

RECORD

THE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES 2019/2020



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Cover Image: Women's common room in Quadrangle, 1917 [GS/224/0824]



Civil engineering students using new prime computer system, 1987 [G77_2_0533]

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Archivist's notes

Sadly after 22 years, this will be my last *Archivist's Notes*. Writing this I am on leave pending retirement in August 2020. For my last Notes I thought I'd look first at what my predecessors Gerald Fischer and Ken Smith said about *Record* while they were University Archivist.

Gerald started *Record* in March 1973 as a typed and duplicated newsletter about the University Archives. Its purpose was to "publicise details of recent accessions" but would also "contain brief notes on records already held in the University Archives and on some aspects of University history."

When Ken produced his first issue of *Record* he said that "...whilst there may be some minor changes in style and emphasis, the purpose remains the same. This is to produce an informative, but readable, publication." There would be, Ken continued, "...usually a short article on matters pertaining to the University of Sydney, and its Archives, and the uses to which they are put."

As always, this issue of *Record* meets the objective thanks once again to the work of my colleagues Nyree Morrison (editor in all but title) and Karin Brennan.

It is important that young historians are exposed to and use archives as early in their career as possible. Dr Peter Hobbins, previously of the Department of History has always been a friend of the Archives and encouraged his students in the use of original records. Elizabeth Heffernan has written on the Gordon Bradley Lowe photographs held in the University Archives, and Eleanor Rogers has given an account of Elizabeth Hahn as Curator of the Macleay Museum from 1959 to 1962.

Gerald's concern with records held in the Archives is given an interesting twist by Judy Butlin in her discussion of the writing of a biography of SJ ("Sid") Butlin. The problem with the key records was their absence as no personal archives of Butlin have survived. Judy's article shows how a biographer has to make do with what records do exist in order to fill the gaps.

University functions and food seem always to have been inseparable and Nyree has brought together an intriguing selection of menus from the Archives. While these records are true ephemera many have survived: by being consciously retained, possibly because they were autographed, or

because they were kept with other, more significant, records of a body or person. Either way, they provide a unique insight to other times in the University's history.

The word "miscellaneous" can cause an archivist to cringe – but sometimes it is the only accurate way to describe particular records. There are such things in all archival holdings and the sample shown and described in the eponymous article are as disparate as it is possible to imagine: from the autograph album/sketchbook of Nelly Rutherford at Sydney Teachers College (1906 to 1907) to the autograph of Napoleon, Prince Imperial. Proof, if more was needed, that you never know what you will find in an archives.

There are two events covered later in *Archives news* section of this issue which give me great pleasure. Both are projects that have extended over some years, one longer than the other which have resulted in outstanding publications based on records held in the University Archives. The first is the Mander-Jones Award from the *Australian Society of Archivists for Accounting Thought and Practice Reform*. Ray Chamber's *Odyssey* by Professor's Frank Clarke, Graeme Dean and Martin Persson. I well remember the first discussions I had with Graeme when he was professor of accounting and Professor Peter Wolnizer, then Dean of Economics (as the faculty was then) about the papers of the late Professor Chambers and their importance. The second is the recent publication, funded by the Gerald and Gwenda Fischer Bequest, of Emeritus Professor Geoffrey Sherington's *Alexander Mackie. An Academic Life*. This is an essential work for anyone interested in the history of education in Australia.

While *Record* has moved from a newsletter to more of a journal, I believe Gerald's and Ken's objectives have continued to be both valid and met: to publicise the holdings of the Archives and aspects of the University's history in a way that is both informative and interesting. I hope it long continues and I look forward to reading and contributing in a different way in the future.

Tim Robinson
University Archivist

Archivist's notes

Dr Kate Cumming, University Archivist

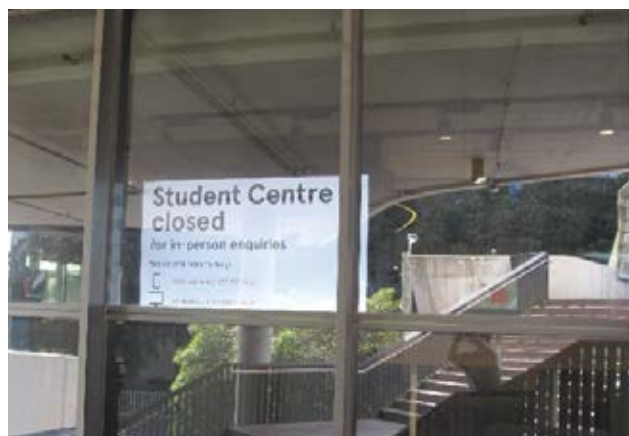
Hello! I stepped into the role of University Archivist in April, attempting to fill Tim's very large shoes during the initial height of the pandemic and lock down. Thanks to an incredible team in the Archives and across the broader Archives and Records Management area, I've thoroughly enjoyed my first few months via Zoom. I have worked in records, archives, information and data management roles for twenty-five years and I'm very excited to now be working at such an incredible institution. We have some exciting projects planned for the Archives, including pilot projects for increasing online accessibility to the collection. We will keep you updated on our progress in future editions of *Record*.

While remote working, our Archives team has have continued to answer enquiries and to perform important collection management and descriptive work. In August we re-opened the Archives two days per week for very happy staff and student researchers. To create records of the campus in lockdown, Archives staff have been taking photographs of the Camperdown Campus, some of which are shown below.

I look forward to meeting many of you over the coming months.



Fisher Library closure notice, 12 May 2020 [1354_030]



Closure sign at the Student Centre in the Jane Foss Russell Building, 12 May 2020 [1354_037]



Sign on the door of the Great Hall, 12 May 2020 (1354_059)

Imagining the Past

In 2019 Dr Peter Hobbins from the University's Department of History co-ordinated a class on "imagining the past" using primary sources for history honours students. This class was similar to the class Peter ran in 2017 where students were encouraged to visit the University Archives and consult primary sources relevant to their interests. Here we present two short essays written by Elizabeth Heffernan and Eleanor Rogers.

The Gordon Bradley Lowe Photograph Collection

Elizabeth Heffernan

The camera, as a means through which we see the world, 'is sightless 99 percent of the time.' What we see, 'we see between blinks as between Venetian blinds.'¹

These are the words of writer and critic William H. Gass in his 1977 review of Susan Sontag's book, *On Photography*. Though early Victorian beliefs held that 'a photograph couldn't lie', today we accept the opposite as the norm.² Photographs may ignore, omit, alter, stage, and outright

lie as much as any written account. War photography in particular is designed to present a certain vision to its audience, and when that vision cannot be realised organically, it becomes easily manufactured.

Consider Frank Hurley's dark room manipulation of scenes from the Western Front. In this image, *Over the Top*, Hurley has staged the charging soldiers in the foreground and added clouds of shell-bursts in the distance. The overall

MacLeay Museum: HP90.28.2699 "Over the Top", Zonnebeke, Sep 1917. Photographer: J F Hurley. GeoLogY Department Lantern Slide Collection



effect is one of horror and fear, visually manufactured but viscerally real. Many accused Hurley of sensationalism in this and his other photographs, but for him, the true horrors of the front could only be realised by such photographic manipulation. In Hurley's eyes, *Over the Top* was not a lie, but a way through which he could access and convey what he saw as the truth and reality of the war.³

Hurley's photographs were an explicit performance of the subjectivity of wartime photography. There are many, less obvious examples that offer selective and refracted glimpses of war through the blink of a camera shutter. One of these is the Gordon Bradley Lowe photograph collection housed in the University Archives.

Comprised of over four hundred and forty images, Lowe's collection spans his service time as a World War I medical officer in Greece, Egypt, England, and France, between 1915 and 1918. What is notable about the Lowe collection is both what he photographs, but also what he chooses not to. The parts of the war that were hidden, so to speak, by the aluminium bars of the Venetian blind Lowe decided to lower.



HMAT Nestor, October 1915. Medical Officers A.I.F. Photo taken by Chief Steward & Pursar Matthews. Gordon Bradley Lowe front row, second from right [1200/001]



View showing three pyramids [1200/318]

Gordon Lowe was one of fifteen Sydney University medical students to pass a special exam allowing them to enlist as doctors with the Australian Imperial Force.⁴ He was first assigned to the 3rd Australian General Hospital, where he operated on the island of Lemnos just off Gallipoli during the final months of the Anzac campaign. Following the evacuation, he served in Egypt for the majority of 1916, before travelling to Europe with the 5th Field Artillery Brigade and later the 5th Field Ambulance, where he remained attached until the armistice. By the end of the war, Lowe had sustained one light injury during the First Battle of Bullecourt and had been promoted to Major.⁵

Lowe's avid photography reflected his position as a medical officer who was often away from the front line fighting. The images he chose to capture seem more like those of a tourist than a soldier: friends smiling and posing, candid snaps of Egyptian and European locals, landmarks like the Sphinx and pyramids of Giza taking up several shots each. This was a common experience for the Australian soldier overseas, who often enlisted with a desire to see the world,



Abbassia Rifle brigade band going to Sunday Church parade [1200/137]



View of shipping from Mudros Bay [1200/036]

undertook a leisurely month-long cruise on their way to war, and, when granted leave, saw it as a holiday rather than the chance to visit home as most European troops did. Richard White calls this the Australian 'tourist model' of the war and argues that it further shaped the manner and frequency of soldiers' correspondence, diary writing, and, in Lowe's case, photography.⁶

Where war is featured by Lowe's camera it is almost exclusively away from the front lines. He captures scenes of military training exercises, doctors and nurses posing for a photograph on their lunch breaks, and towering battleships in the Lemnos harbour with a beautifully clear sky behind. The reality of war, of the First World War, is barely touched upon. There are in fact only three images of bombed out buildings in France, out of the four hundred and forty-six photographs in the collection. Where Lowe's hospital patients are captured on film, they look healthy, are smiling, and fit, extremely uncomfortably, into the statistics of Australian casualties on both the Eastern and Western Fronts.

Of course, there were the problems of censorship in the war. The fact that, if a horribly wounded soldier happened across Lowe's operating table, he would have reached first for his medical supplies and not his camera—or so we hope. As a trained doctor, it is likely that Lowe respected the privacy of his patients. It must be also remembered that these were not photographs taken by a wartime photojournalist. They were Lowe's personal, private recollections and mementos of his service in the war. It is therefore unsurprising that he chose to capture images of mosques in Cairo and snowfields in France over the remains, human and otherwise, left by a detonated shell.



Staff nurses
Brum &
Dickinson
in temporary
theatre 3rd
AGH [1200/160]

Like Frank Hurley's manipulation of his front line photographs to force them closer to the truth of what he had experienced on the front, Lowe's selective photography created its own kind of reality. Thumbing through these photographs in the archives, war really does seem like a jolly and exciting adventure. Lowe notes, on the back of an image of soldiers cooking a meal,



L'église de Mesnil [1200/186]



Our daily bread. ASC Bakery Lemnos [1200/024]

‘The omnipresent Arnott’s Biscuits’ in the foreground. He photographs the men lining up for, he quips, “Our daily Bread.” In a series of images from the first anniversary of Anzac Day, he captures moments of celebration from parades to horse racing through the streets of Cairo. Were it not for the uniforms many of Lowe’s subjects wear, the photos could very well be from peacetime.

In her book *On Photography*, Susan Sontag argued that ‘Photographs injure time, scrambling moral and historical differences.’⁷ Taken out of context, many of Lowe’s images do just this. They are snapshots, moments, reflections of ‘pieces’ of reality that disjoint our understanding of World War I as a whole.⁸ Lowe’s collection shifts from natural Egyptian landscapes to staged photos of Irish families in England. The three isolated photos of shelled buildings in France are sandwiched between a portrait of Lowe strolling down a promenade in Nice and images of the untouched French countryside in a disconnect so jarring, it is those few battlefield photographs which feel out of place within

a war photography collection. Somehow, Lowe successfully created, on top of the existing reality of the war, a new reality that was devoid of the war itself.

Was this intentional? We cannot truly answer this question. Gordon Lowe died in 1956 and his reasoning for capturing certain images on camera and ignoring others died with him. Was this a given in World War I, a new kind of conflict where soldiers fought an enemy they rarely saw? Surely not, for we see the true reality captured by Hurley’s manipulation, by other raw or staged photographs in the trenches. The camera captured the First World War—just not through Gordon Lowe’s lens.

Yet we can also argue that a different kind of war is present in the Lowe collection. The kind of war that is boring to most people because it does not advertise the horrors of the conflict. Lowe’s photographs recognise this, perhaps because Lowe himself was bored—bored enough to pick up a camera in the first place.

Judging Lowe’s collection as wartime photography without the war makes us question our own understanding of what war is. War is silly photographs in downtime. War is being a tourist on your weekend pass in cities and countries you never would have dreamed of visiting. War is capturing the memories you want to remember instead of the ones you can never forget. War, to reiterate the metaphor, is a Venetian blind of experiences: fragmented, disjointed, folding in on one another and stretching out again and again. The shutter of Gordon Bradley Lowe’s camera was the shutter of that same blind. Opening and closing, catching glimpses of certain scenes while completely missing others. Lowe’s finger was on that shutter, and he chose when to blink. The war captured in the Lowe photograph collection is his war—his own version of the truth, that was just as manufactured as *Hurley’s Over the Top*.

