

AN INTRODUCTION TO ARCHIVES,
MANUSCRIPTS
AND
RELATED RESEARCH COLLECTIONS
HELD IN THE LIBRARY OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE,
AUSTRALIA

by

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Fourth Edition

Archives, Rare Books & Special Collections Unit
Auchmuty Library
The University of Newcastle
2002

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The [UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES and MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS](#) held in the Library of the University of Newcastle contain a great wealth of untapped, priceless material - over 1,000 shelf metres - and **some individual collections have extraordinary range and depth for research**. Archives, Rare Books and Special Collections staff help researchers to access these original records across a variety of research areas - political, environmental, cultural, educational, health, hospital, business, labour and industrial.

The major holdings include the in-house Archives of the [UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE](#) (1942+), which encompass archives of the University as well as the former **NEWCASTLE TEACHERS' COLLEGE** (1949+) (later H.I.H.E.) and **NEWCASTLE CONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC** (1952+).

The University Movement began with a series of radio broadcasts in 1943 on Newcastle radio stations 2NC and 2KO, when Newcastle's leading citizens urged the formation of a University at Newcastle. About that time Newcastle came under a Japanese shelling raid, but that did not thwart the determination of Novocastrians to push for University education in their city.

The University in-house archives document the administration and history of Australia's largest and most diverse regional University, and comprise **permanent records received from some 520 University sources**, which include:

- the University Council and Academic Senate
- successive Chancellors and Vice Chancellors
- administrative offices
- faculties and academic departments

- benefactors - those public-spirited citizens who have given or bequeathed substantial amounts of money, which enable the University to carry on its work.
- as well as students and alumni.

The **UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES** encompass a range of physical formats: files, theses, oral history tapes, plans and drawings, an extensive photograph collection and databases. And the in-house archive has now become a very strong administrative and research resource. By way of example, the oral history tapes include:

- reminiscences of former Vice Chancellors and early professors and staff
- reminiscences of prize winning author and Writer-in-Residence Xavier Herbert, describing his long weary tramp during the 1930's depression through Newcastle and Maitland
- eyewitness accounts of the Japanese shelling of Newcastle in 1942 (a University Radio Station tape)
- the sound (or noise) of the Newcastle Earthquake in 1989, with the sound of the swaying Cathedral bells (recorded as it happened on the dictaphone of Clinical Professor Gordon Kerridge).

UNIVERSITY THESES are perhaps the University's most significant records, and contain new knowledge based on original research carried out in the University. Amongst these 1800 manuscripts, regional historians will probably find theses by Green, Rule, Deamer, Morris and Reedman of relevance, these theses containing original research on the frontier, pioneer settlement, and colonial architecture of the Hunter Valley.

Another significant collection is the records of the [ROYAL NEWCASTLE HOSPITAL \(1866+\)](#), [WALLSEND DISTRICT HOSPITAL](#) and [NEWCASTLE WESTERN SUBURBS HOSPITAL \(1890+\)](#). Although the hospital records that have survived date back to the 1860s, it is interesting to reflect that the first hospital at Newcastle had been built over fifty years earlier by an eccentric Knight and convict adventurer, Sir Henry Browne Hayes (1762-1832). In 1801 Sir Henry had been transported to New South Wales for kidnapping an Irish heiress, Mary Pike, and seven years later he was sent from Sydney to toil in the Newcastle coal mines. It was during his Newcastle sojourn that Sir Henry built Bachelor's Hall, which became the first hospital after Hayes left Newcastle about 1810.

The Hospital Archives are extremely valuable for the history of medicine and we find, for example, in 1892, when a hospital was first opened at Wallsend, that operations were performed on a table in the Hospital's Board Room.

Recently the University has accepted an offer of the entire business archive of [COAL MASTERS J & A BROWN](#), a firm dominated by **COAL BARON, JOHN BROWN** (1850-1930), a legendary figure who might have stepped out of the pages of a Galsworthy novel. Historian, Dr. John Turner, has said that Brown 'had a strong strain of theatricality and liked to play the part of the relentless capitalist.' On one excursion abroad Coal Baron Brown spent over One million pounds on mining equipment, locomotives, and a steamship to carry them home.

Just as useful for research are the archives of the [NEWCASTLE TRADES HALL](#) and affiliated [TRADE UNIONS](#), which date from the 1870s. By 1880 Newcastle had become 'the very hotbed of radicalism and ultra-democratic notions', and the poet Kendall was forced to withdraw

his libellous poem about an early labour politician, Ninian Melville. These records go back to the time when trade Unions and the Newcastle Eight Hour Committee met in the local hotels, before the opening of the first Newcastle Trades Hall, (at the corner of Hunter and Union Streets), in the 1890s. We shall revisit Labour Archives later in this Introduction.

