

—THE— SETTLEMENT

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ROMA WILLIAMS



A HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY SETTLEMENT AND
THE SETTLEMENT NEIGHBOURHOOD CENTRE 1891–1986

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ARCHIVES
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OF SYDNEY

THE
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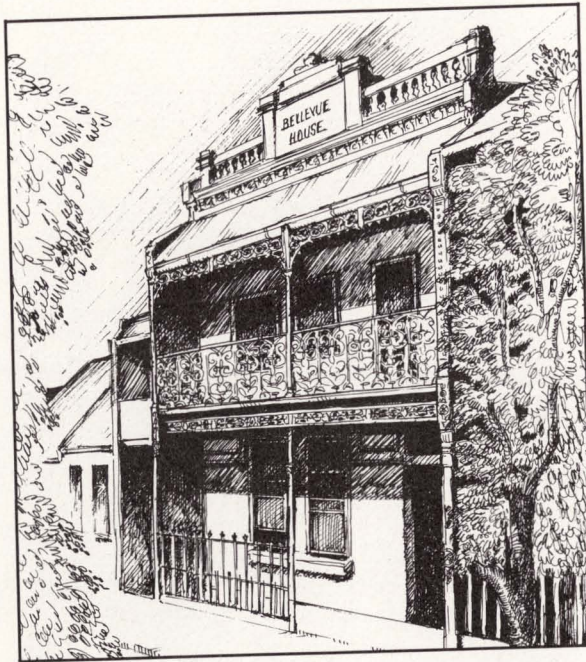


Illustration by Gaye Edwards

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UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY
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1891–1986

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UNIVERSITY
OF SYDNEY

The Settlement: a history of the University of Sydney Settlement
and the Settlement Neighbourhood Centre, 1891–1986

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Front Cover In the Craft room late 1970s (Photo by Paul Worstead);

Inset The Settlement Buildings.

Back Cover Looking across Chippendale to the University (Photo by Mark Matheson).

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The Author

Roma Williams came to Sydney in 1968 as the wife of the newly-appointed Vice-Chancellor, Sir Bruce Williams. She had been, in England, on the staff of the Economics and Education Faculties in the University of Keele and also took an interest in the University Settlement in Manchester where her husband was the Stanley Jevons Professor. In Sydney she did not continue her academic career, but devoted her time to University community life, including the Settlement, both in fund-raising and as executive officer.

Interested in local history she researched and produced in 1974 — the centenary year of the Vice-Chancellor's residence — a short history of the house, 'Wybalena and the Jeanneret Family'.

Since she was actively concerned with Settlement affairs, and made many friends among the people, she is well qualified to tell the story from its beginnings to the transition period of recent times.

Foreword

THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY SETTLEMENT had its origins in 1891. That was only seven years after the first settlement in the world, Toynbee Hall, had been established in East London. The ideals that inspired university men and women to plant settlements in London, New York, Chicago, Manchester and elsewhere animated the Sydney University Women's Society to think of settling themselves as educated people among those deprived of the benefits of education. Actual settlement began in Sydney in 1908 in a house outside the gates of the Women's College.

Although the Settlement was never officially part of the University, it always attracted support from University staff and students. Successive Vice-Chancellors found time and the will to assist its cause. University people worked at the Settlement, often voluntarily, and helped to raise funds for it. In a sense, the Settlement was the University's contribution to the poorer areas in its immediate neighbourhood.

Roma Williams's history of the Settlement is more than a fascinating study of an interesting institution. It is also a history of changing attitudes in the University community towards the Settlement and towards the social responsibilities of university people. The rise of systematic work in Social Studies is given its due, important place. So are some of the significant changes in the Chippendale area and in government policies. Eventually the changes made the original purposes of the Settlement substantially impracticable.

A voluntary institution depends heavily on its workers. The Settlement on the whole was fortunate in the men and women who worked for it. Roma Williams mentions many of them by name and does justice also to the Ladies' Auxiliary. She refers to many human problems, always with good grace, and ends her narrative with the transition from Settlement to Neighbourhood Centre. 'Perceived links with the University', she writes, 'are broken, but the philosophy of Settling remains, that those with the benefits of education should share those benefits with people as yet deprived of them'. That is the principle that made the Settlement possible and still moves those who labour to that end.

John M. Ward
Vice-Chancellor and Principal

11 July 1987

Acknowledgements

IN THE INTEREST of clarity and continuity much detail has been omitted from this narrative. For assistance of many kinds in its construction and illustration I am indebted to Dr. Ursula Bygott of the University History Project, Associate Professor Kenneth Cable, the University's former Archivist Gerald Fischer and present Archivist Kenneth Smith and Professor Cliff Turney. I would also like to thank Mrs. Gaye Edwards for her sketch of the University Settlement, for typing the manuscript and preparing the photographs, and Dr. Graham Holland for preparing the Index.

The material in this monograph has been gathered from the Minute Books of the Settlement from 1906, from annual reports of the Women's Society from 1891, from newspapers and periodicals in the Mitchell Library and from the first-hand reportage of many involved persons whose detailed accounts, not included here, but none the less colouring the story, will be placed in the Archives for later researchers. Photographs — unless specified otherwise — are from the Settlement Papers of the University of Sydney Archives.

The saga of the Auxiliary has still to be told, but it is for the ladies who have worked with it, particularly in the years 1967 to 1981, that this work has been written.

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Mrs. Bertha Lazarus	Mrs. Marjory FitzGerald
Mrs. Kath Tyler	Mr. Paul Worstead
Ms. Judy French	Mr. Jim Young
Mr. Moorhouse, Townsville Grammar School Headmaster	
Mr. Donald Chesworth, laterly the Warden of Toynbee Hall, London	
Sydney University Photography Department	
The Women's College	

Introduction

The Settlement Tells The Story

FOR THE GREAT PART of the twentieth century 'the Settlement' has been a familiar phrase on the campus and prominent through fund raising events in the social life of the University. Yet, for most of that time many members of the University and visitors from the city have been ignorant of its exact nature and it has never been accepted as an official part of the University. In spite of this latter fact, in 1946 it brought the University into the social limelight of the city with a Royal Debutante Ball, which was continued annually until the late 1960s; and during the next decade it brought the University, through the media, into great disrepute by radical actions that the administration had no power to control. The essential aims of the Settlement, which the first Vice-Chancellor, Sir Mungo MacCallum, pronounced to be some of the most important of all, and the often mistaken efforts to attain those aims, are what it has been attempted to explain and record here.

A further reason, and alone sufficient, for this brief sketch, is the fascinating picture the story presents not only of the changing social attitudes of the student body, but also of the gradual emergence and acceptance of scientific Social Studies. It is hoped that some member of that school will find it of use in a more detailed and academic work on the development of the Chippendale community. The present author started out to collect material when actively engaged at the centre, being convinced of its value, and this is a precis of that material. The written sources are uneven from decade to decade; the early minutes in particular are little more than jottings and not to the point. Later they are full of irrelevant details about fund-raising. Sometimes they are truly rewarding. One set, covering a very important period, is missing.

There has been much information given by graduates who worked at the Settlement as early as 1930 and their personal reminiscences are acknowledged; much also from clients, especially senior citizens, but for the very early years the story has been extracted from minutes and from newspaper and periodical references. From 1968 to 1981 a great deal of the information is recorded from first-hand experience and from 1981 to 1986 from both the reportage of wardens and workers and from occasional visits and conversations with clients. There has been no attempt to give an organised account of the fund-raising efforts on the campus itself and the valiant work of the ladies' Auxiliary. There are accounts and pamphlets in Archives, but no minute books. When the latter are discovered perhaps that history will be written while there are still people alive who remember the salient points.

The 'University Settlement' is now the 'Settlement Neighbourhood Centre'. Its lack of official linkage with the University Administration is now openly recognised, but interest and sympathy may still be independently forthcoming for many reasons. This history concludes with the demise of the Ladies' Auxiliary in 1986.

'Nothing can be done for the people
that is not done with the people'

*Lines from a speech by Canon Samuel Barnett, first Warden of
Toynbee Hall (quoted by his wife, Henrietta Octavia Weston Barnett,
in her biography Samuel Barnett, His Life, Work and Friends).*

PART I

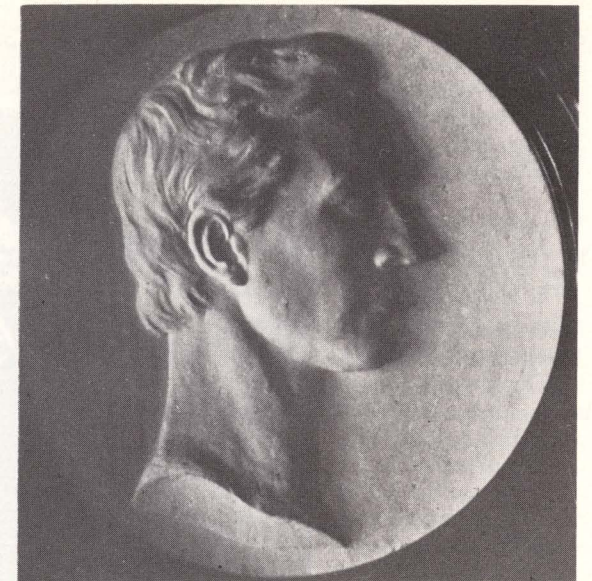
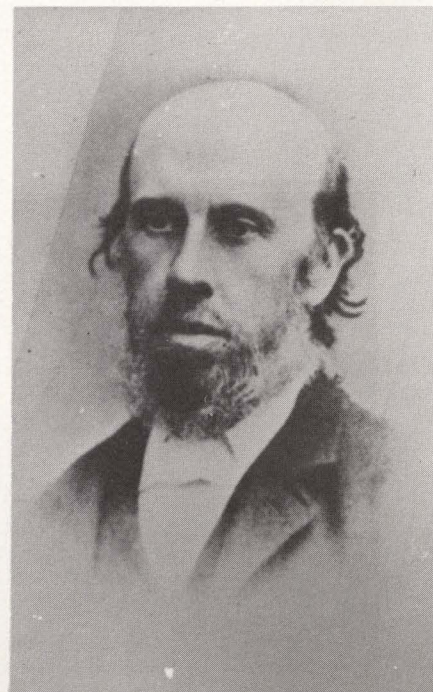
The Sydney University Women's Settlement

The Genesis of the Idea

'... whether men live in lodgings or in Settlements there is one necessary condition if they are to be successful in uniting knowledge and industry in social reform. They must live their own lives. There must be no affectation of asceticism and no consciousness of superiority... they have not come as "missionaries", they have come to settle, that is, to learn as much as to teach, to receive as much as to give. There is nothing like contact for giving and getting understanding.' (From the life of S.A. Barnett by his wife, p. 312.)

Reverend S.A. and Mrs Barnett taken at the time Toynbee Hall was established. (From Mrs. Barnett's life of her husband, facing p. 302.)

THE IDEA of settling was the concept that inspired the founders of the Sydney University Settlement. This idea was probably first put forward in England in the 1860s by a gathering of Oxford University men who met at the home of John Ruskin. They were concerned with the plight of the urban poor.¹ Before the Industrial Revolution the English parish system had provided a structured framework within which the less fortunate spent their lives. Now they were huddled in congested cities with no leavening of educated leaders among them, so that, in addition to the evils of poverty, life had been reduced to what their own starved imaginations alone could envisage. Charitable organisations and mission schools were inadequate to fill the gap; doles which were distributed without discrimi-



Left Arnold Toynbee. (From Asa Briggs and Anne Macartney, *Toynbee Hall, the First Hundred Years.*)
Right This plaque of Arnold Toynbee on loan from the National Portrait Gallery hangs in the Toynbee Hall Dining Room.

nation or continuity, were only degrading.² Settlers were not to deliver charity, but to throw in their lot with the poor, to live among them and befriend them, replacing the parish priest, the squire, the squire's household and the schoolmaster. Edward Denison was one of the first individual settlers, when he took a house in Stepney; T.H. Green, the Oxford historian, worked similarly, though as a clergyman; and Arnold Toynbee was another whose influence on the ideal of settling was as great as also was the effect on his health of the deprivations to which he submitted himself. He died young, as did Denison.

The first Settlement, Toynbee Hall, was set up in 1884 in the East End of London, the 'Jack the Ripper' country, under the wardenship of Canon Samuel Barnett, who for ten years had been the vicar of St. Jude's Church. His bishop had called it 'the worst parish in my diocese, inhabited mainly by a criminal population, and one which has been, I fear, much corrupted by doles'.³ It had been described dramatically in a penny pamphlet issued in 1883, 'The Bitter Cry of Outcast London', distributed anonymously but under the auspices of the London Congregational Union. The sensational headlining of this in the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *Daily News* inspired a widespread regeneration of social consciousness.⁴ From his parish at St. Jude's, where he had worked to bring education into the lives of the poor, Canon Barnett pleaded for a true and less dramatic picture, for he recognised that there were many categories of poor people, and that an intimacy, possible only by living among them as he did, was the only way to help. This true picture came eventually from the remarkable statistical study by Charles Booth, researched in the 1880s and 1890s.⁵

There were isolated settlers already in the parish, in scattered lodgings, so that the social machinery was to some extent established. The idea of the Oxford men was to make it possible for many more to work and live in the district. After several discussion meetings at St. John's, Barnett himself spoke at the Oxford Union in

'... he spent part of the vacations of 1875 in Whitechapel. Already he had arrived at the conclusion that mere pecuniary assistance unaccompanied by knowledge and sympathy is not enough — but that such knowledge and sympathy can only grow out of long and familiar intercourse in which both parties meet as nearly in an equality as the facts of the case will allow — he took rooms in a common lodging house in the Commercial Rd., Whitechapel, and furnished them in the barest possible manner... He put himself at the disposal of the Rev. Mr. Barnett, the Vicar of St. Jude's, and entered with zest into all the little feasts and amusements of the children and their teachers. (From F.C. Montague's biography, Arnold Toynbee, 1889, p. 24.)

The Match Girls of London. (From Centenary History of Toynbee Hall.)



December 1883, and this was followed by an informal meeting at Balliol at which it was resolved to found a University Settlement in East London. St. John's, Wadham and New College joined forces immediately and there was a powerful group of supporters in London itself. The University Settlement Association was formed and when Cambridge men joined in, though in less numbers and giving less financial help than Oxford, the name was changed to the Universities Settlement Association. They proceeded to act, and soon found a disused boys' school within a few yards of St. Jude's. The Association bought the property for £6,250 and plans were made to demolish the school and build a Settlement House. The Duke of Westminster and A.J. Balfour, a future Prime Minister, were among its supporters. The Association became a registered joint stock undertaking in July 1884.

In this house, Canon Barnett carried out the idea of the Oxford men, to set up a colony or 'Hall' of settlers where undergraduates and graduates could live for periods. It was named in honour of the late Arnold Toynbee, whose thinking had contributed so much to the ideas on which it was founded. The settlers were to provide their own livelihood and were to be neither dole-givers nor relieving officers, but friends and their remedies were to be popular education (adult), championship of the aggrieved, exposure of abuses and civil leadership. A number

came into residence at once. The *Oxford Magazine* of that year reported that 'A new faith, with Professor Green as its founder, Arnold Toynbee as its martyr, and various societies as its propaganda, is alive amongst us'.

To quote Clement Attlee, 'the very name, "Settlement", suggests that in the period they were started the lives of the working classes were something apart from those of the rest of the nation; so far apart indeed that to visit them was like entering a foreign and possibly savage territory where a fort was to be erected from which expeditions could be sent to get in touch with the natives'.⁶ The idea was not so much to improve people by teaching them about culture as to demonstrate, by living among them, the advantages of education and the extent of the heritage of human achievement that could be enjoyed. In revolt against the evils of the class structure, the settlers saw themselves as participating in the struggles of the poor, and offering advice in the deprived areas with the insight that their education gave them, as well as opening the door to art, music and literature. Support came, not officially from the universities, but from private donation, and it served the double function both of educating the donors in social problems, and of helping those for whom the work was to be done. Attlee also pointed out that the structure of Toynbee Hall was not unlike that of an Oxford college, with private residential rooms, common dining, and various clubrooms and classrooms where the activities were carried out. At the head was the Warden, whose business it was to keep up the enthusiasm, co-ordinate the work and guide the venture and on him would the success or failure of the Settlement depend.

Canon Barnett possessed a rare tolerance and wisdom. His wife, Henrietta Rowland, had worked as one of Octavia Hill's young women, so that she was as well suited for the work as he.⁷ Under their leadership, Toynbee Hall shaped as a clubhouse in Whitechapel, where men of education mixed with those who had none, without patronising, without assuming any superiority excepting that education, and who were not bound to any political or religious creed.

However, the idea had its detractors. The *Spectator*, January 1885, called it emotional and priggish and jeered at it, saying '... that the inhabitants of East London are to be regenerated by the efforts of undergraduates and the sight of aesthetic furniture and Japanese fans is a notion that appears to be a monstrous dull jest', and went on to predict that it would become 'the vacation resort of undergraduate hotheads and frothy declaimers'. But the same article then went on to admit that 'it is in very capable hands'.

Despite such doubts, however, the Settlement notion not only caught on, it became fashionable and this, of course, was good for finances. Houses were bought, clubs were set up, working conditions were investigated, exhibitions and concerts took place, private and free legal aid was given. One of the first of London's Scout Troups was started there and over the period of the first ten years there was rapid development and friendships were made, more out of gratitude for help than from a relaxed relationship, but they were made. Classes were attended in all manner of subjects such as nature study, the evolution of society, French, singing and home nursing. One of the prime concerns was adult education and funds were raised to form a public library in Whitechapel. The Toynbee Hall Art Exhibition led eventually to the foundation of the Whitechapel Art Gallery and Toynbee Hall was closely associated with the foundation of the W.E.A., perhaps from the need recognised in the Toynbee Journals for an 'Adult Primary School'.⁸

Over these same years, however, the Trade Union movement was emerging fast and since the East End was virtually a warehouse of casual and poorly paid labour, it was inevitable that the interest of all socially conscious people should be aroused. Canon Barnett was careful to insist that at all times the Hall itself did not take sides in labour disputes, but many residents expressed their views and gave supporting advice to the fledgling Unions. The first such occasion was the strike of the Match Girls of London in 1888. Dickens described them as 'the worst of the

Illustrations on page 6
Top Whitechapel Art Gallery and the Passmore Edwards Library.

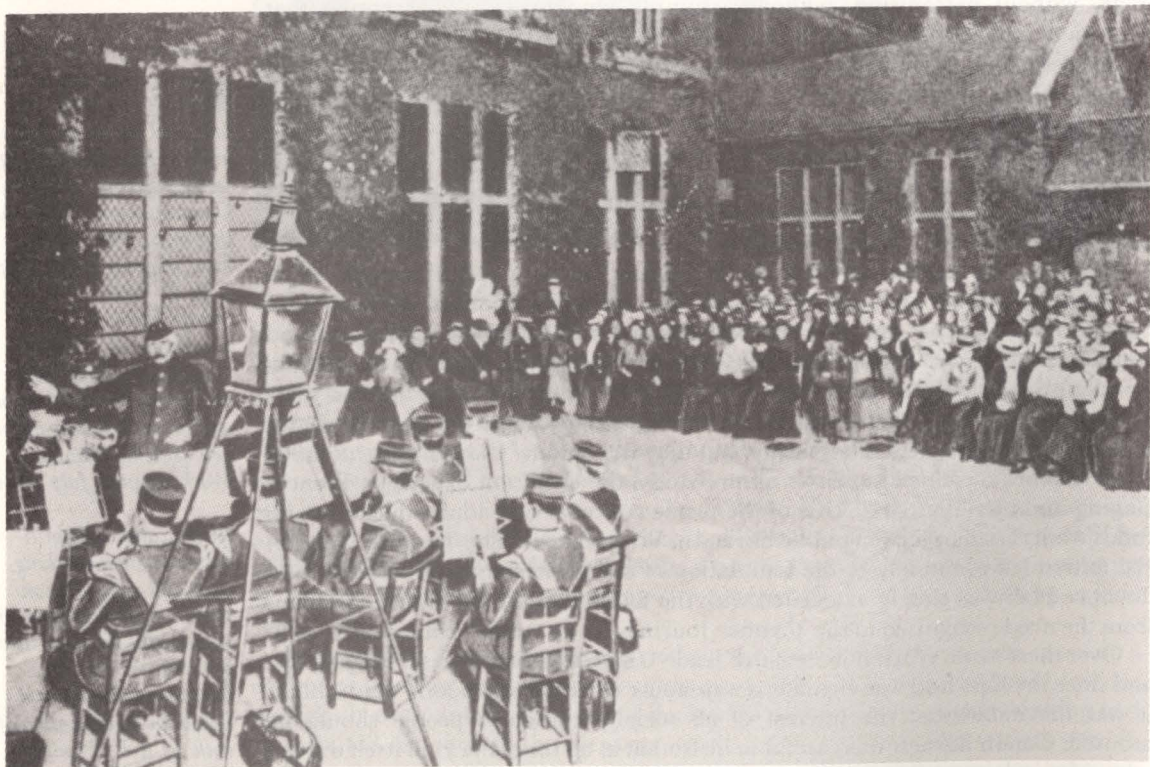
Bottom Evening Concert, Toynbee Hall, 1990.

Illustrations on page 7
Top Architect's drawing (from The Builder, 14 February 1895).