In his review of Sontag’s book, William Gass wrote that ‘When we see, there is always the ‘I’ as well as the eye.’¹⁰ Gordon Bradley Lowe’s photograph collection is certainly dictated by this first ‘I’. The photos are either taken by him or of him, and are more a progression of Lowe’s life in the war than the war itself. Yet I would argue that this does not discount the significance of these photographs. Though they

construct a narrative somewhat different to the established narrative of the war, it was a narrative, and a reality, that was true for Lowe at the time—and serves as a reminder that there is more to a photograph than meets the eye.



Promenade de Auglais Nice 25.2.18 'It was on my first morning that this was snapped. The weather was dull and sky overcast. There seems to be some slight mistake about my face,' GBL [1200/182]

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Colleen Girls & Irish Motor Car March 1 1917 [1200/394]

Curious Men and Capable Women

Elizabeth Hahn and the Macleay Collection

Eleanor Rogers

Picture Elizabeth Hahn, laboratory assistant to the University's Zoology department, on the lawns of Science Road looking for crickets. She is 18 years old, and she has just been appointed curator of the Macleay Museum.¹

The period of 1959–1962, Elizabeth's curatorship at the Macleay Museum, was not just the nexus of natural history and the organisation of knowledge, but one that is inextricably tied to this 18-year-old.

The story of the Macleay Museum begins with William Macleay's collection of insects, which he brought to Australia as Colonial Secretary in 1825.² The collection was expanded by his son and donated to the University by his grandson. The latter and most remembered, Sir William Macleay, was dedicated to the collection, most notably by funding permanent collectors stationed in Port Denison, Wagga, Western Australia, Port Darwin and Fiji, as well as funding two sea voyages to Port Jackson and New Guinea. Macleay gifted the collection to the Senate with a £6000 stipend for a curator, as well as a £16000 endowment for a suitable building to house the collection.³ The Macleay building was opened to the public in 1891, with George Masters, one of Macleay's collectors, as its first curator. After his death in 1912, the University lost interest in honouring Macleay's will and started encroaching on the Macleay building, altering it to house the Botany and Zoology Departments and electing curators who held other roles at the University.⁴ This history takes us to lecturer in entomology James (Jim) R Henry who was curator of the Macleay, 1945–1958. He nominated his lab assistant Elizabeth Hahn as his successor.

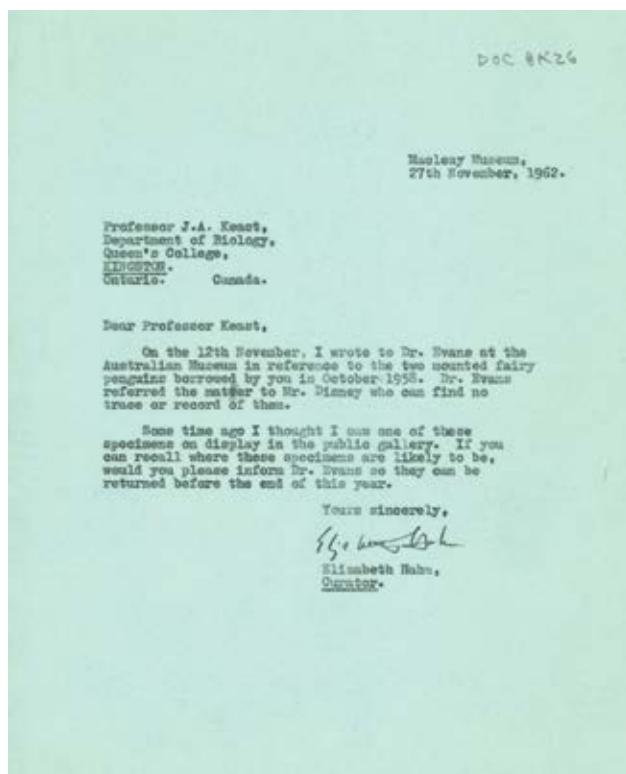
Collecting is, by nature, a highly international enterprise. The infrastructure for international trade and exploration came from the drive for 'curios', exotic objects displayed in cabinets of homes in order to show to guests. The Macleay collection is, in many ways, a curiosity collection. It has, for example, a 'cyclops' horse skull.⁵ Even the

Chippendale cabinets that stored the insects were a curiosity unto themselves—each drawer was of a different wood selected from all parts of the world.⁶

The Macleay collection received all sorts of requests, which now sit in the University Archives, including one from 'His Highness Prince Roland Bonaparte' in 1910 who 'takes great interest in the study of ferns', requesting that if the collection had any ferns they would be happy to trade ferns from Java or tropical America.⁷ The collection, having previously been a private individual collection, was difficult to administer. The succession of curators readily lent specimens to anyone who wrote. The archive collection includes an exchange between a T Takano in Yokohama with interest in butterflies who offered a trade of 50 Japanese butterflies for 50 of the Macleay collection.⁸

With the movement towards taxonomy rather than collecting curiosities, pathways were maintained and expanded. The father of modern taxonomy, Carl Linnaeus, proposed a hierarchical classification of the natural world, and Linnean societies began, including in Sydney.⁹ Achieving this hierarchical classification in a pre-internet age was an entirely different ordeal. A Mr Blackburn writes asking if it would be possible for curator George Masters to look at the *Ommatophore Mastersi* and 'tell me whether its claws are Pectinate' for a paper he was writing.¹⁰ This is particularly mind-boggling when we think of the scale of the objects being discussed and moved around.

A letter from Jenny Anderson to a Mr. Deuquet in Brussels informs him that the paratypes *Stigmodera Mediana* 'arrived here very badly smashed.'¹¹ Anderson reflects in a later memoir, 'in the turmoil of moving specimens and storing them, many did perish, and many were lost or borrowed and never returned, for no proper records were kept over this period.'¹² Vast networks spread with the movement of small objects.



Elizabeth Hahn to Professor JA Keast, November 26 1962 [G20/DOC8K26]

the missing mounted fairy penguin specimens on loan to the Australian Museum were not perhaps on display in the public gallery.¹⁵ When I visited the Australian Museum there were indeed two fairy penguins in a display.

Hahn decided that in order for the collection to maintain significance, it must be complete, administratively perfect, and open to the public. Hahn began by locating 'types' – that is, specimens originally used to prepare descriptions of new species. Elizabeth wanted to publish a preliminary list of insect types owned by the Macleay in order to generate research interest. Her goal was to publish this list with the Linnean Society in Sydney to publicise the collection, but her proposal was rejected. Because of this, she had to typeset it herself, a slow process where she had to type on stencils. It took four years to isolate some 4000 types among the hundreds of thousands of species.¹⁶

The Macleay collection, in the context of this, listed incoming and outgoing specimens in ledger books, but, as an article in *MUSE* delicately puts it, George Masters, 'never quite finished the mammoth task...All subsequent curators and researchers have been frustrated by the lack of clear information attached to a given specimen or object. While Masters had an unrivalled knowledge of Australian animals, much of it went unrecorded as he disliked writing.'¹³

Anderson less delicately describes the state of the collection 'the glass-fronted cabinets and the jars stored in them were so encrusted with dust that it was impossible to see if there was any alcohol in a jar, let alone a specimen'.¹⁴

Hahn, inheriting these issues, took upon herself the 'mammoth task' by writing to people to locate specimens that had been on loan for years, and politely enquired what the nature of their research was, and when they might be able to return them. In this way Hahn chipped away at the cabinet of curiosity and began reorganising the specimens at the Macleay. In a letter to Professor JA Keast of Queen's College Ontario, Hahn enquires whether



The offending penguins [Eleanor Rogers, 2019]

represents the Linnaean Society's eventual recognition of her efforts, and of her deservingness of the role in Macleay's heritage. Elizabeth, in return, thanked them and notified them she would forward on the portrait to the appropriate archives, which seems to me a perfectly bureaucratic response to the bureaucracy she had suffered under.

Her efforts have since been acknowledged in citations on everything from the Darnley Island mummy to dung beetles.¹⁷ She describes the enormous task of cataloguing the collection very simply, 'orders were sorted into their genera, then into species if possible, and put in rows alphabetically.'¹⁸ The act of taking everything out and reordering it is an inherently Linnaean one, but one that could be easily discredited as non-academic work, an administrative task considering she had no formal training, but it is also likely the task that saved the Macleay collection.

In her reference letter when leaving the position in 1963, Dr. Woodhill wrote:

Prior to Miss Hahn's appointment the Museum had been considerably neglected but owing to her enthusiasm and hard work (many more hours than were officially required) it is now in excellent order and is well known and used by many research workers. All the records are accurately kept and the interior of the building has been renovated. Miss Hahn also published a record of some 4000 type specimens of insects contained in the Museum. All this was done on her own initiative.¹⁹

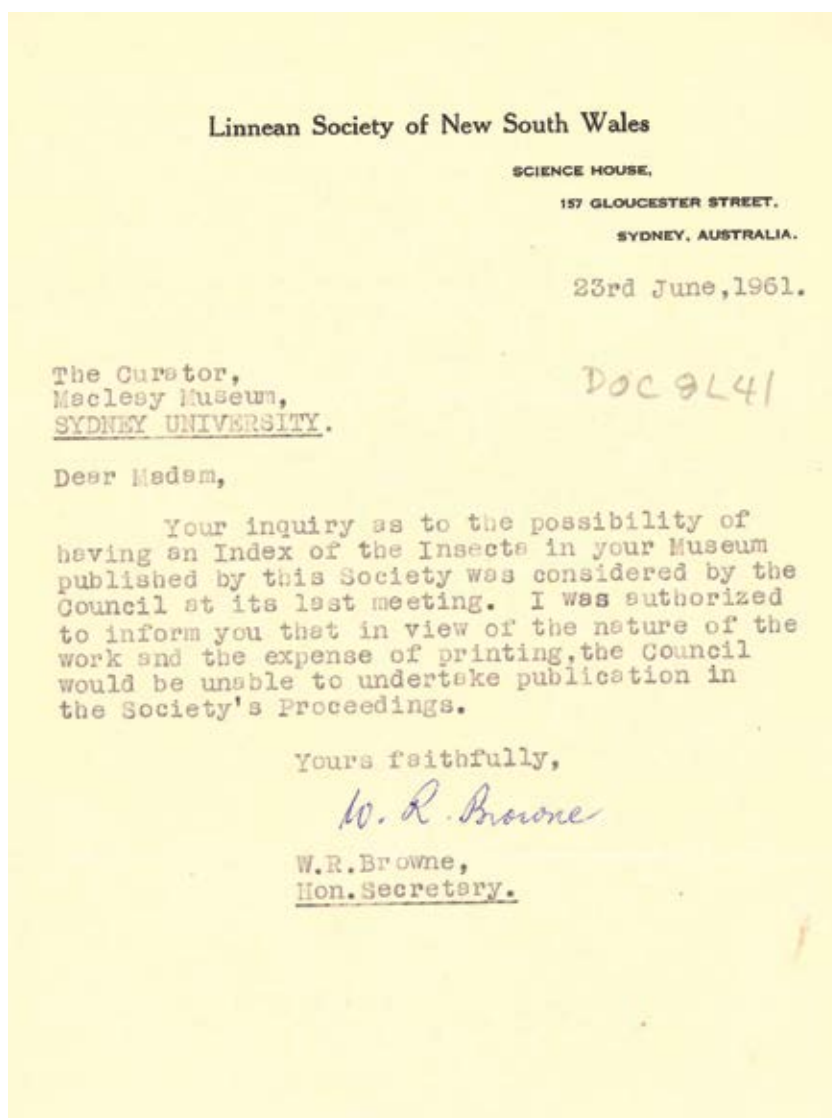
Phillips and Taylor argue that the division on 'skilled' and 'unskilled' labour is one made along gender lines, rather than the amount of training or ability required for them.²⁰ In being a practical, efficient, administrative person working directly at her job, Hahn was vastly superior to any preceding curator in the history of the Macleay. It is not just the natural world but the man's world that she had to tame.

