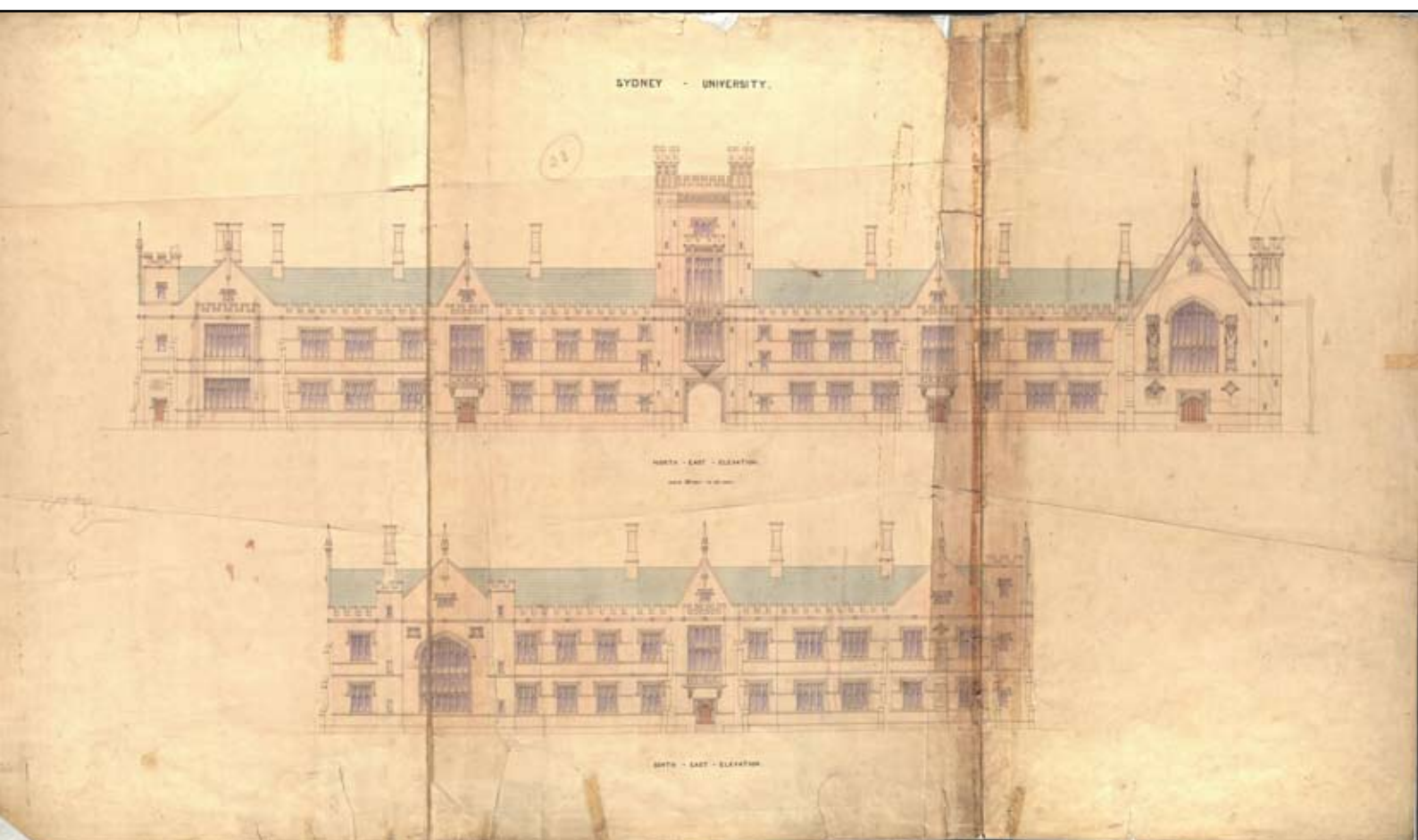




The University of Sydney

RECORD

The University Archives 2009





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2009

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General Information

Established in 1954, the Archives is a part of Archives and Records Management Services, reporting to the Director, Student Administration and Support & Deputy Registrar within the portfolio of the DVC Education. 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 CAE (and some of its predecessors including the Sydney Teachers College), 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 records is permitted only under the direct control and supervision of the Manager, Archives and Records Management Services, or staff of the Archives. Access to administrative records is governed by the NSW State Records Act 1998, the NSW Health Records and Information Privacy Act 2002 and Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998 and/or the NSW Freedom of Information Act 1989. Restricted access conditions may apply to some records and photocopying of original records is not possible.

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It is necessary to make an appointment to use the University Archives. The Archives is available for use by appointment from 9-1 and 2-5 Monday to Thursday.

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Archivist's Notes

Buildings and anniversaries form significant themes in this edition of *Record*. 2009 marks the sesquicentenary of the opening of the Great Hall on 18 July 1859, the centenary of the first Fisher Library building and the Peter Nicol Russell School of Engineering, now the John Woolley Building. 2009 was also the year that saw the Law School move from the city to the Camperdown Campus.

To coincide with the Library's anniversary Dr Julia Horne, the University Historian, has contributed an article on the life of Thomas Fisher. Fisher's name is one of the best known in the University, but few know much about the man. From near Dickensian origins he became one of the most significant benefactors, both in monetary and academic terms, in the University's history.

The building and architectural theme continues with Dr Noni Boyd's consideration of the substantial contribution of Colonial Architect Walter Liberty Vernon to the character of the Camperdown Campus. She sets his work in the context of the Gothic Revival work of Edmund Blacket exemplified in the Great Hall and documents the influence of A W and A W N Pugin on Vernon's work. Interestingly, Dr Boyd includes a comparison of the Great Hall and what is now known as MacLaurin Hall, but which was originally the Fisher Library Reading Room.

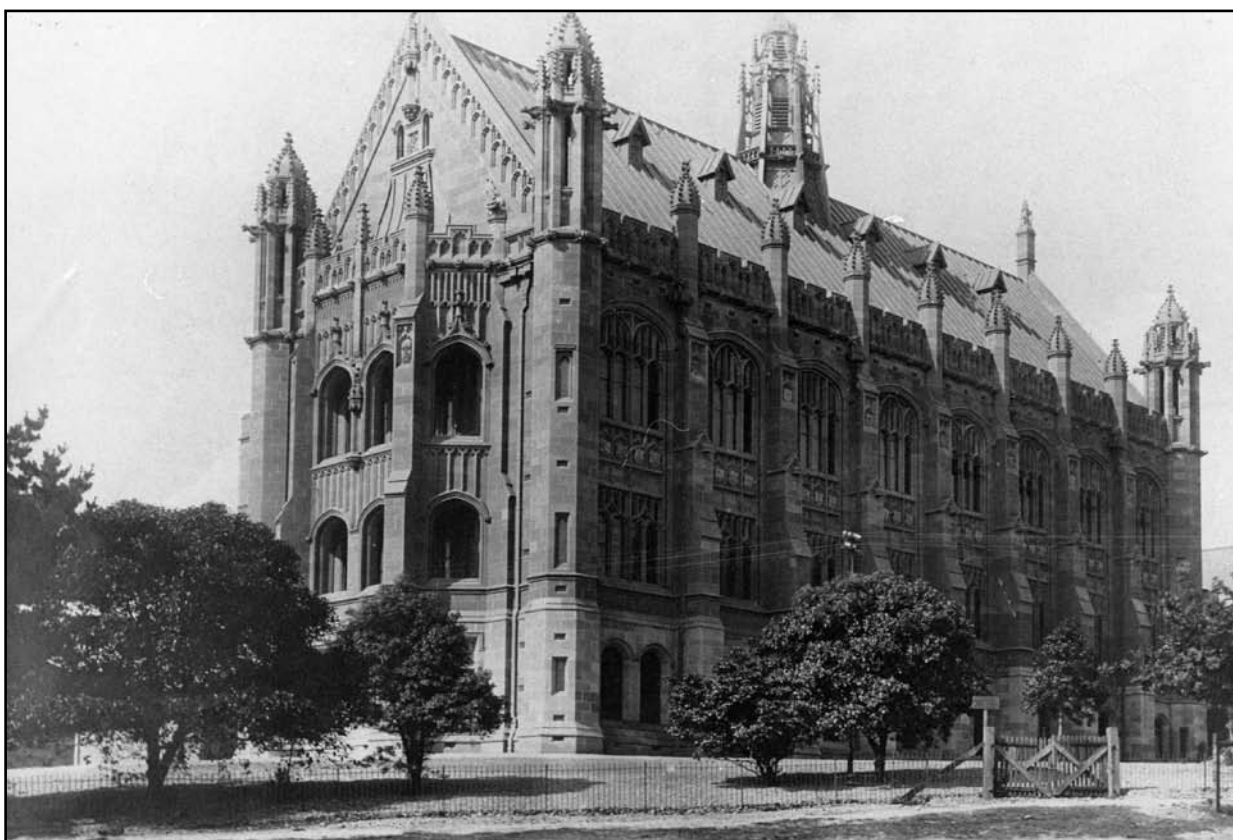
Reference Archivist Nyree Morrison has put together a web exhibition on the Great Hall and a sample of the images are included as a teaser for the web site.

As a part of the Campus 2010 project a building for the Law Faculty was built next the Fisher Library Stack. Sir Bruce Williams, Vice-Chancellor 1967–1981, gives an account, at times an insider's one, of the long history of the move of the Law Faculty from "Downtown."

With the current concern about swine 'flu Nyree has also contributed a short piece on the University's response to the Spanish Flu pandemic after World War 1. Recently the Archives received a copy of Dr Cawley Madden's unpublished reminiscences, which include his experiences as a medical student at the height of the pandemic in Sydney.