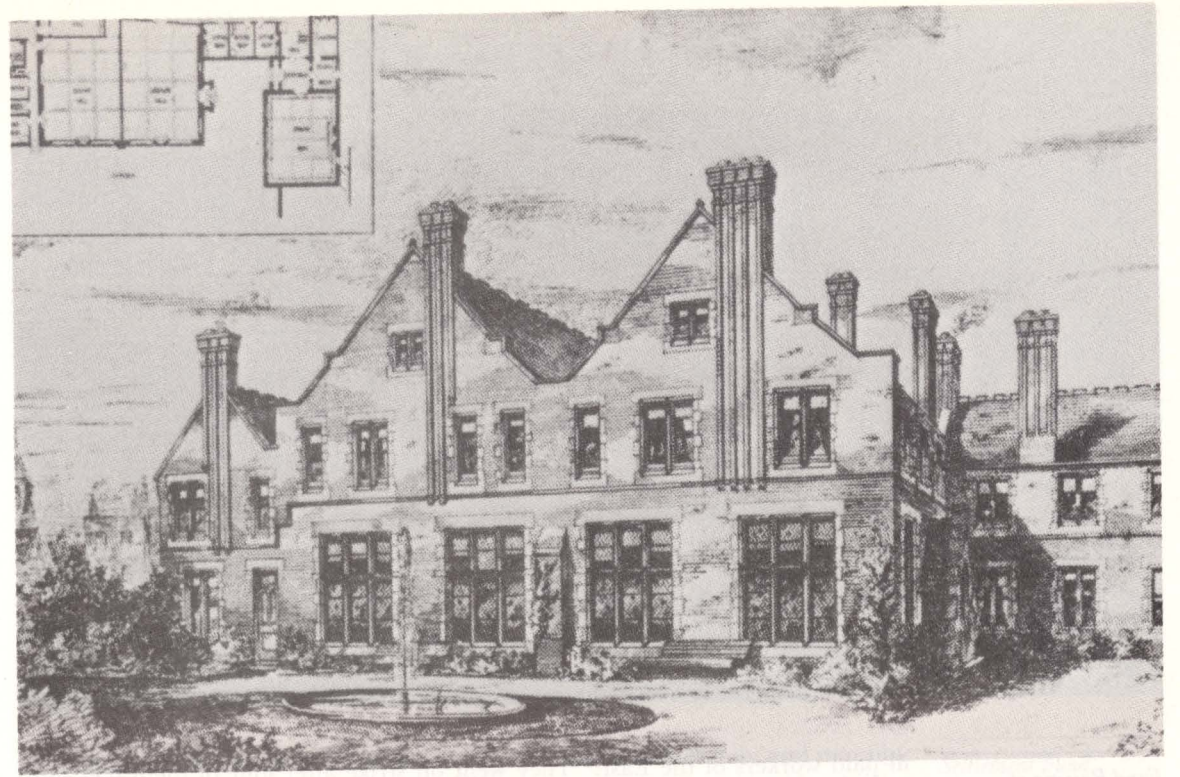
Bottom Toynbee Hall after WWII bombing had been tidied up. St. Jude's (nearby) was destroyed and was rebuilt on a different site. The Hall itself was spared and was considerably expanded to give added residence and teaching and social facilities. (Illustrations from Centenary History of Toynbee Hall, Asa Briggs and Anne Macartney.)

In December 1883 at an informal meeting at Balliol it was resolved to found a University Settlement in East London. At a second meeting an Action Committee was set up and they discovered a disused boys' school a stone's throw from St. Jude's Whitechapel. It was bought for £6,250, and plans were authorised for the demolition of the school and for the building of this new settlement house. Work began in July 1884.

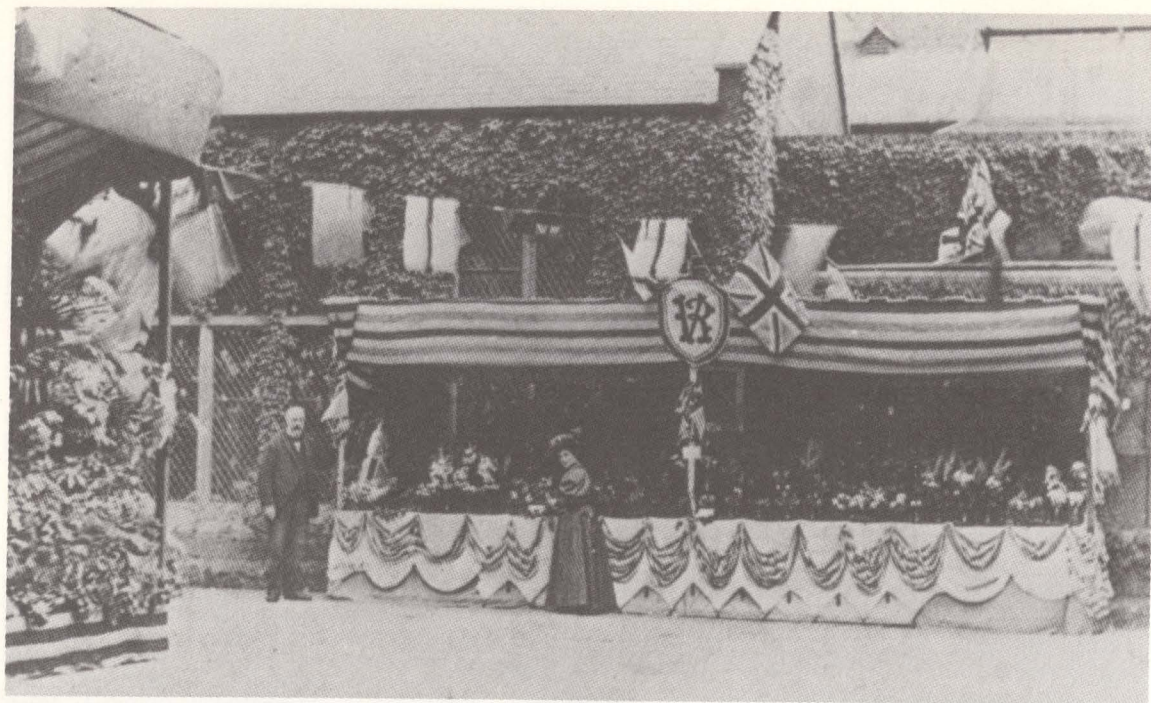
An educated and politically conscious working class and a socially conscious upper class were indispensable pre-requisites of the democratic state. Toynbee Hall was established for the education of both. (J.A.R. Pimlott, 'Toynbee Hall', p. 17.)



The Women's Club of London, 1900. The building is the old London School of Medicine, and the courtyard is the site of the old London School of Medicine. The photograph was taken by the photographer, and the caption is from the book 'The Women's Club of London' by the author.



The Women's Club of London, 1900. The building is the old London School of Medicine, and the courtyard is the site of the old London School of Medicine. The photograph was taken by the photographer, and the caption is from the book 'The Women's Club of London' by the author.



Fund Raising at Toynbee Hall, (from Centenary History of Toynbee Hall).

ill-paid workers of the East'.⁹ They went on strike after four of them had been dismissed after describing their miserable plight to Annie Besant, the social reformer. Llewellyn Smith, A.P. Laurie and A.G.L. Rogers, all residents of the Hall, wrote highly influential letters to *The Times*.¹⁰ The support given by residents to the dockers' strike in 1889 was even more explicit. There had already been an article in the *Toynbee Record* against casual labour, which, it claimed, destroyed the possibility of stable citizenship.¹¹ Several Toynbee residents offered their assistance to the strikers and did render considerable help in organisation and relief. The history of the strike was written by Toynbee residents, Llewellyn Smith and Vaughan Nash. By the end of the century, however, the Unions had started to go their own way and in other directions also it was obvious that much more educational foundation had to be achieved beforehand if the high aspirations of the founders were to be met. But with accepted modifications for practical reasons — for example the University Extension Lectures, which were in decline, were succeeded by tutorial classes even before the W.E.A. was begun — the progress in research and understanding as well as activity continued.

Settlements spread far beyond East London, to other parts of the city, all over England and overseas.¹² In America the first Settlement was founded on the lower East Side of New York in 1886, and in 1891 Jane Addams founded Hull House in Chicago, the first two of many in U.S.A.¹³ The stated aim there was to enable the working classes to meet and get to know educated people. In Australia the Women's Society at Sydney University (1891) had as its object the foundation of a residential Settlement. This it succeeded in doing in 1908. Not all settlements were as carefully non-denominational and apolitical as Toynbee Hall; indeed, most of those in London were church foundations, as was the only other known one in Australia, that set up by the Presbyterian Church in Sydney. Hull House was theoretically non-aligned, as was the Manchester Settlement, which was founded jointly by the people from the University and from the City Museum. The same non-alignment was declared by the first Women's Settlement in Southwark, which sprang from within the London School of Sociology and undertook to 'provide for



Settlement Fund Raising at Sydney University

the welfare of poor people, to elevate them physically, intellectually and morally, and to maintain a house or houses for the residence of women engaged in philanthropic work in the district'.¹⁴ There is here already a slight variance from the original ideal of simple friendship.

Toynbee Hall, in 1986, was 102 years old. Its catchment area was the Borough of Tower Hamlets, much of which had been rebuilt after the bomb damage of World War II. It was and continues to be a deprived area 'the single most impoverished square mile in London' — right next to the financial capital of the world, the City of London.¹⁵ Welfare services have replaced the Victorian Poor Laws, but cuts in Government expenditure, both local and national, have severely limited them. The population is nearly 100% immigrant, from Africa, the West Indies, Pakistan, Bangladesh and West Bengal. Racial tensions are a serious problem, not so much from the immigrants themselves as from the whites who blame their competition for housing and employment troubles. Attacks are made in protest at their presence, with appalling violence and destruction. Overcrowding is universal.

The Hall has an average of 60 residents, all of whom do some sort of voluntary work. Since unemployment is up to 20% (against a national average of 12%) many training and occupational schemes have been attempted with varying success, but the problem is greater than any one institution can solve.

The Hall has, nevertheless, respected standing, even if it is not completely trusted by the ethnic population. Its finances are reasonably secure due to the retention of the patronage of influential people; most of its work lies in giving rooms and fostering to those bodies set up to give service to the poor — Citizens' Advice, Legal Aid, Housing Projects, Ethnic Youth Clubs and community education. A Bengali Health Service has been instituted and a Mother Tongue School created. At festival time the basement has been converted to a Hindu Temple. Oxford influences have been swamped by the interest of the nearby City of London Polytechnic, but it is still alive. 'There is no end to the campaign for social advance'.¹⁶

Like Toynbee Hall, the Manchester Settlement, the Sydney venture and others are still in existence, but their function has changed with the altered nature of social relationships and needs, as the function of government has changed. The development of such an institution must of its very nature be so closely linked with national political development and the consequent re-shaping of its catchment area, that it tells the story of the district. Toynbee Hall has become deeply involved with the immigrant population that has grown up in Whitechapel, and so has the Sydney Settlement with the Aboriginal people now living around it. Jane Addams has said 'the one thing that is to be dreaded in a Settlement is that it loses its flexibility'.¹⁷ A Settlement must change with the community it serves, for it belongs to that community.

Notes

1 At this meeting were Edward Denison, J.R. Green, The Rev. Brooke Lambert, the vicar of St. Mark's, Whitechapel, and perhaps Edmund Holland, another early settler. It was not immediately effective but culminated in the eventual setting up of the Hall of Settlers with Canon Barnett at the head.

2 A frequent form of relief used was that of large contributions from wealthy parishes to the poor parishes of East London, to be distributed through the machinery of those parishes. It was given out to all comers indiscriminately and was a revival of the doles of the Middle Ages. J.A.R. Pimlott: *Toynbee Hall*, p.8.

3 Comment made by Bishop Jackson when in 1872 he offered Canon Barnett the appointment at Saint Jude's Church, *ibid*, p.15.

4 This and much of the following information is taken directly from the centennial history of Toynbee Hall by Asa Biggs and Ann Macartney. Also from a visit to the Hall in the time of Warden, Mr. Chesworth.

5 A Liverpool gentleman who was first drawn to the task by the Barnetts in 1878. There is a map of the areas he covered in the dining room of Toynbee Hall.

6 Clement Attlee, *The Social Worker*, p.814. In an early period prior to his entry into politics Attlee had been a social worker.

7 Octavia Hill was a pioneer of sanitation and housing reform. With the help of John Ruskin she purchased the lease of three houses in the poorest courts of Marylebone, repaired them and relet them in sets of two rooms. At first she collected the rents personally but as the scheme expanded she recruited chosen young women to help, the personal touch tending to develop regular and self-respecting habits of payments.

8 *The Toynbee Journal*, Volume I, several articles and letters and the *Toynbee Record*, October 1888, Vol.I, No.1, p.7. 'We shall want a model Primary School for adult working men.'

9 Charles Dickens: 'Travels in the East' in *All the Year Round*, Part IV, pp.92-98.

10 *The Times*, 12, 14 and 17 July 1888.

11 *Toynbee Record*, September 1889, p.130.

12 An article which appeared in *New Society*, June 22, 1972, quoted the British Association of Settlements as having 23 member associations in London, three in Scotland, 2 each in Birmingham and Liverpool and one each in Bristol, Leicester and Liverpool. These are the modern developments of early Settlements, independent and voluntary, with local and wider committees, not local authority owned or controlled but receiving in most cases grants or secondments from authorities.

13 Stanton Coit, after visiting Toynbee Hall, established Neighbourhood Guild on Lower East Side in New York City in 1886. Jane Addams also visited Toynbee Hall before she and Ellen Gates Starr bought a residence in the Near West Side of Chicago and started Hull House.

14 From a pamphlet on the Southwark Settlement in the British Library.

15 H. Marshall: *Twilight London: A Study in Degradation*, 1971.

16 Clement Attlee in *The Times*, 2 July 1966.

17 Jane Addams, *Forty Years at Hull House*, p.126. The Settlement must also be flexible with respect to the ideas of its participants as to its proper nature and function. As in all such social movement there is inevitable divergence between approaches to action by individuals, as well as contradictions in their motivation. Standish Meacham explores this facet in a recent book *Toynbee Hall and Social Reform, 1880-1914; the search for community*, Yale University Press

CHAPTER TWO

The Men and the Women 1891-1908

THE SYDNEY UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT is held to date from the 1891 and certainly the Sydney University Women's Society and its work with the underprivileged was begun by women graduates and undergraduates as early as that, but what those earnest young women would have been willing to describe as a Settlement did not properly come into being until Sarah Evans went into residence in a house 'outside the gates of Women's College' in 1908. Most of the activities which were then carried on in Settlement House had taken place earlier in halls and rooms in Woolloomooloo; indeed, from 1891 and this is the date generally accepted as the beginning of the movement in Sydney.

The Settlement concept reached Sydney early; not surprisingly, since academic recruitment from England, especially Oxford, was very strong. The idea spread rapidly among those people concerned with social reform. In her letter to the *Union Recorder* in 1935 Louisa MacDonald, then living in England, attributed its arrival largely to Percy. F. Rowland, who was a nephew of Canon Barnett by marriage.¹ A graduate of Oxford (Hertford) he had come to Sydney as a tutor to a Sydney family and with Thomas Bavin (then an Arts/Law student, later Attorney General and Premier of N.S.W.), had settled in a house in Riley Street, Surry Hills in the way that Toynbee and Denison had done in the East End of London.² Thomas Bavin's father had come to Sydney from New Zealand and was, at one time, a Minister at the Sydney Methodist Mission; this offers an explanation of the young man's temerity in choosing to live near squalor for such a cause. Percy Rowland had lived occasionally in Toynbee Hall while he was at Oxford and he was also secretary of the Oxford Toynbee Club. He wrote, in *The New Nation*, that 'slums exist in Surry Hills and in Woolloomooloo that would disgrace Whitechapel'.³

This attempt at settlement was related to the Sydney Toynbee Guild, which was, in Rowland's words, '... a modest experiment in Toynbee work recently tried in Sydney and aimed at making in the University a common ground for men of all classes to co-operate in social reform ... but although the society has been loyally supported by individual professors and others, the work has so far failed to interest the University. It is hoped that, amalgamated with the University Boys' Club under the title of "The University and City Leagues", it may well meet with more support'.⁴ There is no mention of the Toynbee Guild in the University Calendars from 1891 on, nor of the University Boys' Club led by Professor Wood, but in 1899



Mr P.F. Rowland. (Illustration by G. Edwards from a photograph in *The History of the Townsville Grammar School*.)

there is an officially recognised University City Club; in 1904 a University and City League and in 1906 the Sydney University City Lads' Club.⁵ They worked in both Millers Point and Ultimo. In his *History of the University* (1902), H.E. Barff, the then University Registrar, noted that 'the men have a club of a charitable nature with the object of providing rational entertainment and instruction for youths who have few advantages in those respects'.⁶

Like the residents of Toynbee Hall, the members of the Toynbee Guild made some efforts to support the working classes in their attempts to better their economic conditions. When agitation on the question of Early Closing was taking place in Sydney at the end of the century, they arranged a public meeting in the School of Arts, chaired by Professor Scott, and organised a practical enquiry into the conditions of shop assistants' labour.⁷ The results were published in a pamphlet and widely distributed. It described the Toynbee Guild as '... an association of University men for the purpose of co-operation in social work. Consisting as it does of men of all shades of opinion it is in no danger of extreme or precipitate action. There are points, however, on which it is unanimous, in its desire for the dissemination of knowledge of these conditions, which alone can render their annihilation possible'.⁸ Bavin and Rowland were living in Surry Hills at the time and were joint secretaries of the Guild. The Surry Hills settlement did not succeed in becoming permanent, but it attracted large attendances at its classes and lectures. Speaking at a General Meeting of the Sydney University Settlement in 1912, Thomas Bavin told of his work there and of the exciting adventures of the Settlers. This did not mean that he founded the Edward Street Settlement, which brings us to the story of the women's enterprise.

The Governor of N.S.W. and consequently the Visitor to the University, was, in 1891, the Earl of Jersey. With the encouragement of his Lady, Margaret Elisabeth, Countess of Jersey (who was keenly interested in social welfare) and of Helen Phillips, tutor to women students in 1891, a group of University women organised the Sydney University Women's Society, in the same year as that in which the men's University Boys' Club was set up under Professor Wood.⁹

Lady Jersey was the club's first patroness and Lady Manning, the wife of the Chancellor, accepted the role of President. The subscription was one shilling and sixpence per term and the declared object was 'to help anyone requiring or



Louisa MacDonald with group of women students

deserving help in so far as lies in the power of the Society'. This may seem very far from settling, but that a true settlement was what these serious and enterprising young women were aiming at is obvious from their actions and their interests. In the early days they worked where they could: in Lewisham Hospital, in Newington Asylum for aged women and in Harrington St. Night School in The Rocks area.¹⁰ They also bravely set up a girls' club in the very unsavoury environment of Woolloomooloo. In their second year, Louisa MacDonald, the first head of Women's College, came on to their committee. In England she had been on the council of the Hon. Maude Stanley's Club for working girls in Soho; she had given lectures at evening schools in London and she now gave great impetus to the Sydney movement with her experienced advice. In 1935 Louisa MacDonald recalled:

At first the University women workers arranged to hire a room and to open the club on certain nights of the week, a pair of workers being responsible each night for the management. But the lack of continuity naturally did not tend to discipline and to keep order was a never-ending struggle. A very short experience of our club as tenants generally caused the landlord to cut our tenure short. To this day I recall the bitter disappointment when a policeman, in whose house we had rented a room — hopeful that the mere name of the law would fill our girl members with wholesome awe — gave us notice 'as it was more than his job was worth to harbour such a rowdy crew!'. However, the University settlement pioneers learned wisdom by experience, and secured the help of a superintendent, Miss Emily Machin. She came regularly every night that the club was open and did a most wonderful work among the girls. In any account of settlement her name should be recorded, just as it is gratefully remembered in the hearts of the girls whose friend she was.¹¹

There are other accounts of those days; Florence Armstrong recalled the night school in Harrington St., Millers Point, under the supervision of Jane Russell (later Mrs. Barff) between 1891 and 1896. She tells of:

... brave tramps along dimly lit and somewhat sordid streets, to a bright hall alive with children and girls re-echoing. Of all the girls I met there night by night to persevere with reading, writing, arithmetic, singing, music, fancywork and storyreading, I can only remember the name of one fairheaded and particularly bright young girl who always made the life of a rather happy little party.¹²

E.I. Bowden told of the girls' club in Elizabeth Street, near Belmore Park, three nights a week from 1900 to 1901:

One evening was spent in sewing, one in scripture, general lessons and reading and on Fridays there was tea provided by the workers and they had drill and games. Some names here recalled are Mrs. King, who supervised, Miss L. Day, Miss E.I. Taylor, Mrs. Wilson (wife of the Professor), Miss Marjory Larkin, Miss Blore and Miss Elsie Dalyell (afterwards Dr.). They all made friends with the girls. Later the club was moved to Cathedral Street, over a barber's shop and Miss Machin took charge. There was then more physical culture and elocution under Miss MacNicol. After this a private house in Cathedral Street became their headquarters and Miss MacDonald started to give the girls of the club parties in Women's College.¹³

Miss MacDonald's own account continued:

The next set-back in our story came with the outbreak of plague, in one of the last years of last century. The focus of infection was supposed to lie about the harbour, because of the rats and it was not thought safe for the University students to go to Woolloomooloo where our club was. To keep the girls together, they were invited on certain Saturdays to the Women's College and my special recollection of that period is of one devoted college student, Miss Estelle Cribb (later our Mathematics tutor) who spent these afternoons giving rides on her bicycle to every girl in turn. Every Monday thereafter the bicycle had to go to be repaired.¹⁴

In the beginning of the century (1902) the Society started inter Club competitions for the girls' clubs of Sydney. The first occasion was humble with only two clubs competing and a single row of seats for the audience in St. James' Hall.

But the idea appealed and the numbers and enthusiasm grew steadily. In 1906 the competitions took place in the newly-built Macleay Hall, with a considerably greater audience and then later became an annual event in the Great Hall itself, with most distinguished patronage and a great number of sections for competition, such as needlework, cooking, eurythmics and singing. There evolved

UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S SOCIETY.

The object of this Society is to help anyone requiring and deserving help, as far as lies in the power of the Society. All women members of the University of Sydney are eligible for membership. Honorary members may be admitted by consent of a general meeting. Subscription, 1s. per term.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1892.

PATRONESS—The Countess of Jersey.

PRESIDENT—Lady Manning.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Mrs. MacCallum, Mrs. David, Miss MacDonald, M.A., Miss Thompson, M.A., Lady Windeyer, Mrs. Wolstenholme.