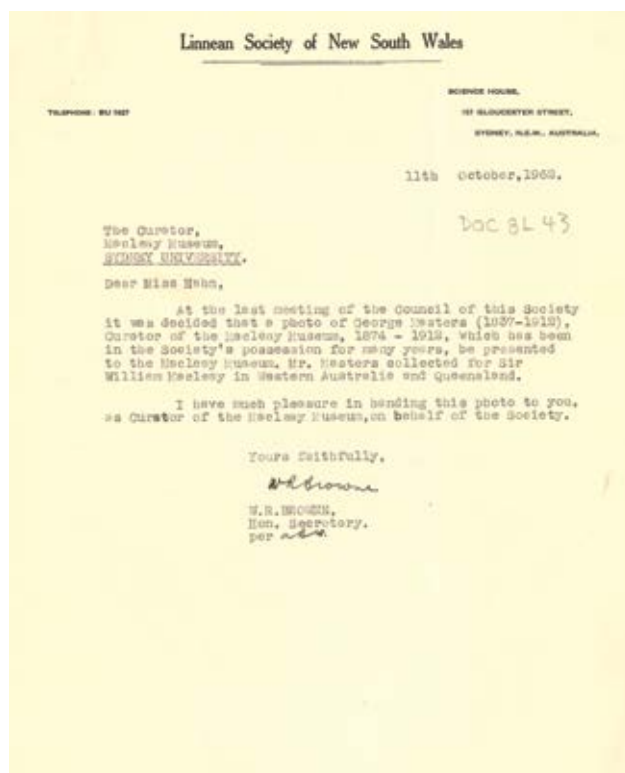
WR Browne to Elizabeth Hahn declining her request to publish an index of the insects of the Macleay, June 23 1961 [G20/DOC8L41]

Hahn left the Macleay in 1963 to successor Jenny Anderson, who completed her Masters in entomology. Hahn describes this as,

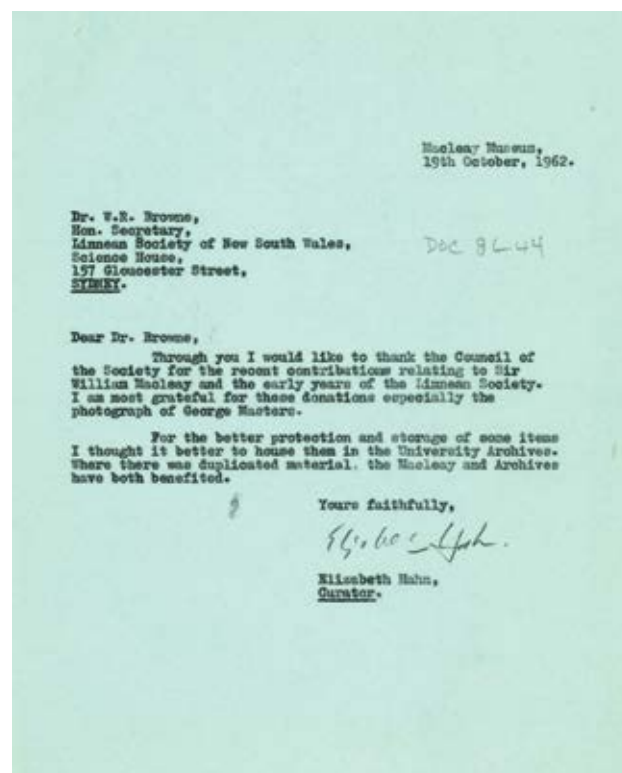
one of the items on the very earliest [to-do] lists I had drawn up...to work towards an appointment of a graduate to the position of Curator, the better to protect the collections and give more weight to the struggle to improve the status and role of the Museum...I wonder at this initial clarity of purpose in my youth but even more that I actually carried it out.²¹

So, let us return to Elizabeth Hahn on the grass. Linnaeus used to say of his work 'God created, but Linnaeus organised.'²² Well, Macleay collected, Hahn organised.





WR Browne to Elizabeth Hahn, informing her of the gift of a portrait of George Masters to the Macleay Museum, October 11 1962 [G20/DOC8L43]



Elizabeth Hahn to WR Browne thanking The Linnean Society of NSW for the portrait of George Masters, October 19 1962 [G20/DOC8L44]

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Archives – an invaluable resource.

Writing a biography – alternative sources of information when there are no personal archives

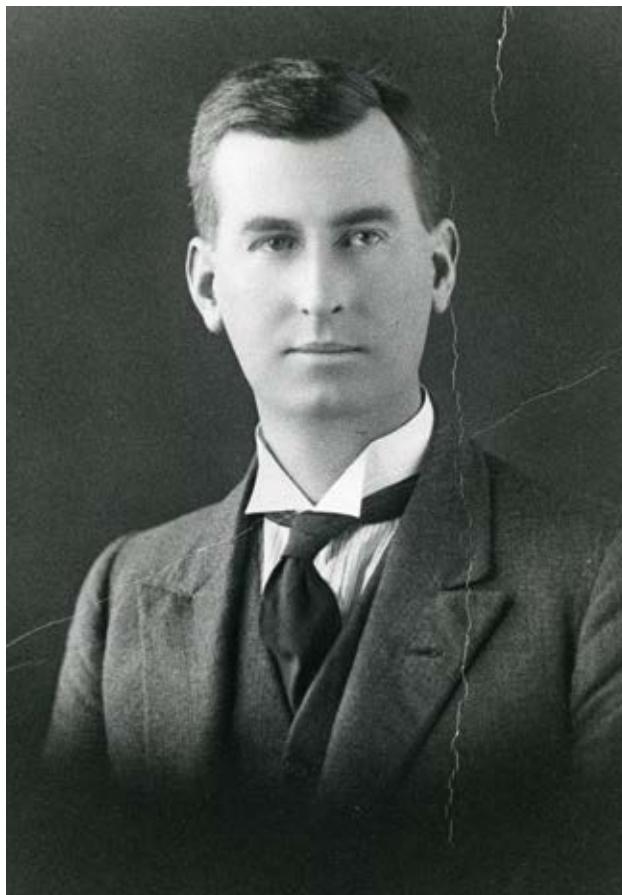
Judy Butlin



SJ Butlin [G3/224/2636]

The University of Sydney Archives (USA) are a magnificent and valuable repository of original documents relating to all aspects of the University, as an institution, and people who have been associated with the University over the years.

Therefore, it is most regrettable that the Archives were not the recipient of the personal collections of professional papers of Professors Richard Charles Mills (1886–1952) and Sydney James Butlin (1910–1977). The combined tenures of these two men at the helm of the Department and Faculty of Economics at this University spanned exactly half a century – from 1922 to 1971. The collected professional papers of Mills and Butlin have apparently not survived.



RC Mills [G3/224/1773]

Sometime after RC Mills died, one of his sons, Patrick ('Pat', 1928–2019), donated his father's papers to the University's Wolstenholme Library, the Economics Faculty's library.¹ Mills senior was instrumental in the "nominal creation of the Wolstenholme Library"² in the late 1930s, in memory of Sydney Herbert Wolstenholme, a bright young Economics lecturer who died in a tragic accident in 1938, a year after joining the staff. From 1943 on, when Butlin became Professor of Economics (initially in an "acting" capacity, while Mills worked full-time at the Universities Commission), Butlin actively supported the development and expansion of the Wolstenholme Library, including personally financing many of its purchases up

until his retirement from Sydney University in 1971. The Library was closed in the late 1990s, and its residual holdings were absorbed into Fisher Library .

Butlin did not take his personal collection of professional papers home when he retired. Given his keen, long-term interest and involvement in archives, he would certainly not have destroyed them. It is probable – and would have been in character – that either he, or his loyal and efficient off-sider, Joyce Fisher (1914–1997, who retired about a year after he did), would have deposited his papers in the Wolstenholme Library, alongside those of Mills, with the aim of creating a single repository – or “archive” – of the history of the Faculty, and all things related to it. If that deduction is correct, it raises the obvious question: who disposed of the papers of Mills and Butlin, and when, and why?

One possible clue as to the “when” lies in the University Archives’ Deposit Register of Non-Official Archives, Manuscripts, and Microfilms. Professor FA Bland (1882–1967), who had been Professor of Public Administration from 1935 to 1947, had donated his papers in the 1960s to the Economics Faculty, via Butlin and TH (Tom) Kewley, Senior Lecturer in the Government Department. In 1973, Bland’s papers were relocated from the Wolstenholme Library and Services Building to the Archives, because “Kewley felt this [earlier] arrangement was not satisfactory”.³ That date may have relevance to the fate of the papers of Mills and Butlin. In early 1969, Butlin returned from sabbatical leave; and, in that same year, great turmoil began to erupt in the Economics Faculty (particularly over curricula and relations between staff and students), precipitating Butlin’s decision to retire early from Sydney and take up a personal chair at the Australian National University in late 1971. Perhaps, given the changes in the Faculty, the Wolstenholme Library’s holdings were “culled” in/around 1973, leading to Kewley’s initiative.

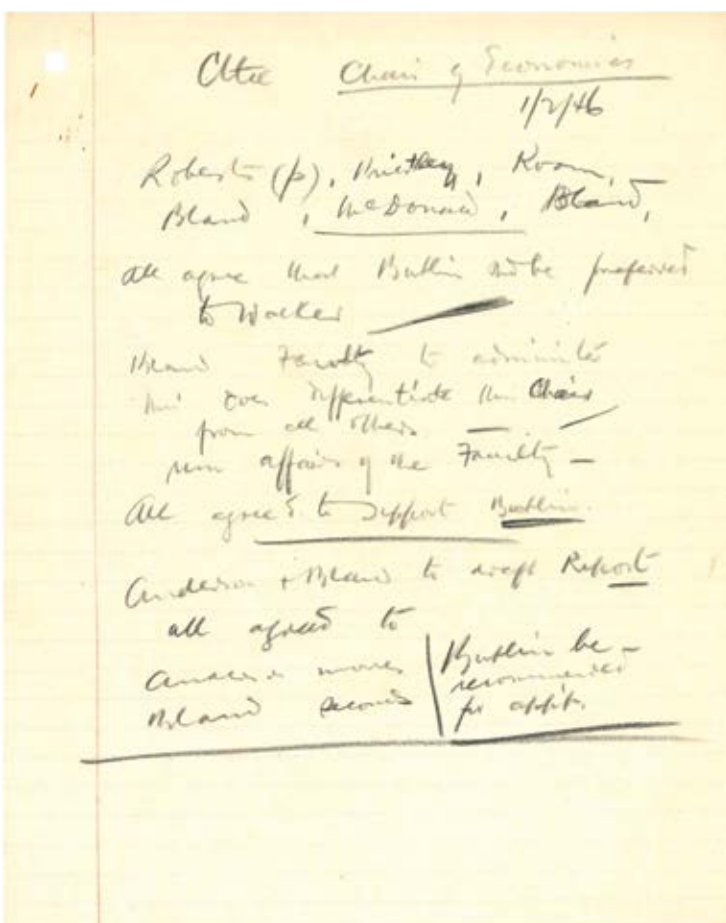
In such a scenario, perhaps no-one in the Economics Department took responsibility for reviewing boxes and folders of old papers relating to that Department, in contrast to Kewley’s actions for the Government Department. If so, and if this involved the casual disposal of the collected papers of Mills and Butlin (noting that we know definitely that Mills’ papers had been deposited in the Wolstenholme Library), then the root cause of

such a disposal in the early 1970s could have been either incompetence or ignorance by people not knowing, or caring about, the significance of what they were discarding. Or it could have been deliberate obliteration of half a century of detailed records of the two “old-school” professors of Economics (presumably at the behest – or, at least, with the tacit approval – of one or both of the recently appointed professors of Economics). With the senior players in that drama departed from the stage, the facts behind the disappearance of those papers will probably never be known.

Given the disappearance of the personal papers of Mills and Butlin (which are, of course, irreplaceable), the University Archives provide invaluable, *alternative* sources of information to a researcher of the careers of these two significant, 20th-century Australian economists. This has been the case of research by this author, Butlin’s daughter, into Butlin’s biography. In his case, this has involved not only the University of Sydney Archives, but also a number of other archives, including those of the University of Cambridge , Trinity College Cambridge, Australian National University, Macquarie University, The Australian War Memorial, Reserve Bank of Australia (including old Commonwealth Bank records), and ANZ Bank.

As this author has found in autobiographies and biographies of eminent academics and bureaucrats whose careers intersected with Butlin’s career, many personal reminiscences (both direct and attributed) differ from documented historical facts – and usually in the subject’s favour! The challenge to the researcher who seeks to be as accurate and objective as possible is to cross-check all personal recollections and anecdotes against available documentary “evidence”.

In this context, the University of Sydney Archives hold a treasure trove of records that provide elaboration of anecdotes and reminiscences about Butlin, and files that reveal other unreported insights. The Archives have a comprehensive collection of minutes of meetings – of the University Senate and its various committees, of the Professorial and Academic Boards, of the Appointments Board and its *ad hoc* committees formed to handle specific appointments (often at the most senior levels), of Faculty



Handwritten committee meeting note for the Chair of Economics, 1946 [G3/190/22]

committees, and many other committees, standing as well as *ad hoc*. As a general rule, minutes, if prepared thoroughly (as they generally seem to have been at the University over many decades), can often answer many of a researcher's questions, even if those questions are only tangentially relevant to the focus of a particular meeting. Minutes should not be assumed to be dry, boring or useless!

Some examples of historical anecdotes that have been clarified, and additional details of Butlin's manifold roles that have been gleaned, from minutes of University meetings (and sometimes from participants' notes preserved on meeting files) held by the Archives include *inter alia*: his formal appointment as professor in 1946, after three years in an "acting" capacity; his role in Sydney University Press (SUP); his role in the establishment of two "homes" for the Economics Faculty, initially the RC Mills Building and later the Merewether Building; his relations with students and colleagues; and his role in the selection of a vice-chancellor and of other professors of Economics.

The *ad hoc* committee to consider applications for the Chair of Economics in 1946⁵ comprised: the Vice-Chancellor (Sir Robert Wallace), the Registrar, Professors Roberts, Anderson, Bland, Elkin, AH McDonald, Priestley and Room. Its formal report to the Senate stated:

... the Committee decided in favour of Butlin principally on the ground that his written work was of a more scholarly character than Walker's. The Committee is unanimous, therefore in recommending Acting Professor S. J. Butlin for appointment to the Chair of Economics."

However, hand-written notes of the committee's meetings (author not specified) show that a wider range of criteria was clearly in the minds of its members.

Amount of Butlin's work is less than Walker's – more of scholarly mind than Walker – Butlin's material is exceedingly good...1 point to be considered – we should attach weight to fact that Butlin has carried on for 3 years as Head of Department and has devised a new curriculum – these are important points – they would reinforce my view. (Anderson).