The [ABORIGINAL COLLECTIONS](#) are also of strong research interest, being records of Goori traditions and Goori rock and cave art in the Hunter Valley, as well as a unique collection of Goori weapons.

Other major collections in the Archives include records of the [ANGLICAN DIOCESE OF NEWCASTLE](#) and [CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL](#) (1826+) as well as [ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE](#), Morpeth. The Anglican Archives comprise 120 shelf metres. Before 1860 the Anglican Diocese of Newcastle covered a vast territory encompassing the whole of northern New South Wales and Queensland. Because the Newcastle Anglican Diocese's early records are of national significance, the National Preservation Office at the National Library of Australia has made a generous grant for conservation treatment. Records restored under this program are the diary of the pioneer Bishop William Tyrrell and an early watercolour of his church at Morpeth, Morpeth at that time being the seat of Tyrrell's vast Diocese, and the jumping-off-point for settlers going into the interior.

There are many other interesting and significant collections in the Archives, and these cover areas of research like **LEISURE, RETAILING, PASTORAL ACTIVITY** and [INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM AND LABOUR](#).

CINEMA AND LEISURE

HUGO, Ursula., Drama IV thesis, University of Newcastle : Background to Newcastle and its theatrical scene before the opening of the Victoria Theatre. This excellent piece of research (1979) on Newcastle's early theatres is held in Newcastle University Archives, (A5582).

HEWETT, E.F., Newcastle Engineer-Architect, about 1928 prepared plans for a cinema in Islington, Newcastle for its proprietor W. Herbert. Both the cinema building and its plans still survive, the latter being held in Newcastle University Archives, (M1000 - M1052).

HENDERSON, James, Newcastle Architect, in 1914 prepared plans for an elaborate theatre in Union Street, Newcastle, for a client named Robert Hollyford. Although the theatre was never built, the plans (6 sheets) have survived and are held in Newcastle University Archives, (M2453 – M2458).

ZOLI, (Charles A.), Enterprises in 1923 set up the 'Marquee Theatre' near Newcastle Beach and there staged a humorous review program entitled '*Splashes of 1923*'. A copy of the program, with notes on the performers, is held in Newcastle University Archives.

The **GLASS** and **MORRISON** family of Singleton operated an ironmongery store, and adjacent to the store conducted an early cinema, the '*Lyrique Gardens*'. The cinema records (which are incomplete) are held in Newcastle University Archives.

THE GRACESON THEATRE, Swansea, archives begin in the year 1913 and include an interesting accumulation of records from a seaside cinema: equipment catalogues, production

manuals, cinema periodicals, advertising slides, admission tickets, phonodisk records, as well as correspondence, wages book, specifications and plan.

HARRY ARMSTRONG managed the Hoyts chain of cinemas in Newcastle in the years long before television and in 1979 produced a most amusing set of reminiscences *Not Stranger than Fiction - A sort of Autobiography*. Armstrong's *Autobiography* describes well the problems that beset a cinema manager - like the rat plague that invaded the old Century Theatre at Broadmeadow.

SUN NEWSPAPERS LTD published an afternoon newspaper in Newcastle for many years, providing leisure-time reading, e.g. fashion, sport, local news. There is a very extensive collection of the paper's business records in Newcastle University Archives for the years 1916-1935.

RETAILING

CO-OPERATIVES have been major retailers in Newcastle and the Coalfields towns since the early 1900s. The largest was the Newcastle and Suburban Co-operative Society, '*The Store*', a legendary institution which went into liquidation about 1980. A summary of the business records received from stores at Newcastle, Cessnock, Kurri Kurri, Boolaroo, Wallsend and West Wallsend appears in the *Guide to Hunter Valley Business Archives*, held in the University of Newcastle Archives.

GLASS and MORRISON Hardware Store at Singleton (noted earlier) was another pioneer retailer in the Hunter Valley, the surviving business records covering the period 1859 - c.1925. A summary of the business records appears in the *Guide to Hunter Valley Business Archives*.

HUNTER THE STATIONER, was a well-known bookseller and stationer in Hunter Street, Newcastle. The University Archives holds a directors' minute book for the years 1929 - 1949, a detailed record of a small retail business.