HON. SECRETARY—Miss Booth, B.A.

HON. TREASURER—Miss Bennett.

COMMITTEE—Miss Bowmaker, B.A., Miss Britton, B.A., Miss Bruce, B.A., Miss B. Elliott, Miss M. V. Elliott, Miss Flavelle, Miss Harriott, Miss Hogg, Miss Lenthall, Miss J. F. Russell, M.A., Miss Seldon, Miss Studdy, B.A.



Left Jane Foss Russell who graduated with honours in Classics and Maths was founding member of the University Women's Society. She worked at the Woolloomooloo Girls' Club and at the Night School.

Right Sarah Evans was the first Settler in Little Queen St. She went to England in 1921, taking the picture of the Mothers' Club to Louisa MacDonald

from this the Display, a social event in the Great Hall which was continued annually until the middle of World War II.

The Newington Asylum for Aged Women was adopted by the Society as one of its special interests and undergraduates, schools and the public were drawn into the activity. In 1906 there was a large picnic on the lawns at Newington for one hundred inmates and they were entertained by singing, dancing, recitals and prizes, while tea, biscuits, sugar and lollies were distributed, as well as knitted

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OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1895-6.

PRESIDENT—Lady Manning.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Lady Windeyer, Lady Renwick, Mrs. MacCallum, Mrs. Wolstenholme, Miss Macdonald, M.A.

HON. SECRETARY—Miss Harker, B.A.

HON. TREASURER—Miss Pritchard, B.A.

REPRESENTATIVES—Miss Britton, B.A., Miss Harriott, B.A., Miss Studdy, B.A., Miss Russell, M.A.

COMMITTEE—Mrs. Atkins, B.A., Miss Hogg, B.A., Miss Purcell, B.A., Miss Whitfeld, B.A., Miss Sutherland, M.A., Miss Montefiore, B.A.

The Display (Girls' Club Competitions) took place in the new Macleay Hall early in the century. The section included 'drill' and the girls in the foreground appear to be in drill tunics.



woollen comforts such as mittens, cuffs, kneecaps and bedsocks. There developed an annual Cuff Day, in May of each year, when people from all over Sydney brought such knitted comforts as they had made to Parramatta River Wharf in time for the eleven o'clock boat. These gifts were placed on the boat and were met on arrival by members of the University Women's Society, who carried them to Newington Asylum for distribution. Such an annual event attracted many helpers, but, the Minutes record, 'new workers are urgently needed in order to keep the regular periodic visits'.¹⁵ It is a refrain that recurs right through the life of the Society and the Settlement it formed.

From the very early Minutes, scanty and incomplete as they are, it is evident that the central idea in the minds of most of the members was the formation of a residential centre from which to work.¹⁶ The dominant theme of the papers they read and heard at discussion meetings was the Settlement concept. Talks on the subject by people who had had experience of Settlements were organised and constant debate took place as to the feasibility of such a project. On March 23rd, 1906, a sub-committee consisting of Misses Fell, Larkin, Evans, Cowleshaw and J. Fitzhardinge, was appointed to enquire into the rent of houses and the possibilities of finance. In June the subcommittee's report gave descriptions of several houses in Woolloomooloo. This report must have satisfied the Society that the use of such a house was within their financial reach, for Mrs. Francis Anderson proposed and Miss MacDonald seconded, that 'this meeting expresses approval and sees the desirability of the formation of a Settlement', by which, of course, they meant a residential centre.¹⁷ A still larger sub-committee, named 'The Settlement Committee', was appointed to carry the matter further.¹⁸ The resolution was confirmed by a general meeting of the whole society in October, subscriptions were



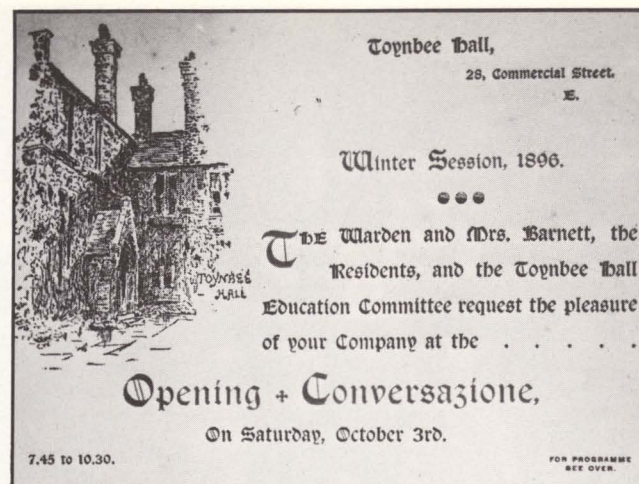
The Mothers' Club sent this picture of themselves to Louisa MacDonald in 1921, after she had returned to England.

paid and promised and the Treasurer opened a banking account on behalf of 'The Settlement'.¹⁹ This may be regarded as the legal birth of the 'Sydney University Women's Settlement'. When that historic meeting ended, the members retired to the grounds of Women's College, where the Woolloomooloo Club girls were already being entertained by the St. Cecilia Choir of Ladies, conducted by Miss Emmeline Woolley.

The discussion, the search and the unfulfilled ambition wavered on for some time yet. The Minutes suggest that there was a great deal of dissent about how such a residence should be set up and how it could be made safe for young women workers in such a locality as Woolloomooloo.²⁰

At one time a house was found which, it was proposed, could be rented jointly with one of the Woolloomooloo mothers, so that there would be constant caretakership and chaperonage and it appears to have been well within their finances, but the reason why the suggestion was not implemented is not minuted. Another 'really suitable house' was voted to be in a locality where it was unsafe for the workers to live. The men, who were still running their Clubs at Milsons Point and Surry Hills, proposed, in 1907, a joint Woolloomooloo residence but this was judged 'impracticable for the present'.²¹

It was Miss MacDonald who broke the deadlock when, in 1908, she laid before the committee a new plan for Settlement work and almost immediately there was a discussion of a house 'near the gates of Women's College' so that women undergraduates would find easy access with a minimum of interference to their studies.²² At last a residential Settlement became a reality. Sarah Evans, BA, offered her services as a Settler and no sooner had rental arrangements been made than she moved in as the first resident Settler.²³ Classes and neighbourhood visits started and the house on the corner of Campbell and Little Queen Streets, was soon well on the way to becoming a true Women's Settlement.



Notes

- 1 Louisa MacDonald, 'The Sydney University Settlement. Reminiscences of its First Beginnings'. *The Union Recorder*, 17 October 1935, p.229. Public lecture under the auspices of the Union by Percy F. Rowland, BA (Oxon): 'Mr. Rowland began his lecture by tracing the idea of an University Settlement in Sydney to the Rev. J. Fordyce, and added that he felt it devolved on himself, as a nephew of Canon Barnett, the originator of Toynbee Hall, to see if any practical steps could be taken towards the realisation of that idea. He proceeds to explain how he and several other young graduates would undertake to live in Surry Hills for a period of 6 months, forming a settlement on a small scale, to be called 'University House'. *Hermes*, Vol. II, No. 5, 30 October 1896, p.6
- 2 Fay Richardson, 'The Toynbee Guild and University Extension', *The Archives Record*, No.2, 1982, p.3 and Louisa MacDonald, *op.cit.* See also *Hermes*, Vol. II, No. 5, 30 October, 1896 for an editorial on philanthropy in the University and a full account of Percy Rowland's lecture given under the auspices of the Union on 'University Settlements'. In subsequent numbers there are accounts of the formation and the progress of the Toynbee Guild and Settlement House, at 301 Riley St., Surry Hills.
- 3 Percy F. Rowland, *The New Nation*, p.62. This book was written in 1901 and edited after his brief return to England. He returned to Australia to take up the position of headmaster of Townsville Grammar School. He later contributed extensively to *Journals of Education* in both New South Wales and Queensland.
- 5 *Sydney University Calendar* 1899, p.137; 1904, p.393; 1906, p.427.
- 6 H.E. Barff, *A Short Historical Account of the University of Sydney* 1902, p.134.
- 7 Percy F. Rowland, *op.cit.*, p.142 and Appendix I.
- 8 *Ibid.*
- 9 In 1891 Helen Phillips, earlier the Headmistress of the Clergymen's Daughters School in Waverley had been offered and had accepted the position of Tutor to Women Students. She was the first to hold such an appointment. See Helen Phillips, *From Sydney to Delhi*, p.76. See also *Hermes*, Vol. VI, No.8, 11 December 1891, pp.8-9.
- 10 *Sydney University Calendar*, 1899, p.315.

- 11 Louisa MacDonald, *op.cit.*
- 12 *Sydney Morning Herald*, 4 November 1921.
- 13 *Ibid.* Elsie Dalyell was the first woman demonstrator in Pathology, 1912.
- 14 Louisa MacDonald, *op.cit.*
- 15 Sarah O. Brennan, Report on Newington Asylum, 26 April 1907, included in the Minutes of the General Meeting of the Sydney University Women's Society, 26 April 1907. A recruiting pamphlet issued by the SUWS in about 1903 (before the residential house was started) gives a good account of the Woolloomooloo Working Girls' Club, and the visits to Newington Asylum. There is an original in the Special Collections of the Mitchell Library, and a copy in the University Archives.
- 16 Honorary Secretary's Report 1906. See Minutes of the Sydney University Women's Society, 3 November 1906. (Reference is made to the meeting of 25 July when Louisa MacDonald had led a discussion on University Settlements). This Report is included in the Minutes. '... For some time past the idea of establishing a University Settlement has been simmering in the minds of workers in the Women's Society and most members of that Society now recognise that the Settlement is the goal that is being aimed at ...'
- 17 Report of the Sydney University Women's Settlement, June 1907, p.9.
- 18 *Ibid.* Members of the Settlement Committee were Mrs. Francis Anderson, Mrs. Barff, Mrs. N. Selfe, Mrs. Ashburton Thompson, Miss Louisa MacDonald, Mrs. Bowden, Dr. M. Booth, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. McGrath, Misses Evans, Fell, Larkin, Fitzhardinge, Cowlshaw and E. Russell.
- 19 *Ibid.*, p.9.
- 20 *Ibid.*, 26 October 1907.
- 21 Report of the Sydney University Women's Society, 1908, p.1.
- 22 Minutes of the General Meeting of the Sydney University Women's Society, 8 May 1908.
- 23 Report of the Sydney University Women's Society 1908. Sara Evans, who had graduated in 1904, offered her services to the Society.

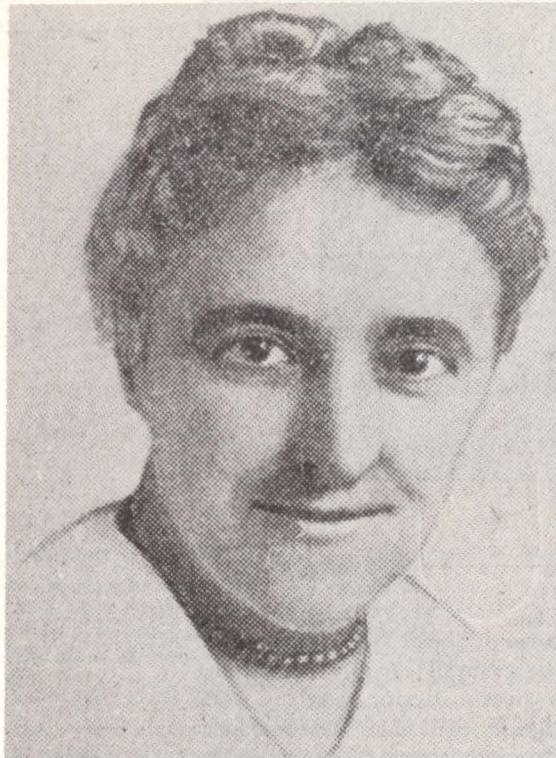
CHAPTER THREE

The Roving Years

THERE WAS NO University degree or diploma course in Social Work in 1909; the ladies decided to learn in the field — 1909 was to be a year of learning. The report of the University Women's Society for that year gives a description of the work undertaken: classes and clubs in the rooms of the house, visits to and by the neighbours, all carried out by a small and enthusiastic band of workers from among the graduates and undergraduates.¹ The Society meetings were still devoted to a great deal of education in Settlement work. Marie Carlyle Thomas read a paper on 'Settlements in which I have lived', Louisa MacDonald read a paper for discussion of her Settlement working plan, Ida Henry read 'Reminiscences of the Girls' Clubs'.² The Woolloomooloo Club had to be abandoned.³ At the time of setting up of Settlement House there had been 19 girls on its roll and they were asked to visit the Newtown Club for one night weekly. Gertrude Robson, after three months of residence, reported on evening classes for 14 girls, drill and games in St. Stephens Infant School and Wednesday mothers' meetings at the house, where they met Alice Rawson, a nurse, for advice on child care and hygiene. A children's library was started and jumble sales began.⁴ At the same time activities like the collection of gifts for the old ladies of Newington and their Christmas treat proceeded as vigorously as before and at one time the donations were so great that a carrier had to come to take the provisions to the wharf.

Very soon there was a move to take a larger house in Bligh St., at a higher rental and the committee of the Society agreed to subscribe sixpence a week each to cover it until the unused rooms were let.⁵ The house had a well-kept garden and also ground space where the children could make gardens to call their own. But there was one dissident voice, with minority support, for a claim that the Settlement was in too respectable a neighbourhood. Miss MacDonald countered with the claim that, living as she did, near the Settlement, she could feel the good that it was doing and she continued to encourage the students at Women's College to work there.⁶ It was during this period also that the name of Isobel Fidler, the Tutor to Women Students, appeared in the Minutes, at first lending her room for meetings then very quickly ascending to prominence.⁷

The S.U.W.S. and the Settlement in its early years were patronised by distinguished personages. In 1912 the Annual General Meeting was held in the Great Hall of the University. Lady Chelmsford, wife of the Governor of N.S.W., was patroness and both she and Professor Wilson spoke earnestly of the need for more



Left Mrs. Barff (nee Jane Foss Russell) President of the Settlement 1914-15 and 1919-24. She was the wife of the Registrar and Warden of the University. At the period when this picture was taken the Settlement worked in the top floor of the Trocadero in King St. Right Isabel Fidler became Tutor to Women Students in 1900 and lent her room for Society meetings. She became Chairman of Committees for Mrs. Barff in 1919 and for Lady MacCallum in 1925. She was President herself from 1932 to 1945.

resident workers.⁸ Indeed, Lady Chelmsford, according to Miss MacDonald, used to visit the Mothers' Club herself and play the piano for them to dance, 'until her fingers ached'.⁹ When the personnel of Government House changed in the next year, however, Lady Strickland did not take over this activity and the patronage passed to Lady Cullen, the wife of Chancellor of the University. That was the end of other than occasional and invited Vice-Regal interest.

The Girls' Club was enthusiastic under the guidance of various undergraduate women. An early 1920s graduate, Tempe Datson (now Mrs. Mann), related that she used to go across late afternoon and evening to take cookery classes. 'Of course, we were not good cooks', she said, 'but we knew a lot more than they did and it was a point of contact, a means of friendship, chiefly'.¹⁰

An interesting club at this period was the 'League of Joyful Surprises', run by Vera Smith.¹¹ Every Settlement child who belonged put small coins into a money box and every quarter the box was opened and the money spent on children in hospital (in this case, the Prince Alfred) by the Settlement children themselves. They were said to get more delight from their own self denial than did the recipients of the presents that resulted from it. But both this League and the Newton regular jumble sale, held at Settlement House, which in 1912 had made £42 over the year, and which had acquired the nature of an 'At Home' for the Settlers, needed more helpers.

In 1913 the Annual General Meeting was held in the Great Hall and it was the meeting not of the Women's Society but of the Sydney University Women's Settlement. Lady Cullen was in the chair and there were 50 present, including undergraduates. Mrs. Barff (nee Jane Russell, who had been with the movement from its beginning) and Mrs. Peden were prominent. Louisa MacDonald and Isobel Fidler were Vice-Presidents and the Treasurer was Miss Rosamond Docker. Principal Davies of Moore College spoke.¹²

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S SETTLEMENT

How do you spend your leisure?

Why not spend some of it at the

GIRLS' CLUB?

Held Every Tuesday Night

from 7 p.m. 9 p.m.

at the SETTLEMENT HOUSE, 17 EDWARD STREET,
REDFERN.

The Fee is only 2d. per night.

You may learn

Rhythmic Dancing	Folk Dancing	Sing.
Dramatics	Net Ball	Basket Work
First Aid (St. John's Ambulance Certificate)		
Embroidery	Picture Framing	Organised Games
Stencilling		

BRING YOUR FRIENDS & SEE THE CLUB
& ITS LIBRARY

M. M. ROSS, Settler.

Howe & Co. Ltd. Print. Central St., Sydney.

Miss Ross was Settler but not resident at the Settlement in Edward St. at its very beginnings in 1925.

At the end of 1913 Miss Richardson, the resident settler, resigned, and the Committee was not able to find an immediate replacement.¹³ For five months the House was managed by short-term workers, but still no applicant was found for the resident position. Finally Ida Henry agreed to become voluntary Organising Secretary, and to perform all of the duties of the Supervising Settler that were possible to a non-resident.¹⁴ The pros and cons of retaining the house in Bligh St. under these new circumstances were discussed, for the front room was no longer big enough for the expanding clubs, and the expense of the house was a great burden. They decided to relinquish it, and moved their activities to the top floor of the old Trocadero Building in King Street, Newtown. Grace Brothers, who owned it, installed electric light as a donation, and the cleaning was done by voluntary workers from the Mothers' Club, chiefly Mrs. Backhouse and Mrs. Riddell.¹⁵ There were pointed dormer windows looking back over a sea of houses to Women's College, and forward to Botany Bay. Girl graduates and undergraduates would frequently arrive with a child under one arm or clinging to their skirts, and on the way from the College would spend some time in the streets picking up new playmates. The children would stimulate the mother's interest in their own club, which was housed in the same large room which was furnished for them at one end with cane chairs and shelving with pottery and books and pictures on small easels, together with things like a sewing machine, a piano and writing materials. The large airy room was very suitable for club activities, concerts and socials, but it introduced difficulties on nights when several different age groups' activities were operating simultaneously, especially when the very young children were involved. However, most clubs continued to flourish, particularly the Mothers' Club, with singing under the direction of Mrs. Trindall (wife of a doctor and mother of an undergraduate, Alex), conversation, folk-dancing, calisthenics, and lectures on such subjects as, for example, 'Bright's Disease', 'Empire Day and the Union Jack',

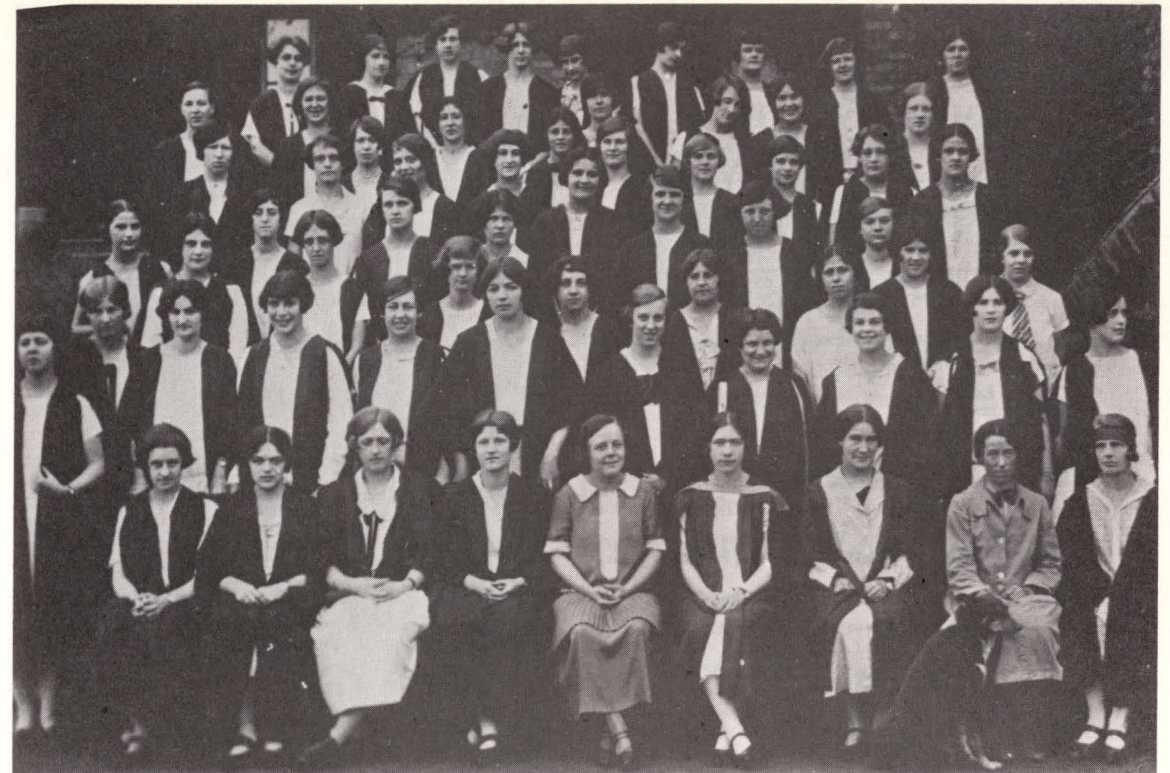


Helpers at the Fete held in the Quadrangle of the University in 1921. It was opened by Lady Forster.