I should prefer to have Butlin in charge of the Faculty... Different quality of mind over all other candidates" (Bland).⁶

I'd vote for Butlin. Quality of his research work and scope of it. He is more academic type. Impressed with administrative work he has done (Roberts).⁷

Walker's public speaking much better than Butlin. Butlin is not a spellbinder – will never be public speaker that Walker is. (Unattributed).

For the biographer, these candid observations, made in confidence and not intended for wider consumption, but accessible in the Archives over 70 years later, give contemporaneous insights into the man's attributes from a number of his soon-to-be peers in a variety of disciplines.

The establishment of SUP in 1962 was an achievement of which Butlin was particularly proud; and he was passionate about his role as the Deputy Chairman of its Board from its inception until his death. But with the two Vice-Chancellors during this period being *ex officio* Chairman of SUP, Butlin's



Merewether Building, to the left of the Institute Building, 23 March 1966 [G74/4/19/028]

role was not generally acknowledged publicly, though he did say formally once: "I in fact normally preside at meetings of the Board and am the member of the Board in regular consultation with the Manager".⁸ A perusal of SUP's Board minutes⁹ reveals the accuracy of that statement, showing that Roberts attended no Board meetings after the first eight, and Williams attended very few meetings at all and then limited his attendance to specific agenda items; Butlin really was at the helm. As to the actual establishment of the Board, Butlin was a prime mover behind it, in close collaboration with Roberts, as is evidenced by a hand-written letter by DRV (David) Wood, Assistant to the Vice-Chancellor,

I will never forget the setting up of Sydney University Press. SJ Butlin, Ralph Fisher and myself discussed the great need for it at the VC's Xmas Party all those years ago. The ES Wood Estate had come to the University with no strings attached! Sir Stephen Roberts, I know well always wanted a Press and, out of the blue, he had a means of finding essential finance outside to General A/C. He and SJB. agreed; Senate agreed; and then the SUP!¹⁰

This letter documents an example of Butlin's frequent habit of working discreetly "behind the scenes" to achieve an outcome he believed to be important.

Another of Butlin's passions, outside his research and writing on Australian financial and economic history, was ensuring that "his" Faculty had suitable accommodation – firstly in the RC Mills Building from the late 1940s and then in the Merewether Building from 1965. Unfortunately, records held by the University Archives on the history of these two buildings are not as extensive as might be expected, apart from minutes of the Senate's Buildings and Grounds Committee, which tend to contain only relatively brief updates. This author believes that Butlin would have retained, in his own files, a detailed set of all papers he saw on these projects. That said, the minutes of the Economics Faculty meetings over the relevant period record Butlin's practice of reporting to his colleagues the work-in-progress throughout the planning and construction phases of Merewether.

As already noted, at the time of Butlin's retirement from Sydney in 1971, the Economics Faculty was going through

the early stages of the conflict over curricula, and other matters, that plagued it for many years thereafter. It was, therefore, a rather brave stance taken by the student representatives attending his last Faculty meeting to table a formal "Submission by Students", to be recorded permanently in the minutes, outlining the value the students placed on his relations with his students and the high esteem in which they held him:¹¹

"The Dean

Though it may be presumptuous to speak on behalf of all those students who have passed through this Faculty, we, the present students, feel that their sentiments would be as one with ours. We wish The Dean to know of our appreciation and understanding of all he has done for our Faculty...As students we acknowledge the part he played in the Faculty and its degrees, but more intimate association with the affairs of students should be noted. He is unfailing in his attendance at student occasions: he encouraged the founding of the Economic Record; in the plans of the Merewether Building from the beginning he stipulated that provision be made for a Student Common Room and a room to serve as Headquarters of the Students' Economic Society. Except as the occasion demands, "The Dean", as he is most generally known, does not seek students, but we all acknowledge that if we seek him he is always available for unpretentious, wise discussion of matters which affect us. The students record their best wishes for his future work at the Australian National University.

Not recorded in the Archives, but now recorded in this issue of its *Journal Record*, is the fact that the Economics Students' Association also held a farewell function for Butlin, and presented him with a silver tray, crystal whisky decanter and six crystal glasses, with the tray inscribed simply: "Professor SJ Butlin. In appreciation. Sydney University Economics Students. 29.10.71". According to Joyce Fisher,¹² that was the first time that the Economics students' body had made any presentation to a departing academic.

For many years, Butlin was chairman of the Appointments Board and sometimes involved in *ad hoc* committees for high-level appointments. As is documented, he was

a member of the Senate's "Vice-Chancellor Selection Committee" that in 1967 considered all applicants to replace Sir Stephen Roberts.¹³ Other members of that committee were the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, three non-professorial Fellows of the Senate, and two other professorial Fellows, one of whom was Chairman of the Professorial Board. The committee reduced a large field of applicants down to two front-runners, and Butlin was deputed to seek confidential feedback on Williams from various notable international Economics academics. Handwritten notes record that the committee voted 4:3 in favour of recommending Williams to the Senate.

Then the Senate voted, not on the committee's recommendation, but via a secret ballot between the two candidates short-listed by the committee, suggesting a sense of controversy about the outcome. Butlin was always extremely discreet and never spoke openly about confidential matters; but the records give a tantalising insight into the processes that led to Williams' appointment as Vice-Chancellor from September 1967.

Likewise, records for the appointment of two more professors of Economics in the late 1960s indirectly

Jan 5 Jan 6 Jan 31
 Chancellor, Wyllie, Butlin,
 Ball, Bingham, Dean, Selten
 Sir S. Roberts — gave his opinion
 on O'Hall & Williams.
 Selten moved
 discussion of Wyllie, Wyllie — Dean, Selten
 Williams — 4 - 3 Williams
 3 O'Hall

Handwritten note of committee voting recommendations for Vice Chancellor to replace Sir Stephen Roberts [G1/33]

throw light on the situation that evolved over subsequent years. Butlin was a member of the Professorial Board committee that in late 1967 recommended to the Senate the appointment of the first of those two professors (who took up duties in June 1968).¹⁴ But during 1968, while Butlin was absent overseas on sabbatical leave, the position of third professor was created and filled, with what appears, from the records,¹⁵ to have been a high degree of unexplained urgency, and failure to observe normal administrative practices.

Archived minutes and annotations on them may sound dreary to some. But their contents can be a rich lode of “gems” to the enquiring researcher who seeks not only bare facts, but also broader context.

Fortunately, in the decades since Butlin died, there has been an increased tendency for senior academics of the University to deposit their personal papers with the University Archives. Such papers generally include correspondence, making personal papers of one academic often relevant for researchers about other academics, and/or issues with which one or both of the academics was/were involved.

The above anecdotes about Butlin are examples of the richness of relevant information held by the University of Sydney Archives in relation to one specific field of biographical enquiry covering a period of up to over nine decades ago, when SJ Butlin and his future wife, DJ (Jean) Conen, began their Bachelor of Economics degrees at Sydney.

Obviously, the primary focus of any institutional archive is retention of the records of the institution’s core business. But those records will often cover specific points of interest to a researcher that are only tangentially related to that core business; and such points may sometimes be discovered by the researcher only through old-fashioned perusal of files by browsing slowly page-by-page, finding perhaps just a single page or two on a file that gives the researcher key information specific to their quest.

Conversations with archival staff about the aims and scope of a research project can – and often do – lead to their suggesting avenues of investigation that may not have occurred to the researcher from a simple search of the archive’s catalogue. The knowledge and skills of the archival staff are a key factor in the overall value of archives.

References

1. Personal conversations of Pat Mills with the author, 2016-19
2. Butlin, SJ, “The Faculty’s Fifty Years”, in *Economic Review* ’70, *Jubilee Supplement*, p.12
3. The Wolstenholme librarian from 1973 to its closure, Gloria Muir, told the author in February 2017 that she had no recollection of any collections of personal papers in the Library. However, she did think that some items, which she could not recall specifically, located in the Services Building had been “chucked out” at some stage. She also said she had invited all Faculty staff in 1998/99 to take whatever books or journals they wanted, before everything in Wolstenholme Library was packed up for transfer to Fisher Library.
4. USA: Deposit Register of Non Official Archives, Manuscripts, Microfilms; p.47
5. USA: Appointment to Chairs File G3/190/22; Applications for Chair of Economics 1946
6. Professor Bland was a member of the Economics Faculty and would have had a strong personal interest in the outcome of this appointment process.
7. Professor (later Sir Stephen) Roberts was soon to become Vice-Chancellor and would have had a strong interest in the administrative capabilities of the successful appointee.
8. Butlin, SJ, *Statement of Sydney James Butlin*, in Commonwealth of Australia, Trade Practices Tribunal, Resale Price Maintenance, Application under section 66H by A.H. & A.W. Reed Pty Limited in respect of books, 1971, File No. 2 of 1971 No. 1 R.P.M., p.1
9. USA: Sydney University Press Board Minute G1/37/1-10, 1962-1980
10. USA: G1/37/10; Wood, DRV, to Malcolm Titt, (Director of SUP), Bellingen NSW, 18 October 1976
11. USA: Faculty of Economics Minutes G3/6/4; 9 September 1971
12. Personal conversations with the author
13. USA: Senate Vice-Chancellor Selection Committee Minutes and Papers G1/33; 1966-1967
14. USA: Appointment to Chairs G3/190/112; Applications for Chair of Economics 1967 – Second Chair
15. USA: Appointment to Chairs G3/190/123; Applications for Chair of Economics 1968

University Menus

Menus provide a fascinating view into the culture of a society. Social dinners, the food and language in which the menu is presented document cultural aspects of society, regional cuisines and changes over time.

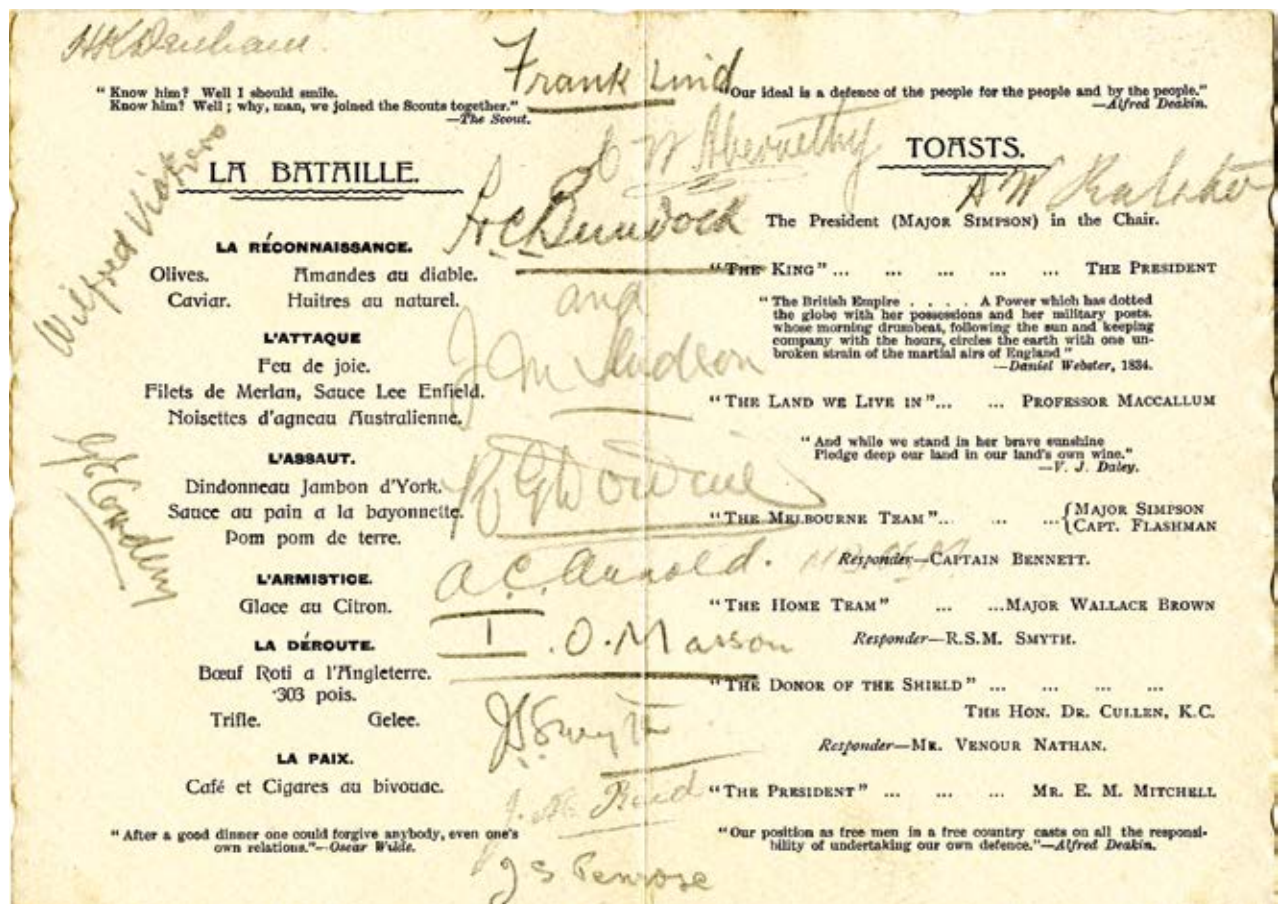
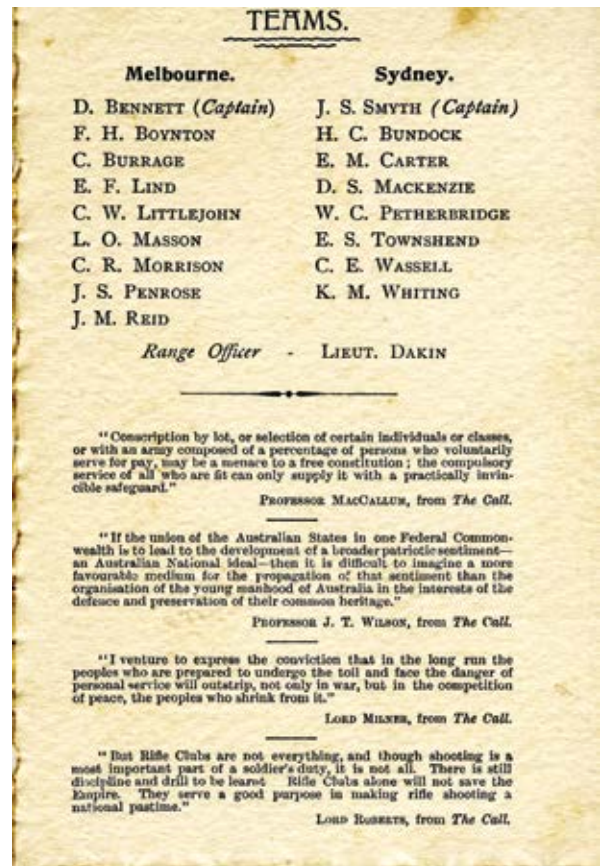
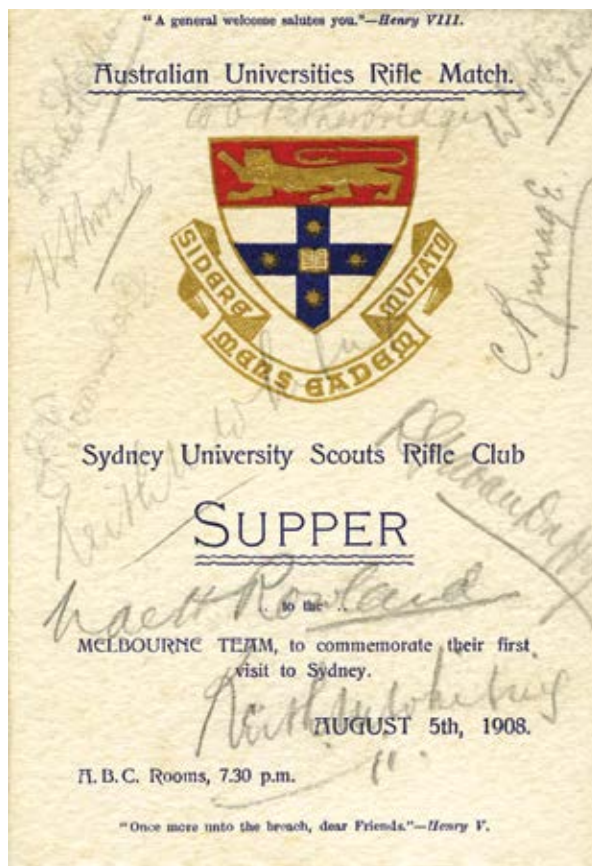
Nyree Morrison, Senior Archivist