The final piece is a review article by Anne Picot of *Political Economy Now! The struggle for alternative economics at the University of Sydney* compiled by Gavin Butler, Evan Jones and Frank Stilwell. As Anne points out, the University Archives contains important records relating to this contentious time in the University's recent history.

Tim Robinson
University Archivist
October 2009



Fisher Library, southern and western aspect, 1909, G3/224/1869.

Thomas Fisher, the man behind the library

Dr Julia Horne

Dr Julia Horne is the University Historian. She is writing a short history of the University of Sydney with Professor Geoffrey Sherington, to be published by Miegunyah Press in 2010.

The University of Sydney has, of course, always had a library. But the library did not have a significant home until 1909, when the Fisher Library was opened as a brand new building especially designed to accommodate the University's growing collection.

The dream of having a magnificent library, rather than merely a serviceable one, had its beginnings several decades earlier in 1885 when a local Darlington resident, Thomas Fisher, bequeathed a large part of his estate, worth several million dollars today, to found a new library. The original idea had been to construct an adequate building, but a newly elected progressive government, led by 'the slab hut premier' Sir John See, feeling generous, agreed to fund a state-of-the-art building with some of the same modern amenities incorporated into the new Library of Congress building in the United States.

The University, then, was free to invest Fisher's bequest for acquisitions and maintenance. The library's purchasing power was reinvigorated after decades of neglect, and it finally had a stable annual income instead of the dribs and drabs promised and mostly never provided. When the building was completed it was named after its generous benefactor, and when the library outgrew its first building, and a new one, many times larger, was built in the 1960s to house what had become an internationally recognised collection, it seemed only fitting it should continue to carry Fisher's name.

Thomas Fisher was not always a wealthy man. The youngest of four children, he was born in 1820 to his father, John, then aged sixty-five and his mother, Jemima, forty-five. John Fisher had been transported to Australia as a convicted horse thief in 1802 and Jemima in 1810; she had been convicted of grand larceny, a not uncommon charge against domestic servants who stole from their mistresses. John Fisher used his equestrian skills to lucrative effect, breaking-in horses for some of the colony's rich and powerful who probably helped him to acquire his ticket-of-leave and a land grant at Appin.

The Appin farm was not a success, and after several years of drought, then floods and attacks by local Aborigines, John and Jemima with their three young daughters, moved to Brickfield Hill, which was to become part of Sydney's inner city, to manage a busy tavern. Two years later John Fisher bought a modest four-room dwelling on the corner of Clarence and Market Streets in Sydney Town, where he moved with his family, now including a baby son, Thomas. The Fishers took in boarders, and a few years later, the two eldest daughters were sent out to work. Fisher's earnings were probably adequate, but there was little if anything left over to invest.

Both Thomas Fisher's parents died in 1832, and this 'currency lad', then aged 12, was apprenticed to a bootmaker to learn a trade and earn his keep, having had to abandon his father's dream that he should transcend the social legacy of his parents through education. Until he was orphaned, Thomas had attended school benefiting from the state-funded elementary schools that had been established to educate colonial boys. Unlike many of his parent's generation he probably left school able to read and write and do simple arithmetic. When Thomas Fisher turned 21, he and his sisters inherited their childhood home, a modest dwelling, yet well-located and theirs alone to sell and profit from. The proceeds from the sale became the crucial link between the lowly social position of his youth and the man of capital he later became.

The story of how Thomas Fisher became wealthy is often told as a lesson in the virtues of saving and conservative investment. In his early twenties, just as the colony of New South Wales was coming out of the 1840s recession, he opened an account with the Bank of New South Wales, probably with his share of the proceeds of the sale of his family's house. A year later he borrowed money to buy a 3-storied dwelling on the corner of King and Pitt Streets in which he set up shop as a cobbler, saving rent by living in the attic with his youngest, unmarried sister, and helping to pay off his loan by renting out the second floor to a legal firm.

Over the years he expanded his boot business, "T. Fisher, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Boot and Shoe Manufacturers", to include a range of imported styles. His shop conducted a brisk trade

in Wellington boots. After almost two decades his bank loan was discharged and he became bolder although always looking for good, safe returns in rental properties and money-lending rather than speculative ventures that carried greater risk. His loans were usually to associates, for small amounts at standard rates of interest. The loans were part of his core business, rather than being the philanthropic ventures of some of his wealthy contemporaries, who used low interest loans to assist the financial recovery of those fallen on bad times. At his death he had more than fifty mortgages as security for money lent, and received rent from more than twenty tenants.

He worked hard and obviously had a mind for figures, keeping careful tallies of interest and rent owed, and the income and expenditure of his boot business. But his wealth also owed much to his personal

circumstances. He lived above his shop until 1873, thus able to save on the outgoings of even a modest separate residence; housekeeping was provided by his sister, who no doubt provided another 'saving' (though they took on the task of caring for and educating an orphaned niece). With relatively modest personal expenses and no extravagant habits like horse-racing, his carefully invested money continued to grow, and by the 1870s he was a millionaire by late nineteenth century standards.

After the death of his youngest sister, he sold the shop and bought a more substantial residence in Darlington on land now owned by the University of Sydney, a corner house, double-storied, adorned with pretty, wrought iron balconies and enough rooms to have a separate parlour, study, dining room, and a live-in housekeeper. The house no longer stands, and even the corner has disappeared — both victims of the 1960s building boom — but you can still walk down Codrington Street where he once lived.

The reasons why he put the University in his will are not known. It was common practice for wealthy men and women in the late nineteenth century to arrange their affairs and determine who and which institution would be beneficiaries. Part of the drive to leave bequests to institutions was out of a moral duty to help improve society, often shaped by one's religious beliefs. Not surprisingly, charities were

often left money, and it is possible clients chose charities from lists provided by their solicitors who drew up the will. Less well-known is that the University also appeared in people's wills, receiving small but useful benefactions.

Fisher's bequest to the University was unusually generous: at the time it was the second largest benefaction after the Challis bequest, and one of the largest given to a colonial institution.¹ The University received the bulk of Fisher's estate after disbursements, including those to his

niece, nephews, a few charities and his housekeeper (who also received the property on Alma and Codrington Streets). A letter written by a descendant indicates family members were puzzled (and hurt) as to why a man who 'was never in a University in his life' should leave most of his wealth to a university.²

A newspaper article dating from 1925 refers to the regular appearance of Fisher in the University grounds in the mid 1870s, soon after his move to Darlington. The article explained that staff 'invited him in and often showed him the sights of the place, the Great Hall, the Nicholson Museum, the Clock Tower, the lecture rooms, and the heaps of books piled in a few back rooms, which were the Library of those days.'³ This account was over forty years after Fisher's death, and possibly an aggrandized figment of collective memory, but at least the reference placed him in the grounds in his later years and suggested he took advantage of the opportunities to learn about this notable presence in his new neighbourhood. As



82 Alma St (cnr Codrington St), Darlington
House of Thomas Fisher c. 1960s G3/224/1515.

many have speculated, he may well have attended the annual commemoration of benefactors in 1879, and heard the University's Chancellor, Sir William Manning, implore the need for a generous benefactor to fund the construction of a properly-equipped university library: 'I will be so bold as to give expression to the hope that the day will come when one of our men of great wealth and equal public spirit will ... earn the gratitude of their country by erecting for the University a library worthy of comparison with like edifices at home'.⁴

The Chancellor was prompted to hope for a new library by his announcement of the gift of some 4000 volumes to the University by wealthy Sydney merchant and investor, Thomas Walker. Walker had purchased the library of Sydney solicitor, Nicol Stenhouse, from Stenhouse's widow, possibly as a philanthropic gesture in light of her reduced circumstances, and certainly as a benefaction for the University. An avid book collector and reader, Stenhouse had built up a highly-regarded library and created a 'salon' frequented by many of nineteenth century Sydney's literati and intellectuals, including the University's second Principal and Professor of Classics, Charles Badham, who persuaded benefactor and politician alike of the fundamental importance to society of the University as a national institution. The Stenhouse library was certainly a coveted collection, and its donation to the University, a notable event.

There are no known personal connections between Stenhouse and Fisher (let alone Badham and Fisher) — little is known of Fisher's social circle beyond the fact that most of his money-lending customers were cobblers. But there are hints and possibilities of connections between Fisher and the University crowd (including Stenhouse). Fisher left a small bequest to the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, so perhaps he was a member of this institution known to be favoured by Stenhouse, and located just around the corner from Fisher's bootshop and residence. Fisher was also a member of the St James congregation at the time its rector was Robert Allwood, who was also the University's Vice-Chancellor. Even so, Fisher (and his solicitor) did not alert the University of his intentions. If any conversations took place about funding a library, Fisher seems to have kept quiet about his plans.

In the 1920s Fisher's descendants saw the bequest as an act of 'petty spite' towards his family. But as a confirmed bachelor, this rich uncle acted as many other wealthy bachelors of the time, seeing

bequests to public and charitable institutions as a philanthropic social investment in the future. We may never know why Fisher decided to leave money to build and maintain a library for the University of Sydney. But the gesture of a currency had symbolised the belief expressed by many at the University at this time, that the University should be a place of diverse social backgrounds, no matter how lowly.

References

In addition to those listed below, other sources consulted for this article include the *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Melbourne University Press; Harrison Bryan, 'An Australian Library in the A.M.: Earlier Years of the University of Sydney Library', *Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society*, vol. 55, pt. 3 (September 1969), pp.205-27; and, Thomas Fisher Records, University of Sydney Archives M353. Neil Radford and John Fletcher based their article on the notes and other material of Mrs Nancy Gray, who in the 1950s and 1960s, had conducted exhaustive archival research into the life of Thomas Fisher.