CAMPBELLS Stores were the largest group of retail stores in the Upper Hunter. They began trading in the 1860s and continued until the 1970s, with stores at Muswellbrook, Scone and Denman. A detailed list of Campbells' business records will be found in the *Guide to Hunter Valley Business Archives* held in the University of Newcastle Archives.

MOORE, JAMES & CO. LTD., Singleton 'universal providers' from the early 1840s until the 1930s. The business records include a graph of departmental sales, earning, and expenses for groceries, produce, ironmongery, clothing, boots and other departments from 1916 to 1935.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

THE BROKEN HILL PROPRIETARY COMPANY LIMITED archives are held by the Company near its Melbourne Head Office. Newcastle University Archives and Special Collections holds records associated with the establishment and early years of the BHP in Newcastle:

A6201 (ii) *Newcastle Iron and Steel Works [Establishment] Act, 1912; Report from the Select Committee on Newcastle Iron and Steel Works Bill*, and related papers 1912; Two plans of BHP site at Port Waratah, 1912.

[Rankin Papers]

A7449 (xvi) Place card, menu and plan of table seating at the luncheon on the occasion of the official opening of BHP's Newcastle Steel Works on June 2, 1915. [Shedden Papers]

[Note: The plan of table seating shows that representatives of the Japanese and Australian press were present at the official opening].

A5943 (ix) Souvenir of opening Newcastle Steel Works, 1915.

[Book, profusely illustrated]

A6154 Letters and photographs of Charlie Fraser, an early BHP employee, 1914-1924.

[see p. 15 below]

THE NORTHUMBERLAND BUILDING SOCIETY was founded in the village of Waratah, but became an important local building society and established its main office in a busy part of Hunter Street from the early 1900s. The business records illustrate how the Society assisted

Newcastle's urban development by advancing monies for purchase of allotments and house construction. The business records are held in Newcastle University Archives.

THE NEWCASTLE WALLSEND COAL COMPANY is one of Newcastle's longest established companies, having its origins in the 1850s and 60s when it was established to exploit the coal deposits to the west of Newcastle. As the mines developed so, too, did demand for allotments and miners' houses. Newcastle University Archives holds a copy of the Wallsend Company's land sales book for the years before 1900, illustrating how house ownership and urban development began early in Wallsend.

[Note: For additional information on urban development at Wallsend, see *Architecture Thesis (No. 611)* by Leslie Reedman et al.].

THE AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY'S records show how a handful of privileged individuals were granted One million acres in northern New South Wales by the Crown. The Company was incorporated by Act of the British Parliament in 1824, and shortly afterwards commenced pastoral and coal mining activity, extending from the Hunter to the Manning River. Amongst the Company's extensive Crown grants were lands close to Newcastle that have since been developed into the present day suburbs of Bar Beach, Cooks Hill, Hamilton, Broadmeadow, and parts of the Newcastle Central Business District and The Hill. As Newcastle's population grew from the 1850s, demand for land, and rising land prices, led to the Company's subdividing its Newcastle lands into housing and commercial allotments, at first in the inner city area, and later (with the establishment of BHP) in Hamilton and Hamilton South.

RICHMOND MAIN COLLIERY near Kurri Kurri was ‘Coal-Baron’ John Brown’s most lavishly equipped coalmine. Coal was exported from the mine along Brown’s Richmond Vale Railway to Hexham and then to Newcastle. The business records cover the years 1911-1967.

JOHN C. REID was a prominent Newcastle shipping agent and was very active in the export of coal and other products especially in the 1920's. Reid’s business records are held in Newcastle University Archives and are listed in *Guide to Hunter Valley Business Archives*.

PRIVATE COAL RAILWAYS: The Australian Agricultural Company, the Newcastle Wallsend Coal Company, the Merewether Estate and other mining interests all assisted the process of urban development by linking the mining villages on their estates by private coal railways to Newcastle. These private railways played an important role in transporting people to and from the mining villages around Newcastle, and thus shaped Newcastle’s development. Steven G. Pickett lists some of the records documenting Newcastle’s private railways in a thesis on Newcastle’s private coal railways (1980) held in Newcastle University Archives. Likewise, the extensive business archive of **SOUTH MAITLAND RAILWAYS** is held in the Archives.

MANUFACTURING

COURTAULDS HILTON, Tomago (near Raymond Terrace) began manufacture of rayon after World War II. Various Courtaulds company reports and a large quantity of employees’ cards are held in the Archives of Newcastle University. (Names have been removed from employees’ cards)

LYSAGHTS WORKS at Newcastle and Wollongong during World War II manufactured a sub-machine gun that had been designed by a young Wollongong man, Evelyn Owen. Newcastle

University Archives holds records outlining the development and production of the Owen sub-machine gun.