Various personal archives and papers of clubs and societies held in the Archives contain menus for mainly annual dinners or dinners for staff leaving the University. The menus tend to be found within miscellaneous records or files containing ephemera on social functions.

The menus themselves are a mixture of hand made and typed copies to professionally printed ones, and often they have autographs of those who attended. The following are just a small selection of menus that have caught the eye of the Archives staff.

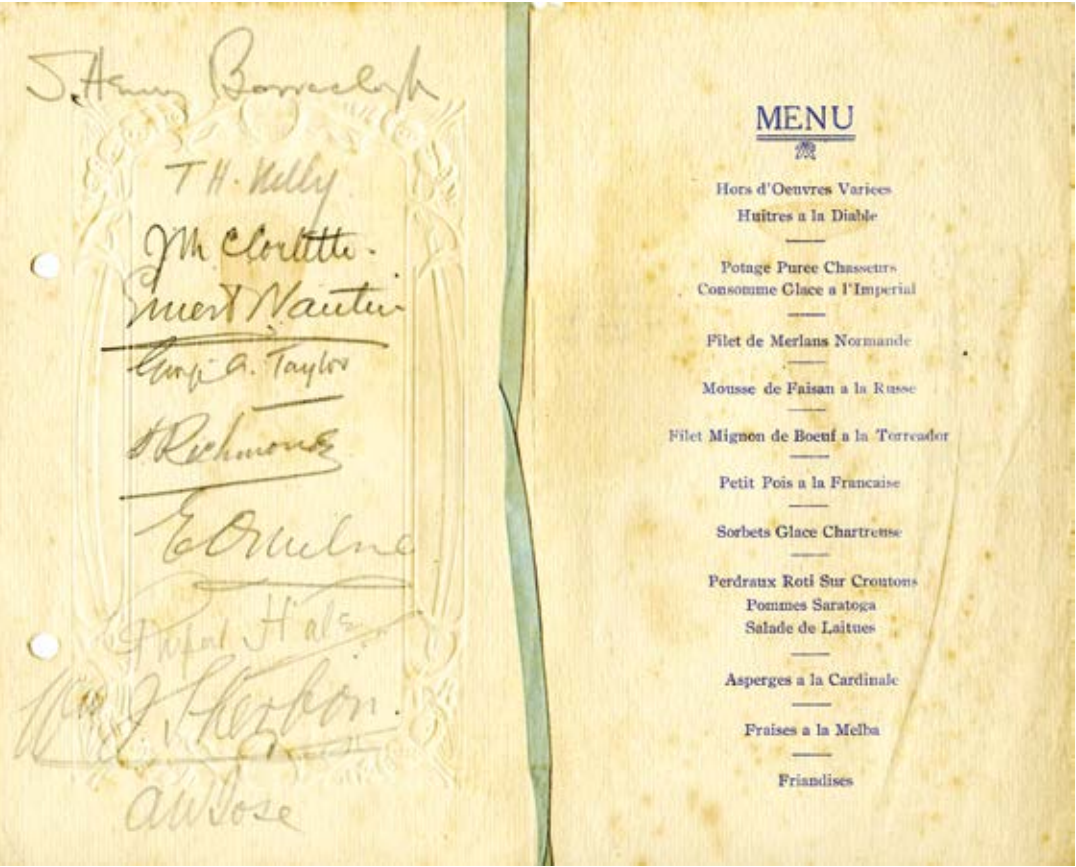
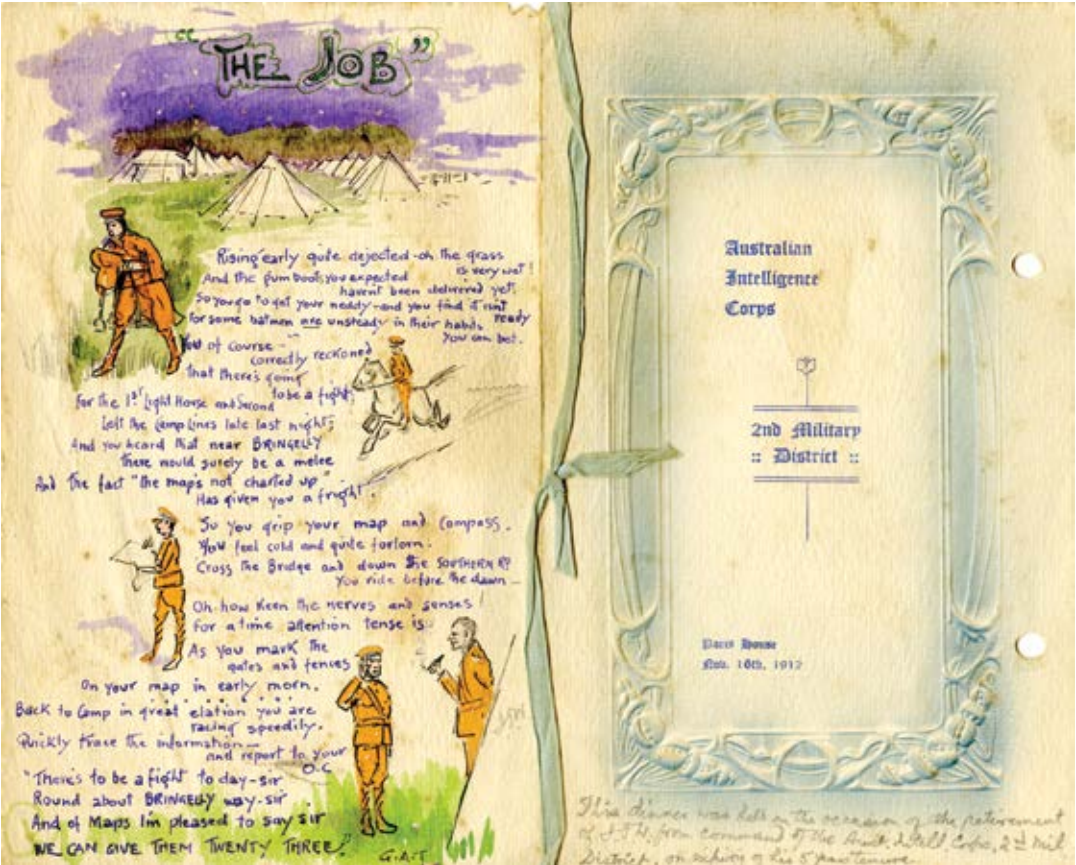


This menu for the Evening Students Association Annual Dinner is one of four (1919-1921) which have been printed on very fine paper and are extremely delicate [Evening Students Association S22]



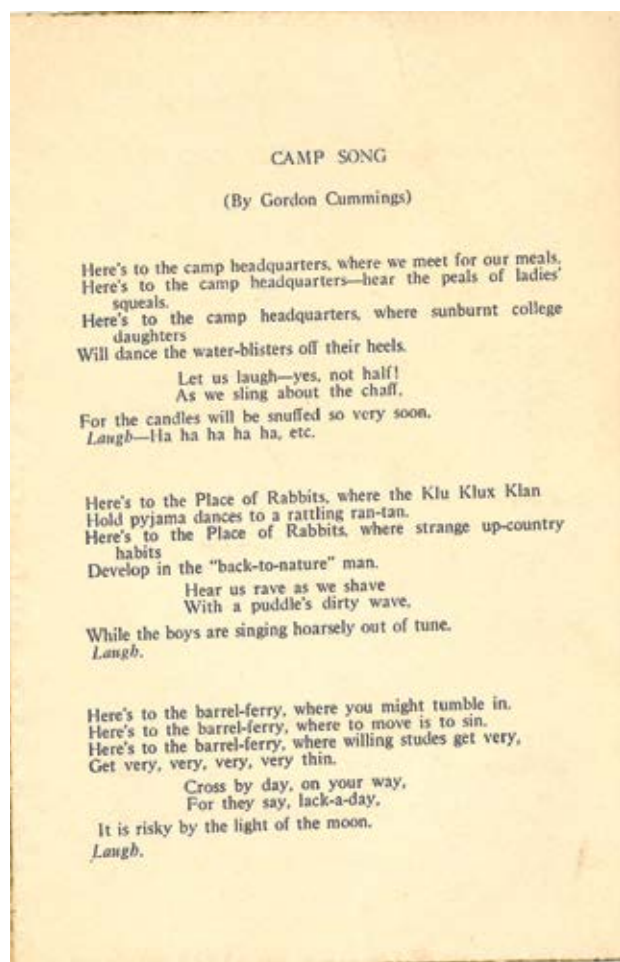
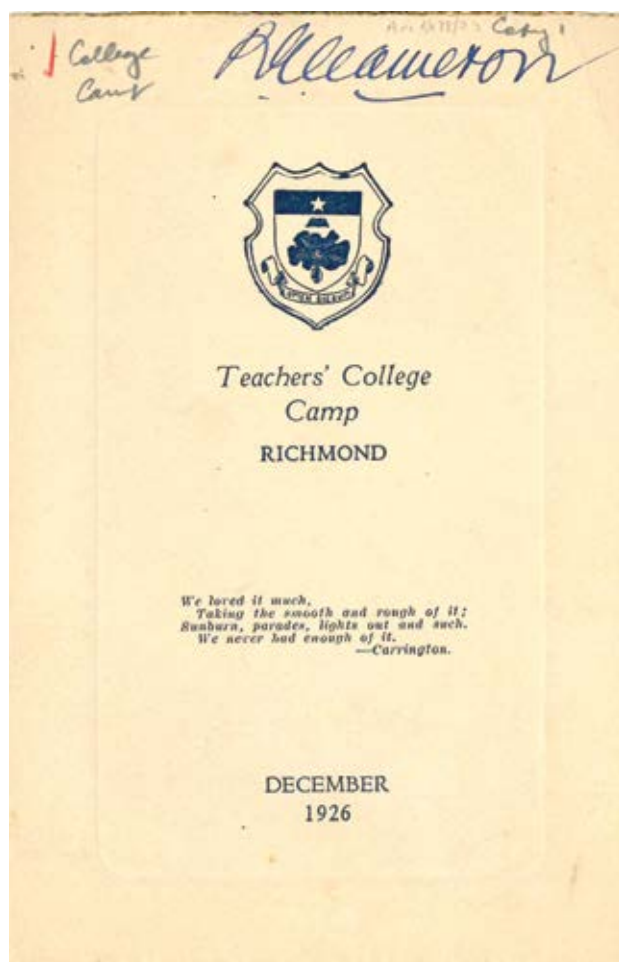
Scouts Rifle Club 1908 [Miscellanea of Dr Vivian Morris Rich & Dr Joan Macartney, 1117/107834]

"This dinner
was held on
the occasion
of the
retirement of
J.T.W. from
command
of the Aust.
Intell. Corp,
2nd Mil
District, on
expiry of his 5
years tenure"





Graduates of the Faculty of Architecture Annual Dinner, 1961 [Professor L Wilkinson personal archives, accession 2480, Box 2]



Sydney Teachers College Camp, Richmond December 16 1926 [Sydney Teachers College Publications G69/60]

Miscellaneous

Nyree Morrison, Senior Archivist

In any archive there will always be a miscellaneous series for those items that do not fit into existing series. The University Archives has an assortment of items which were received from 1969 and came from a variety of sources.