'Women's Vote in N.S.W.', 'Laws Women Need'.¹⁶ Their representative on the central committee (who was by rule a graduate, since it was a University committee) was Miss Ethel M. Gretton, M.A., who remained with the movement throughout her life.¹⁷ Presumably the university representative of each club was the one who arranged their lectures and activities. The Girls' Club divided its time between drill, sewing, games and Red Cross under Miss Blair, B.A. Miss MacDonald gave each club a party at Women's College during the year. Undergraduates helped with the Children's Playhour and subscribed to the funds. They also helped with the Girls' Club. Some of them apparently spent an hour at a class learning dancing themselves, and then another hour passing it on. The girls' schools of Sydney formed a helping link, too, mainly through students who had gone to teach there. Abbotsleigh, Ascham, Normanhurst, M.L.C. and others, sent toys at Xmas, cuffs for Newington and clothes for the little ones.¹⁸ Most significantly the Sunday School (the League of Joyful Surprises) was run with the assistance of men students, including Mr. Dart of St. Andrew's College, with whom they made visits to the Prince Alfred wards, singing carols.

During the first World War, new activities and new difficulties arose. Newington was not visited regularly, but the Xmas visit was never missed, with the help of girls from Presbyterian Girls College and the Sydney Girls' High in Castlereagh Street. In 1915 there was actually a surplus of cuffs in spite of war knitting, and the old ladies expressed their delight that they had not been forgotten. Undergraduates still worked with the clubs, and members of the Christian Union were prominent among them. Miss MacDonald and the women students formed a Soldiers' Relations League, and they also worked closely with the 'Australian League of Honour', founded in 1915 by the Y.W.C.A., the object of which was to encourage women and girls to keep up the honour of their sex while their men were away. Another wartime regular function was a Payday Tea, when people drawing forces pay came together for comforting chatter.¹⁹

Mrs. Barff had become President of the Settlement just before the war, but her



The Women's College group, 1925. (Women's College Archives.)

husband having taken on new duties, other heavy demands upon her time caused her to make constant efforts to be replaced. Finally, in 1919, she seems to have accepted the situation, but insisted on having a 'Chairman of Committees', a position which was more than adequately filled by Isobel Fidler.²⁰

After the war, although the schools help continued, the undergraduate help temporarily fell off. This may have been due to the distraction of the move into Manning House,²¹ but the problem of addressing all the women together, now that there were 600 at University, was much greater than it had been in the old common room. Only thirty paid their subscriptions of three shillings that year; eight helped with the playhour in the park, and only twelve attended a Bazaar held in Newtown Town Hall.

The Annual General Meeting in 1919 was held in Manning House. Mrs. Barff had the sad task of making a farewell speech to Louisa MacDonald, who was returning to England. Her successor at Women's College, Miss Susan Williams, now became a Vice-President of the Settlement.²²

There were many advances after the war. The afternoon meetings for soldiers' wives and mothers were replaced by an expanded Mothers' Club. The children's Playhour was resumed for the full four afternoons a week, regular visits to Newington were started again, and a system of inviting the old ladies to members' homes began. One of the Newington Club members, who was an under forewoman at Wills Tobacco, collected 23s. 6d. in pennies from her workmates for the Club's work. Another advance was now made towards co-operation with the men, for male undergraduates undertook to occupy the older boys at the afternoon clubs, and when these activities proved incompatible with the gentler efforts of the girls taking place in the same hall, the park was tried as a locale. An effort made to get a playground in the University came to nothing.²³

The Settlement was never completely happy at the Trocadero. Other halls were

**SYDNEY UNIVERSITY
WOMEN'S SETTLEMENT
FETE. May 12 1920**

The Fete will be opened by Lady DAVIDSON
at 3 p.m. in the Quadrangle.

ATTRACTIONS:

Fancy, Sweets, Produce, Flower and Mothers' Club Stalls.
New and Second-hand Bookstall.

Orange and Lemon Trees, in charge of the Misses Diana
and Daphne Davidson.

Dips, in charge of Girls' Club.

The Side Shows include Houp-la, Palmistry, Dart-throw-
ing, Aunt Sally, and Picture Gallery.

Cocoa, Ice Cream and Soft Drinks Buffet in the Cloisters.

Afternoon Tea and Evening Tea will be served in the
Fisher Refectory and Union Tea Room. Supper in the
Union Tea Room.

Concerts in the Union Hall at 4.30 p.m. and 8.15 p.m.

A Mixed Doubles Tennis Tournament will be played during
the afternoon.

The Great Hall, Fisher Library, the Union and Manning
House will be open to visitors.

Music kindly supplied by Newtown Champion Band.

Howe & McGill Ltd., Printers, Central Street, Sydney



The 1920 Fete was opened by Lady Davidson (Dame Margaret).

tried, St. Stephen's Sunday School in Missenden Road, and the Practice School. During these wandering and restless years there was great effort made to inculcate a sense of belonging. The Mothers' Club had metal badges, and there was great jubilation all round when the choir, still under the baton of Mrs. Trindall won the annual choir singing competitions for six years in succession. But the workers all knew that full realisation of their aims could only be achieved when they had a home of their own.

The Annual General Meeting of 1925 was a critical one. Mrs. Mungo MacCallum, the wife of the first full-time Vice-Chancellor, became President, with Isobel Fidler as her Chairman of Committees; and that, together with the presence on the committee of names like Peden and Tildesley, must account for the amazing courage of their next action. The idea of buying a piece of land to build on at some future date seemed much too remote; and finance was lacking even for that! Then the impossible happened. A suitable building became available in Edward Street, Chippendale. Numbers 17 and 19 were offered to the Settlement for £1600. They constituted a large assembly hall, an office, small classrooms quite separate from the hall, and accommodation for a Resident Settler.²⁴ It seemed to offer a solution to all difficulties — but the building fund stood at £105 14d. 2d.²⁵

It was augmented through an appeal to University men and women, then with prompt generosity Mrs. Lightoller (daughter of Mrs. MacCallum) provided a mortgage at very advantageous terms, and Mrs. MacCallum herself, with Miss Evelyn Tildesley, lent the balance without interest, thereby saving the necessity for a second mortgage.²⁶ Much practical help came from the district around the University. Liebens and Packer acted in an honorary capacity for the transfer; Mr. F. Brown, of Messrs. Slade and Brown did the valuation; a small group from St. Paul's and Wesley Colleges at once undertook the renovation that was urgent, Miss Bailey of Ascham undertook to pay the salary of a Settler in Charge (but not yet resident) during 1926.²⁷ In December, 1925, Miss Ross, who had experience of Settlements in Scotland and England, was appointed, and Numbers 17 and 19 Edward Street, became Settlement House.²⁸ The Christmas parties were used as a means of introducing people to the new situation. The Chippendale Settlement had begun and through many, many repairs, patches, neglects and rejuvenations, it is still there today.

Notes

1 Minutes of the General Meeting of the Sydney University Women's Society, 5 May 1909. See also the Social Workers' Guide for Sydney and New South Wales 1911. '... the object of the Settlement is to enable University women to live in a poor district in a neighbourly way and by close continued intimacy joining in the neighbourhood life and sympathy with all to share the benefits they have received with those less fortunate, and to gain the strength they need to be true to themselves by taking part in the battle of life ...'

2 Minutes, 5 May 1909.

3 Report of the Sydney University Women's Society for 1908, p.2

4 Gertrude Robson's report as Settler, 25 May 1910.

5 Minutes of the General Meeting of the Sydney University Women's Society, 28 September 1910. This house, 'Outram', 84 Bligh St., faces University Park and the Colleges.

6 Annual General Meeting of the Sydney University Women's Society, 25 May 1910.

7 Isabel Fidler, BA (1898) had taken up her position as Tutor to Women Students in 1900.

8 Minutes of the Annual General Meeting, 30 April 1912.

9 Louisa MacDonald, *op.cit.*

10 Interview and telephone conversation with Tempe Mann (nee Datson).

11 See Annual Report of the Sydney University Women's Settlement, December 1912, p.7.

12 Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Sydney University Women's Settlement, 6 May 1913.

13 Annual Report Sydney University Women's Settlement 1914, p.4.

14 *Ibid*, pp.4-5.

15 *Ibid*, p.4; see also Annual Report 1915, p.3

16 *Ibid*, 1914, p.6.

17 Miss Gretton worked at the Settlement as an undergraduate, continued as the Representative of the Mothers' Club as a secondary school teacher and just before her death gave to the Settlement a piece of land on Scotland Island.

18 Annual Report of the Sydney University Women's Settlement 1919, pp. 7-8.

19 The Annual Reports during 1914-18 give detailed accounts of wartime activities.

20 Report, December 1919, p.2.

21 The opening ceremony was performed on 26 March 1917 and students moved into 2 floors in Lent Term (*Manning House* by William Good).

22 Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of the Sydney University Women's Settlement, 11 June 1919.

23 Annual Report, December 1919, pp.6-7.

24 The complex appears to have been originally set up by Mr. James Seeds to house himself and his School of Dancing. Further research is proceeding to confirm this.

25 Annual Report, 1925.

26 *Ibid*.

27 *Ibid*.

28 *Ibid*.

Setting Up House

TYRONE GUTHRIE believed that an institution gathers speed and momentum in its growth as soon as it possesses a building of its own.¹ Certainly this was true of the Settlement. There was a new vitality and vision at once and integrated plans developed in all activities. The local membership grew, as people came to see, liked what they saw and stayed with a feeling that somehow it was theirs. University interest revived also and it became the focus of graduate and undergraduate social effort. Of course, there was still the burden of debt that could not be ignored. The first Settler-in-Charge, Miss Ross, appointed in 1925, was not resident, so No.19 was let out at £52 per annum, and all activities for the time took place in No.17, the hall.² The upstairs rooms were let, for another £21. All of the clubs made small efforts, but the chief money-raising event of 1926 was a fete in the University grounds, organised by a committee under Mrs. MacCallum and opened by Lady de Chair, to which all sections of the University rallied with the result that the

Lady MacCallum wife of the first full time Vice-Chancellor, was a strong supporter of the Settlement as was her husband. She was President from 1925 to 1932. This picture was taken in 1928.



amount raised was £709 9s. 9d. — quite a sum for 1926!³ Then £50 came from the Walter and Eliza Trust (which has been loyal through all vicissitudes to the present day) and an appeal brought a pleasing result.⁴ Many interested staff wives held bazaars, concerts, bridge parties and dances and the enthusiasm was so great that the £400 borrowed without interest was paid off, as well as £600 of the mortgage. It was fortunate, however, that Mrs. MacCallum and her daughter, Mrs. Lightoller, paid for the alterations necessary in the following year.⁵

This fund-raising was arduous but working together is the best kind of companionship and probably the result was a smooth beginning of the desired relationship between the academics and the local people. The Vice-Chancellor spoke enthusiastically at the University of the work of the Settlement and access to the grounds for fund-raising was generously allowed, as it has been since.⁶ Many University women, who were too nervous or thought themselves too unskilled for the intimate work at the Hall itself, were able to use their talents in fund-raising and so could feel part of the movement; there was a dance at the Ambassadors and lectures by dons, as well as plays by the dramatic club, in many of which Beatrice Wines, later of the Fisher Library, was a leading lady and in which Beatrice Tildesley was prominent. Of course, the initial spurt did not last and repayments slowed up considerably, for running expenses were about £250 per annum and there was other work to be done, the proper work of a Settlement. Soon the club workers were asking for more space, to separate one club from another, and the upper rooms were adapted for the purpose (so sacrificing the £21 they were bringing in). Members of the clubs came from a wide area — Newtown, Darlington,

Rhythmic dancing by the Settlement girls at the Display of 1927. They wore sage green tunics and had bare legs.

Sydney
UniversityWomen's
Settlement

*The President and Committee of the Sydney University
Women's Settlement request the pleasure of the company of*

*at the Annual Display of Work by the Mothers', Boys' and
Girls' Clubs to be held in the Great Hall, the University, on
Saturday, 18th October, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.*

The prizes will be presented by Lady Game.

SINGING, RHYTHMIC AND
FOLK DANCING, NEEDLEWORK,
BASKETWORK, COOKERY, &c.

R.S.V.P.
Miss M. ROSS,
Secretary.
17 Edward St., Chippendale.

Glebe, Annandale, Balmain, Chippendale, Redfern, Erskineville, Alexandria and even the inner city.⁷ The library, now that it had a permanent home, received donations from all sides and grew rapidly to eight hundred books, all of them in great demand. The Mothers' Club was under the wing of Miss Gretton.⁸ It had a membership of 81. One of their functions was a tea at the home of Mrs. MacCallum and their choir flourished still under the baton of Mrs. Trindall. Their 'opening song', to the tune of 'Men of Harlech', was written and performed in the 1925 competitions:

We're a happy gang of mothers
Out to gather many others
Bring your vase of pretty flowers
See what you can do.
We'll be pleased to meet you
And will always greet you

With a smile, you'll like our style
So come along and joint our happy evening.
We meet every Wednesday night
And it is just our delight
To cheer you up and make you bright
You'll find our club alright.⁹

The Mothers' Club has been central to the organisation of the Settlement through most of its life.

In the more stable conditions of Edward St. the quality of their work and the difficulties they were encountering with some phases of it, began to be studied seriously and in 1928 there are references to the need for qualified Social Workers, with the suggestion that there should be a course of Social Studies and Training within the University.¹⁰ In that year the extra-University Board of Social Studies and Training was inaugurated and at once asked for observation facilities at Edward St.¹¹

Membership of the Settlement was still limited to women and so a woman had to be the leader even of the clubs which included boys. Margaret Peden was now the leader of the Boys' Club, but she had the assistance of Mr. Dibbs and Mr. Neild from the University. She was also the Cub Mistress, but this with the help of Mr. Webb. This co-operation with the men grew rapidly in Edward St. and became urgent in 1929 when, with the beginning of the 1929-1934 depression, unemployed teenagers flocked in.¹²

The interest of such men as Sir John Peden, F.A. Bland and Sir Henry Braddon, joining up with the powerful feminine personalities already there,

University



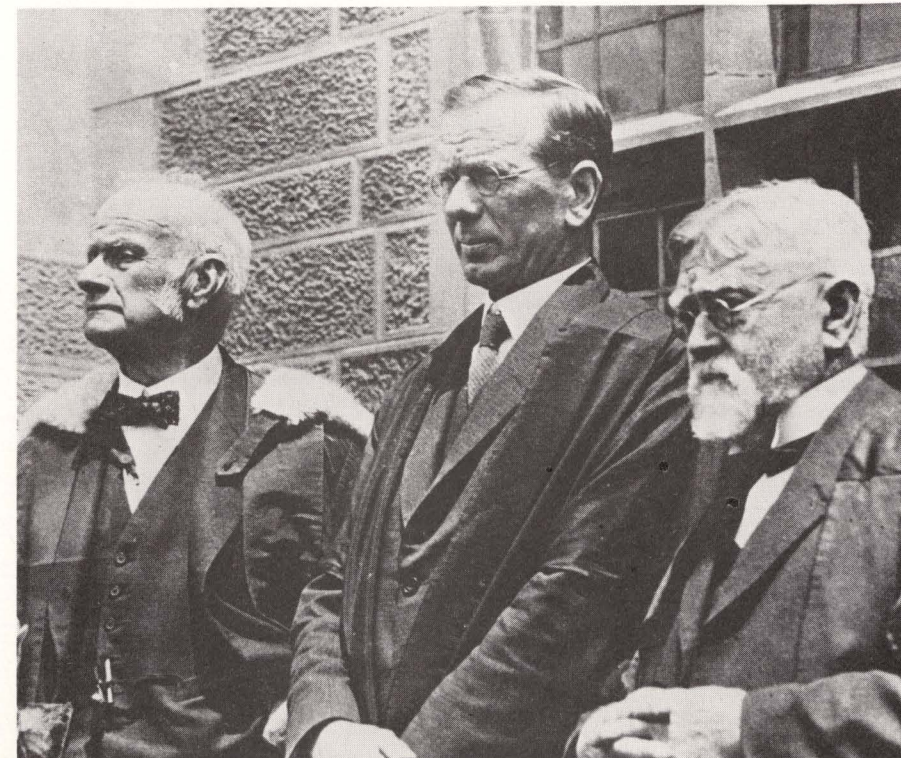
Settlement

*The President and Council of the Sydney University
Settlement invite you to be present at THE ANNUAL
GENERAL MEETING, to be held in the Settlement
House, 17 Edward Street, Chippendale (off Cleveland
Street), on FRIDAY, MAY 4th, at 3.15 p.m. The
Hon. Sir William Cullen, K.C.M.G., M.A., LL.D.,
Chancellor of the University, will preside and address
the meeting.*

Speaker: Professor Francis Anderson, M.A.

ROSAMUND DOCKER,
Resident Settler.

resulted in 1931 in a new constitution.¹³ This introduced the Council, which met once a term to elect the Executive Committee and discuss policy, and it also adjusted membership rules to allow the men full access.¹⁴ The Sydney University Women's Settlement now became the Sydney University Settlement. The Women's Social Service Society disappeared from the Calendar; but the Sydney University Settlement was not listed. It has never been a recognised and official University body.



Left to right
Professor Sir Robert
Wallace, Sir Mungo
MacCallum, Judge
Alfred Paxton
Backhouse.

WAYS IN WHICH THE WORK OF THE SOCIETY
MAY BE ASSISTED.

By becoming an annual subscriber; the minimum subscription is 5/- per annum, for undergraduates 3/-.

By sending (1) books (new or second-hand) for the libraries, (2) games for the Playhour, and toys for the Christmas tree, (3) knitted comforts for the midwinter visit to Newington Asylum.

Helpers Are Needed.

To assist with (1) the Children's Playhour on Tuesday and Friday, 3.15-4.30 p.m.; (2) the Girls' Club on Tuesday, 7-9 p.m., or the Younger Girls' Club and the Nursery on Monday, 3.30-5.30 p.m.; (3) the Boys' Club on Monday, 7.30-9 p.m.; (4) the Mothers' Club on Wednesday, 8-10 p.m.; (5) Junior Boys' Club on Thursday, 7.10-9 p.m.

To take charge of the Library.

To visit Newington Asylum.

For further information, apply—

Miss M. Ross,
Settler-in-charge and Secretary,
Settlement House,
17 Edward Street, Chippendale.

or

Miss Cecily Robertson,
Manning House, The University.

Notes

1 Verbal comment made with reference to the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, and Chichester Festival Theatre as well as the then mooted Seymour Centre.

2 Annual Report of the Sydney University Women's Social Service Society, December 1925, p.9.

3 *Ibid.* December 1926, p.4.

4 *Ibid.* December 1926, p.5.

5 *Ibid.* December 1927, p.5.

6 The Great Hall and the Union Building had been used in the 1970s and 1980s for many functions and the grounds were the locale of the Fete until it moved to Wybalena, the Vice-Chancellor's residence in Hunters Hill. The MacLaurin Hall was used for the Art and Craft Exhibitions and often the Carols Supper, together with generous use of porters and facilities such as security and insurance.

7 Annual Report of the Sydney University Women's Social Service Society, December 1930, p.5.

8 Then a Senior English Mistress at a Girls' School.

9 A copy was given to the author by Mrs. Bertha Lazarus, then 81 years of age.

10 Comment by Professor H.T. Lovell, Minutes of the Annual Meeting, 4 May 1928.

11 A letter came asking for facilities for 1st and 2nd year student observation and training.

12 Annual Report Sydney University Settlement, January 1931 — March 1932, pp.6-7 (see also Minutes of the Annual General Meeting, 7 May 1931).

13 *Ibid.* p.3.

14 The 1921 Constitution was that of the Sydney University Women's Social Service Society. It admitted only women to membership, included a chairman of committees among its officers and limited the Vice-Presidents to 6. It also appointed only six ordinary members to the committee of which 4 were to be undergraduates and ex officio a delegate from the Women's Undergraduate Christian Union. The 1932 Constitution had mixed membership, eliminated the chairman of committees, had six or more Vice-Presidents and 10 or more ordinary members of council with 4 undergraduates included. There was no longer a delegate officially from the Christian Union. This larger Council appointed an Executive Committee and an Undergraduate Committee, though in practice the undergraduates themselves elected their committee which was then ratified at the next meeting of the Executive. It was also the Constitution not of the S.U.W.S.S.S. but of the Sydney University Settlement. Annual Report 1931-32, p.5.

PART II

The Sydney
University
Settlement

The University Settlement

THE COUNCIL, set up by the new constitution of 1931, was large and came from the University staff and graduate body with undergraduate representation. It was intended to be a policy-making council, and the policies formulated by it were to be carried out by the executive appointed to begin action in 1932.¹ An Undergraduate Committee was also appointed, consisting of representatives of each activity.² This structure persisted, and became increasingly unworkable, until 1968 when a new and simpler Constitution was introduced.

Although its membership was now extended to men, in that year at least, women were still predominant.³ The president in 1931 was Lady MacCallum — the chairman of the Undergraduate Committee was a graduate, Margaret Telfer, B.A., later to be Registrar of the University. The Treasurer was Miss Stobo, B.Sc., and the members of the Council a mixed group, equally divided between the sexes, but entirely University graduates or alumni.⁴ The policy they set down was apparently to be delivered to the neighbourhood with the hope of its co-operation.

The men, of course, took over the Boys' Clubs, even the Junior Boys, though Miss Peden still worked with them. Most importantly, they began to devise and carry out methods of helping the unemployed youths, who in 1932 were growing alarmingly in number.

In 1931, Miss Ross had given notice, on the grounds of ill health.⁵ The post was advertised, and a Mrs. Lewis was employed on a three months' trial, but she elected not to stay longer. In the meantime, the Council had been contacted by Miss Rosamund Docker, who had been their treasurer in 1913, but had since been for seven years in England, where she had been a resident in a Settlement in the East End of London.⁶ Impressed by her references and qualifications, they decided to wait her arrival, and after an interview, she was appointed. Miss Docker preferred to be resident, so Number 19 was reclaimed, and adapted to her needs at a cost of £130, making fund-raising again necessary. There was also painting and adaptation to the Hall itself, and the heavy cost of the work with the unemployed boys, but the recently constituted Student Representative Council came to the rescue, with a dance organised at the Palais Royale, and then another on S.S. Nankin in Sydney Harbour.⁷ These two functions made £350.

Miss Docker was not slow to set her scene — she stressed responsibility. The Cubs were to keep the front of the Settlement clean, the little Playhour children were to cover boxes for sale, and older clubs were to undertake a survey of the

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT

CONSTITUTION

NAME AND OBJECTS.