1. The University was informed of John Henry Challis' bequest in 1880, but for legal reasons, the estate of over £200,000 was not dispersed until 1890. The estate of Thomas Fisher, about £30,000, was dispersed soon after his death in 1884.
2. H. Spratt to H. M Green, 14 August 1923, quoted in Neil Radford and John Fletcher, *'In establishing and maintaining a library': Two Essays on the University of Sydney Library*, Sydney: University of Sydney Library, 1984, p.22.
3. *Daily Telegraph*, 27 June 1925 quoted in Deep Das and W. D. Brett, 'Thomas Fisher: A Study in Obscurity', (unpub. manuscript), Thomas Fisher Papers, University of Sydney Archives, Biog. 373.
4. Sir William Manning, Commemoration Address, July 1879.

Walter Liberty Vernon: In the tradition of Pugin and Blacket

Noni Boyd

Noni Boyd is a Sydney-based heritage consultant. She has spent many years researching the work of Walter Liberty Vernon as part of her PhD studies, examining both his early work in England and Wales and his later designs prepared whilst Government Architect of NSW.

The NSW Government Architect, Walter Liberty Vernon, made a substantial contribution to the character of the main campus of the University of Sydney, continuing the Gothic Revival style and Edmund Blacket's original intention of a quadrangle by adding the south range and the Fisher Library (now MacLaurin Hall). Vernon trained in London during the 1860s, at a time when the study of English vernacular buildings was encouraged as part of the wider debate about the restoration of Gothic and Medieval architecture. Contained in the debates about restoration, rather than the mainstream architectural lectures, was the advice of the leading Gothic Revival practitioners that students should study Gothic examples, rather than the monuments of Greece and Rome. His early designs for public buildings in Hastings, Sussex are clearly influenced by the writings of the famous advocates of Gothic architecture: John Ruskin and Eugene-Emmanuel Viollet-le-Duc.

The choice of which type of traditional architecture to use for a new building depended on the existing character of the surrounding townscape; the colonial Georgian provided the NSW Colonial Architects with a source of motifs for hospitals and asylum buildings, complementing the existing convict-built buildings. Likewise with the Registrar General's building designed in 1860, the Gothic Revival style was used to complement St Mary's Cathedral, which stands opposite. At the University of Sydney the Gothic architectural vocabulary set by Blacket was employed in the additions to the main quadrangle and Medical School.

Vernon would have recognised the similarity in Blacket's design for the University clocktower with the drawings of Gothic architecture by Augustus Welby Pugin (AW Pugin) and his son Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin (AWN Pugin). His personal collection of architectural books included A W Pugin's *Examples of Gothic Architecture*. Vernon admired Blacket's Great Hall, placing it in a sequence

with the English hammer beam roofed halls recorded by AWN Pugin:

..this type of hammer beam roof is purely the product of English soil, no thing on the continent being comparable with it. The most beautiful and wonderful in the long series of this type of roof is that of Westminster Hall, the original meeting place of the British Parliament. It was erected by Richard the Second in AD 1397 and remains untouched and without alterations to the present time. Pugin gives the following dimensions of the principal roofs of this type in Great Britain to which are added those erected at the University of Sydney.

	Span	Width	Height	Length
Westminster Hall	68		85	238
Fisher Library Sydney	50		58.6	122
Guildhall, London	48		55	133
Great Hall Sydney	46.6		70	135
Hampton Court	40		45	108

A very interesting comparison can be therefore made and it may be claimed that both the Fisher Library roof and that of the Great Hall are amongst these architectural triumphs, the first named standing second only in span (which is the crucial feature of roofs of this description) to that of Westminster.¹

Vernon's work at the University of Sydney complemented the existing Gothic Revival style buildings. He noted that his choice of the 'Gothic' for the Fisher Library 'admits much individuality and rich effects not obtainable in the colder and more unbending lines of the pagan classical'.² Written in 1909, his comments reflect John Ruskin's description of the 'rigid formalism, perfect finish and cold tranquility' that set the Renaissance apart from the Gothic.³ Over half a century after its publication *The Stones of Venice* was still influencing architectural thought. After the Great War, Leslie Wilkinson, the newly appointed Professor of Architecture, promoted a different opinion of Blacket's work:

The Great Hall at Sydney University is a lovely thing, but it is a living lie. The University started in 1850, and this is a beautiful fifteenth century building.⁴

Today it is understood that both the Great Hall and the original Fisher Library are Gothic Revival buildings. Vernon and the Government Architect's Branch (GAB) acknowledged the Gothic tradition within which they worked, however they also employed modern fireproof materials and recent innovations such as concrete and metal window frames.

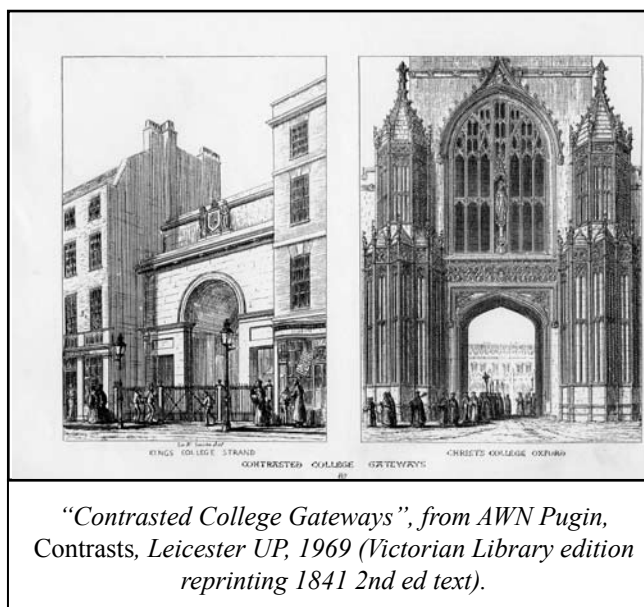
Blacket was inspired by Gothic Revival elements designed by AWN Pugin and his texts, as well as A.W. Pugin's published series of detailed drawings. He had incorporated similar architectural elements to the Gothic example that A.W.N. Pugin had depicted in his 1836 drawing entitled *Contrasts: the corollary of the Present Decay of Taste* in his design for the clocktower over the entrance to the Main

Quadrangle at the University of Sydney.⁵ The corner turrets to the clocktower are similar to the turrets for the Houses of Parliament in London where A.W.N. Pugin had used the turret details of Westminster Abbey opposite as a source for his designs for the Houses of Parliament. At the Fisher Library Vernon drew on the elements of the existing buildings, employing similar Puginesque turrets to those Blacket had employed in the clocktower.

Using Blacket's design for the Great Hall as a starting point, open framed timber roofs were used in lecture rooms, the Fisher Library and in the laboratories designed for the University from 1902. John Barr, the GAB's 'Gothic specialist', detailed the Fisher Library, the extensions to the Medical School and the science schools. Barr spent 20 years producing detailed designs for buildings at the University and many of his exquisite drawings survive in the University Archives.

When appointed to the position of NSW Government Architect in 1890 Vernon had stipulated that he would undertake a study tour so that he could keep up with architectural developments. In 1897 he spent two months in Great Britain, Europe and Scandinavia studying modern buildings. When he returned the focus

of his work shifted from acclimatising the Queen Anne Revival to Arts and Crafts Free Style. As a reaction against the 'battle of the styles' the idea that architecture was a living art, which employed traditional details in a highly creative manner, emerged in London. Vernon took this approach in the design of public architecture in NSW following his return to Sydney.



The Peter Nicol Russell School of Engineering was the first of the science schools to be constructed as an entire building, rather than as an addition to an earlier Gothic Revival building by Blacket or James Barnet. Built to the south of the temporary Physics and Chemistry Laboratories in 1906, the School of Engineering marked the start of the construction of the permanent science schools, designed in the

Free Style Arts and Crafts manner, lining Science Road. The building was designed on a sloping site, a feature utilised to provide double height lecture theatres expressed externally by the curved wall.⁶

The School of Veterinary Science was designed in 1910. Vernon's initial design was for the first stage; the initial plans making provision for an extension. The extensions did not occur in the manner or location that Vernon intended.⁷ Had the building been extended as he had intended then the rear yard would have formed a court or cloister around a sunken garden. Wilkinson's Horse Dissecting pavilion is located at the centre of the garden court, however the sunken areas have been filled in. The designs for the remaining buildings surrounding the court were published in 1917 but were never built.

The source of the details for the science buildings, and also the 1910 additions to the Medical School, were the modern educational buildings in England funded by John Passmore Edwards and built in the late 1890s. Motifs drawn from the Passmore Edwards Library designed by Henry Hare and Mary Ward House by Smith and Brewer in London (originally the Passmore Edwards Settlement), appear in the design of the Pyrmont Post Office, the Pyrmont Fire Station and at the University of Sydney. Mary

Ward House was the result of a design competition held just prior to Vernon's study tour. However the details of the buildings at the University of Sydney are similar to the finished design and not the competition design, indicating that members of Vernon's staff had seen the completed building during their visits to London in 1901 — 1904. The leading architect Richard Norman Shaw had chaired the competition jury; eleven of the leading architects of the Arts and Crafts Movement had been invited to enter the limited competition.

Although he had not submitted a design or acted as a judge, William Richard Lethaby suggested changes to Smith and Brewer's winning design. Lethaby's influence can also be seen in the choice of materials used in the science schools, particularly the alternating squares of brick and stone employed at the School of Engineering. Unlike Wilkinson, Lethaby understood the difference between the Gothic original and contemporary work:

The bandying of catchwords seems to have prevented the experts from seeing that a name was not the same as a thing, that you could not have an ancient building put up tomorrow, that age and authenticity are essentials of historical art, and that weathering and evidence of age are necessary for our reverence. What we call a pyramid might be built at anytime but it would not be the pyramid. What architects still today go on calling a 'Gothic Window' can be supplied by any stonemason, only it is not Gothic.⁸

The details of the science buildings lining Science Road are in the tradition of Gothic architecture, but do not have a recognisable Gothic precedent and cannot be classified into categories according to the style of their tracery. Truthful materials that required a high degree of craftsmanship were employed: carved sandstone, leadlight windows, mosaic tiled

floors, plain tiled fireplaces and wrought iron balustrades. Pattern, other than the pattern formed by the geometric arrangement of the tiles or glazing bars, was noticeably absent.

