963
2124	SRC and NAUS papers of Jeremy Guy Ashcroft Davis	01/01/1961	31/12/1964
2125	RecFind Multiple Number Series (Administrative Files)	01/01/1906	31/12/2012
2126	Medical School Certificate Book of Lionel Pelham Sapsford (M.B., B.S. 1937)	01/01/1932	31/12/1936
2127	Additional records of David Stove	n.d.	
2128	Additional records Sydney University Women's Group (S39)	01/01/1995	31/12/2013
2129	Publication Unit - colour slides	01/01/1995	31/12/2000
2130	Evening Students Association, General Committee, 1934 image	01/01/1934	
2131	Building Statistics Index Cards	n.d.	
2132	Papers of Howard James Buchan	01/01/1951	31/12/1954
2133	Terry Irving's Records of the Free University (Sydney)	01/01/1967	31/12/1969
2134	Faculty of Law Minutes and Index	01/01/2012	31/12/2012
2135	SRC minutes and papers	01/01/1978	31/12/1999
2136	Examination Papers - Electronic format 2013	2013	
2137	Diaries of Jim Bruderer	01/01/1982	31/12/1994
2138	Board of Studies in Indigenous Studies	01/01/1994	31/12/2003
2139	Testamurs for Eric Cunstance Shaw	01/01/1850	31/12/1970

No	Title	Start Date	End Date
2140	Additional records Professor ER Holme	01/01/1894	31/12/1952
2141	Copy image of Vera Florence Musgrave, BA 8/4/1916	08/04/1916	
2142	Digitised Preservation Copies of Photographic Prints from the Publications Office [G77/1]	01/01/1970	31/12/1993
2143	Digitised Preservation Copies of NewsPhoto Negatives [Publications Office], G77/2	01/01/1983	31/12/1993
2144	Phoebe Margaret Miller - Bachelor of Economics Testamur	01/01/1924	31/12/1924
2145	Additional records of The Sydney University Graduate Choir	01/01/1963	31/12/2012
2146	Colour Images of the Merewether Building (H04), the Institute Building (H03), Storie Dixson Wing (H10) and the Economics and Business Building (H69).	01/01/2013	31/12/2013
2147	Digitised Preservation Copies of Miscellaneous Photographs [G3/224]	1850	1966
2148	Tin Sheds Gallery Posters and Records	01/01/1970	31/12/2011
2149	Copy images of views of University of Sydney Grounds and surrounds from St Paul's College	15/04/1920	31/12/1930
2150	Additional papers and photographs of Lady Joyce Black	07/05/1880	31/12/1984
2151	Digitised Preservation Copies of Photographs from Series 18 of the Personal Archives of AP Elkin (P130)	1890	1967
2152	Digitised Preservation scans from Series 12 of the Personal Archives of HIP Hogbin (P015)	1927	1945
2153	Additional papers of Alexander (Sandy) Anderson	01/01/1956	31/12/1958
2154	Minutes of the Conservatorium of Music College Board	01/01/2012	31/12/2013
2155	Photographs and negatives of various building projects undertaken by Noel Bell-Ridley Smith Architects	n.d.	
2156	Faculty of Medicine Minutes	01/01/2012	31/12/2013
2157	Preservation Copies of University Photographs (Digital Format)	1850-1966	
2158	Student transcript cards of Cumberland College of Health Sciences	01/01/1970	31/12/1990
2159	Digitised Copyright Deposit Publications	01/01/1993	
2160	Digitised Preservation Copies of the Book of Remembrance Research Files [G14/12]	1915	1939
2161	Preservation Digital Copies of The Log Book of the Chevert [G20/4C1]	1875	
2162	Additional papers of David Stove	01/01/1989	
2163	Plan of Sydney University Grandstand	01/01/1975	31/12/1980
2164	Papers of Emeritus Professor Marjorie Jacobs	01/01/1948	31/12/1993
2165	Office of the Vice Chancellor & Chancellor, Gavin Brown & Marie Bashir - correspondence and papers (Registered and Unregistered files)	01/01/2001	31/12/2013
2166	Senate Attendance Book	01/01/1937	31/12/2009
2167	University Revue Programs	01/01/1963	31/12/1964
2168	Viola May Short (nee Bonnetttte) photographs	01/01/1920	31/12/1922
2169	RecFind files & unregistered files	1959	2012
2170	Documents regarding the visit of Jacques Derrida to Australia in 1999	01/01/1998	31/12/2004
2171	Personnel files of John Cleverley	20/01/1956	31/12/2006

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.

CONTACT DETAILS

The Archives is available for use by appointment only from 9 – 1 and 2 – 4.30 Monday to Thursday.

Appointments may be made by:

Phone: (02) 9351 2684

E-mail: university.archives@sydney.edu.au

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Web site:

www.sydney.edu.au/arms/archives

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ARCHIVES AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT SERVICES



THE UNIVERSITY OF
SYDNEY

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