JAMES SILCOCK kept a personal diary during the late 1870s and 1880s when he was manufacturing pottery at Lithgow, Maitland and Newcastle. A typed copy of the diary of this notable pottery maker is held in Newcastle University Archives.

CESSNOCK POTTERIES employees' wages book, 1936-1941. Held in Newcastle University Archives.

TURTON'S BRICKWORKS at East Maitland have left a small collection of business records for the years 1890-1927.

WHITES CEDAR FURNITURE FACTORY at Morpeth was established in 1845 and continued to produce a range of furniture and other timber products for the next 120 years.

FOSTERS BROOM FACTORY at Hinton near Morpeth turned out millet brooms and a variety of other goods/services from the 1880s until about the 1940s.

LENORA GLASS manufactured glass products in Newcastle from about the 1920s until the 1980s.

COOK'S SHOE FACTORY, Maitland, turned out boots and shoes for forty years (1851-1891).

PASTORAL INDUSTRY

THE HAYDON FAMILY are substantial and long established pastoralists at Bloomfield North in the Upper Hunter Valley. Their business records are available on microfilm in the Audio Visual Section of the Auchmuty Library: Microform No. 2240.

H.L. WHITE OF BELLTREES letter books for the years 1886-1926 are available on microfilm in the Audio Visual Section of the Auchmuty Library: Microform No. 2237. These deal largely with the management of the White Family pastoral properties.

THE WYNDHAM AND GLENNIE FAMILIES were substantial Hunter Valley/New England pastoralists. Their business records are held in Newcastle University Archives.

THE BOWMAN PROPERTY at Jerry's Plains has produced business records covering the years 1849-1966.

EURIE EURIE STATION, a large pastoral property near Walgett in northwestern New South Wales was held and operated by the Glass Family of Singleton from about the 1850s.

BRENDA STATION, a huge pastoral property lying partly in northern New South Wales and partly in southern Queensland, was owned and operated by the Anglican Diocese of Newcastle from about 1880 until the 1980s. Newcastle's first Bishop, William Tyrrell, had obtained the land from a defaulting mortgagor, named Adams. Subsequently, the property's earnings formed an important part of the Diocesan income. The business records, including correspondence, files, accounts and photographs, are held in Newcastle University Archives.

DAIRY INDUSTRY

THE HUDSON FAMILY held over 1,000 acres of dairy property at Hillsborough near Maitland. From the late 1920s the Hudson property was mortgaged to the Anglican Diocese of Newcastle, and it was taken over by the Diocese in 1945. The Diocesan Archives (held in Newcastle University Archives) contain several files on the operation of this large farm, including records relating to dairy production and sale of dairy produce; drought; stock breeding and stock purchases; noxious weeds; and mortgage payments. Photographs of the property and its buildings are included: (B7294+).

THE HUNTER VALLEY CO-OPERATIVE DAIRY COMPANY issued two illustrated booklets in 1960 outlining the growth of the dairy industry in the Hunter Valley from the 1890s. These pamphlets are held in Newcastle University Archives.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM AND LABOUR

The Archives holds very extensive labour and union records dating from the 1870's. These are listed in *Guide to Hunter Valley Labour Archives* held in the Archives Office. Newcastle University's holdings of personal manuscripts as - distinct from the official records of organised labour - are a valuable record of working men and women. Such personal records tell us how workers moved around the country: pushed and pulled by the ebb and flow of the economy and the seasons. They show the mobility of newly arrived immigrants in Australia as they took on perhaps as many jobs as there were months in the year. They show also how difficult it could be to find work in the cities when the labour market became overcrowded. One such manuscript is the diary of **WILLIAM SMITH**, a Lancashire mechanic, who in 1884 ditched his job in

Rockhampton, after his wages were cut, and began a long weary search for work around Sydney and Newcastle.

Sunday Nov. 30/84

Arrived in Sydney this morning ... we took up our quarters at a boarding house behind the Cathedral, rather a rough sort of a place 63 boarders in the house so we will soon be out of it

Wednesday Dec. 3/84

We have got work for a short time at Tomas Wearnes, Engineers at Glebe Point ...

Monday Dec. 8/84

Commenced work today at Wearns (sic) making hopper wagons for Burwood Colly Newcastle

Dec. 22/84

we have finished up today at Wearnes on account of shortage of material. so we are looking again for work.