The items have a connection to the University in some way, and range from an album of photographs taken at geology excursions in 1910; biographies on alumni; plans by engineering students on various sections of the University grounds, 1891-1913; original and copy letters to and by Professor John Smith, Enoch Powell, John Le Gay Brereton, and John Bradfield to name a few; records relating to Thomas Fisher, including his will in which he left just over £30,000 to the University; photographs of the Sydney Teachers Camp at Yarrawood; and, ephemera concerning various University events including menus of

which a few are featured in this edition of *Record* and much more.

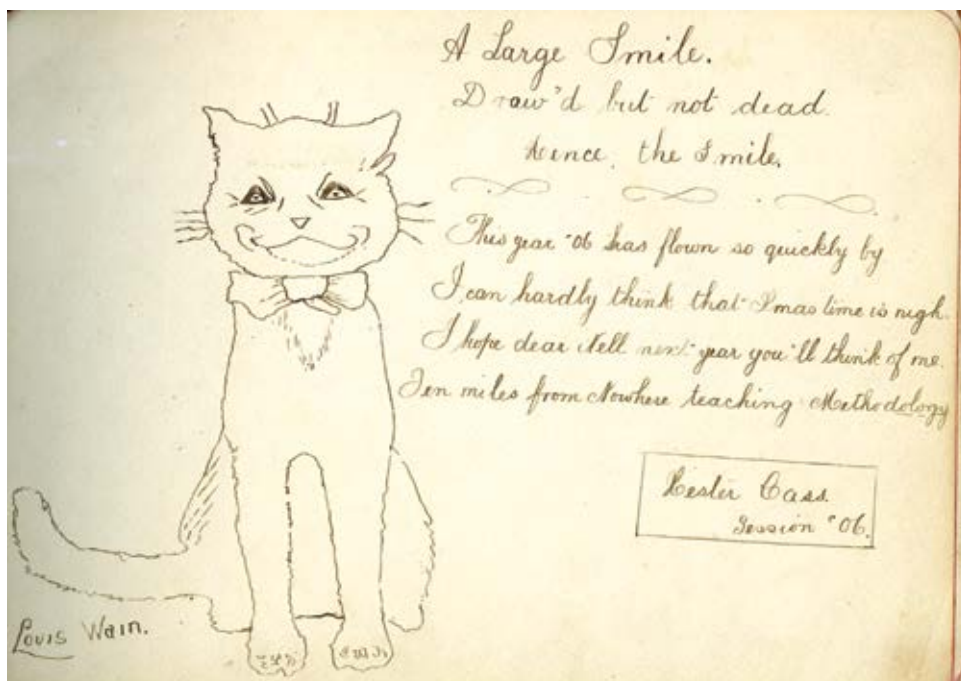
The miscellaneous series was created to control this assortment of items from various sources and were allocated sequential numbers with the prefix 'M' (for miscellaneous). The new Archives control system, CHAOS was introduced in 2007 and a new series was created – Series 1117: Miscellaneous items with various provenance. Since 2007 'M' numbers were no longer allocated to new items registered to Series 1117. However, these items also have CHAOS generated item numbers when they were registered in the new control system.

The following is a small selection of items that may be of interest.

Nelly Rutherford's sketch book

Nelly L Rutherford was a student at Sydney Teachers College, 1906-1907. Her sketch book contains drawings, paintings, poems and comments from her fellow

students. Here are a few pages to show the artistic talents and the wit of some of the students.



Page from Nellie Rutherford's sketch book [1117/107202]



Page from Nellie Rutherford's sketch book [1117/107202]

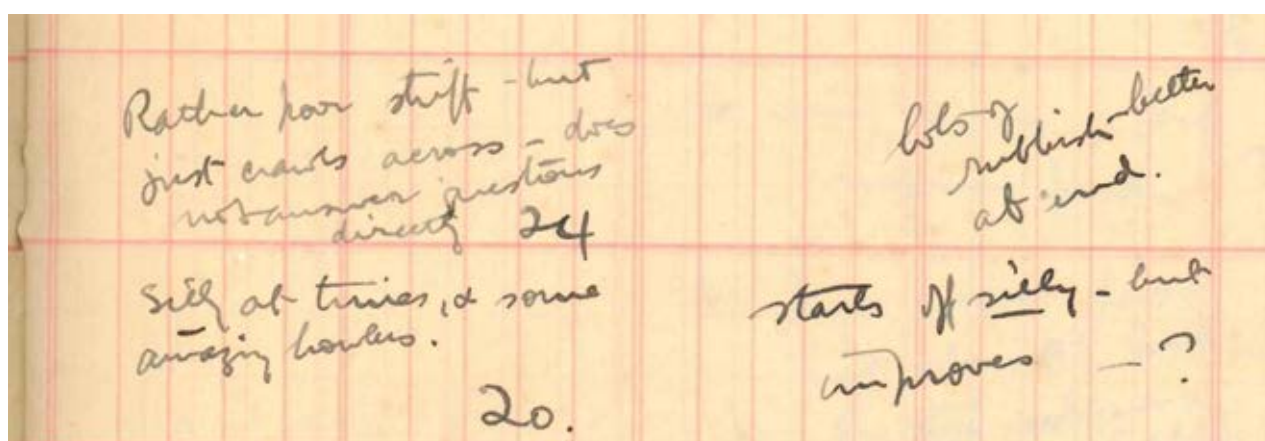
Student results book of Frederick LW Wood

Frederick Lloyd Whitfield Wood was the son of the foundation professor of history at the University, George Arnold Wood. Frederick was assistant lecturer in history at the University in 1930, then lecturer, 1931-1934. In 1935, he became a Professor of History at Victoria University of Wellington.

Three student result books spanning 1930-1932, were donated by Victoria University of Wellington Library, Special Collections. The books seem to have been originally for

documenting lectures delivered and the attendance of students, but Wood used them to document the names of students in his class, results and comments on their essays. The name of the high school attended for each student is also noted. The books document those day and evening students attending British History I. Some of the comments on the students' essays are quite harsh and include:

"vague and stropic"; "disgusting windbag"; "lots of muddled tosh not on the point"; "hopelessly deficient in knowledge and intelligence"; and "starts quite well, but dissolves into pompous ignorama"



Snapshot of comments by FL Wood [1117/107821]:
 "Rather poor stuff...just crawls across-does not answer questions directly...lots of rubbish-better at end"
 "Silly at times & some amazing howlers...starts off silly-but improves?"

Autograph book of Ellice Ettie Peden Dart (Nee Hamilton)
(BSc 1915, BA 1917, MBChM 1922)

From 1892 second year geology students undertook a week – 10 days of fieldwork during Lent or Trinity terms and there were local excursions of geological interest on Saturdays near Sydney. The commencement of field trips coincided with the appointment of Professor TW Edgeworth David to the University in March 1891. From 1911 onwards, second year geology students had to “produce evidence of having spent a minimum of six days during the year in geological work in the field. If possible, a camp or camps will be arranged during one of the vacations to enable students to carry out this work under supervision.”¹

Ellice Dart was one of the students on the geology field excursion to Kosciuszko National Park from January 4 – January 12 1915. Within her papers are her field notes, instructions on what equipment to take and the initial travel arrangements to get there. Ellice had taken her autograph

book with her and collected the signatures of those who were on the camp, including the organiser and Professor of Geology, TW Edgeworth David and his wife Cara.

Names in the book include:

Marjorie Isabel Collins, (BSc 1916, MSc 1924)

Grace A Back

Frances McKay

Dorothy I Law

Denis Adrian Pritchard (BSc 1916)

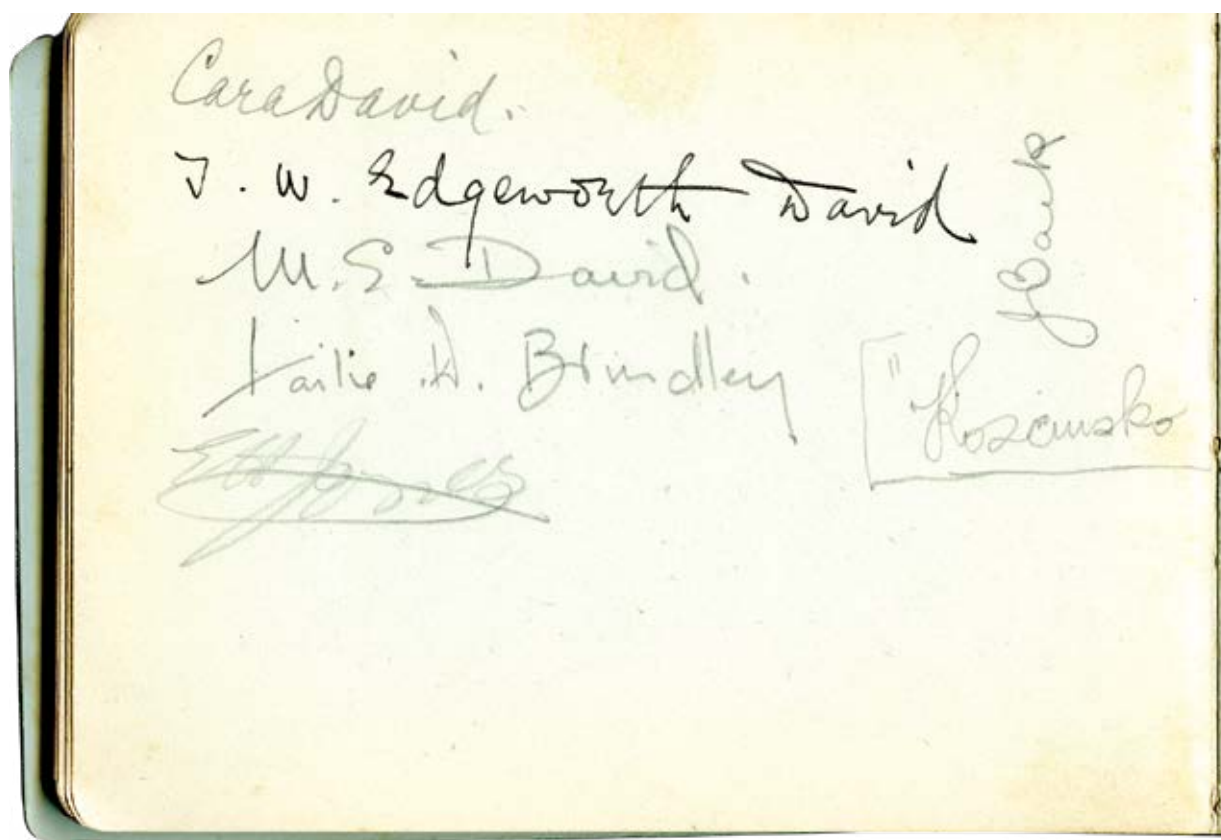
Stephen Grugeon (Third year Agricultural Science student in 1915)

Dorothy Gatland Perry (BSc 1916)

M S David

Eulalie Warren Brindley, (BA 1916, BSc 1917, DipEd 1917)

John Back, (BA 1911, BSc 1915)



Page from Ellice Dart's autograph book [1117/107221]

1. 1911 *Calendar of the University of Sydney*, p. 201

Photograph of Professor Thomas Anderson Stuart's birthplace

The Archives have testimonials in support of Anderson Stuart's application for the chair of anatomy and physiology in 1882, and this photograph of the house where he was born in Dumfries, Scotland on 20 June 1856. The records were in the custody of Emeritus Professor Charles Ruthven Bickerton Blackburn before their deposit in the Archives. They had been in the possession of the Anderson Stuart family; a covering note states the testimonials are the originals "given to Father at the time of his application for the Chair at Sydney." Anderson Stuart destroyed his personal papers prior to his death.

Autographs of Napoléon, Prince Imperial and Herbert Kitchener

There is always an exception to the rules – the autographs of Napoléon, Prince Imperial and Herbert Kitchener have no connection to the University, and it is not known how the following papers came to be in the possession of the Archives.

Prince Napoléon (1856-1879) was the son of Napoléon III & Empress Eugénie. He lived in Camden Palace, England with his parents, following the defeat of the French in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. In 1872, Prince Napoléon became a military cadet at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. When the Anglo-Zulu broke out in 1879, he obtained permission from Queen Victoria to go as a 'special observer'. On 1 June that year he was killed as part of a scouting party.