1. The name shall be the Sydney University Settlement.
2. The objects shall be :
 - (a) To carry on social work in the district in which the Settlement is established.
 - (b) To promote, particularly among graduates and students of the University, an interest in social and economic problems.
 - (c) To consider and advance plans calculated to further the welfare of the neighbourhood.
 - (d) To relieve, as far as lies in the power of the Settlement, the bodily and mental distress of necessitous persons.
 - (e) To do all such other things as may be deemed to promote these objects.

MEMBERSHIP.

3. The following shall be eligible for membership :
 - (a) Graduates of the University of Sydney and holders of a diploma issued by it.
 - (b) Matriculated and unmatriculated students in attendance at the University.
 - (c) Those who have attended lectures at the University for not less than six (6) consecutive terms.
 - (d) Members of any University recognised by the University of Sydney.
 - (e) Members of the Senate, of the Teaching and Administrative Staffs of the University of Sydney, Heads of Colleges within the University and the wives of the aforementioned.
 - (f) Such as may from time to time be elected as members.
 - (g) The regular workers at the Settlement who are duly returned as such during the period of their service.

district; all clubs had their allotted tasks. Most emphatically, she wanted the Settlement closed in Holy Week, but there she was opposed. Whatever the affiliations of the individual members, the matter was dealt with in the same way as was the application from the Labour Party to use a room in 1953, by a firm statement of the Toynbee rule of no adherence to any particular creed or faction.⁸ The Settler-in-Charge compromised by insisting that the activities of the clubs be restricted in that week to serious discussion, and that services be available for the whole of the time.⁹

The year 1932 was one of change. Lady MacCallum resigned from the Presidency, and was replaced by Isobel Fidler. There was never again to be a Vice-Chancellor's wife in the position of President. Lady MacCallum's portrait was painted, paid for by a group of ladies, and hung in the Settlement Hall. Unfortunately it disappeared in the sixties, and its whereabouts to date has not been determined. (The portrait, it is said, presented her wrongly as dour and forbidding.) She had been honoured by appointment as first Honorary Life President, and her portrait for a while looked down on the activities she had fostered.

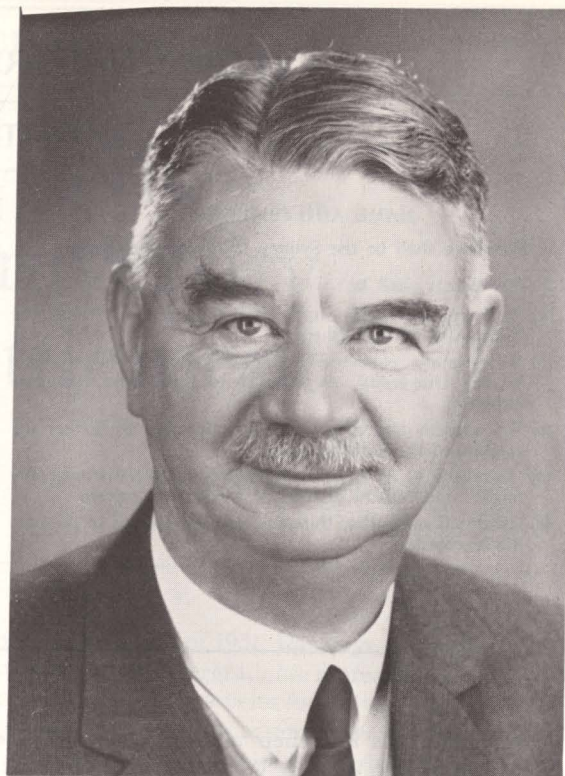
Under Miss Docker, the clubs devoted themselves to feminine skills: fine needlework, for which they often won prizes at the annual Competitions; choir singing, flower decoration and cooking. The Mothers' Club flourished and Miss Gretton remained their representative; she used to start off each session with the 'Jolly Roger' being danced to 'liven them up'. Mrs. Trindall and her daughter Alex, an undergraduate, still contributed music, singing and dancing lessons — their masterpiece was the singing of 'Trees'.

Men students took a prominent part in the Boys' Clubs, and began more and more to take them out into the parks and the near countryside on excursions. The men's most important work was that done with unemployed youth. Under Mr. Campbell, the boys were found opportunities to train in agricultural work, and many of them secured jobs in the country, for which the Settlement undertook to equip them and lend their fares, the money to be repaid later out of their salaries.¹⁰ They were placed from Rockhampton to Bourke. It would be interesting to learn of their subsequent history.

*The 1932
Constitution.*



Left Professor F.A. Bland (from the Bland family collection).
Right H.F. Benning, OBE, KSG, MA, DipEd (from Mr. Benning).



There was considerable financial support from cultural and social efforts of the University societies: a revised version of 'The Mask', originally written and performed for Women's College; a performance of 'Rigoletto', the proceeds of which were shared with the Rachel Forster Hospital; and a Salvage Week was organised by the students in 1933. A joint effort of students and the Council produced a very successful Debutante Ball in the Great Hall in 1934 at which 27 debutantes were presented. No dancing, however, took place in the Great Hall. Dancing was elsewhere. Lady Game, the Visitor's wife, came to the Great Hall for the presentation of prizes at the Competitions, and Miss Beryl Lazarus, aged twelve, daughter of Mrs. Bertha Lazarus, won the prize for basket making, for folk dancing, and for a period dress in pink paper. Her prize was a copy of 'Peter Pan', and it was presented to her by Lady Game, to whom she presented a basket filled with native flowers from the Mothers' Club.

In 1935 Professor Bland became a Vice-President. He made a stirring appeal via the *Union Recorder* to the University community to 'share our good fortune with our neighbours'.¹¹ In that same year the name 'Settler in Charge' was replaced by 'The Warden'. There was a successful Fête at the University in 1937, significantly the year in which Mrs. Woodhill, wife of the Professor of Biology, was elected to Council. And perhaps on the wave of enthusiasm that follows any influx of money, Number 6 and Number 8 Edward Street, opposite to the Hall, were leased for boys' activities, thus separating the robust frolics of the boys from the girls. A group of young graduate and undergraduate women now felt safe to recruit a 'Six-o'clock Club' for working girls.

But in this same year Miss Docker resigned. Her minuted reason being that she 'felt it impossible to co-operate with the Committee in its policy of expanding so as to extend its benefits to a larger number'. She thought that this was financially impossible.¹² The Mothers' Club presented her with an embroidered cushion, the



design on the front of which was Australian flowers, and on the back of which were the names of all the members, worked in black cotton. Each name cost 1d., and the whole was made, of course, by the members.

A Tasmanian nurse, Thora Hawkes, was appointed to the Wardenship after Miss Docker. She had been chosen from a short-list of four, with misgivings on the part of the Committee since she had no training in 'social skills'.¹³ It was suggested that she might undertake such training, but first illness, and then call-up for the Army Nursing service, for which she was already enlisted, made her stay with the Settlement brief. It was, nevertheless, important for the spurt of development that took place in the clubs in spite of the war. The men workers were continually interrupted by their military training, but there was a balancing expansion in communal activities also.

Thora Hawkes had a gift for human contact. She concentrated on community relationships, family welfare and hygiene, and the people soon trusted her and came in for help and advice. She was the only full-time staff member — the club leaders being part-time — but she was resident and volunteers worked steadily under her encouragement. Miss Fidler had made her at once an honorary member of the Women's Union, to give her University connections, and when she insisted that the clubs meet twice a week instead of once, there seems to have been a doubling of voluntary help to make it possible. The result was an immediate improvement in achievement and interest, and the membership grew still further, feeding on its own success.

The A.G.M. in 1935 was a tea time function at the Settlement itself. Many members of the University attended and they invited civic dignitaries.¹⁴ The formal address, the delivery, adoption and seconding of the report for the year,

Left Mrs. Kathleen Benning.
Right Mr. Frank Albert who bought No. 8 Edward St. for the Settlement and who supported the project itself for many years. He was the proprietor of a music shop in King St.

A farewell to Miss Hawkes, when she left for the Army Nursing Service in 1941.

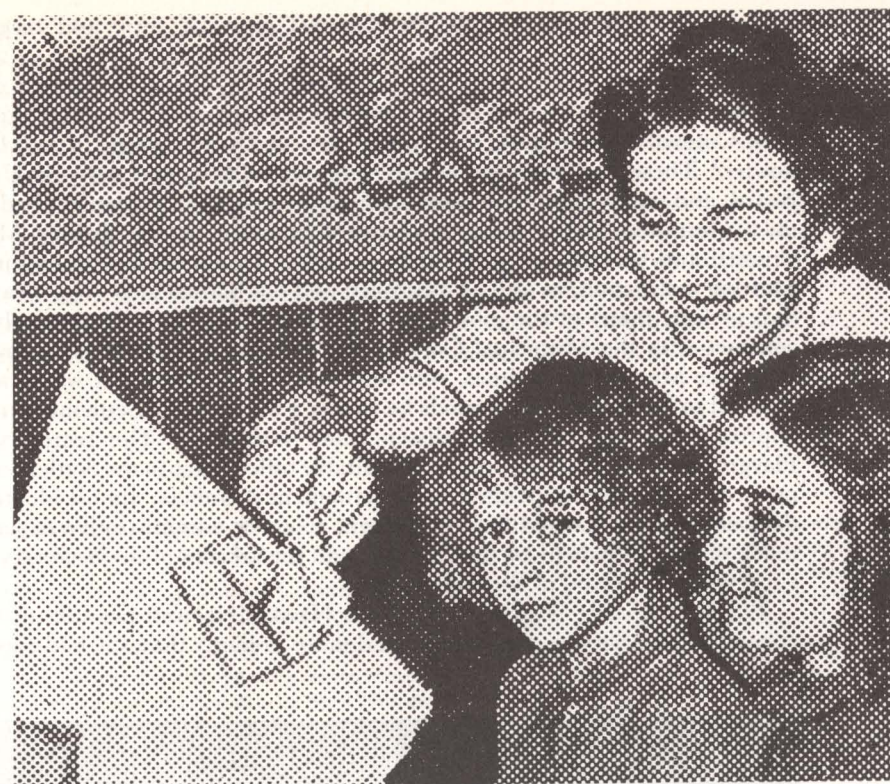


and the financial statement were performed by no less than the Chancellor, Sir Percival Halse Rogers, the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Robert Wallace, Professor F.A. Bland, Sir Mungo MacCallum, Mr. Moxan of the Child Welfare Department or Professor Macdonald Holmes, who was a senior vice-president.

In 1940, there was a Board of Social Studies and Training introduced at the University, to prepare students for a Diploma in Social Studies, and its director, Miss Govan, joined the Executive as an ex-officio member. The old, non-University Board of Social Studies and Training had sent student workers to the Settlement for experience, and it was hoped that this would continue with the new board. There was not yet, however, a hint of professionalism, excepting the suggestion by Miss Govan that Miss Hawkes do some training, in order that she might claim a wage proper to a social worker.

Thora offered advice on health, from her nursing qualification, made sensible medical referrals, and gave aftercare help. In the boys' clubs a variety of interests were catered for. There were Scout and Cub troupes, and there was also a club for those boys who could not join because of the expense involved but who liked camping and hiking; there was a Corroboree Club for boys' handicrafts and a Viking Club for library and indoor games. The Sydney ToC H contributed greatly to the library, and the Australian Gaslight Company donated library furniture.¹⁵ This firm, due to the influence of Mr. Frank Benning, gave invaluable support to the Settlement for many years and his wife played a major part in all Settlement activities until her death.

The girls' clubs were in Number 17, and they too covered many activities: handicrafts, physical culture, rhythmic dancing, First Aid and social functions. It was in this latter sphere that a major step in modernisation was undertaken, when the senior girls were allowed to invite the senior boys to their supper parties. The nervous Executive minuted that the behaviour at the first of these revolutionary



sessions was 'quite sensible'.¹⁶ The parties continued, and were very popular.

The Mothers' Club went on from strength to strength in both fund-raising and social activities. One of its new ventures was a Gardens Club, which gave opportunity not only for the exchange of knowledge and 'bits' for those who did have gardens, but also gathered flowers from established gardens for decoration and for functions and hospitals. Hornsby Girls' High was prominent among the schools which helped this club with donations of flowers.

The Rovers had their den in Number 17. At the beginning of the war, when the men's warden had returned from his first military camp in an unsettled state and subsequently left, his successor, Colin Tate, sent all the Scouting activities to the Rovers and set up Numbers 6 and 8 as the Boys' Club Centre, with a Warden's room, a gymnasium, and various permanent activities such as woodwork.¹⁷ He asked for a great deal of equipment which the Settlement could not afford, and in spite of his imaginative efforts for outside assistance by application to such possible sources as the Police Boys' Club, he was not entirely successful.¹⁸ What he did get, however, was enthusiastically used. He also asked for, and was granted, permission to use the Hall for indoor sports, with a grave warning to take great care not to damage the walls and to tidy up afterwards.¹⁹

The Christmas parties were the climax of the Settlement year, and Mr. Frank Albert, the proprietor of a Sydney music store, made them one of his special cares.²⁰ He gave, year after year, enough money to buy every child a present, and he and his wife were there to give them out individually. In 1941, when Number 8 came up for lease, and was offered to the Settlement, Mr. Albert gave the £200 to purchase it. He asked the University to accept a gift of £200 from him, and buy the house as a University property, thus avoiding rates. The University quite properly refused, and Mr. Albert gave the purchase price directly to the Settlement.²¹ Number 8 is still owned by the Settlement and has played many roles, including

'THERE'S A GOBLIN inside the toadstool,' says Thora Hawkes, University Settlement Warden, to two doubting Brownies at Settlement Christmas party.

'Scout House', the Boys' Club, the Senior Citizens' Centre and recently the Reading House.

An event consequent upon the founding of the University Board of Social Studies, was the fact that the Settlement took on the administration of three of the local Council Playgrounds, the Coronation, the King George V and Camperdown.²² These had been previously administered by the old non-University Board, and many of the University staff working with the Settlement had been on the Committee. These playgrounds were financed by the Sydney Municipal Council and besides play space they provided regular medical monitoring and sporting instruction, as well as controlled and disciplined after-school care. They did, in fact, many of the jobs later taken over by the schools themselves. The contract with the Municipal Council was discussed, and agreed to by all but Professor Macdonald Holmes, who held that the wording of it would allow the Council to insist that the Grounds be run in a way that the Settlement might not approve. He registered lone dissent, and resigned.²³ The secretary of the Playgrounds, Miss Davies, was found suitable office space in the Settlement, and a new committee was appointed from Settlement members, almost identical with the one that had existed before. A grant to cover administrative expenses was made to the Settlement by the Council, and the salaries of the Secretary and the supervisors were paid by them also.

But in that same year of 1941, Thora Hawkes received her call-up from the Army Nursing Service, both earlier and more urgently than she had expected. A

A youthful University Settlement Club member, 13-year-old Dorothy Conn, works at her pottery under the direction of the Settlement's warden, Miss Ebena Isles



Club leader, who had been sharing Number 19 with Miss Hawkes and had graduated in Social Studies, took over, and carried on with the help of the Boys' Warden and Miss Sibree, another of the part-time Club leaders.

The search for a new occupant of the Wardenship was unsuccessful until there came to the notice of the Committee an Education Department secondary school teacher, Miss Ebena Isles. She was a graduate of Sydney University in Arts and had experience with Guides, Physical Education and Drama, as well as long voluntary work in the Family Welfare Bureau under Miss Kate Ogilvie. Ebena was approached; she had a look at the Settlement, and became an enthusiast for the idea. At the risk of losing her retirement benefits, she resigned from the Education Department, accepted the job, and was resident Warden for the next 17 years, during which the Settlement reached its peak as a Toynbee type institution.

Notes

- 1 Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of the Sydney University Women's Social Service Society, 7 May 1931.
- 2 The undergraduates set up their own Constitution and reported their opinions and recommendations to the Executive.
- 3 However, the Settlement now appeared regularly in the *Union Recorder*. There is an advertisement on April 28th and an appeal on May 5th. On May 12th a lengthy account of the Annual General Meeting and on May 18th Professor Bland's speech in full.
- 4 *Ibid*, 5 May 1932. See also *Union Recorder*, 12 May 1932.
- 5 Annual Report, January 1931 — March 1932.
- 6 Her father, Judge Docker, was at one time acting warden of St. Margaret's Settlement in Bethnal Green. He died in 1932. See Professor Bland's article in *Union Recorder*, 23 July 1936, p.153.
- 7 Annual Report 1931 — 1932, p.7.
- 8 See Part I, p.2.
- 9 Miss Beatrice Tildesley, just before her death, offered the Settlement people \$200 if they could find the portrait. They failed.
- 10 Annual Reports 1930, p.8; 1931-32, p.7 and p.13; 1932-34, p.4; 1933-34, p.5.
- 11 *Union Recorder*, 23 July 1936, p.143.
- 12 Minutes of the Women's Social Service Society, 9 June 1936.
- 13 Minutes, September 13, 1940.
- 14 Early in the 1970s a group from the Senior Citizens Club recounted how in the early days of Edward Street, the Vice-

Chancellor, the Chancellor and members of staff would attend the A.G.M. of the Settlement wearing their academic robes but confirmation of this has not been obtained from university personnel. It is more likely that robes were worn when Sir Mungo MacCallum welcomed the Governor, Sir Phillip Game, to open Scout House on the 25th March 1933.

15 Toc H was a charitable society set up in honour of the men of the Great War I.

16 Herbert Francis Benning was, until 1972, a Personnel Officer and Manager/Secretary of the Australian Gaslight Company. While there he was influential in directing the energies of the ladies' fundraising efforts towards the Settlement. He became President of the Settlement from 1963 to 1965 after having been a Vice-President for many years.

17 No. 8 was occupied by Wardens Tyndall and Hutchinson who had developed unruly habits after a period in army camps. They were firmly dismissed by Isobel Fidler and Colin Tate was appointed for the rest of the year and then permanently. He was very successful until call-up. Minutes of Executive Committee, 13 September 1940, et seq.

18 Executive Committee Minutes, 11 October 1940.

19 Executive Committee Minutes, 6 March 1942.

20 The shop was in King Street. Mr. Albert's generosity to the Settlement was very great, but always business-like.

21 Minutes of the Executive Committee, 13 June 1931.

22 Minutes of Executive Committee Special Meeting, 3 March 1941.

23 *Ibid*.

The Time of Achievement

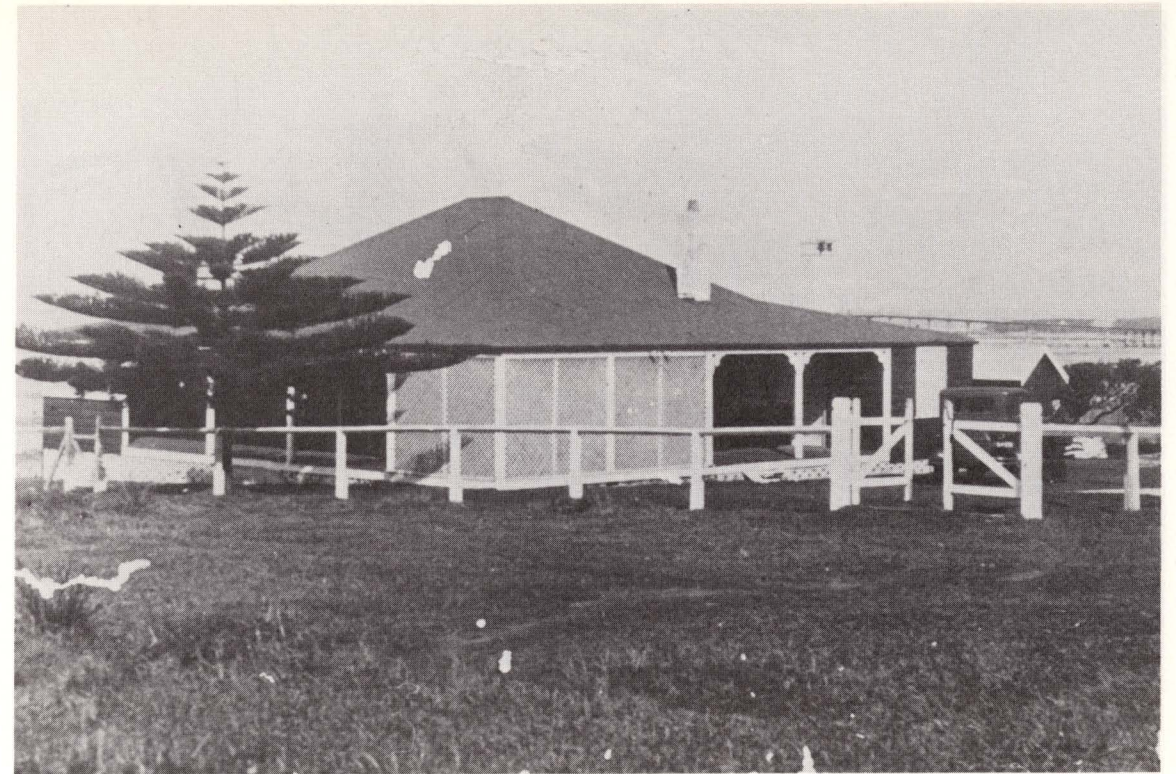
THE PERIOD 1942-1959, during which Ebena Isles was Warden of the Settlement, was crowded with events. Sir Charles Bickerton Blackburn, who was Chancellor throughout, was patron of the Settlement, taking over from Sir Mungo MacCallum in 1942. Historian Stephen Roberts succeeded Sir Robert Wallace as Vice-Chancellor in 1947, but neither man could maintain the precedent of personal contact set by Sir Mungo when he was Vice-Chancellor, for the University itself was entering into an era of growth. Mrs. Frank Benning was an active and devoted secretary until her retirement through illness, when Mrs. Marjory Murray accepted the role with even more forceful efficiency although she did not partake of Settlement life to the extent that Kath Benning had done. Isobel Fidler retired from the Presidency in 1945 and was replaced by Professor F.A. Bland, who resigned in 1953, when heavier government work precluded outside activities. He was succeeded by Dr. Felix Arnott, then at the head of St. Paul's College, later Archbishop of Brisbane.