Tuesday Dec. 23/84

I took boat to Newcastle this evening to go and look for work

Thursday Dec. 25/84

Very quiet all day, and a poor dinner bread & Butter & Tea.

Thursday Jan. 1/85

Nothing special. scarcely know it is New Years day

Jan. 12/85

I came to Sydney today to look for work without success

January 15/85

I have returned to Newcastle and brought my tools with me, and started work again on the Railway on the Teralba Bridge, during the time I have been out of work, I have spent my spare time driving the Horse and Cart taking provisions up the line for the navvies ...

January 17/85

Left the Bridge work on the Railway today, I had a letter to go and work at a New Colliery near Newcastle ...¹

Other manuscripts tell us a lot about the workplace: what it was like working underground in a coal mine; in the Newcastle Steelworks; or building endless miles of railways. One such railway worker in the Armidale (NSW) district in the 1880s complained of bitter slavery and ‘subjection to pitiless men’. Two of his songs (translated from Gaelic) illustrate graphically the toil of railway building;

... Breaking stones and felling timber
 In the height of the sun is not merry
 But harder for me the bitter slavery
 Of subjection to pitiless men

* * * *

Well I can swing the axe
 And tall timbers fell, to fit out
 The warped trees into sleepers
 On which lie the iron rails²

Again, the letters back home of a Scotsman, **CHARLIE FRASER**, tell us a lot about life and work in Newcastle around World War I, as the Steelworks were starting up.

I get three good meals a day. Breakfast, porridge, milk, steak and eggs or chops, tea or coffee with bread and butter. Dinner I get soup, roast beef or roast mutton or steak and kidney pudding along with plum pudding or jam roll or any other sort of pudding. Tea, I get cold meats with lettuce, radish, along with celery, tea, bread and butter and jam ... They don't work so hard here as at home, nothing like it, you don't find them carrying heavy weights like I did at home. They reckon anything over a hundredweight is a lift for two men.. the mines are mostly all closed because there is (sic) no ships to take away the coal therefore there is great poverty ... A lot of the men have to carry a needle and thread to sew their own trousers when they split at their work which is very often the case, so they can get home in a respectable condition.³

Charlie's letters illustrate class and gender relations:

The woman ... that I met at the Sydney highland gatherings was somewhat stuck up, her husband a stout man ... kept pretty strict watch over her. she had very little to say to us in his presence & he never spoke to us although we were as well dressed as they were.⁴

Charlie shrank from spending money on women, preferring to save it. He said of an acquaintance:

... She can roast a sirloin of beef, bake cakes or play the piano, she doesn't dress too flash, like some of them out here (in Australia) they wear high heeled shoes about six inches long it takes the men all their money to keep them on dress they believe in parading the streets rather than looking after their homes. I lobb all the money I can into the bank although I am always well dressed ...⁵

Probably few Australian women were as liberated as Charlie suggests. The diary of a farmer's wife in the Maitland district in the 1940s, for instance, is a record of unrelieved dreariness. Her only relief from the chores and sameness of farm life was an occasional trip by bus to the cinema in Maitland.⁶

Archives of Friendly Societies and Unions

Friendly societies in Newcastle since at least the 1840s provided charitable relief, hospital and health care; and helped to organise wage earners during Labor's formative years. Out of the friendly societies, lodges, and chapels, grew in the course of time, trade unions, the Newcastle Trades Hall Council, and workers' clubs. Newcastle union records date back to the 1870s. They are thus amongst the oldest records of organised labour in Australia.

The concerns of the unions extend beyond industrial issues, and mirror events in the wider world.

In the late 1930s, the **NEWCASTLE BRANCH OF THE BOILERMAKERS' SOCIETY**, for instance, has been aware of the impending international crisis. In October 1937, after the Japanese invasion of Manchuria, it placed a ban on the repair of Japanese ships entering

Newcastle Harbour. In March 1938, it sent a letter of protest to the Federal Government expressing alarm at the growth of Fascist aggression Europe and in August 1938 pledged its support to the people of Spain, China and the Soviet Union and called upon the Federal Government to curb Fascist aggression and preserve peace. Within three months of the bombing of Pearl Harbour by the Japanese in December 1941 it called upon employers to make adequate provision for air raid shelters for industrial workers; insured the union's office equipment against damage by enemy action; and invested 250 in a Liberty Loan.⁷