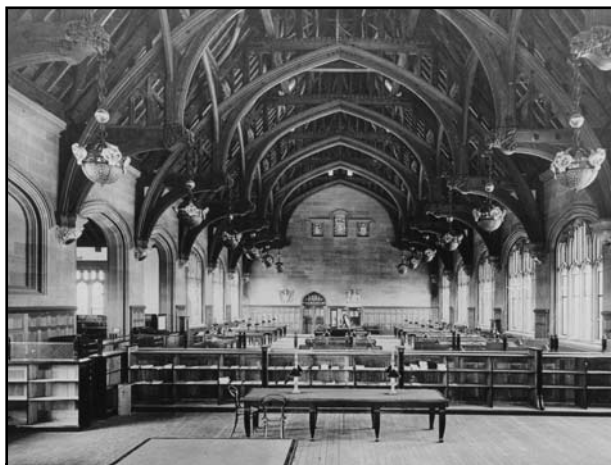
At the University of Sydney a picturesque townscape was created by Vernon, the planned extensions were

in the form of a series of buildings and courts such as those found in the university towns of Oxford, Cambridge and at Salamanca in Spain. Vernon's approach was abandoned in favour of American-inspired campus layouts prepared by Walter Burley Griffin circa 1914 and Wilkinson circa 1920. Wilkinson drastically altered the character of a number of the buildings designed by Vernon and his branch in the 1920s, giving the eastern end of Science Road a Mediterranean character.

Florence Taylor devoted a whole supplement of *Building* to the architectural heritage of the University of Sydney in August 1925, criticising Wilkinson for his attempts to change the predominant architectural style of the campus.⁹ She

believed the group of buildings at the University to be amongst the finest in the country and illustrated her article with number of lithographed drawings by the GAB.

The collection of Gothic Revival buildings at the heart of the University is still considered to be amongst the finest examples in the country. The buildings also demonstrate changes in architectural thought in the nineteenth and the early twentieth century, embodying the ideas of leading theoreticians of the Gothic Revival and subsequently the Arts and Crafts Movement.

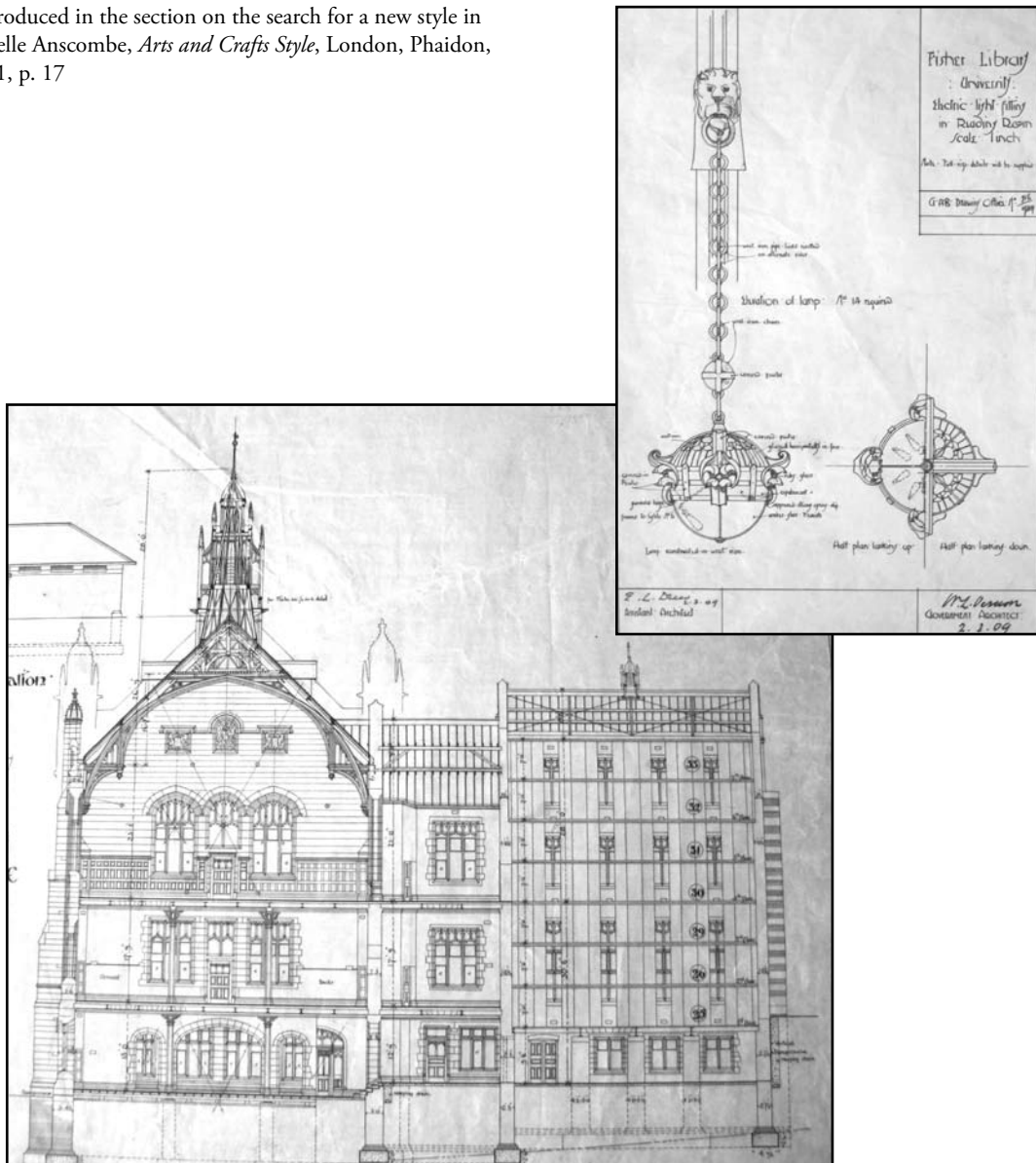


*Top: The Fisher Library Reading Room (now Maclaurin Hall), c 1909, G3/224/1550.
Bottom: The PNR School of Engineering, c.1909 (now John Woolley Building). G3/224/1872.*



References

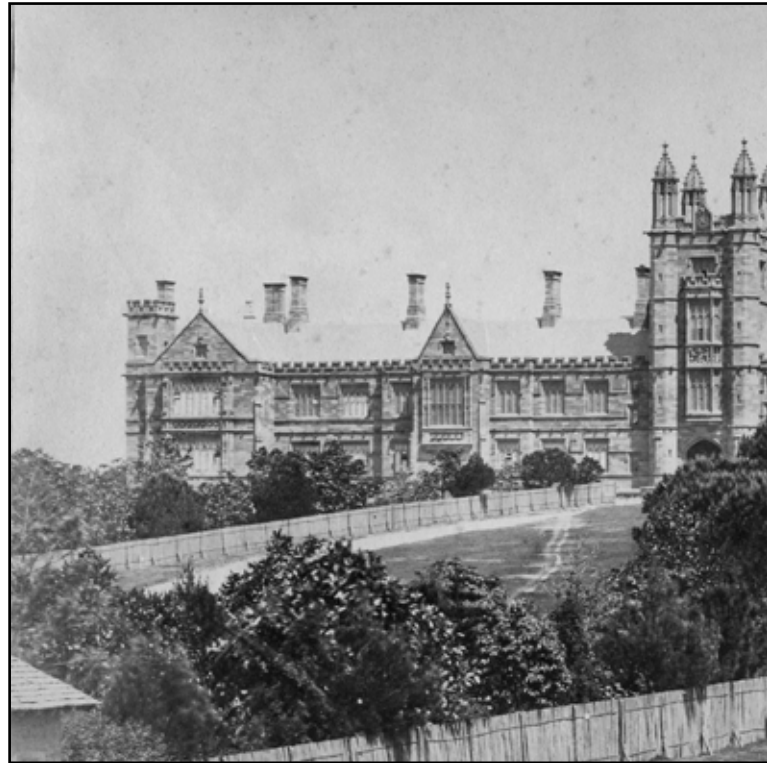
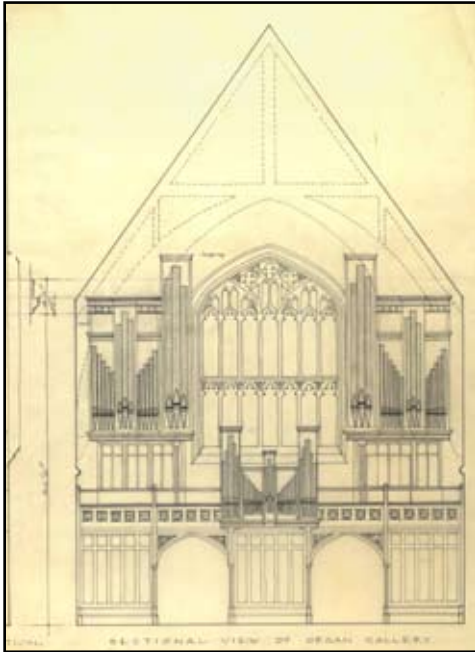
1. *Report of the NSW Department of Public Works for the Year Ended 30 June 1909*, 'Report of the NSW Government Architect', p. 35-36.
2. Walter Liberty Vernon, 'The Fisher Library', *Hermes*, October 1909.
3. John Ruskin, 'The Roman Renaissance and the Pride in Knowledge from the Stones of Venice', reprinted in Philip Davies, Ed., *Selected Writings, John Ruskin*, London, Everyman, J M Dent, 1995 p. 245.
4. Wilkinson quoted by David Wilkinson in the 'Epilogue', Wilkinson, Molnar & Johnson, *Leslie Wilkinson, A Practical Idealist*, Valadon Publishing, Sydney, 1982, p. 115.
5. Reproduced in the section on the search for a new style in Isabelle Anscombe, *Arts and Crafts Style*, London, Phaidon, 1991, p. 17
6. The Engineering School no longer contains the Faculty of Engineering, but rather houses the Department of English. However the external configuration of workshops and the fine, tapered chimney have been retained.
7. The Government Architect Cobden Parkes designed a substantial extension to the southern end of the building in 1939, with a second extension to the northern end of the building by Moore, Walker and Croaker added in 1959.
8. Philip Webb Lethaby, *His Life and Works*, p. 144-145
9. *Building* (later *Building, Lighting and Engineering*) August 1925.