An envelope on which his autograph appears apparently contained his will. The words on the envelope read:



The house where Anderson Stuart was born
20 June 1856 in Dumfries, Scotland [1117/107225]

*Ceci est mon testament et ne doit être
ouvert qu'après ma mort.*

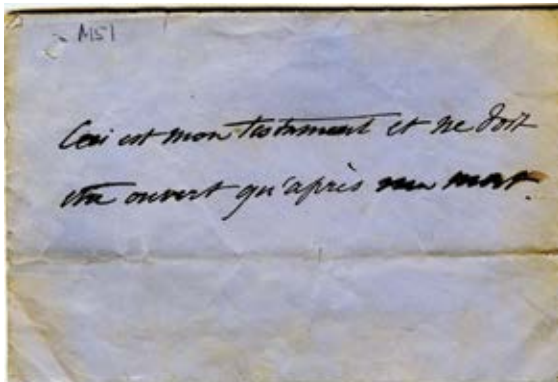
According to an accompanying article from *The Morning Post*, 2 July 1879, the envelope contained "...the holograph will of the deceased..."

Autograph of Kitchener of Khartoum [1117/107085]



A note signed by a solicitor, Charles Stewart, who was present at Camden Palace when the Prince Imperial's will was opened and read, states:

This envelope bears the handwriting of Prince Napoleon...the envelope was endorsed by his own hand on 26th Feb 1879, the night before he left England for the Zulu War...



Included with the envelope of the autograph of Prince Napoléon, is the autograph of Herbert Kitchener, "Kitchener of Khartoum".

Envelope with Prince Imperial's handwriting
[1117/107085]

THE ATHENÆUM,
PALL MALL. S. W.

This envelope bears the handwriting of Prince Napoleon, only child of the Emperor Napoleon III & the Empress Eugénie, who was killed by the Zulus in S. Africa in 1879. The envelope was endorsed by his own hand on 26th Feb 1879, the night before he left England for the Zulu War. I found it, & its contents, in his repositories at Camden Place, Chislehurst on 25th June 1879, after his death.

Charles Stewart

Note written by Charles Stewart regarding the envelope containing the Prince Imperial's will [1117/107085]

Archives news

Recognition of University Archivist, Tim Robinson's University service, and professional career

After more than 30 years working at the University, the University Archivist Tim Robinson has been acknowledged for his service to the University and his work for the Society of Archivists.

On Monday 19 August 2019, Tim was awarded a Vice Chancellors Award for Outstanding contribution to the University Community for his more than 30 years' service as custodian of the oldest university archives in Australia, championing good recordkeeping, protecting people's privacy and the delivery of freedom of information rights.

Among Tim's achievements over the years has been the transition from paper-based recordkeeping to digital records, the identification of funding opportunities to support Archive projects, and the collection of records significant to the University. He has also promoted the University through engagement with the wider University community and the public.

Through Tim's engagement with the University community, the Archive has become a repository of the University's very considerable contribution to national and international scholarship, including papers of Professors AP Elkin, John Anderson, TWE David and Ray Chambers.

Tim was also awarded the degree of BA (Hons) *ad eundem gradum* by the University Senate for his years of service to the University. Throughout his time at the University, he has demonstrated impeccable personal integrity and has developed and maintained excellent relationships with external regulators, Archive donors, staff and members of the public.

The Australian Society of Archivists President, Julia Mant awarded Tim a President's Award in recognition of his ongoing support of the Society, NSW Branch and Council activities since 1980.



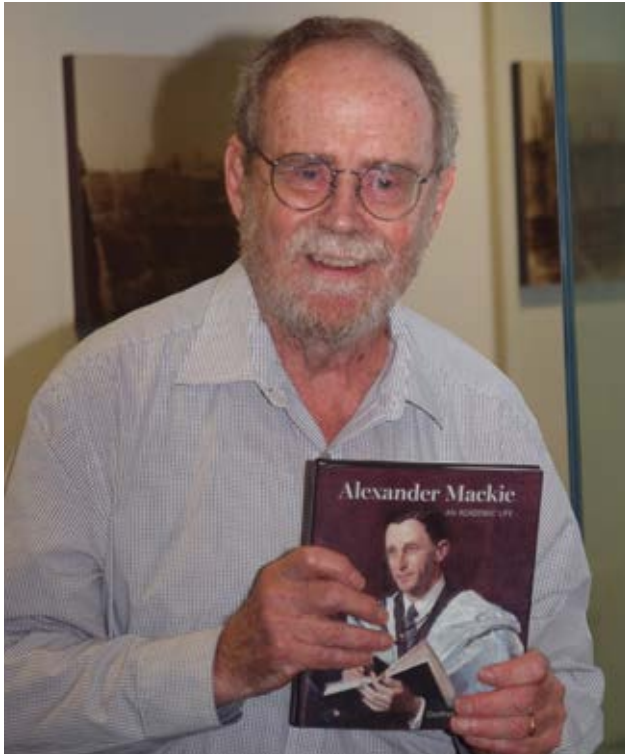
Vice Chancellor Dr Michael Spence and Tim Robinson [University of Sydney]

Book launch of an examination of the academic life of Alexander Mackie, inaugural Principal of the Sydney Teachers College

On the 10 December 2019, the University Archives launched *Alexander Mackie. An Academic Life* by Emeritus Professor Geoffrey Sherington.

Born and educated in Edinburgh, Alexander Mackie was appointed the inaugural Principal of Sydney Teachers College in 1906 and professor of education at the University of Sydney in 1910. He was principal until 1940 when ill health cut his career short. Mackie strongly believed in the promotion of teaching as an academic discipline and that teaching was a profession.

Drawing on the extensive Mackie personal archives held in the Archives, Geoff has written principally on Mackie's academic life, with details on his private



Emeritus Professor Geoffrey Sherington
[Tim Robinson]

and family life. The personal archives of Alexander Mackie were deposited by his daughter Margaret, who subsequently deposited her own personal archives with the University.

The book is available to purchase through Sydney University Press.

Digitisation of UNESCO Australian Memory of the World listed Anthropology field research and teaching records

The DVC Indigenous Support and Strategy, Professor Lisa Jackson Pulver AM and Rebecca Halliday, Director of Indigenous External Relationship Development both visited the Archives to learn about and view the anthropology field research and teaching records, especially those of Professors AR Radcliffe Brown and AP Elkin.

The Archives would like to thank Professor Lisa Jackson

Pulver for funding our proposal to digitise field notebooks and research notes from the Radcliffe Brown and Elkin personal archives as part of the Wingara Mura – Bunga Barrabugu strategy.

The Archives would also like to thank the Fisher Library which has digitised 3000 pages of field notebooks, language notes and correspondence again from the Elkin personal archives. These particular digitised records will be available to view on the Library's digital collections site early in 2020.

Both funding projects will mean that all the records in Series 1-6 of the Elkin archives and all the field notebooks and research papers of Radcliffe Brown have been digitised. The first six series in Elkin's archives and Radcliff Brown's archives pertain to specific territory and states in Australia. The records have detailed descriptions with place and language attached that allow for easier discovery through the Archives online search. As well as reducing the handling of the records, (especially those of Radcliffe Brown's which are over 100 years old) the records are preserved and the digital copies provide quicker and easier access for communities.

Aboriginal heritage Photographs Research Project Update

Vipasha Mukherjee, Aboriginal Heritage Photographs Researcher, has been able to identify 550 images from the AP Elkin personal archives that can be attributed to the Northern Territory; these images are in addition to the 720 that have already been described. These newly identified images have been digitised and Vipasha is in the process of describing the photographs. The images capture individuals, landscapes and a range of ceremonies from places such as Areyonga, Beswick, Goulburn Island, Maranboy and Warrabri.

The process of describing the photographs is an evolving and ongoing one, and our next major step of the project is community consultation with the aim to provide access

to these photographs which are currently closed to the public. We have contacted the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (AIATSIS), a number of land / regional councils, the Northern Territory Archives Centre, the Northern Territory Library, as well as other relevant institutions. We are also exploring other avenues including discussions with institutions that hold similar collections or have undertaken similar projects.

The Archives would like to thank the Chancellor's Committee for their support in this project.

Mander Jones Award

Congratulations to Professors Frank Clarke, Graeme Dean and Martin Persson for receiving the 2019 Mander Jones Award Category 2B: Best publication that uses features

or interprets Australian archives, written or edited by a person in their own right for *Accounting Thought and Practice Reform. Ray Chambers' Odyssey*. The book was launched by the Chancellor, Belinda Hutcheson AM at the University Archives last year.

The award citation presented to Professor Dean notes:

This well researched scholarly work demonstrates an extensive use and interpretation of a little known archival collection. The use of the personal archive of Professor Ray Chambers, the foundation Professor of Accounting at the University of Sydney, enables the authors to present Chambers' own voice and comments on his experiences and the development of accounting in Australia. The archives are not used as mere illustrations but are key to the arguments presented by the authors.



Mander Jones Committee member Catherine Robinson and Peter Crush with Graeme Dean, centre. [Jenny Scott]



Ian Jack [St Andrew's College]

In Memory

It is with sadness that we report the passing of Professor R Ian Jack in September 2019. Ian was a qualified archivist, undertaking the diploma at University College London before he came to Australia. Ian was the Archivist and Librarian at St Andrew's College as well as a College Senior Fellow. He wrote two volumes of the history of the College.

He joined the University of Sydney in 1961 as a lecturer in the History department, becoming senior lecturer in 1965, and was appointed associate professor in 1970. He served as Dean of the Faculty of Arts, from 1974–77, and was Head of the department of History from 1979–1982, and from 1992–1995. After retiring, he became an honorary research associate in 2002. He was the longest-serving President of the Royal Australian Historical Society, having served from 2003 until 2010 and was elected a Fellow in 2004.

He published extensively in the areas of heritage, local history and historical archaeology. He was a co-founder of the discipline of Historical Archaeology in the University of Sydney in 1974, and one of the first practitioners of industrial archaeology in Australia.

Beyond 1914 – The University of Sydney and the Great War update

On-going research and generous contributions from family historians, continue to enhance the biographical details of the men and women on the *Beyond 1914* database.

The development of this digital archive from the significant paper-based university archive, has enriched the original collection of material, increased audience reach, and added to our knowledge of the lives of individuals and the connections between professional cohorts during World War I. Community engagement with the website remains steady with around 7500 users and over 33,000 page views over a 12 month period.

There were close to 500 names (surname and initials only) listed at the back of the *Book of Remembrance*. The project has slowly been identifying the full names of these men adding life events, occupations and tertiary qualifications to their profile, with less than 150 names still to be fully identified.

A pilot project researching how the use of creative pedagogies impacts deeper learning of memorialization and commemoration has led to a strong partnership with the ANZAC Memorial in Hyde Park. It is planned to continue this project and partnership working in the regional towns of Broken Hill and Orange if an application to the Australian Research Council is successful.

The *Beyond 1914* online project has expanded the criteria to also include war service at home including Voluntary Aid Detachment, the Red Cross, Welfare Services, Fundraising Committees and other contributions to war service located outside Australia.

One recent example is the addition of Miss Lizzie Edith Armstrong who was an instructor and lecturer in massage at the University and with the support of

Professor Anderson Stuart formed the NSW Massage Association in 1906. She moved to New Zealand and taught massage at Otago University before travelling to England at her own expense at the outbreak of war and was appointed masseuse at Dorchester House. She enlisted with the AIF in 1916 and was appointed masseuse-in-charge at 6th AA Hospital in Moreton Gardens South Kensington.

In 1920 Lizzie established a travel and tour company with her office in Australia House London, where she designed itineraries and advised Australian travellers to the UK and Europe on places of interest to visit. She was an early travel agent taking advantage of her knowledge of local sites and history due to her war service experience.

In Sydney during the Second World War Lizzie founded and was instructor for the Red Cross of a very busy workshop which made medical equipment from papier maché. During World War I she had observed the production of such objects at Kensington War Depot. She died at Mosman in 1947.

Beyond 1939

Building on the successful website [Beyond 1914 – The University of Sydney and the Great War](#), a new University project has begun to collect the names, service records, photographs and biographical information of the men and women who gave service in WWII and returned to Australia. *Beyond 1939* will be a new Book of Remembrance



WWII Roll of Honour,
War Memorial Arch
[University of Sydney]

website that will provide public access to a database containing names, military service and other biographical information about the more than 5500 members of the University of Sydney who served in WWII.

The university's existing *Book of Remembrance, 1939-1945* commemorates only those who died in the war, as the number of staff, students and graduates who served was too great to compile into one book. The book was published in November 1993 and contains the names of 286 men and one woman who died. An addendum was included in to the book in March 1994 of an additional three men who died bringing the total to 290 members of the University community who died serving in the war.

Initial research has uncovered the names of over 5500 male and female University staff, students and graduates who served in the war. An additional seven individuals have already been identified who died and are not included in the original *Book of Remembrance*.

As with *Beyond 1914*, *Beyond 1939* will provide facet searches which enable users to discover individuals as well as cohorts of people, thus providing more complex results than a simple biographical search would achieve. The names and some biographical information that has already been researched will be uploaded to the existing database that powers *Beyond 1914*. The database will be expanded to include new fields relevant to WWII. The benefits of using this pre-existing database is that we can draw on the information of individuals who also served in WWI, as well as existing data fields.