The many changes in policy and activity during this period were adaptations to the post war upheaval in social values and relationships that took place. To repeat Jane Addams' words, 'The one thing that is to be dreaded in a Settlement is that it lose its flexibility'.¹ Under Ebena Isles there was no danger of that.

Ebena attached herself strongly to the Toynbee idea of friendly residence. She became in a very short time a loved and important part of local life. Her first four years were war time, and the progress of the Settlement as such was of necessity limited. The Warden used those years well. She proceeded at once to add Dip. Soc. Studies to her B.A. and completed it in 1945; a holder of the Diploma, Miss Welland, resident at the Settlement, had acted for her during her practical work. She also was elected a local Councillor, and became a Deputy Civilian Aid Officer for Redfern, setting up an Air Raid Shelter in one of the Settlement spaces, with reinforcement materials supplied by local firms. The clubs made camouflage nets, knitted, sent hampers to the troupes, and in the meantime still managed to keep up the annual visits to Newington Hospital for Aged Women.² The position of Boys' Club Leader was vacant for long periods, but the Sydney University Rover Crew took a practical and saving interest, and the past leaders, when on leave, did what they could.

Fund-raising, of course, suffered. The Open Day continued, but the Ball did not take place again until 1946, and the Display of Work in the Great Hall was discontinued, and never revived. This reflected in part the changing outlook of the young people and their interests.

The Annual General Meeting of 1945 was held on May 8th, named as V.E.



Day, to celebrate victory in Europe, and so took place amid general euphoria. The speaker, very appropriately, was H.D. Black who had become a well-known war commentator (and who later became, in 1970, the Chancellor of the University). Professor Bland, chairing the meeting for the first time, proposed that as a parting gesture to the retiring President, Isobel Fidler, a fund called the Isobel Fidler Holiday Home Fund be set up to bring into being one of that lady's dearest projects: a place where the families of the neighbourhood could enjoy a seaside or country holiday away from the dreary environment in which they existed for the rest of the year.³ When this was reported in the papers the following day, Mrs. Fell offered her cottage at Thirroul, and it was gratefully accepted. The transfer was carried out by the honorary solicitor, Mr. Roscoe Hoyle, but unfortunately the cottage was tenanted and there was no clause in the Rental Act which covered the taking over of a rented property by trustees, so that the house was not available to the Settlement for its intended purpose until 1961, in spite of a great deal of work by Mr. Hoyle.⁴ In the meantime, the fund raising continued, the money being put aside for equipment when takeover did become possible.

Ebena had started in Edward Street with only three residents, but given her firm belief in a Settlement Household, so that friendships could develop naturally on a day-to-day level, she soon expanded to the limits of her available space, always giving preference to Social Studies students or graduates. Under the influence of her enthusiasm, negotiations were eventually started by the Executive, led by Mr. Hoyle and Professor Bland, to purchase the houses between the Hall and Vine Street, Numbers 1 to 15. They were eventually bought with C.B.C. mortgage, on their own security, the price being £2,500.⁵ When this great expansion was imminent, the Settlement Council decided to send Ebena to England for six months to observe and learn from the Settlements there. The trip was facilitated by the British Council, but not financed by them, since the Executive considered

The Thirroul cottage as Mrs. J.W. Fell of Pymble gave it to the Settlement in 1945.



The Settlement was at last able to take over the Thirroul Cottage in 1961.

that the matter was too urgent to wait for the Council's deliberation.⁶ Again, a Sydney University holder of the Social Studies diploma took over, Mr. Morrison, assisted by his wife, who was a graduate from New Zealand.⁷ Shortly after Ebena's return the transaction was finalised (1949) and one by one, as the houses came vacant, they were absorbed into residence and club use.

Since 1940 both the Undergraduate Committee and the Executive had been coming increasingly under the influence of professional Social Work thinking. The Department of Social Work had an ex officio member on the Committee. The students in residence were largely from that department, and the Warden herself was now trained as a social worker. There was evidence of this new methodology in all Settlement developments. A Settlement Club had been formed at the University and met fortnightly in Miss Govan's room. Soon they put a proposal to the Executive Committee concerning its relationship to the Undergraduate Committee and adjustments were made.⁸ Three undergraduates undertook a survey at Darlington School, and reported on the very unsatisfactory nature of the lunches available locally. A canteen was set up at the school, providing a healthy, satisfying and cheap lunch, the Oslo lunch, cost 6d. It was under the control of Miss Violet Shaw, with the assistance of Settlement and parent volunteers, and was so successful that it was soon able to buy its own bread slicer. This canteen continued until 1952, when it was taken over completely by the Parents and Citizens Association. Vi had been managing the school canteen, buying and selling and dealing with it in all ways, for £2 5s. 0d. a week since the work was part time. She now went to the Settlement, as a voluntary club helper. Perceiving how good she was at the work, Ebena advised her to apply for the next vacancy. She did, and was appointed at £12 5s. 0d. which was the going wage.⁹ Vi did valuable service into the seventies.

The Settlement grew rapidly in status as a social institution at this time, and the Government of New South Wales made it an annual grant of at least £500.¹⁰

88 Hall Av.
Glenmore NSW.
9th Nov. 1950

Dear Margery,
Many thanks for your note:—it really makes me ashamed to be thanked for giving a block of land on which I cannot afford to build, if only I could, and lend over lock stock and barrel to the Settlement it would be something like a gift. But it really is a lovely spot, facing Saveno Bay light, and so protected by the land rising behind that even in winter it is delightful to sit out of doors. I have enclosed a map taken from the title deed. I believe there is a land agent's office on the land near, and there you might find a larger map. I have always been drawn to the Island, and hence do not know about the buses.

Sincerely yours,
Ethel M. Gretton

With Professor Bland as President, Ebena Isles as Warden, its A.G.M. became an impressive lunch time function. A team of ladies, led by Mrs. Macdonald Holmes, produced large cauldrons of curry, and on the first occasion, 1951, the Lord Mayor of Sydney and Dr. Harold Wyndham, Director of Education, were present. The Ball, the Fete and the pre-fete parties also became important social occasions and increased their success as fund-raisers.

The old clubs flourished at the Settlement and were diversified according to skills available. The Mothers' Club had as its especial friend Mrs. Thorp and — until her death — Miss Gretton.¹¹ In 1955, when the Council had been debating the need (until Thirroul became available) for at least a permanent camping ground for the boys Miss Gretton gave a piece of land that she owned on Scotland Island. It was never used as such, not only because of the difficulties of its position, but because the nature of the houses and chalets that developed around it rendered it too valuable an asset to use thus. It was sold much later, when its value had steeply escalated, and when the need for funds was urgent.

The mothers now became very interested in dramatic work, starting with readings, and progressing to one-act plays, performed on the Hall stage, where a curtained proscenium was erected for them. In 1947 they included in their

Left A note to the Secretary from Ethel Gretton in 1950.

Illustrations on page 44

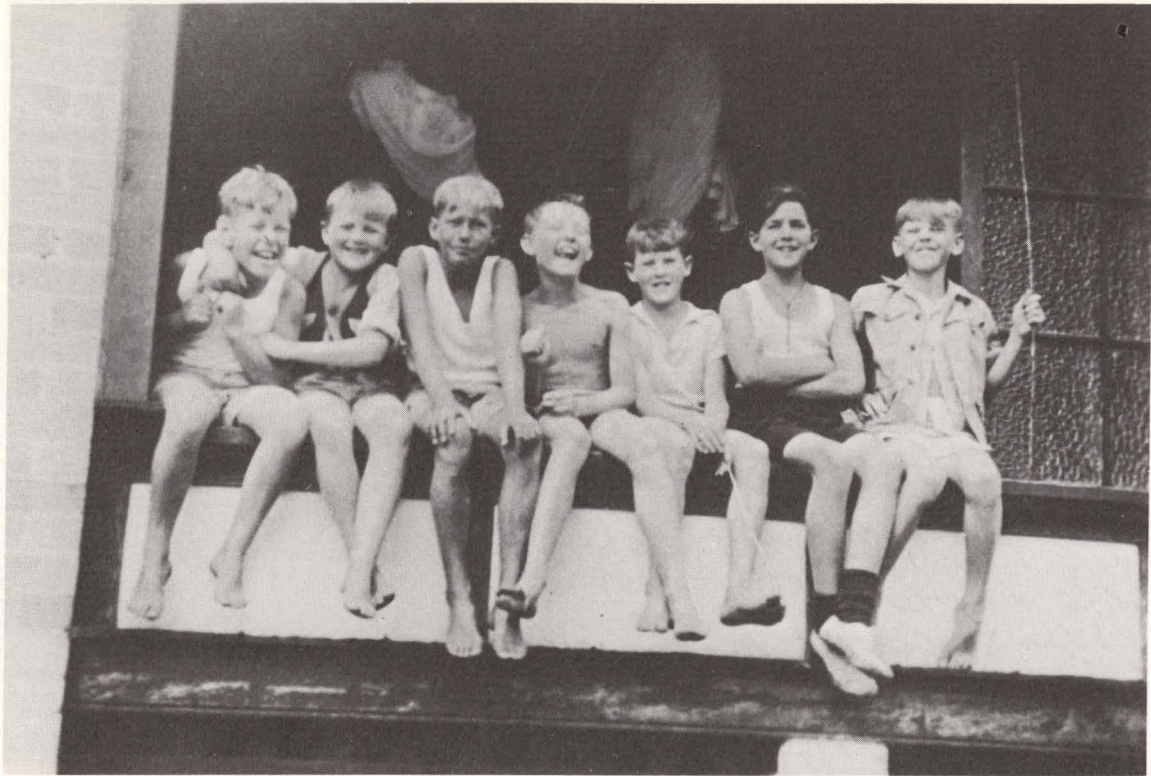
Top Junior boys circa 1940.

Bottom) The floral carpet designed and made by the Mothers' Club in 1947 on the floor of the Settlement Hall, from roses and nasturtium leaves collected by the scholars of Girls' Schools.

Illustrations on page 45

Top Debutantes presented to the Duke of Gloucester, Settlement Ball 1946.

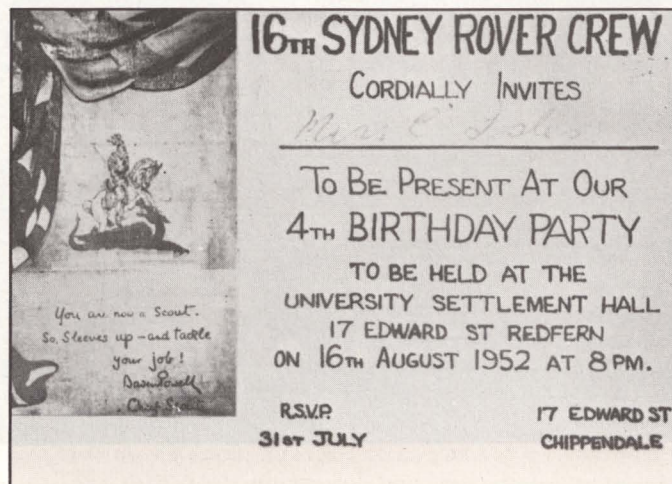
Bottom The Settlement Scout Committee circa 1948.





Settlement Senior Citizens Club and Miss Shaw, night out at Andre's Golden Key Nite Club.

functions a display that consisted of a floral carpet, designed and executed on the floor of the Settlement Hall out of nasturtium leaves and roses, which were collected as a result of an appeal to schools. They also supplied and managed the Provisions Stall at the annual Fete, and helped with tea on the harbour cruise, which had become a yearly summer event, and to which they invited as many of the disabled of the district as were able to come. The mothers showed great enterprise in devising small events, pleasant as well as profitable: jumble sales, a doll's show, a museum, concerts, a film night and even a hair-dressing demonstration. Most of the money raised went to the Holiday Home Fund, ear-marked for a



The Senior Badminton Team in Ebena Isles' time.

refrigerator, which they considered essential. The Mothers' Club indeed supplied a great deal of the life of the Settlement. When the war ended and the men returned an impromptu dance was held, which resulted in the Girls Senior Club being abandoned in favour of a mixed Social Club.¹² This remained popular and active with dances throughout the year, as well as outings and small functions. These adolescents and young adults also formed an Activities Group, and a Music Group, which met on Sundays to listen to recorded music, and prepared for each youth concert programme which they attended, under the guidance of Mr. Billings from the Teachers' College.¹³ All of this activity may have been suggested by University people, graduate or undergraduate, but it is obvious from the reports that they were thought of as emanating from the members of the clubs themselves. There was a noticeable change in the relationship of the academic to the local population, and it was much nearer to the Toynbee ideal, not patronage but friendship.

There were two major developments of club activity to single out. First, the formation of the Sydney University Settlement Associated Committees (S.U.S.A.C.), in 1949.¹⁴ It consisted of representatives from member clubs of the Settlement, and had as its function the co-ordination and welfare of these clubs. One of its first projects was the installation of an emergency lighting unit in the Hall, with funds from their own efforts. It was done initially with a loan from the savings of the Mothers' Club, but S.U.S.A.C. repaid it in the same year.¹⁵ The unit was a great asset in those days of frequent power cuts. Ebena Isles was the first chairman of S.U.S.A.C., but it soon became autonomous. There were mistakes and difficulties, one being the weekly dance, which turned out to be so uncertain in its attendance as to be unmanageable, and was abandoned as a regular occurrence in favour of sporadic events. Sam and Jane Lanyon were prominent in S.U.S.A.C. for most of its life, and he eventually became chairman.¹⁶ The



Some members of S.U.S.A.C. when it was first formed.

organisation became central to the life of the Settlement. It started a canteen on the premises, which, since it was the work of volunteers, made quite a profit and provided a steady flow into the funds. Two other projects that S.U.S.A.C. financed, from among many, were the installation of gas heaters in the Hall, with contribution towards the running costs, and the editing and publication of a newsletter for members, giving detailed news of the various club junctions.¹⁷

The second major development sprang from the employment of a case-worker, and the setting up of a case-work section, called at first Family Welfare.¹⁸ The kind of work which the new section undertook with young families is best illustrated by this communication from Greta Nicholas, the then case-worker, to the Executive:

The Settlement Case Worker asks for your cooperation and help in connection with the following matters:

1. *Clothing:* J.B. aged 11 years will be entering Glenfield Special School about July. Although his Father is a pensioner and the family's income is very limited, J.B.'s mother has made some effort in preparing clothes for the lad. So that he will have some new clothes in his suit case I should like to get two new shirts for him, and also a pair of shoes size 2½ either new or used.
2. *Visits to Mittagong:* Two boys who have been associated with the Settlement are at present in a Child Welfare Home at Mittagong for truancy. Both lads come from insecure homes and I would like to visit these boys about once a month for the rest of the year so as to help prepare them for their return to the district. I wondered if any Member of the Committee might be visiting the Southern Highlands from time to time and could include me as a passenger. If so, I should be very grateful. One of these boys, incidentally, is not even visited by his parents at the present moment.
3. *Wool:* For one hour each day I have a sub-normal boy for activity work. We have just started some simple weaving and I need thick wool for this purpose. The wool in an old cardigan or jumper would be suitable, provided it has been unpicked and laundered.

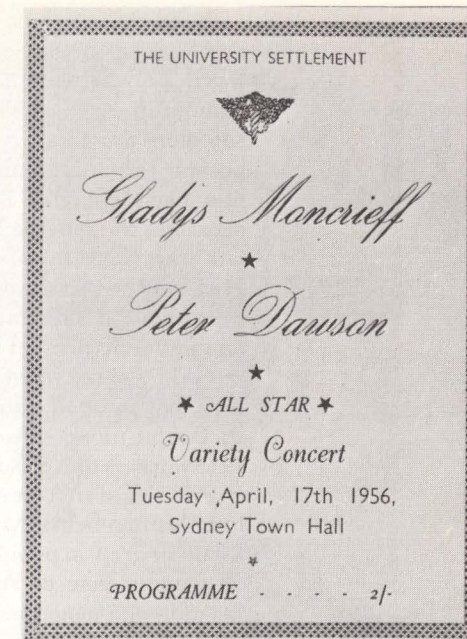


If any member of the Committee is able to assist us in any of these ways we should be very grateful.

(sgd.) Greta Nicholas Case Worker¹⁹

The case worker also very quickly singled out for urgent attention the welfare of the aged. Their plight before the Council Centres and Meals on Wheels reached the district was pathetic; they were isolated, lonely, and sometimes unable to prepare proper food for themselves. With nutritional advice from technicians at East Sydney Technical College (among them Miss Doreen Langley, later Principal of Women's College), finances donated by the Ladies Auxiliary of Australian Consolidated Industries, and labour from the North Shore branch of the Women Graduates Association, there was now a pensioners' lunch served every Wednesday at the Settlement and great effort was made to provide transport for those who could not get there otherwise. The musical comedy star Gladys Moncrieff was sympathetic, and organised a concert in aid of this work, so that the Settlement was able to set up and furnish a room in Number 8 as an Old Peoples' Club. The A.C.I. auxiliary financed an attached kitchen with tea-making facilities, and a television set was installed. Miss Moncrieff performed the opening ceremony, and sang to the members.²⁰ They did not at first understand that the sitting room was theirs to use, and an invitation or function was needed to get them there. Miss Vi Shaw became their club leader, and met with them every Thursday afternoon, so that their lives were from the beginning opened out, and gradually they began to come freely even on nonclub days, which of course provided the Case-worker with an unobtrusive way of watching over their well being. Vi and Ebena designed a 'Flying up' ceremony on the model of the Brownies to Guides on the 60th birthday of any member of the Mothers' Club, when she attained the rank of pensioner, and became eligible to use the room.

The Settlement as a whole was very much alive in Ebena Isles' time. Adults were perpetually on the move in fund-raising or organisation, and there were always children playing about. The Warden knew them all. She cooked the Settlement meals in the kitchen and lived herself in one of the rooms at the top of Number 19 for most of her stay. In the words of Vi Shaw, 'She WAS the Settlement'.²¹



Left Sam and Jane Lanyon at a S.U.S.A.C. Christmas party.

It hardly need be pointed out that the staff, physical and organisational development of the Settlement in these years after the war and through the 1950s was heavily demanding in money terms. The budget grew and was not always met without uncomfortable remedies. The decisions to expand were made by University men, the Treasury was headed by them, and the fundraising functions which became the chief means of finance were a very prominent part of University social life. The Debutante Ball was revived and became an annual event. On the first occasion, in 1946, the Debs were received by H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, then Governor-General of Australia.²² There were seventy debutantes in the Great Hall, and it was a wonderful start, so that for a while there was no difficulty in repeating the Ball year after year. The Open Day at the same time developed into an annual Settlement Fete in the University grounds, opened by some popular or relevant figure, when stalls, side-shows, demonstrations and a variety of events designed by staff, students, wives and Settlement clients proved in total very successful money-raisers. Betty Archdale competently and energetically led the Fête workers during some very difficult periods.

A series of smaller events led up to the main function, the most memorable and long-lasting being Mrs. Woodhill's Chrysanthemum Tea at her Hunters Hill home. It grew in popularity and eventually became, in the 1970s, the Hunters Hill Settlement Fete at Wybalena, the Vice-Chancellor's home. Other events took place in the generously donated grounds of the University and Colleges, or in locations such as David Jones or large private homes also donated. Mrs. Roma Dulhunty, who was active among the ladies who organised these social events, recalled that many of those who helped and patronised them, knew the Settlement only by name. One group surprised her by revealing that they thought it was a home for retired professors. Together with the continuing and upgraded but still inadequate government grant, this work kept the budget almost balanced, but it kept on growing, fed by the now educated imaginations of the social workers, and added to considerably by the unavoidably high cost of the maintenance of old premises, in spite of honorary architectural advice.

In 1951, when the salary of the warden had inflated to £450, and that of a qualified case-worker to £352, (both still, according to Miss Battle, below others of such qualifications),²⁴ Professor Bland had contacted Mr. Hoyle to ask about the possibility of making the Settlement an incorporated non-profit making company, so dispensing with the clumsy device of getting the signatures of three trustees for all transactions.²⁵ He was told that the cost would be too great. He then approached the Attorney-General and asked whether it were possible for the Government to incorporate the Settlement by Act of Parliament. The matter was put in hand and the Act was eventually passed in 1959.

In 1953 the Fete had not been a great financial success, and although the Darlington School Canteen was this year passed over to the Parents and Citizens Association, and several other adjustments made, the Settlement found itself £700 in deficit. At a panic meeting, Ebena offered to resign, re-enter the Department of Education, and carry on at the Settlement as honorary Warden. The Executive turned down her offer.²⁶ But it was still necessary to save £500-£600 on salaries. The honorary secretary, Mrs. Murray, offered to pay for the typing and duplicating help she needed, but that was a trivial amount in the circumstances.²⁷ Ebena did not want to dispense with her case-worker, and when the Secretaryship of the Playgrounds fell vacant she agreed to take that post herself and at the same time remain resident honorary Warden of the Settlement. This was much more manageable geographically, and was accepted by the Committee thus relieving the budget of her salary.²⁸

It was a similar gesture to that made by Louisa MacDonald years before at the beginning of Women's College, when she refused the Council's offer of a housekeeper, declaring that the expenditure was not justified.²⁹ It cannot but have



been a great strain in both cases, for neither woman was of a character to allow any responsibility that she undertook to be less than fully carried out. Louisa later paid the salary of a resident housekeeper out of her own pocket. Perhaps Ebena was relying upon the structure of self management she had set up: S.U.S.A.C., the case-worker and the Club Leaders she had personally chosen. But there was the inevitable illness, leave of absence, and unexpected staff changes, and there was all the time no separate housekeeper for the Settlement Household. However, she continued to occupy the two roles until 1959, when she resigned from the Playgrounds secretaryship where the winds of change were already blowing.³⁰ A conference took place to consider the resulting financial situation at the Settlement, and the verdict was that, given the Warden's salary, only another £8 9d. a week could be paid in order that the budget be not exceeded. The choice suggested was either to retreat to a part-time case-worker, or to allow the Warden to do the case work, and to recruit a parttime club leader, at a lower salary, to relieve her of some duties. Ebena felt financially defeated.³¹ At the time she had a very good replacement offering in her case-worker, Margaret McLean, and after seventeen years at the Settlement she was of an age to be conscious of her eventual retirement situation. She resigned and went back to the Education Department, to teach at Narrabeen. She was later a hospital almoner.³² The Chippendale people missed Ebena very greatly, but Margaret McLean, recently returned from a year in America, carried on her work for the next three years.³³

Orientation Week
1959 Settlement Stand.