Left: Fisher Library Additions, signed by Vernon 25 June 1902, drawn by John Barr;
Right: Detail of Electric light fitting in Reading Room, Fisher Library, 2 March 1909. G74/2/4.

The University of Sydney

The Great Hall celebrated its 150th anniversary on the 18 July. Over the years a web exhibition has been designed by the Archives. The Archives holds on the Great Hall. There is also a virtual tour. The web address is http://www.usyd.edu.au/visitors_comm



The Angel of Knowledge

One aspect of the hall that continues to elicit interest is the statue that sat atop the Great Hall known as 'The Angel of Knowledge'. The statue was erected in 1859 and taken down in 1959, thought to be unsafe. The fate of the statue has been uncertain until now.

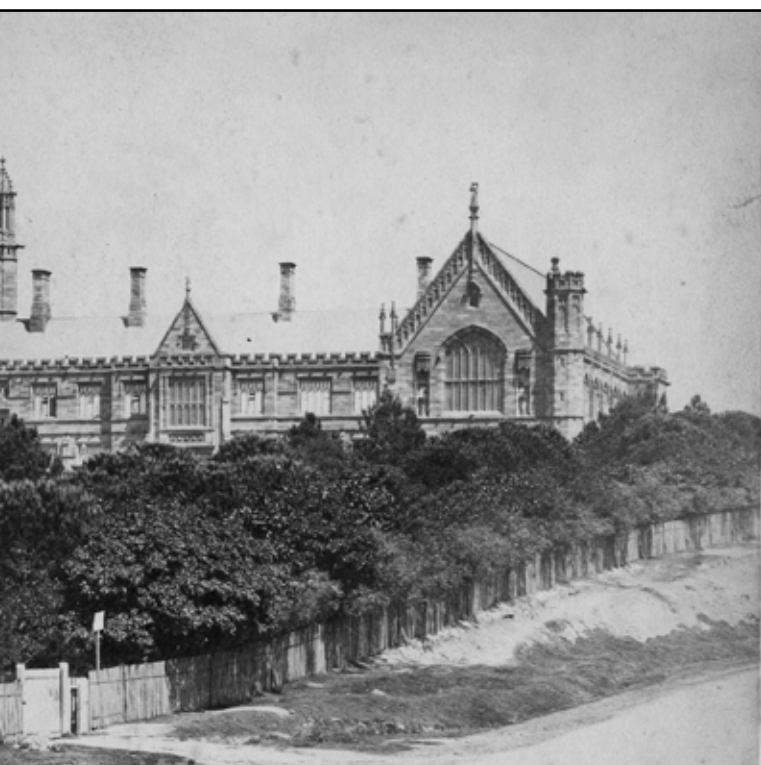
The personal archives of Professor Archibald Livingstone contain many photographs of the University and students. In 1872, when he was first employed as Reader in Geology, Professor of Geology and Mineralogy from 1874 to 1900, on one of the photographs of the Main Building, Professor Livingstone records that the head of the Angel of Knowledge was kept in the chemical laboratory for a time, perhaps for a study. However what then became of the head and the statue is unknown.

From top left clockwise: Plan of Great Hall organ (Rudolph Von Beckerath, 1939 (with the future Lady Black playing organ); The Great Hall during construction, 1855, G74/2/1; The Great Hall during construction, 1855, G74/2/1; The Great Hall during construction, 1855, G74/2/1;

y Great Hall - 150 Years

y 2009. To commemorate its building and variety of uses
archives to showcase the many images, plans and ephemera
tour of the interior.

unity/places/great_hall/index.shtml



f Knowledge

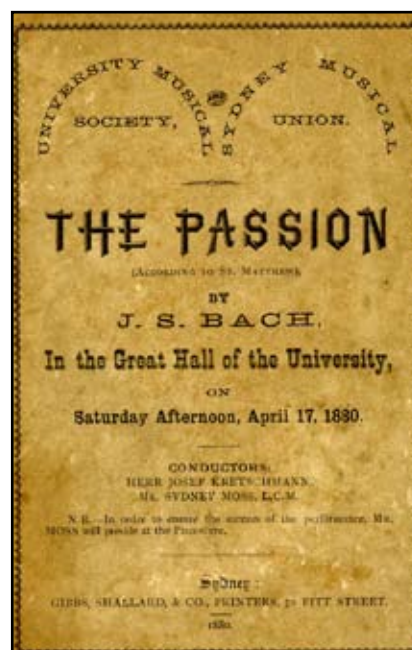
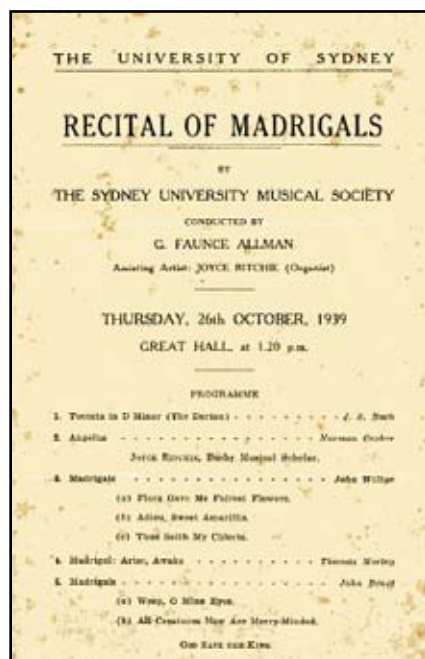
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rest of the statue remains a mystery.



kerath), 1966, G74/2/7; Main Building and Grounds, 1872, P8/23/7;
); The Settlement Ball, c.1955, G12/47; Program for The Passion
dge, G3/224/497; Great Hall Elevation of Principal Hall Door, ET
ion by Professor John Smith, glass plate negative, P209/6.



The Law School Shift

Professor Sir Bruce Williams

Professor Sir Bruce Williams was Vice-Chancellor and Principal of the University of Sydney from 1967 to 1981 and Fellow of Senate from 1967 to 1981 and 1994 to 1997.

The Act of 1850 establishing the University of Sydney empowered it to grant degrees in Arts, Law and Medicine after examinations. The Act did not specify that only those who had first graduated in Arts could qualify for a degree in Law or Medicine, but for the first 25 years in the life of the University the Senate set that as a condition.

Although the Senate introduced by-laws to establish Faculties of Law and Medicine in 1856, four years after it established the Faculty of Arts, it did not appoint a Professor of Medicine until 1883 nor in Law until 1890. But the University examined and conferred degrees in Law and Medicine before professors were appointed.

In Law, a part-time Reader in Jurisprudence was appointed in 1858 to give some evening lectures at the University, but that position was discontinued in 1869. A part-time lecturer, George Knox, MA, was appointed in 1883 but he resigned in 1885. A Board of Examiners was appointed in 1864, and between that date and 1886, nine candidates had been awarded a Bachelor of Law and sixteen a Doctor of Law.

In Law there were several Fellows of Senate well qualified in the law who could act as examiners. But that was not so in Medicine where apart from Sir Charles Nicholson, MD and John Smith MD, (Professor of Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy in the Faculty of Arts), the University had to rely on general practitioners. The Senate specified the subjects to be examined for both the Bachelor and Doctoral degrees in Law and Medicine. It was not surprising that the professors of Law and Medicine, who were responsible for teaching as well as examining, persuaded Senate to make extensive changes in their by-laws.

While he was part-time Reader in Jurisprudence (1858 – 1865), and later when he became a Judge, Mr J F Hargrave was critical of the location of his evening lectures. The distance of the University from the city, the lack of convenient public transport to the University, and the very poor state of the roads

and paths and lighting at the University discouraged the enrolment and attendance of students. The lectures would have been better attended, he maintained, had they been given in, for example, the Supreme Court Building. His experience would have influenced Sir William Manning, the Chancellor of the University and former Chief Justice, when the Challis Bequest rescued the University from its dire poverty and made it financially possible to appoint a Professor and Lecturer and to create a Law School.

In 1889 Manning appointed a Senate Committee, comprised

only of its members qualified in the law. It proposed the appointment of a Professor and several part-time lecturers. Senate approved the Committee's proposals, and appointed Pitt Cobbett MA DCL (Oxon) who arrived early in 1890, and four very able young barristers as part-time Challis Lecturers.

From the outset the Law School was located near the Law Courts. That would not have seemed strange to Cobbett. After graduating from University of Oxford he had been "called to Gray's Inn" (located near the Law Courts in London) which was one of the four Inns with the right to admit persons to practise at the Bar. Instruction at the Inns of Court in preparation for the Bar examinations was given by part-time lecturers.