An initial request by the University Archives for information on staff, students and alumni of the university who served in WWII, either in Australia or overseas was made in the 2019 edition of *SAM Heritage*. This has resulted in additional biographical information of those people we had already identified as serving, and, adding new names to those who served.

Nyree Morrison and Elizabeth Gillroy spoke to independent school archivists in 2019 informing them of this new project, as many of the schools had already contributed valuable details of their old boys and girls who attended the University and served in WWI to *Beyond 1914*.

Elizabeth Gillroy, will continue as project officer with her title now being University World Wars project officer. Her position is initially funded by the Gerald and Gwenda Fisher Bequest. Elizabeth will be searching through a variety of University records, including the records of Sydney Teachers College for additional names of those who served and biographical information.

The Archives are looking for any biographical information or personal archives such as letters, photographs and diaries of servicemen and women, which will document evidence and aid understanding of those associated with the university and their role in WWII. Please contact Nyree Morrison, Senior Archivist nyree.morrison@sydney.edu.au

Please email Elizabeth Gillroy, Elizabeth.gillroy@sydney.edu.au if you have any biographical information on someone who attended the University and served in WWII with details of years attended the University, degree awarded and, of war service.

Changes to visiting the Archives

The Archives closed to researchers from Friday 24 March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Staff worked from home answering enquiries as best they could without access to the actual records, updating and editing the archive control system and working on the backlog that all Archives have.

The Archives reopened to University staff and students only from Monday 3 August at reduced hours. The Archives are opened Monday and Tuesday only 10am-12pm and 1pm-3pm by appointment. Bookings can be made via Eventbrite and the links and visiting FAQs can be found on the Archives website.

New Archives website

As part of the University's migration of its new content management system, websites across the University have been migrated and redesigned. The Archives website has been redesigned and the new URL is: <http://sydney.edu.au/archives>

Selected Accessions

January–August 2020

No	Title	Start Date	End Date
2491	Senate Minutes, Agendas & Papers 2019	22/03/2019	09/12/2019
2492	Examination Papers, 2019	2019	
2493	Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences Board Minutes, 2018	23/04/2018	08/10/2018
2494	Photographs and sample of 'Imitation Odours of the More Important War Gases' of Sydney Teachers College (STC)	1910	1928
2495	Digitised Finding Aids for Personal Archives	n.d.	n.d.
2496	Faculty of Dentistry minutes, 2004–2005 & Faculty of Dentistry Foundation Minutes, 1997–2000	20/05/1998	29/08/2005
2497	Faculty of Science Education Committee	30/01/2019	06/11/2019
2498	Faculty of Pharmacy Board minutes and Faculty of Pharmacy Foundation minutes	21/05/2009	22/11/2017
2499	Faculty of Education and Social Work minutes, agendas and papers, 2004–2011	18/11/2004	17/11/2011
2500	Sydney College of the Arts Board minutes, agendas and papers (copies) & board membership files	07/09/2006	10/06/2010
2501	Senate Strategy & Risk Committee, Agendas Papers and Minutes 2019	01/03/2019	15/11/2019
2502	Senate Finance and Audit Committee Minutes, Agendas and Papers 2019	08/03/2019	29/11/2019
2503	Senate Finance and Audit Committee Investment Subcommittee Minutes, Agendas and Papers 2019	28/02/2019	13/11/2019
2504	Senate People and Culture Committee Minutes, Agendas and Papers 2019	15/01/2019	24/10/2019
2505	Senate People and Culture Committee Remuneration Subcommittee Minutes, Agendas & Papers 2019	13/02/2019	21/10/2019
2506	Senate Buildings and Estates Committee Minutes, Agendas and Papers 2019	01/03/2019	29/11/2019
2507	Academic Board Academic Quality Committee Minutes, Agendas & Papers 2019	05/02/2019	08/10/2019
2508	Higher Degree by Research (HDR) Examinations Subcommittee [Academic Board Academic Quality Committee] Minutes, Agendas and Papers 2019	29/01/2019	17/12/2019
2509	Academic Board Academic Standards and Policy Committee Minutes, Agendas & Papers 2019	12/02/2019	17/10/2019
2510	Academic Board Admissions Subcommittee Minutes, Agendas & Papers 2019	26/02/2019	03/12/2019
2511	Academic Board Graduate Studies Committee Minutes, Agendas & Papers 2019	05/02/2019	14/10/2019
2512	Academic Board Graduate Studies Higher Degree by Research (HDR) Scholarships Subcommittee Minutes, Agendas & Papers 2019	01/02/2019	13/12/2019
2513	Academic Board Undergraduate Studies Committee minutes, agendas and papers 2019	12/02/2019	15/10/2019
2514	Academic Board Board of Interdisciplinary Studies Minutes, Agendas & Papers 2019	20/02/2019	11/12/2019
2515	University Executive (UE) and UE committee minutes, agendas and papers, 2019	2019	
2517	Faculty of Dentistry; Faculty of Architecture; & Faculty of Health Science (FHS) – various committee meeting minutes	1998	2009
2518	Photographs of reunion of pre WWII dental graduates	01/04/1982	30/04/1982
2520	Faculty of Science Dean's Advisory Committee (DAC) & Dean's Executive Committee (DEC) minutes and agendas	06/02/2007	06/11/2018
2521	University Archives website snapshots	April 2019	
2522	Testamurs of Marie Lorraine Tonnet	07/05/1958	13/04/1967
2523	Geology notebooks of Dorothy Law (BA 1916)	1913	1913
2524	Academic Board agenda, minutes & papers 2019	05/03/2019	05/11/2019
2525	The University of Sydney Reconciliation Statement	01/06/2006	01/06/2006
2526	The History of Australian Film Societies by John Turner	30/04/2018	
2528	PDF copies of the School of Medicine Senior Year Books 1922–1980 & Handbooks (1962–1999, 2007)	31/12/1922	31/12/2007
2529	Additional personal archives of Alan James ("Jim") Baker	01/11/1932	10/08/1985

Selected Accessions

January–August 2020

No	Title	Start Date	End Date
2530	Papers of Emeritus Professor Noel Sydney Hush AO	1943	2019
2531	Graduation Ceremony Booklets March, April & May 2019	01/04/2019	17/05/2019
2532	Selected digitised G3/185 insurance files	15/02/1966	04/09/1980
2533	Registered files of The Melanoma Foundation	01/01/2005	01/01/2009
2534	Letters to and Rules of Conduct for the Advisory Committee on University Life	01/01/1924	31/12/1928
2535	Letter from HC Minnett re death of Ruby Payne Scott	10/06/1981	
2536	Preservation digital copies of items 28–60 of Series G74/4: Photographs of Building Works to 1980	1965	1980
2537	RECFIND Administrative Files	1919	2016
2538	Records relating to the appointment of Vice-Chancellor and Principal in 1981 [Office of the Chancellor]	01/01/1981	09/09/1981
2539	University Executive Audit Committee Minutes, agendas and papers, 2019	11/06/2019	07/10/2019
2540	Retrospective accession of colour negatives of aerial views Camperdown campus and surrounds	n.d.	n.d.
2541	Various publications	07/10/1994	27/11/2009
2542	Lecture and course notes of Bruce Mansfield	1944	1965
2543	History lecture notes of Helen Frizell (later Helen Kenny)	1941	1942
2544	University Masterplans	1993	2008
2545	Vice-Chancellor's Awards for Excellence Ceremony Booklet 2019	19/08/2019	
2546	Video of talk given on JPV Madsen by his grandson	26/08/2019	
2547	Widening Participation and Outreach publications	20/02/2019	12/12/2019
2548	Digitised preservation copies of photograph album of Dr Isobel Bennett and the Minute book of the Sydney University women's war auxiliary		
2549	Marketing and Communications email to staff and students	08/10/2019	
2550	Photographs by Robert Bradley of Flour Fights 'Greasers' vs 'Butchers' and of the Laboratory in Agricultural Chemistry	1940s	
2551	Additional Records of Cumberland College of Health Sciences/ Faculty of Health Sciences	1985	2018
2552	Digital preservation images of selected Faculty of Agriculture images [G29/6]		
2553	The Search for Knowledge and Understanding by Maxwell Bennett	01/10/2019	
2554	Graduation Ceremony Booklets for 1 to 4 October 2019	01/10/2019	04/10/2019
2555	Digitised preservation copies of Series 1–7, 10 from the personal archives of AP Elkin, and Series 788 & 790 of Radcliffe Brown (Wingara Mura funding) & selected images of NT from Series 18 AP Elkin		
2556	Digitised copy of WWII Book of Remembrance & Evening Students Menus		
2557	Remembering George Molnar. Politics and Passions of a Sydney Philosopher. A collection of memoirs compiled and edited by Carlotta McIntosh	01/11/2019	26/11/2019
2558	One Tree Island Research Station video and one MP4 file	28/07/1983	
2559	Jubilee Year Book 1950 Medicine Year VI and University Lapel Pins	2000	
2560	Senate People and Culture Subcommittee, Agendas Papers and Minutes 2019	24/04/2019	02/10/2019
2561	Senate Nominations Committee, Minutes, Agendas and Papers 2019	24/04/2019	02/10/2019
2562	Sydney Alumni Magazine: SAM Heritage 2019	2019	
2563	Landscape Masterplan & aerial photographs of Camperdown Campus & Cumberland	1993	1999
2564	HAIL TO THE TRIBUNES OF THE PEOPLE! speech by The Hon. Michael Kirby AC CMG	16/07/2019	16/07/2019
2565	Additional records of the School of Physics	1953	2010
2566	Photographs of production 'Ludus Resurrectione' and 'ARNA', 1953–1954 Journal of the Sydney University Arts Society	1953	1962

Selected Accessions

January–August 2020

No	Title	Start Date	End Date
2567	Selected digitised items from biographical files and reference files		
2568	Graduation Ceremony Booklets November 2019	06/11/2019	08/11/2019
2569	Heritage Advisory Group meeting papers and policies	2008	2019
2570	Photographs of Camperdown campus taken by Vivien Roy Peterson	n.d.	n.d.
2571	Sesquicentenary lecture series	2002	
2572	Conservatorium of Music Digital Concert Programs	2019	2019
2574	Graduation Ceremony Booklets	11/12/2019	13/12/2019
2575	Slides depicting Camperdown Campus in the 1970s	1970s	
2576	Photographs and papers of Geoffrey Winterton	01/06/1937	06/04/1965
2577	University publications and images from Marketing and Communications	1995	2000
2578	Various administrative and staff files – registered and unregistered	1971	1998
2579	Additional records of David Branagan (P50)		
2597	Photograph of First Annual Sydney Law Review Dinner 1958	1958	
2599	Senate minutes and minutes of various Senate Committees	03/03/2014	06/11/2019
2600	Various documents from the Office of the Vice-Chancellor and Faculty of Education Minutes	2002	2012
2601	Registered Administrative Files	1986	2012
2602	Image of 2nd year medical students, 1913	1913	
2603	Dairy Research Foundation annual reports and AGM minutes	01/01/1993	27/11/1998
2604	Selected digitised Faculty of Veterinary Science/Sydney School of Veterinary Science student registration cards from Series 1241		
2605	Lecture notes and papers relating to her time at university from Vanessa Mack	n.d.	
2606	Academic Board Academic Standards and Policy Committee minutes, agendas and papers, 2010–2012	17/02/2010	21/11/2012
2607	Medical School Certificate Book of GM Brodie, photograph and postcard showing Medical students donated by M Vickers	01/03/1933	26/10/1942
2608	Minutes of the Postgraduate Committee in Dental Science/Committee for Continuing Education in Dentistry of the Faculty of Dentistry	13/04/1948	13/06/1997
2609	Image of grave of Arthur Gordon McCrae B.E.	1999	
2611	Academic Board PhD Sub Committee Meeting papers	2008	2009
2612	Senior Executive Group (SEG)/University Executive (UE) meeting papers, 2016–2018	04/08/2016	13/12/2018
2620	Academic Board Approved Handbook Resolutions 2014	2014	
2621	Academic Board Approved Handbook Resolutions 2015	2015	
2622	Academic Board Approved Handbook Resolutions 2016	2016	
2623	Academic Board Approved Handbook Resolutions 2017	2017	
2624	Academic Board Approved Handbook Resolutions 2018	2018	
2625	Academic Board Approved Handbook Resolutions 2019	2019	
2626	Academic Board Handbook Resolutions 2020	2020	
2627	Academic Board Faculty Reviews 2007	01/08/2007	30/09/2020
2630	Academic Board Faculty Review 2013	01/04/2013	30/09/2013
2631	Academic Board Faculty Review 2014	01/04/2014	30/04/2014
2632	Academic Board Faculty Review 2015	01/08/2015	31/08/2015
2633	Academic Board Faculty Reviews 2016	01/04/2016	30/09/2016
2634	COVID-19: University communications and associated records	March 2020	continuing
2636	Undergraduate medicine notes of John G Rogers (MBBS 1976)	1969	1975
2638	Completed conditions of access to the Archives forms	03/08/2020	continuing
2639	Staff and Student Statistics	1973	1985

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]. Restricted access conditions may apply to some records and photocopying of original records is not possible.

Contact details

The Archives are available for use by University staff and students only by appointment Monday and Tuesday 10am-12pm & 1pm-3pm.

Information on making an appointment online and visiting the Archives can be found at: <https://www.sydney.edu.au/archives/access-the-archives/visiting-the-archives.html>

Phone: +61 2 9351 2684 when the Archives are open Monday & Tuesday

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

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