In 1959, the year of the transfer, the Undergraduate Committee of the Settlement obtained registration as an official student club, so that they were entered in the Handbook, and could set up a booth on the front lawn during Orientation Week. They issued invitations that day to a tea, and recruited volunteers for Settlement work. They also provided the labour to build a timber-framed proscenium on the



Left Gwyn Woodhill at the time that as a member of the Settlement Council she started the pre-fete teas in her garden. She was the wife of Dr. Woodhill of the Science Faculty. He was an entymologist.
Right Gwyn Woodhill in her garden with the Chrysanthemums that adorned her teas for the Settlement circa 1966. (From Mrs. Woodhill.)

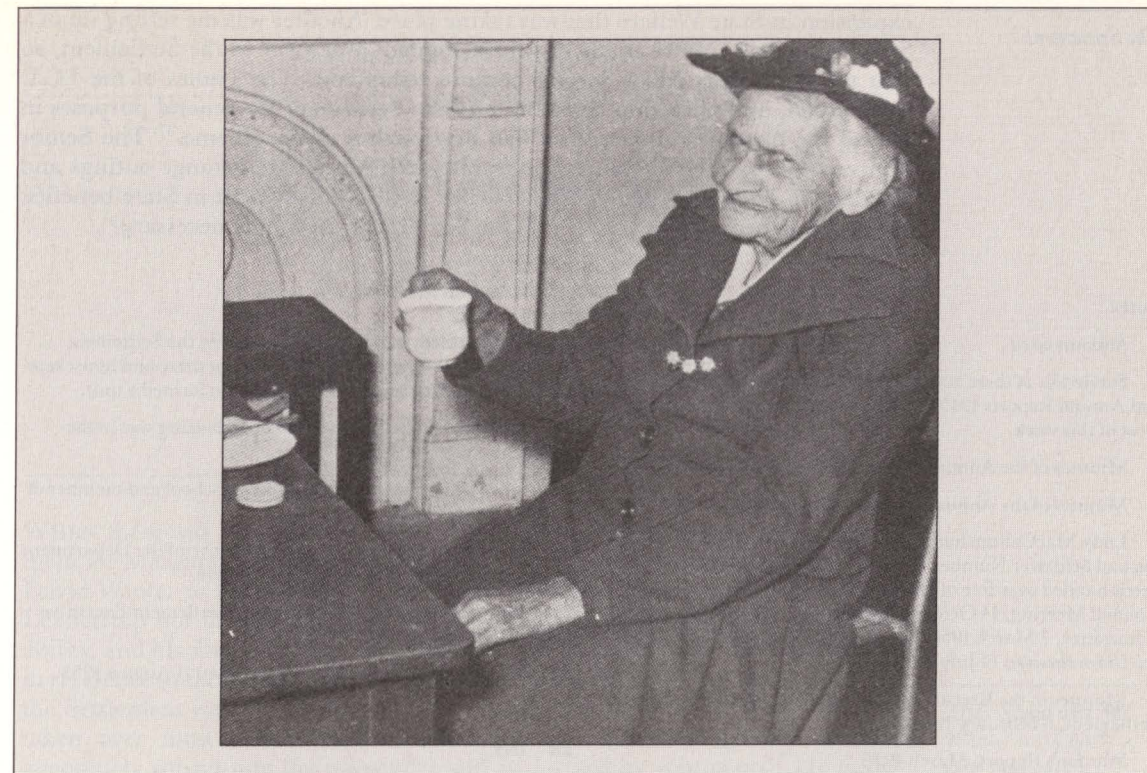


Hall stage, with materials given by Sydney Rotary Club, so that there could be more sophisticated drama presented by visiting amateurs, prominent among them the Hunters Hill Dramatic Society, with Mrs. R.D. FitzGerald as their secretary. The undergraduates at first tried to finance the attendance of Settlement children at camps run by various youth organisations such as National Fitness, but shyness rendered this unsuccessful, and they started camps of their own, highly enjoyable for them and the children alike. These were financed entirely by the Undergraduate Society from the proceeds of their own functions.

1959 also saw the proposition to the Council that a Ladies' Auxiliary be formed for fund-raising. It was set up at a tea, on the invitation of Dr. Arnott, with 83 members present, and 57 more absent, but wishing to be enrolled. Its first President was Kathleen Benning, and Mrs. Thelma Roberts, the wife of the Vice-Chancellor, was the first Patroness. The committee was Mrs. Roscoe Hoyle, Mrs. Threthowan, Mrs. Woodhill, Mrs. Macdonald Holmes, Mrs. Dulhunty, Mrs. Coghlan, Mrs. Burrell and Mrs. Bongers.³⁴ A representative of the Auxiliary was appointed ex officio to the Executive of the Settlement itself, since fund-raising was now to be separated from the actual running of the Settlement.

There were students in residence when Margaret McLean took over, but since the Warden was still the housekeeper, and since she could not be resident, as Ebena had been, at first Miss Jean Rogers was appointed Resident Honorary Assistant to the Warden. Then a Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong came into residence, and Mrs. Armstrong took over the housekeeping, with consequent improvement in organisation.

In 1961 the Thirroul cottage was at last vacant for the Settlement, and was found to be in an appalling state after 16 years of tenancy. The necessary urgent repairs to the roof and the fabric absorbed a great deal of the accumulated funds.



A client at an interview with the Caseworker, 1955. (Margaret MacLean.)

In the same year a male Club Leader, Mr. David Winter, came into residence at the Settlement. His training in Youth Leadership had been with the Y.M.C.A. College at Homebush. The household then consisted of Jean Rogers, four students, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, the other Club Leader, Pamela Platt, and David. Number 11 Edward Street fell vacant, and was let to Mr. Winter who married and set up house there in 1962. All of the household took part in Settlement life and Vi Shaw and Margaret McLean came daily to help and supervise the regular case work. They had the assistance also of students of the Diploma, as volunteer workers, as well as those from other faculties. The Senior Citizens and the Mothers' Club were in happy working order; Thirroul Camps became a great attraction, in spite of repairs not yet finished. Cubs, Scouts and Brownies persisted; the afternoon club, under Vi Shaw, provided valuable after school activity for children who had no alternative but to play in the streets. The Auxiliary was enthusiastic and successful. Two major functions, the Fete and the Ball, brought in an average of £1500 between them annually, with smaller functions adding still more. Expenses, however, did not abate, the chief being still the maintenance cost of old buildings, both Edward Street and now Thirroul. There was a gentle touch when old age pensioner, Mr. Bannister, who had been odd jobs man around Settlement House for quite a while, died, and was found to have willed his small savings to the Settlement, to be used as the Warden saw fit.³⁵

Margaret McLean regretfully left in 1963. She had maintained the Isles spirit as well as any non-resident could do, but there were increasing indications that the household, and indeed the whole concept, would have had to change in adaptation to exogenous influences, even had Ebena remained with it. In the previous year, the City Council had terminated the Playgrounds agreement, and appointed a committee from the Kindergarten Union, the Children's Library and Craft Movement, and the Director of Parks, to take charge of them.³⁶ This was a part of the

expansion in State Welfare that was taking place. Another was the setting up of a Senior Citizens' Centre by the County Council quite near to the Settlement, so that the Pensioners Meal Service became redundant. The Ladies of the I.C.I. understood, and offered to pay £200 into the Settlement for general purposes in lieu of the financial support they had been giving to the scheme.³⁷ The Senior Citizens' Club of the Settlement continued to meet, and to arrange outings and holidays at Thirroul together. Yet with this rapid improvement in State benefits, the question began to be asked: — 'Is the Settlement any longer necessary?'.

Notes

- 1 Addams *op.cit.*
- 2 For details of these activities see Minutes of the Committee and Annual Reports 1945-50. The schools gradually took over most of this work.
- 3 Minutes of the Annual General Meeting, 8 May 1945.
- 4 Minutes of the Annual General Meeting, 8 June 1946.
- 5 Lady MacCallum had already instructed that the mortgage she had held over Number 17 and 19 be written off and the deeds handed over free of encumbrance. See Minutes of the Council Meeting, 14 October 1949, Minutes of the Settlement Committee, 7 March 1950. For obituary for Lady MacCallum see *Union Recorder*, 10 July 1952, p.141.
- 6 Minutes of the Executive Meeting of the Sydney University Settlement, 6 February 1948.
- 7 Warden's Report, March 1950.
- 8 Undergraduate Committee Report appended to the Minutes of 14 May 1943.
- 9 Warden's Report, March 1950.
- 10 The grant of £500 became annual in 1946 until in 1958 it was increased to £750.
- 11 Miss Gretton worked at the Settlement as an undergraduate, continued as the Representative of the Mothers' Club as a secondary school teacher and just before her death gave to the Settlement a piece of land on Scotland Island.
- 12 Minutes of the University Settlement Executive Committee, 12 August 1947.
- 13 Mr. Billings does not appear as a staff member and was perhaps a student or a visiting music teacher.
- 14 Warden's Report, September 1949.
- 15 *Ibid.*, October 1949.
- 16 A local resident, on the staff of the *Sydney Morning Herald*. He and his wife have been prominent as Settlement citizens.
- 17 The Newsletter was designed by S.U.S.A.C. to give information to Settlement members and inspire them to participate in the community planning.
- 18 Miss Nicholas was appointed in 1952 after short periods with Mrs. Parry and Mrs. Grant.
- 19 A letter from Gretta Nicholas to the Executive, 1953.
- 20 Gladys Moncrieff and Peter Dawson organised a fund-raising concert in the Sydney Town Hall, 7 April 1956.
- 21 Vi described, in a 1980 interview, how the Settlement revolved around Ebena, who ate and slept there and housekept for those who did likewise. The household formed a unit.
- 22 But after the Debutante Waltz the dancing was in the Union, not the Great Hall.
- 23 Since headmistress of Abbotsleigh School and member of the University Senate.
- 24 Miss Battle was now the representative of the Department of Social Studies ex officio on the Executive.
- 25 Minutes of the Sydney University Settlement Executive Committee, 25 February 1953, p.3.
- 26 Minutes of the Executive Committee, 11 August 1953.
- 27 *Ibid.*
- 28 *Ibid.*
- 29 *History of Women's College*: W. Vere Hole, MA and Anne H. Treweeke, MA, p.68.
- 30 The participating bodies had never been entirely happy with the Settlement's handling of the playgrounds. In 1954 the Kindergarten Union had written to the Town Clerk saying that they felt that the present system was unsatisfactory and asking that they be handed back to the Council. This dissatisfaction escalated and the agreement was terminated three years after Ebena Isles left the Settlement.
- 31 In interview many years later. The Minute Book for this period (April 1958 to April 1963) is not in the University Archives.
- 32 Finally at Katoomba District Hospital and to live at Mt. Victoria.
- 33 Annual Report, 1958-59, p.5.
- 34 Some of these were still working with the auxiliary many years later as well as some who were present at the first meeting.
- 35 Mr. Bannister lived on his pension in one of the Settlement's cottages and was employed as odd job man. Minutes of the Executive Committee, 10 May 1951.
- 36 The City Council resumed control. Annual Report 1962-63, p.6.
- 37 Facilities for old people with meal service were opened together with meals-on-wheels for those who needed them and Settlement meals were discontinued (Annual Report, 1960-61, p.3). But the Settlement Club continued to meet for tea (Annual Reports 1962-63 and 1966).

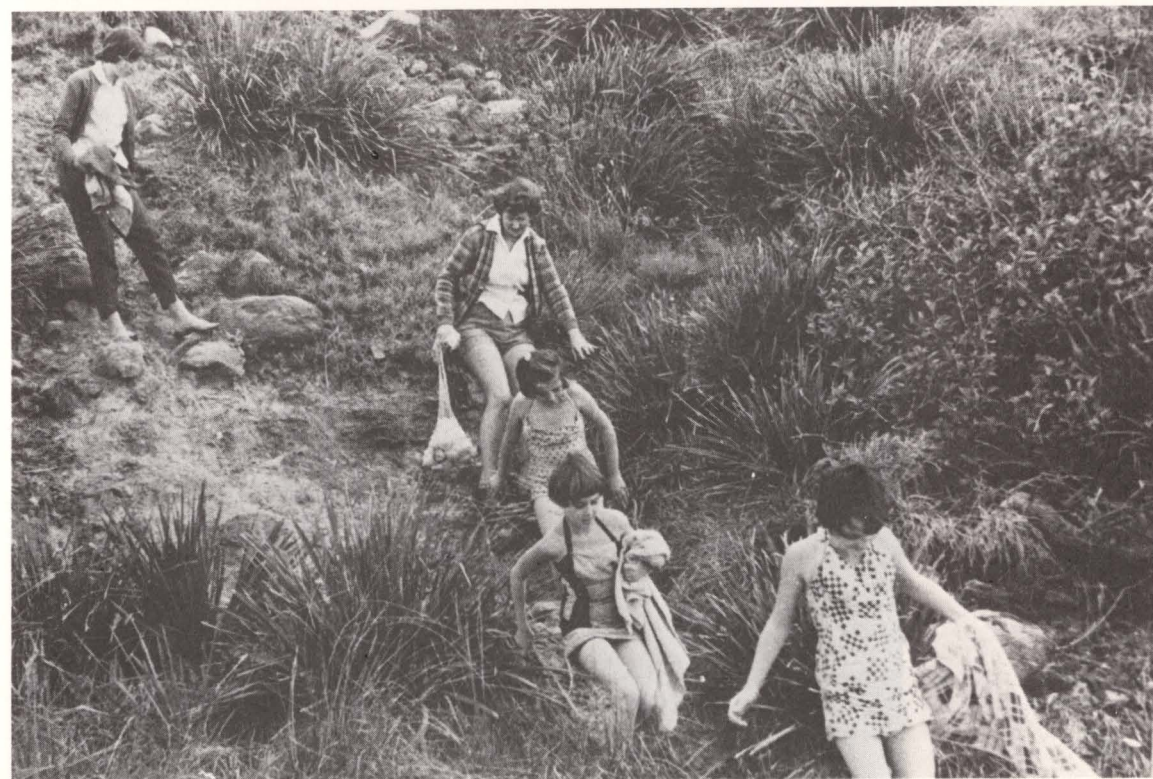
CHAPTER SEVEN

Response to Change

WHEN there was no suitable answer to the advertisement in search of a replacement for Margaret McLéan, the Executive Committee understandably appointed David Winter to the position, in spite of the fact that his Diploma was in Youth Leadership not in Social Studies, for they had experience of his administrative ability, and his sincere interest in community work.¹ Furthermore, he was already in residence in the Settlement, with his newly-wed wife, Jean. David did not doubt the Settlement was still necessary, in spite of the Welfare State, 'for the State has taken over most of the work initiated by the voluntary agencies, without adequately subsidising the remainder still performed by volunteers'.² He under-

Miss Shaw and Mr. Winter with party of girls and boys.





Illustrations on pages 56 and 57 show children on a visit to Camp Thirroul in March 1969.

Top left The Thumbelina girls.

Bottom left At Thirroul station with Tai an undergraduate volunteer.

Top right With Miss Shaw at Minnamurra Falls.

Miss Shaw and group waiting for the train.

Learning to knit at the Settlement. (From S.M.H. Women's Supplement 1938.)



Response to Change

School holidays 1967.

stood well that he was faced with major adaptation to social and geographical changes already under way. Indeed, in the 1968 report he quotes Jane Addams to that effect. A western motorway was threatening to cut the catchment area in two, and was causing population shifts; many old residents were leaving, and the houses were frequently being let to New Australians with entirely different problems. The increasingly heavy traffic in the main roads was rendering it unsafe for the Redfern children to come along to their Edward St. clubs; the expansion of the University was further changing the residential and School situation, and the people felt that their security was threatened by uncertainty as to where it would all end. David referred to the 'Chippendale Desert' which he intended to turn into an oasis; he meant the area immediate to Edward Street becoming in-ward looking, and in danger, he feared, of allowing the remnants of its population to accept and be limited by its isolation.³ He saw clearly too that the cut-off areas such as Redfern were left with theoretical but not practical access to help with the problems that they faced. He was a churchman, rather than a university man, and it was with the co-operation of the Uniting Churches of Sydney that he acted to set up a Community Aid and Referral Centre in a shop front at 142 Regent St., Redfern. His aim was to co-ordinate the work of the existing agencies in that area.⁴

It was with volunteers from the Settlement itself, as well as the Uniting Churches that he started the '33 Club' in Botany St., Redfern. There the club workers ran separate clubs for boys and girls on three nights a week. Initial moves were made also to found a club centre at 'Hilltop', the multi-storey flats in Waterloo, which were already bristling with social problems. Old people and mothers were brought from 'Hilltop' to Settlement clubs and encouraged to set up clubs of their own.

At the Edward Street centre there was now a new emphasis on outgoing activities and visits beyond the restrictions of that depressing environment. Many such

excursions were organised by staff, students and volunteers to the bush, to the beaches, to the theatres, and most adventurously to the Snowy Mountains in 1965, for eight children with volunteer chaperonage. For this venture the Mothers' Club made a donated roll of sheeting into sleeping bags, toothbrush holders and other necessary equipment.

The Edward Street household as it had previously existed now disintegrated. The Winters — now with a baby — were established as a separate entity in their own house, so that a special housekeeper was necessary if meals for resident students in the Settlement itself were to be continued, but this was proving expensive and awkward, because of the differing times of lectures, and extracurricular activities, as well as perhaps a lack of discipline. Together with the need for more club space this caused the Executive to decide to install amenities in the rooms of the resident students to get their own breakfasts, while other meals were readily available in the University and elsewhere.⁵

The housekeeper was dispensed with, and students could now be said to be 'in rooms' rather than in residence. Undergraduates did continue to live in, and most of them helped enthusiastically with the club outings and were of course given preference according to their usefulness, and told to go if they became noisy or non-cooperative. The houses were still fully occupied as they became available, as living quarters, excepting for Number 9, which was turned into a Craft Centre, with its largest room for woodwork and other crafts, and its other room a 'den' for use as a place where small meetings could be held in a quieter and more intimate atmosphere than the Hall could usually provide. It was part of the policy of instilling familiarity and trust in the children. As houses became vacant their backyards were added to the playground area behind, which was now becoming a welcome fine weather asset.

Staff difficulties were severe, however; there had been no success in recruiting at the wage offered, a male club-leader to assist Vi Shaw when David was promoted to Warden, nor in finding a qualified case-worker to replace Margaret McLean. David did as much of the latter work as he could manage. Vi struggled valiantly on, helped by local volunteers, among them Jane Lanyon of the Mothers' Club. Vi had a Wednesday afternoon club in the backyards for little boys from five to nine years, which she described as 'wild, fierce and extremely noisy' and when she attempted to replace 'Indians on the warpath' with the milder activity of woodwork they made guns, swords, tanks, aeroplanes, and just as much noise.⁶ To Vi and the boys, the club was a thorough success, but it cannot have enhanced the Settlement's reputation with its neighbours. Mr. Cushing, a Brisbane man, was at last appointed to assist Vi but had an unfortunate accident on arrival and was for many months in hospital. Relief came finally when Mr. Sleeter was appointed in 1968, and he was a great success. His encouragement to prowess on the trampoline, roller skates and football used up the boys' energies harmlessly and healthily. Admittedly they called him 'Sir', as they did their teacher at school, but they liked him, and followed his rules with little questioning.

The mixed afternoon club continued in the Hall itself, with undergraduates predominant in the assistant staff, and Vi in command. The growing infiltration of Aboriginal children into this club happened without undue comment. David Winter saw it as a tendency to be encouraged, and the cover of his 1967 report is in the nature of an invitation — two children of different races hand-in-hand.⁷ There was also a diffident attempt by Aboriginal mothers to help in the clubs alongside white women, and it was in cooperation with the Foundation for Aboriginal Affairs that David set up, in 1967, a small homework centre for those children, both Aboriginal and white, who seemed to be in need of such help.⁸ Often the need was as much for a quiet place to sit down and do the task as for academic assistance.

Mr. Benning retired from the Presidency in 1966, on the death of his wife, and



the Reverend Norman Webb, of Wesley College, accepted the position. The library upstairs was refurbished, refurnished and set up as a memorial to Mrs. Benning and Mrs. Hull, another active worker who died in the same year. It was to be used for small meetings, suppers, and as a reading room away from the hullabaloo of daily life. Inadequate staffing at the Settlement as a whole defeated this intent. It was impossible to keep the room for the purpose for which it had been furnished.