Before the Law School was created, it was not possible to get a Sydney LLB without first acquiring a Sydney Arts degree or equivalent. The first Professor and Dean of Medicine appointed in 1883 had rejected the idea that an Arts degree was essential for a liberal education, as had the Dean of Science



The first Law School Building (formerly Wigram Chambers) in Phillip St, 1968, G3/224/0967.

when that Faculty was created in 1882. Cobbett was not so certain and he certainly preferred entrants to the Law School to have an Arts degree, as did his successor Peden.

However shortly after he arrived in Sydney, Cobbett proposed that the curriculum devised by a Senate Committee be changed to make the LLB a full-time three-year course instead of two (except for Arts graduates), and that students be permitted to enter the first year of the LLB course after two years of Arts instead of three, and then to take a three-years course in the Law School.

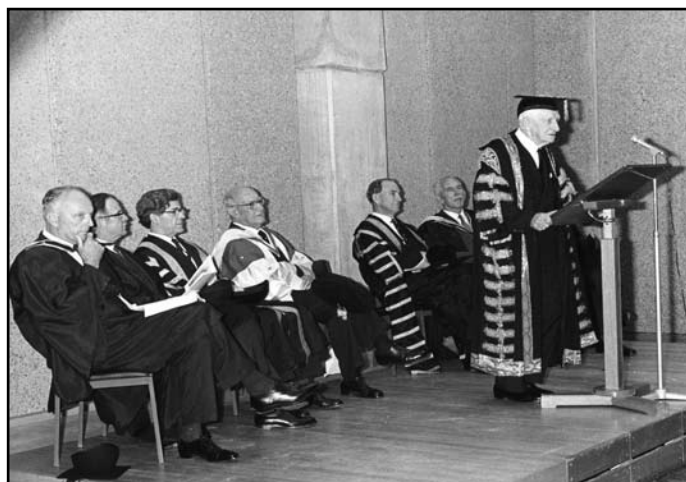
Senate approved his proposals, as it did in 1897 when the by-laws were changed to enable enrolments in a five-year LLB course for those who had passed the Senior Public Examination or equivalent. Doubtless Cobbett was influenced by the general by-laws of 1890 which allowed students to enrol directly in Science, Medicine and Law faculties.

The articulated clerks' system for potential solicitors added to the strength of the case for a down-town Law School, and when in the nineteen fifties the Faculty of Law made a provisional proposal to relocate the Law School on the University campus, the Solicitors Law Society objected and had some influence on the Law Faculty's decision to change its mind. The articulated clerks' system continued, although becoming progressively less effective, until the College of Law was established in 1972 to provide a full-time skills course.

The provisional decision of the Law Faculty on a re-location of the School was caused by its seriously inadequate housing, and the increasing numbers of full-time Arts/Law students. The Faculty, which in 1950 had two professors, four other full-time academic staff, and thirty-eight part-time staff, took the initiative. The Dean wrote to the Vice-Chancellor that given the need for a new building and the Faculty's likely support of a combined Arts/Law degree as the norm, the Faculty proposed that

it be relocated in a satisfactory new building on the Camperdown campus. In December 1956 the Senate decided that the future location of the Law School should be within the grounds of the University.

In his submission to the Murray Committee of 1957 on the Australian Universities, the Vice-Chancellor proposed the grant of £270,000 for such a new building. Although the Murray Committee recommended a grant of £2,050,000 for the University, it did not include a grant for a new Law School building.



The Law School was officially opened on 18 October 1969 by the Hon. Sir Kenneth Street, Lt-Governor of NSW. Then Vice-Chancellor Williams is third from left. G12/47/5.

Senate had appointed an architect to prepare plans for a new Law School building on the site of the tennis courts near the main Parramatta Road gate. The preparation of those plans concentrated the minds of those opposed to the move, and in May 1963 a rescission of the 1956 decision was passed. In his chapter in *A Century Down Town* (edited by J & J Mackinolty, 1991),

Emeritus Professor Morrison, who had moved the rescission motion, recalled that "at the conclusion of my address in support of (the rescission motion) the future Sir Kenneth Jacobs summed it up by saying that he had no doubt the same points had been made centuries before in opposition to get the surgeons out of the barber's shops", and that the "Dean had summed up the whole meeting by saying that it was probably the most disastrous decision ever taken in the history of the Law School".

In June 1963 the Senate responded to the Faculty's decision on the location of the Law School and instructed the architect who had drawn up plans for a building on the tennis courts site, to draw plans for a new down-town building. That was done by his firm, with Professor Peter Johnson as the design architect. The creation of a new Law School building required much planning. The University needed the State Government to make the chosen site available to the University for a building for the purposes of legal education. When the State agreed, the building of what is now known as the Old Law School could proceed, and it was opened in 1969.

Although the Murray Committee had not recommended a vote for the Law School building in the University grounds, Sir Keith Murray had not forgotten the Vice-Chancellor's submission, and he had been disappointed by the decisions of the Faculty and the Senate to rebuild the Law School near the Law Courts. Before I left England to become Vice-Chancellor of Sydney in September 1967, he asked me to try and persuade the Senate to reverse its decision. "It's not too late", he told me "The new Law School is still only a hole in the ground". At I think was my second Senate meeting, I informed senators of Sir Keith's views and gave his views my support, particularly as I predicted that, given the prospective increase in enrolments, the articulated clerks system would collapse within ten years. I received no support.

My prediction was correct. The Solicitors' Law Society changed its view on articles, which the Faculty in the sixties should have predicted, and the College of Law was established in 1972 to provide courses in skills required in the profession. That made it certain, I thought, that before long the Law School would be re-located on the Camperdown or Darlington Campus. I did not predict how long.

In the years between the completion of the Law School Building near the Courts in 1969 and the opening of the new Law School building on the Camperdown campus in 2009, there were many changes relevant to the location of the School. The College of Law was established in 1972, the staffing of the School had grown from 4 professors and 12 full-time other academic staff and 29 part-time staff in 1960, to 9 professors, 43 other full-time academic staff, and only a few part-time staff in 1980. The proportion of Arts/Law students continued to increase, there were plans to abolish direct entry to the LLB degree, and there was also a growth in postgraduate courses and in staff research. These factors, together with the need for a considerable expenditure on the existing building, estimated as

over \$20 million, encouraged speculation on the case for a relocation of the Law School. Professor Phegan pressed the issue early in his time as Dean from 1986 to 1989.

The report to Senate from its Building and Grounds Committee in March 1989 had a section on the siting of the Law School. It noted that from



*The Construction of the new Law School Building, October 2008.
Photographer: David Liddle. G74/4.*

time to time the University had given consideration to relocating the Law School on the main campus, that the University had been approached by developers interested in buying the Philip Street site, and that the University was having discussions with the State Government on a possible sale. It noted the need for the University to be ready to move should the

sale eventuate. Senate at its meeting in June 1989 approved the search for a site on the main campus and the appointment of architects to carry out the feasibility studies.

In 1991 the Buildings and Grounds Committee of Senate reserved a site beside the Wentworth Building for the New Law School building. The building of it was said to be dependent on the sale of the building next to the Law Courts, but as yet the University had not reached an agreement with the State Government on the ownership of the site if the University did not use it for legal education.

The decision to site the new Law School building in Darlington was not altogether popular with all staff and graduates of the Law School, and a Fellow of Senate, John McCarthy QC, was strongly opposed to it. The Dean of the Faculty from 1998 — 2002, Professor Jeremy Webber, ignored the existence of the Senate's Facilities Planning Committee, and commissioned an architect to find a suitable site on the Camperdown campus. A split site was suggested — the main building on the lawn tennis courts adjoining the Women's hockey pitch, and the nearby Transient Building to house the Law Library. The Senate rejected that proposal, which had obvious difficulties.

On March 3, 2003, Senate considered 'The Project Definition Plan for Campus 2010'. At that meeting the Chancellor welcomed to the meeting the Dean of the Faculty of Law, by then Professor Ron McCallum, and invited him to comment on the Plan. The Dean was recorded as saying that he was happy with the outcome for the Law School and looked forward to relocation to the Darlington Campus. But the planning process was not complete, and later in 2003 there was a new plan.

The Vice-Chancellor had informed Senate in November 1999 that the Minister had agreed that the University could sell the Law School building

and site, and Senate approved the selection of a site on campus for a new Law School building. That reported agreement by the Minister was not followed with a legal document, and the Government has still not transferred ownership to the University. However the coupling of the sale of the old Law School with a new building project was soon abandoned. The new School was financed from University funds at a time when the yields on the University's portfolio were very high, with some small assistance from law firms and graduates. The Senate's original plan for a site next to the Wentworth Building was changed when the 'Campus 2010 Project Definition Plan' was extended to consider three new buildings, namely the new School of Information Technologies, the Law School, and the 'USYD Central' building for student services.

During 2003 Senate decided to locate the building for the School of Information Technologies on the Cleveland Street Site next to the Seymour Centre, the building for USYD Central (now the Jane Foss Russell Building) on the site previously reserved for the Law School, and to locate the new Law School building along the edge of Victoria Park and between the Fisher Library and the Carslaw Building, which required the demolition of the Stephen Roberts Lecture Theatre and the Edgeworth David Building for Geology — which were criticised by the planners for having been built with their backs to Victoria

Park! Senate then approved Design Competitions for USYD Central and the Law School.

After much planning and discussion the Facilities Planning Committee, working at the general direction of Professor Gavin Brown, the Vice-Chancellor, and to the direct control of Professor Ken Eltis, the senior Deputy Vice-Chancellor, had

produced a good and quietly accepted solution to a very difficult problem, despite the demolition of two buildings carrying famous names.

In December 2003 the Vice-Chancellor reported that the three major new projects in the Camperdown

and Darlington campuses would cost \$150 million, as part of the wider Campus 2010 costing \$200 million. (The costs of the finished buildings were much higher.) He also announced the winner of the design competitions, after which the Vice-Chancellor stated that the consultative phase for the designed projects could begin. The competition for the Law School was won by Francis-Jones Moreton Thorp. The Law School Building was opened in 2009.