Business and Pastoral Records

Besides the records of organised labour, business and pastoral records are becoming increasingly valuable to labour historians. Many employer records document the power of capitalism. Company diaries, obsolete personnel records, and old company photographs of employees can illustrate graphically relations between masters and men. For instance, in the early years of this century the East Greta Coal Mining Company recorded in its 'Employees history book' reasons for dismissals, which suggest the relative weakness of wage earners. On the Company's railway men were dismissed for:

Insobriety

Removing coal twice from coal wagons for use of locomotive

Left footplace of locomotive during night shift

Gross insubordination and obscene language.⁸

A few miles away at coal baron John Brown's **RICHMOND MAIN COLLIERY**, a surveyor scribbled in his notebook⁹ a parody on 'the power of production'. The verse dates probably from the 1920s.

The Workers Prayer

Our Father which art in Newcastle
 John Brown is thy name
 Give us this day our daily 18/- bob
 And forgive us for taking it
 As we forgive them that take it from us
 They will be done in Pelaw Main as it is in Richmond Main
 And lead us not in the paths of intelligence or action
 But deliver us from Starvation
 For thine is the power of production.

Amen.

Several thousand personnel cards of the 1950s of the large **COURTAULDS** factory tell us a lot about wage earners' and employers' attitudes to each other. Cards (with names and addresses removed to protect privacy) record how long employees remained in the factory; comments on their conduct; work performance; whether they were considered to be suitable for re-employment after leaving; and general remarks such as: 'Could have been a good workman if he could have kept good time and settled down'.

Labour historians may be interested, too, in class and gender relations in smaller businesses. Records held in the Archives offer wide scope for such studies centred on retailers and small rural factories in the Hunter Valley, as well as on farms, pastoral homesteads, and out-stations.

* * * * *

Over the years the people of Newcastle and the Hunter Valley have shown confidence in their University, and have been singularly generous in depositing archives and manuscripts for permanent preservation and for research use. In recent years, too, public-spirited citizens have endowed the University with large amounts of money (from \$1.5m up to \$5m) to support specific University activities. **As we continue to develop as a community and as a University**

it is our hope that a generous and public-spirited citizen may see fit to endow the University's Cultural Collections. Such an endowment would be appropriate to ensure that the Collections continue to grow, receive appropriate conservation treatments, and that the collections (including manuscript collections) are properly catalogued and can be made accessible. (At a time when Universities are being asked to generate more private funding, the cataloguing of manuscript collections and conservation and restoration projects would be quite properly supported by endowments).

HOW TO EXPLORE THE ARCHIVES

Researchers may explore the Archives by consulting Archives Guides and finding aids held in Cultural Collections, Level 2, Auchmuty Library or through our **Website**:

[http://www.newcastle.edu.au/library/access/places-and-spaces/cultural-collections.](http://www.newcastle.edu.au/library/access/places-and-spaces/cultural-collections)

Exploration of the Archives, at the collection level, is also possible through the Library Catalogue, NEWCAT. Many of the Archive collections on NEWCAT are linked to relevant entries on the Website. An alphabetical listing of all our current finding aids can be accessed through:

<http://libguides.newcastle.edu.au/archives/atoz>

Cultural Collections Opening Hours

Monday to Friday: 9.00 am to 5.00 pm

Phone: 02 4921 5354

Email: archives@newcastle.edu.au

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1. Diary of William V. Smith, 1883-1885, University of Newcastle Archives, A6051. 'We' refers to Smith and his mate Rudolph Heyes; they had emigrated together from Lancashire in 1883.
 2. Gaelic songs of David Livingstone, Scottish seaman-turned-navvy, c1881, University of Newcastle Archives, A6154. Translated by A.J. Macdonald of Earlwood, NSW.
 3. Letters of 'Charlie' - 1914-1924, A6154, University of Newcastle Archives.
 4. Letters of 'Charlie' - 1914-1924, A6154, University of Newcastle Archives.
 5. Letters of 'Charlie' - 1914-1924, A6154, University of Newcastle Archives.
 6. Microfilm of diaries, 1939-1949, A5384a, University of Newcastle Archives.
 7. G. Robinson, *A History of the Newcastle Branch of the Boilermakers' Society of Australia, 1877-1977*, Newcastle, 1977, 21-22; based on archives of the Society, 1877-1973, University of Newcastle Archives.
 8. East Greta Coal Mining Company and South Maitland Railways Employees' history book, University of Newcastle Archives, A5578.
 9. Surveyor's notebook, Richmond Main Colliery, University of Newcastle Archives, A6155.