So the Law School came to the Camperdown campus, 40 years after the Law School building next to the Law Courts was opened, and 52 years after the Murray Committee was asked to finance a move to the campus. With its joint degrees with Arts, and now Economics and Science, the end of direct entry, and a stronger emphasis on staff research, it is a much more appropriate place than 'downtown'. It has shifted to a location that satisfies the wish of many Law graduates who feel that their Faculty, one of the original three, "should not be pushed across City Road to the Darlington campus" which was not acquired until 100 years after the Grose Farm land. The Law Faculty was remarkably fortunate to be given such a fine site almost 150 years after University buildings began on Grose Farm.



*The completed Law School Building from Victoria Park, December 2008.
Photographer: David Liddle. G74/4.*

The Influenza Pandemic, 1918 — 1919

Nyree Morrison

In light of the current Swine Flu pandemic, it is interesting to look back at how an earlier influenza pandemic affected the University.

The influenza pandemic of 1918 — 1919, known as “Spanish Flu” or “La Grippe”, killed more people than the Great War, the toll estimated at between 50 and 100 million people. Almost 40 percent of Sydney’s population had influenza and more than 4000 people died.¹ Globally, more people died of influenza in a single year than in the four years of the Black Death from 1347 to 1351. What made the influenza so deadly was that it attacked young healthy people. (Swine flu is similar in that it is affecting young adults and complications are arising in otherwise healthy people.)

The Senate Report for 1919 stated that:

The influenza epidemic proved a serious interference with the work of the academic year. On account of the crowded condition of many of the classrooms the Government authorities considered it necessary in the interests of the general public health to close the University for a period of five weeks in the early part of the year. The time was partially made up by curtailing the June and September vacations, by re-arranging the work of the Second and Third Terms and by holding the Annual Examinations a week later than usual.²

On 1 April 1919, the Professorial Board adopted a number of emergency measures to attempt to restrict the influenza on campus:

- All students should wear masks within the class rooms of the University while the present critical and dangerous phase of the epidemic continues.
- No person should attend the University whose mouth temperature is 99 degrees F. or more. After a “feverish attack”, however slight, no person should resume attendance at the University until his morning and evening temperatures have been normal for at least three successive days. There is evidence that severe and even fatal infections may be transmitted by mild cases.
- All members of the University are recommended to submit to reinoculation by vaccines every three months with the object of lessening the incidence and the severity of infection. Arrangements are being made in the Department of pathology for systematic inoculation of which notice will be given later.

- Anyone attacked by “influenza” even in a mild form should go to bed immediately and stay there until his medical adviser allows him to get up. Some of the fatal results of this epidemic have been known to follow a too eager return to work or a careless convalescence.

- These recommendations assume that every member of the University not only wishes to escape the infection, but is no less anxious to avoid being the medium by which a possibly fatal infection is conveyed to other members.³

The Professorial Board continued with the precautionary measures until July, when the wearing of masks in crowded class-rooms was withdrawn.⁴

There were only 2000 hospital beds in NSW at the start of the pandemic. Between January and September 25,000 people in NSW were admitted to hospital with influenza. Obviously the pandemic took its toll on medical and healthcare workers. In Sydney more than 800 were incapacitated with influenza and many temporary hospitals had to be staffed by lay volunteers.⁵

Dr Cawley Madden, a third year medical student at the University recalls volunteering:

To make my third year (1919) harder, came the terrible plague or pneumonic influenza...Emergency hospitals were established throughout Sydney and in various parts of the country; at the Sydney Showground, and the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution; and special health regulations and quarantine rules were proclaimed; even quarantine between different States, between Queensland and New South Wales.

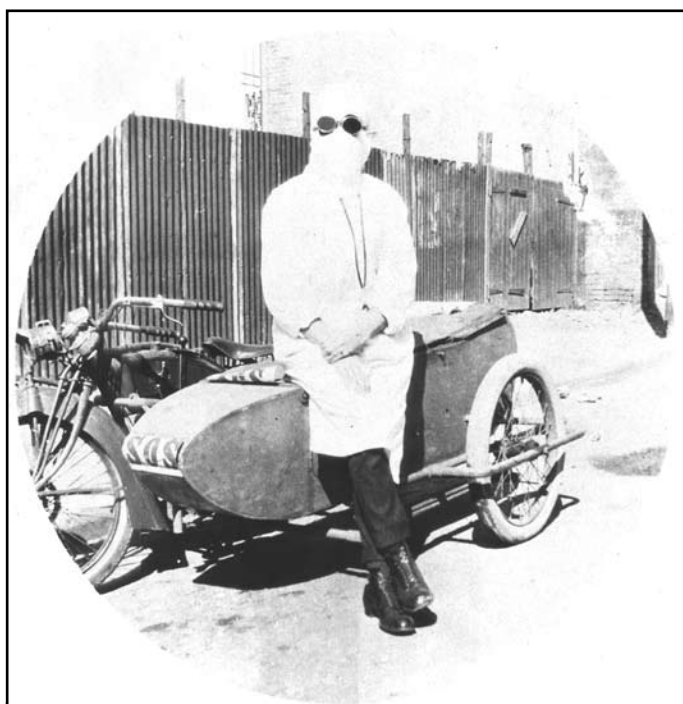
We students were in it too. I was now in third year, only just in, for this was April 1919; and we all volunteered to help. It was first contact with sickness, and I had had no clinical training; but I was able to look like a young doctor, and dole out the stock medicines and the instructions I was handed. Perhaps I doled out a little confidence to the poor people too.⁶

As well as the war, the influenza pandemic also had an impact on student activities of every kind. Membership of the Sports Union was down and societies and clubs did not participate in their various interests. However, recovery picked up in late 1919.⁷

The influenza pandemic severely affected everyday activities and services due to people being ill. Hopefully we will not see the University closed again due to similar epidemics or pandemics in the future.

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3. Minutes of the Professorial Board, 31 March 1919.
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Medical student (believed to be Cawley Madden) in protective clothing during influenza epidemic, 1919, G3/224/1050.

Review article

Anne Picot

Political economy Now! The struggle for alternative economics at the University of Sydney

Compiled by Gavin Butler, Evan Jones and Frank Stilwell, Darlington Press, Sydney, 2009.

Gavin Butler, Evan Jones and Professor Frank Stilwell have put together a very readable account of the long-running dispute about the establishment of political economy (PE) studies at the University of Sydney. All three authors were significant players in the dispute which coloured perceptions of the University for two decades.

As they describe it, the dispute began with the appointment of Professors Hogan and Simkin in 1968 — 69 and the changes they made to the economics syllabus in the direction of quantitative analysis and emphasis on micro- and macro-economic theory. While the nearly 50-year old Faculty had always had a strong orientation to statistics and accounting (it had an internationally recognised leader in tertiary education for accountants in Ray Chambers) mathematical economics as an honours pre-requisite was new. About the same time the Faculty's courses expanded to include new options in economic history, economic development, political economy of modern capitalism and economics of socialism. Imposing a more abstract economics based on the neo-classical framework on the Faculty was bound to create tensions.

The context of the dispute was the massive expansion of higher education in the 1960s — 70s with large numbers of students entering university as the first of their families. They found themselves confronting conservative institutional structures and attitudes struggling to respond to the challenges their numbers and expectations presented.

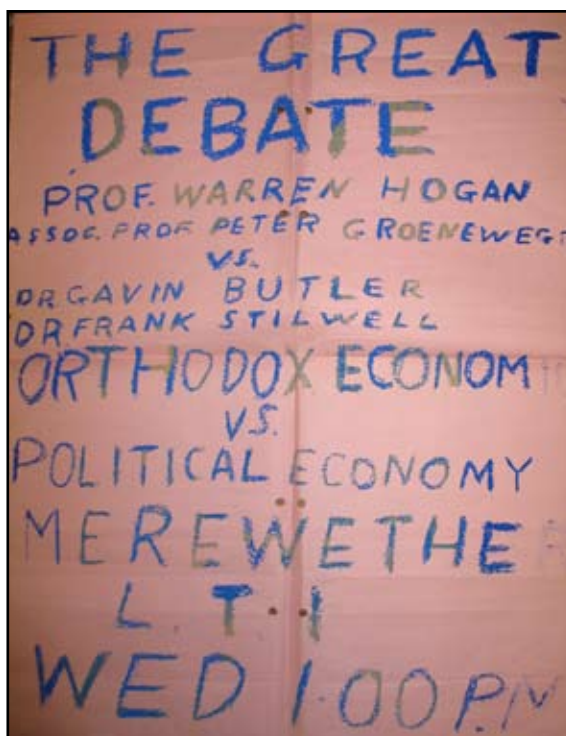
The broader socio-political context in which the University's political economy battles took place was characterised by rising union militancy, the national anti-Vietnam war movement, the growth of far left political groups, and the advent of second wave feminism. In the political mainstream the Whitlam government extended state intervention into society to modernise the Australian economy and expand the welfare state in health, education and social services. Inevitably these developments were reflected in the concerns and activities of the growing student body.

Conservative institutions like the University of Sydney were hit by waves of student radicalism from the late 60s but it persisted here into the 1980s on the ideological battlefield of the content of the economics courses and associated battles around decision-making about the courses and University governance.

The changes to the University decision-making structures during this time were no doubt influenced by the difficulties of resolving bitter divisions first in the Philosophy Department and then the Economics Faculty. The expanded Academic Board, the inclusion of elected

students representatives at Faculty level and in many departments, expansion of elected positions and broadening of decision-making in general were significant changes from the old system dominated by the professors and the Vice-Chancellor. For its part in these changes the Political Economy dispute was significant beyond the careers of individual academics and students, even if it is likely that some of these changes would have occurred because of the broader changes in tertiary education.

For many who took part in the dispute or supported the PE students, Butler, Jones and Stilwell's account



Poster from the Frank Stilwell political economy records, April 1974, P216/4.

will be regarded as authoritative. It is drawn from both the substantial accumulations of records from the struggle retained by the writers, especially Frank Stilwell¹ but also from personal recollection. The text is enlivened by personal accounts from many players in the events, staff and students, as well as illustrated by leaflets, posters and photographs. It emphasises the persistence of the impact of the struggle on the student participants into the rest of their lives. It is quite remarkable how many of them who are teaching in universities today still identify with left-wing politics. In that sense the worst fears of the conservatives who resolutely opposed the establishment of political economy courses may have been realised. It certainly gives the lie to the contention of conservative critics² of the time that graduates of the PE courses would be unemployable.

No-one should imagine that the history of the PE battles is uncontested. The Vice-Chancellor of the time, Bruce Williams, seems to have got the first shot in his memoir of 2005, *Making and Breaking Universities*, based presumably on his own papers. The semi-official account³ has been written by Professor Peter Groenewegen, whom Bruce Williams called the finest exponent of political economy of the period at Sydney.⁴ His impressively detailed history of the Faculty draws extensively on the official records especially the Minutes of Senate and the Faculty's committees.

The sources available for continuing the debate in the historiography are considerable. There are more than 20 official records series ranging from minutes of Senate, Professorial and Academic Boards and their committees, special inquiries, Vice-Chancellor's Office records, through to the departmental committees and the proceedings of the Proctorial Boards⁵. There are significant collections of personal papers, thanks in part to Frank Stilwell's efforts to ensure that the papers of Ted Wheelwright, Geelum Simpson Lee, and Ken Buckley⁶ have been donated to the University Archives. In addition there are collections of student political ephemera in several accessions of personal papers which include records from the same period, not to mention the 'official' newspaper clippings and contemporary publications.

The long battle finally came to an end in 2008 when the PE department was expelled from the Faculty of Economics and Business and joined the Arts Faculty in a heterogeneous collection similar to that proposed and condemned by Ted Wheelwright as a cesspool faculty two decades earlier.⁷ The struggle to establish autonomous and properly resourced

political economy degree courses at the University had ebbed and flowed through campus life at Sydney for four decades. Whether it was responsible for the major changes in University governance, course assessment and faculty practices which took place during that period is a moot point. It will continue to be a matter for disputation which will require recourse to the records of the period for many years to come.

References

1. Now housed and available in the University of Sydney Archives - see Accession 1895.
2. Such as the late Paddy McGuinness.
3. *Educating for Business, Public Service & Social Sciences*, SUP, 2009.
4. *Ibid.*, p. 105.
5. These records are closed for 50 years but some of them will be open in the near future.
6. Ken Buckley, economic historian, involved at critical points in the PE dispute also gives his account in his posthumously published autobiography, called 'Buckley's!'.¹
7. Butler et al, p 70.

News from the Archives

Julia Mant

On Display

The Archives has been able to contribute display items for a number of exhibitions this year. Edward Hargraves' memorandum to the NSW Colonial Secretary Edward Deas-Thompson detailing his location of the first nugget of gold in NSW in 1851 (also featured in the Archives 2004 Jubilee exhibition) is on a two-year loan to the National Museum of Australia. It features in their *Australian Journeys* exhibition, which they describe as exploring "the personal stories of migrants, travellers and traders and how their objects have connected places in Australia with places abroad".

Closer to home at the Nicholson Museum, there has been a year-long exhibition celebrating the life and influence of Sir Charles Nicholson. Serving as Vice-Provost from 1851 to 1854 and Provost (Chancellor) from 1854 to 1862, Nicholson played an important role in establishing the University of Sydney and developing its cultural and artistic life. A fire at Nicholson's English house, The Grange, Tottenham, in 1899 (documented in photographs held by the Archives) meant that very few personal archives survived, although of course, the early administrative records of the University record his official roles and subsequent benefactions. Included in the display is a most interesting curio from the Archives: Nicholson's passport, which provides the opportunity to view the nineteenth century stamps of long-disappeared countries. Records of Nicholson's benefactions also featured in the Fisher Library Centenary in Maclaurin Hall held 20 September 2009.

Some of the photographs and manuscripts of Professor Sir Thomas Griffith-Taylor, Foundation Professor of Geography at the University of Sydney, (1880 — 1963) have been on display in the exhibition *Griffith Taylor: Global Geographer* (which runs until 9 November 2009) at the Macleay Museum. Additional items were found in the archives of his sister Dorothy Taylor, who was both a student and demonstrator in Geology in the 1920s, and in some photographs donated by Helen Stanley, a student and friend of the Taylors. Curated by historian Carolyn Stange, the exhibition draws on her joint publication with Alison Bashford, *Griffith Taylor : visionary environmentalist explorer* (NLA, 2008).

A forthcoming exhibition at the Macleay Museum, is *Makarr-garma: Aboriginal Collections from a Yolngu Perspective*. Readers of previous editions of *Record* will be aware of an ARC project led by Yolngu elder Dr Joseph Neparrnga Gumbula, drawing on the Archives holdings of photographs taken by anthropologist William Lloyd Warner and missionary Rev T T Webb at Milingimbi, north-east Arnhem Land. That project is drawing to a close but many of the images will be incorporated in the Macleay exhibition in what promises to be a unique event. Charting the course of a day, the exhibition promises a journey across Indigenous Arnhem Land through artworks, objects, natural history specimens, historical and contemporary photographs, sound and light.

Macleay Museum: 29 November 2009 – 15 May 2010

Archives Online

The Archives website also features digital copies of its holdings. Recently uploaded is the 1927 Tree of Knowledge produced for the 75th Anniversary Appeal Committee by the zoologist Edward Briggs. It was described by the *Sydney Morning Herald* as providing "a short review of the work of students and the occupations of graduates. Its scenes extend from Glebe to New Guinea. Its subjects from agriculture to anthropology." (2/9/1927). Indigenous people should note that this video contains images of persons who have passed away and of human skeletal remains.

Regular users of the University's website may have visited the Faculty of Medicine's online museum and archive. Photographs and records from our holdings have been incorporated into their Image Gallery, including the valuable early images of the University and Sydney surroundings taken by Professor John Smith in the 1850s.

University History

The Archives has received a copy of Dr Peter Chippendale's most recent manuscript *The Idea of the University in the Antipodes: Triumph of an Ideal* (2009), which explores the early history of the University of Sydney and its development as a secular teaching institution. Dr Chippendale has chronicled the University's history for many decades and in 2007 received an Honorary Fellowship.

Accessions received to August 2009

- 1857 Minutes of the Senate, 19/02/2006 — 3/12/2007
- 1858 Office of the Chancellor, Hon Kim Santow, 2001 — 2007
- 1859 RecFind Multiple Number Series (Research Grants), 1983 — 1999
- 1860 Donald Peart Archive - Department of Music project, 1947 — 1974
- 1861 Records from David Branagan, 1907 — 1944
- 1862 Records of the Australian Photonics CRC, 1990 — 2000
- 1863 AP Elkin audio tapes , 1949 — 1972
- 1864 Records from David Branagan, 1946 — 2000
- 1865 Testamur of J W Roderick, 1985 — 1985
- 1866 Faculty of Law Minutes and Index, 6/03/2007 — 6/11/2007
- 1867 Sir Hermann Black medals, 1979 — 1986
- 1868 Papers of Ken Buckley, 1952 — 2005
- 1869 RecFind Multiple Number Series (Asbestos), 1996 — 2000
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- 1871 Photographs from WV Windeyer, 1920 — 1922
- 1872 Tribute books and DVD for Professor Gavin Brown, Vice-Chancellor and Principal, 1996 — 2008
- 1873 Interview between Emeritus Professor Harry Messel and Dame Leonie Kramer, 2008
- 1874 Additional Records of Sydney University Graduate Choir, 2007
- 1875 Papers of Lady Joyce Black and additional papers of Sir Hermann Black, to 2008
- 1876 Scanned images of 2008 exam papers, 2008 — 2008
- 1877 Additional records of SUDS, 1947 — 1950
- 1878 RecFind Multiple Number Series (Student Associations), 1/01/1995 — 31/12/2001
- 1879 Research Institute Humanities & Social Sciences records, 1/01/1997 — 31/12/2007
- 1880 Photographs of STC students and staff, 1937 — 1938
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- 1882 TW Edgeworth David letter, 10/09/1931
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- 1893 Additional Papers of Professor L Charles Birch (P131), 1966 — 1970
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- 1895 Records of the dispute about Political Economy at University of Sydney, 1969 — 2009
- 1896 Photographs of Medical students, 1919 — 1922
- 1897 Photographs of University of Sydney Hockey Club, 1927 — 1928
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- 1900 Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Skeletal Remains Advisory Committee, 1996 — 2000
- 1901 Sydney University Womens' Christian Union, n.d.
- 1902 Photographs of Wentworth Building, 1969
- 1903 Photographs of Veterinary Science students (c. 1960) and Medical students and staff (c.1908)
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- 1905 RecFind Multiple Number Series (Academic Board), 1/05/1984 — 8/12/2004
- 1906 Lecture Notes, Stacy Aitken BEd 1927, 1923 — 1925
- 1907 Photographs and STC certificate of Dorothy Jones (nee McKinnon), 1927 — 1930

Cover image: Architectural design for Sydney University, north-east and south-east elevations prepared by Edmund Thomas Blacket (1817 — 1883). The plan was presented to the University Senate, June 1854. An amended design was submitted by Blacket in August 1854 without the south-east elevation, and approved by the University Senate. G74/2/1.