It was fortunate that Mrs. Marjory Murray, who had been a stalwart honorary secretary and assistant to Dr. Arnott and to Mr. Benning while they were presidents, was able to continue with Rev. Webb, for the Mastership of a College was now an arduous job. Don Nicholls, the University Accountant, became Treasurer, to give helpful advice on the budget. When the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Stephen Roberts, retired in 1967, and was replaced by Professor Bruce Williams, Lady Roberts left her position as Patroness of the Auxiliary, but Mrs. Dulhunty promptly wrote to the new Vice-Chancellor's wife before the latter left England. The invitation was sympathetically accepted by one already familiar with the Manchester Settlement and its move to the housing estate around Ringway Airport, when the slum clearance took place in the 1960s. When she reached Sydney the Reverend Webb and the Executive Committee co-opted her to share the policy and management decisions.⁹

But although, at the top, the University support for the Settlement was still strong, alienation was developing between the two institutions. It had to do partly with the geographic encroachment of the University into the district, for although every possible care was taken to evict with gentleness and provision, and although

'A Minority in the Welfare State'
the cover of David Winter's 1966-7 report.

the man in charge of such proceedings, Ken McInnes, knew the problems of the district well, yet evictions there had to be, and they could not help but be resented as an infringement of rights. Innocent of the niceties of financial responsibility, the Settlement people began to regard the University as 'they' — the wicked landlord class, that allowed the Settlement Houses to become foul and verminous, and the Thirroul cottage to fall into decay, while it feathered its own nest.¹⁰

Since the formation of the Auxiliary, the fund-raising functions had been increasingly separated from the local people, who, excepting for their work at the large Fete, which was considerable, tended to run their own separate functions. There was a very simple reason, of course; the big money, which the auxiliary wanted, was to be had in the affluent suburbs. Until it went out of fashion, the Debutante Ball absorbed a great deal of energy, but the Mothers and the Senior Citizens were invited only to sit in the organ gallery and watch the grandeur below. When they were invited to a later function in the Great Hall, the Cavalcade Display of Historic Costume, they displayed no enthusiasm, until they found that they were to sit in the audience with other people.¹¹

The student unrest, linked as it was with the Vietnam War, and draft paper burnings, had its repercussions at the Settlement, where the local people did not differentiate between the student demonstrations and flourishes and their own dissatisfaction. Altogether the University staff and students came into a completely different relationship from hitherto, and the results almost obliterated the Settlement itself as a social tool. Those working on the Auxiliary, in the Executive, and in Edward St. clubs, who were loyal to the ideal of flexibility during the next five years, made adaptations, devised desperate experiments, most of which failed, and tried to take the advice of a new breed of social worker they did not fully understand. And those who came through have the reward of being much wiser in such matters than before. It is too soon for objective analysis.

In the meantime, still unaware of the storm to come, Mr. Hoyle and Rev. Webb, after serious discussion with the staff and the Executive, refashioned the Constitution to come into line with the recent Act of Incorporation. Since power was no longer vested in the Council, that body was redundant.¹² The constitutionally assembled members now had power over the policy and finances of the Settlement, and also elected the Executive by their votes at the annual general meeting or at a meeting specially convened according to the Constitution. The other important change made was the legalisation of the de facto position that had developed, whereby membership of the Settlement was open not only to University people, but to any person, provided that his application to the Executive was not rejected.¹³ Thus equipped and modernised, the Settlement, or Neighbourhood Centre, as David Winter had started to call it, moved on into the period of protest.

Notes

1 David Winter obtained his Dip.Y.L. in 1959 from the Y.M.C.A. College then at Homebush, now in Melbourne. He passed at Credit Standard.

2 Annual Reports, 1967-1968-1969.

3 *Ibid.*

4 *Ibid.*

5 Annual Report, 1966.

6 Verbally, in interview 1970.

7 The absence of racial confrontation and enmity was one of David Winter's aims.

8 Annual Report, 1968, p.5.

9 Mrs. Williams arrived in Sydney ready to take an active part in Settlement work. The Chancellor was the Patron.

10 A first-hand experience of the attitude of Settlement people.

11 The Cavalcade Display was 1968. See the Auxiliary Report in the Annual Report of that year.

12 The Council membership was greatly inflated but not active. Meetings were poorly attended.

13 The 1967 Constitution makes membership open to all.

PART III

The Chippendale Neighbourhood Centre

The Early Professionals

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY introduced a degree course in Social Studies in 1966 and the resultant strengthening of staff in the subject led to a new approach to the Settlement from that quarter. The *ex officio* position on the executive had not been used for a while but now it was offered again, and accepted. There was a suggestion that the course might again use the House for observation and practice, but this, it was explained, would mean the appointment of a qualified Social Worker to the paid staff, in lieu of a Youth Leader. The first holder of the *ex officio* position was Mr. Tony Vinson and when he left the University the late Yvonne Cullen succeeded him. In both cases the advice given was the same, towards qualified staff, and that under this guidance the Executive should aim at once to involve in the general management of the Settlement local people who would do more than turn up at meetings, and who would be vitally concerned with the daily life of the district. Seeing the way that things were moving, David Winter offered his resignation, thus making way for the appointment of staff with the necessary University qualifications in Social Work.¹ The first appointee for the new regime was Faye Kelly, an honours graduate of the new degree. The professional salary she could command was, however, large enough to prevent there being any administrative assistance other than honorary given her, in spite of which there were remarkable changes wrought in the Settlement in her two years of office.

Faye's undergraduate years had been in the period when the upsurge of student revolt against administration, established ideas and seniority was becoming serious. Accepting her as one of themselves, students were stimulated to come back to the Settlement with the expressed intent of restructuring it. The coaching that the Settlement Society had been doing in Darlington and Glebe was taken back into the House itself, and the students undertook also to open the clubs at the weekends. Mr. Sleeter left, uncomfortable with the new atmosphere, and his place was taken by Bruce Knight, totally different, but equally successful. He was quite likely to turn up to his clubs with a mouse in his pocket, or a strange insect in a bottle, and he operated through nature clubs and bush walks rather than through sport. Vi seemed to work as well with him as she had with Mr. Sleeter.

Faye quickly established herself as a friend of those in any sort of trouble, and became the recipient of most of the confidences in the community. But she upset quite a few of the older staff and members, and certainly many of the Settlement's Auxiliary supporters, when she persuaded the Executive to sell the Thirroul



Faye Kelly. (Courtesy
Sydney Morning
Herald.)

Cottage and buy a house at Katoomba. Admittedly the Thirroul septic tank perpetually overflowed, the toilet facilities were hopelessly inadequate for large numbers when they did work, and the house itself was almost beyond repair; but her main, and most telling objection was to the way in which the neighbouring beaches were developing, so that local and visiting 'surfies' would haunt the cottage while she had teenage girls from Chippendale there, making quiet relaxation and assessment impossible. Faye was a mountain lover, and was sure that the environment of Katoomba would be infinitely more suitable. The transaction was carried out with financial success, but the Settlement lost the services of Roscoe Hoyle; he had worked so hard and long to get the Thirroul Cottage that he could not condone the sale of it.² The Katoomba house was larger, cheaper, and in good order. It would need little adaptation to make it a suitable holiday home for quite large groups of adults or children, and it was away from the busy centre of Katoomba city.

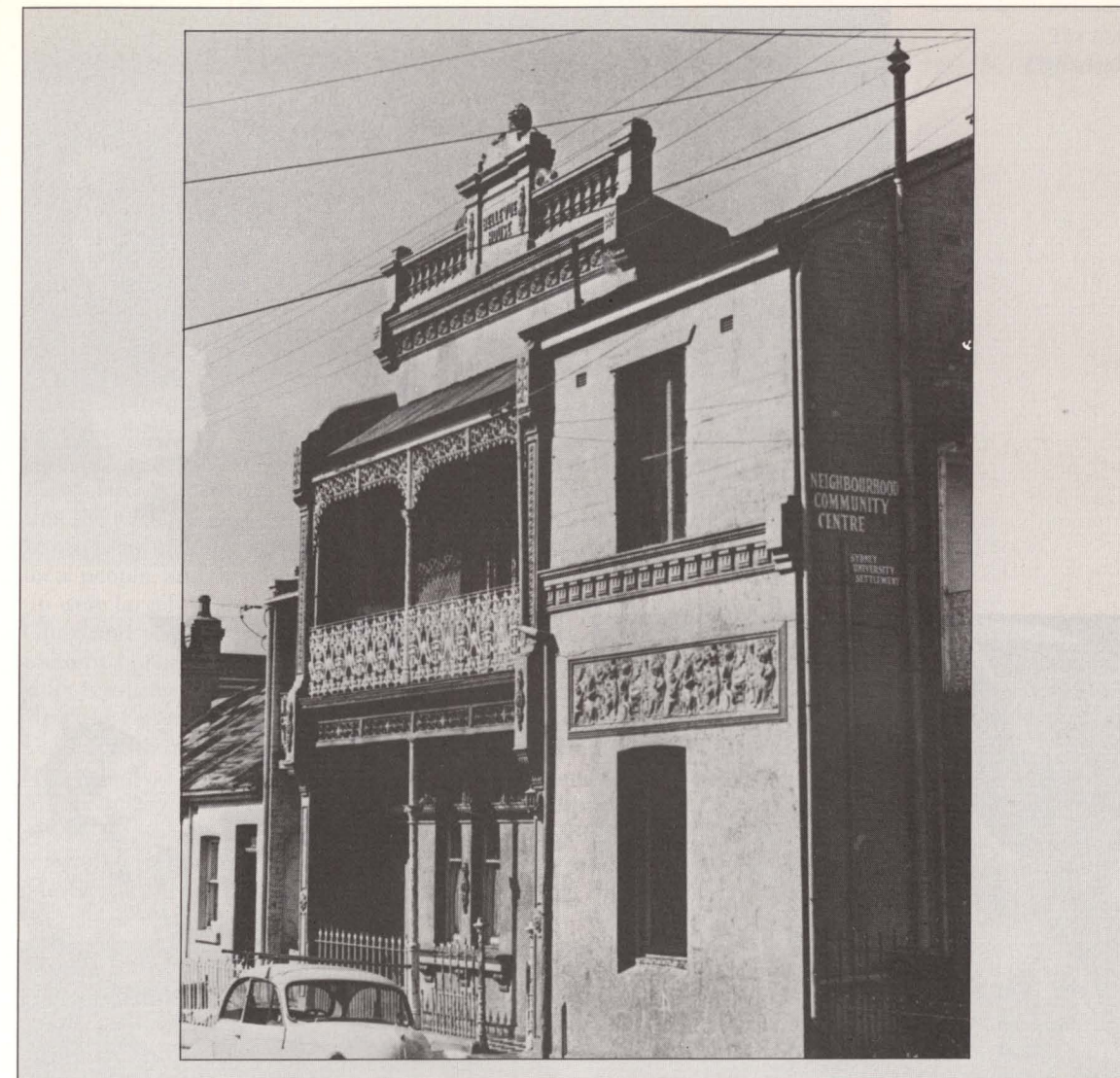
In 1971, Marjory Murray died, and yet another honorary position that had been loyally and efficiently carried out by a University 'oldie' was vacant.³ Katherine Couttoupes, B.Soc.Stud., became Honorary Secretary in her place. In the following year, Faye Kelly resigned. She was not a well person and her deep involvement with the local people and their distress, as well as her concern for general administration, made the Settlement job too much for her. In her final parting advice, she insisted that the Settlement needed an administrative officer, quite separately from the Social Worker who was doing the case and community work. A party of the local mothers petitioned the Executive to ask that Andy Davis, whom they knew as a worker with the Child Welfare Department, be appointed to such a position. The implementation of this advice, however, meant the addition of yet another member of staff, which the Settlement finances could not cover. The opinion of the majority of the Executive committee was in favour of making it possible by doing without paid club leaders, and relying for the conduct of the clubs on local and student volunteers. Vi Shaw and Bruce Knight were, with



Two volunteers with children in the kitchen of No. 19 circa 1978.

reluctance, dismissed; Vi with as much compensation for long service as the Settlement could muster. Andy Davis was appointed Administrator, and Catherine Rigney, B.Soc.Stud., who had done much undergraduate work at the Settlement, was given the professional position. Veterans of the Executive hoped earnestly that this time their solution was the right one.

The Settlement Society, many of whom were now young graduates, were active with the clubs, and filled a very worthwhile role by organising occupations and outings for the children.⁴ The Senior Citizens' Club continued their afternoon teas together, but they were not recruiting new members and their numbers were slowly depleted. Bertha Lazarus now became their president, being the sprightliest among them, and she was a great help in any outings that the Auxiliary or the staff arranged for them. The 1972 election to the Executive included many students and local people, but unfortunately the latter did not keep up their attendances after the first few meetings; they had no experience of such committee work and did not persevere. There was, however, a rift growing between the young and recent members and the older ones — a gap of understanding. There no longer seemed to be anyone at the Settlement out of Club hours, and the veterans could not understand why. Andy Davis had been employed as an Administrator or Coordinator, but he seemed to spend his time entirely on case-work away from Edward Street. The telephone was never answered. Clubs began to move their activities out of the building into houses occupied by students or local people. This puzzling situation came to a head when there was an attempt by the Social Worker, backed by the *ex officio* member from the Department, to dictate the method of running of the volunteer camps that had been taking place so happily and so long. This led to the more general question of where authority was in future to be vested . . . with the professionals or with the mere men of good will. Tempers and emotions ran high. The Social Worker had not established a viable relation-



ship with local mothers, who objected to being treated clinically. 'We are not ill', they complained, 'all we want is our clubs'.³ The eventual decision of the investigating subcommittee came down in favour of the amateurs, and there was a general resignation of the Social Work people. On the instruction of the rump of the Executive, the Rev. Norman Webb terminated the services of Davis and the Settlement was temporarily closed.⁶ An advisory Committee of four had been recruited from among the neighbouring agencies to give objective opinion on the way ahead, and would report in January of the next year.⁷ In the meantime, minimum part-time secretarial work was retained, with an Ansafone to register calls while the office was empty. Volunteers carried on holiday camps and play-hours. In spite of the six months of crisis the mothers and senior citizens held a mini fete in the street on election day.⁸ At the Annual General Meeting of 1973, which had been postponed while the holding operation took place, a motion was debated concerning the closing down of the Settlement permanently. There was an overwhelming vote in favour of carrying on.

The Settlement House in David Winter's time adopted both names — the 'Chippendale Neighbourhood Centre' and below it in smaller letters, 'the University Settlement'.



Top An Auxiliary Fete cake stall. Sheila Smith White, Doris Baker, Del Dearman and Dr. Baker.
Above Mrs J.R. Nimmo and Mrs H.O. Woodhouse Jr. at the Chrysanthemum Tea held at Hunters Hill home of Dr. and Mrs A.R. Woodhill to aid the Settlement and the Isobel Fidler holiday home at Thirroul; more than 150 guests attended.
Right Buying at first Wybalena Chrysanthemum Tea, held at Wybalena when Mrs. Woodhill went to England for a visit in 1968.

The Neighbourhood Centre is Born

Finances were desperate. In view of this the Advisory Committee of four pointed out in its report that there were two alternative methods of procedure: either the Settlement could find more finance, and continue to offer professional services with an adequate staff, or it could become a Neighbourhood Centre which would refer cases to the professionals. The latter choice was the obvious one, and a co-ordinating officer was appointed, Michael Braham⁹, who elected to be resident. He was soon joined by Colin Innis as Youth Worker. A treasurer was sought from outside the University, Don Nicholls having left to take a Government post. Mr. Hallal, a local shopkeeper, tried to manage the position but found it beyond him. Mr. Robert Mork, a city accountant, stepped in to attempt to clean up the chaos and prepare for the auditors. A Redfern House worker, Jo Wynter, became honorary secretary, and there was a general rallying of volunteer support, and a change of fortune.

Mike Braham had the power to instil enthusiasm and get cooperation, in large degree because he worked with his helpers instead of instructing and supervising them. He also believed, even more decidedly than the Social Workers had done, that the local people (for whom the Settlement existed) should have a strong voice in its policy making. The committee elected in 1973 had been more than one third local people, and this time they stayed and were vocal. The new clubs that started up were largely of their designing: clubs for single parents, a mothers' Badminton Club, and yoga nights. The Katoomba house was used in a quite different way, often by outside groups with like sympathies. A new venture was a theatre-going club, resulting from free tickets provided by theatres such as the Independent, the New, the Ensemble, the Old Tote and the Black Theatre.

The Settlement Society's contribution was important with regard to boys whose behaviour was disruptive in the general club. The general club was open to all, and Mike's ruling was in line with Settlement belief that outrageous behaviour or vandalism was not to be an excuse for expulsion, but for an attempt at cure before referral. Several students took to meeting up with such boys outside of the Hall, and establishing rapport in other than the mass club element. Some of the result-



Roma Dulhanty speaking at the Staff & Veterans dinner in the Union; Roma Williams sits on her right, Vi Shaw is extreme right in profile.



Illustrations on page 70

Top Paul Worstead with Mrs. Lazarus, Mrs. Lanyon and Mrs. Forest at Shark Island, December 1977.

Bottom Paul Worstead with children on a picnic in May holidays.

Illustrations on page 71

Top Two girls in the Craft room late 1970s. (The above photos by Paul Worstead.)

Bottom A happy party at 'Wybalena' Hunters Hill 1977.

ing small clubs with special interests lasted until the boys were grown up and had gained confidence. The most successful interest that the Society members used here was amateur film making, and it led to an application to the Schools Commission for video equipment in order that the remainder of the Settlement could also partake. Fenton McEvoy, Lindsay Pollack, Mark Martin and Graeme Curran were particularly successful in such work both as undergraduates and as graduates.

The residences at this stage gradually switched from cheap digs for student helpers to low rental accommodation for single parents, Aboriginal families, pensioners and others who needed it. The neighbourhood interest and participation reached its climax of enthusiasm with a large attendance at the Annual General Meeting of 1974/75, now held in the evening, not at lunchtime, with local people far outnumbering University, and an informal supper and home-made films afterwards.¹⁰ The locals all knew one another; they scarcely knew the names of those University and other non-local members of the Executive who had been devoting scarce time from their busy lives to manage the Settlement affairs. The result of the election was a clean sweep of these outsiders and the election of a new committee of Chippendale people and their familiars.¹¹ Roma Dulhunty, who in spite of her travels to Lake Eyre, had remained on close terms with the people, was made an Honorary Life President (and retained her position in their affections and trust). Norman Webb was made likewise an Honorary Life President, in view of his long and at times indispensable service. Two ex officio members from the University, Ian Smith from the Department of Education and Roma Williams from the Auxiliary, stayed also. At the first meeting of this new and radically changed Executive, the Reverend Fred Turvey was elected to the Presidency. He had retired from Parish work owing to disability and was much concerned with social and community affairs. He was a very apt choice.

Mike Braham's first office secretary was Val Cole, not a local person. But Judy French, a local, replaced her. Judy had come to the Settlement as a destitute single mother in December, 1973. She was interviewed by Shirley Dunn, the local honorary secretary, and with her two children was given shelter in Number 13. Within the security and sympathy of the Settlement Judy displayed her training as an office worker — not only in typing but in clerical work. Since then she has run the office of the Settlement and has kept the books to the satisfaction of the treasurer. Another local woman who came for help and remained until 1985 was Cath Tyler. She came to the Settlement out of loneliness when, as a single parent, she left the country for city life with her parents in Chippendale. Her own children later joined the Settlement clubs, and Cath the part-time staff. — where she characteristically worked so hard and so long that to describe her work as part-time is ludicrous. She became president of the Settlement for two years.

All the while during this critical period, the Ladies' Auxiliary went on with its fund-raising, largely concentrated upon the Fete at 'Wybalena' and the Art and Craft Exhibition in the MacLaurin Hall. It was a considerable lift to those who were certain that these short term trials had to be borne for the sake of the long term goal, to find out how many of the University women thought likewise. Paul Worstead, the Settlement 'handyman and artist' helped to keep them in the picture by organising the art efforts of the Settlement children in their clubs as a foyer exhibition at the Art Show, thus spreading a greater understanding of the complexity of the problem; and Mike Braham's regular attendance or deputising at Auxiliary meetings gave a consciousness of gratitude for their work that no words could have given. To ladies who, in their first years with the Settlement had furnished a library and protected the Hall for use in the formal and V.I.P. attended meetings, the change to billiards, trampolines, psychedelic murals and discos together with Mike's appearance in T-shirt and jeans must have been



disconcerting. Yet the rationality of his careful explanations of happenings at the Settlement as well as the spirit of activity and revival of attendance among the young vindicated their forbearance. The ladies' greatest shock must have come when Mike and the Executive allowed Number 15 to be used as a 'Young People's Refuge' early in 1975. Sydney was suffering a bewildering spate of teenage revolt, when girls and boys alike were asserting independence, insisting on going their own way, leaving home at such an early age, and with such inadequate means of survival, that the prospect was frightening. Others who had moved precociously into the new freedoms were rendered homeless because of violent parental anger. The Refuge was to be a place where such drop-outs could arrive, find short-term shelter and assess their future paths in comparative security. No questions were to be asked, simple rules were followed, agreed by them, and only long-term stays were questioned.¹²

For the short period of its existence, the Refuge was, with hindsight, a saving space to many, many of the under eighteen-year-olds who passed through it, and quite often went home, or, at least, re-established relationships. But the venture also drew a great deal of adverse criticism from those who thought that it was merely encouraging such rebellion. It could not help but draw the attention of the sensation-hunting press, and it did. The press did not spare the University. It reported the controversial activities at the University Settlement without a corollary explaining that the University had no official connection and therefore no control over events. Neither could the Executive Committee persuade the media to use the name 'Chippendale Neighbourhood Centre'. Constant and furious phone calls plagued the University administration and soured the relationship. That the Auxiliary women stood up to the barrage of antagonistic questions which must have been directed at each one of them showed great courage on their part. Of course the Fete and the Art and Craft show were most

The new executive of 1975. Roma Williams is on the left, Cath Tyler kneeling at left side of front row, Fred Turvey to the right of that row. The first of the psychedelic decorations is in the background and Paul Worstead, their perpetrator, is fourth from right in the back row.

Illustration on page 75 Mike Braham addresses an Annual General Meeting of the Settlement, the last to be attended by Auxiliary ladies who can be seen right of centre in the picture. (Photo by Paul Worstead.)

enjoyable compensation. At the former function, which had moved to the Vice-Chancellor's house at Hunters Hill, the local Chippendale people played a prominent role, sometimes running stalls and sideshows alone, with no help from the Auxiliary women, and as always working together produced friendships and acceptance of each other without suspicion.

The new treasurer, described in the 1975-76 Report as 'daring', allowed the Settlement to undertake \$11,000 debt to buy and run a mini-bus to facilitate its many activities. The idea was successful and practical — the reality meant further financial hassle. The Settlement has been struggling financially since, but the bus has without doubt been an asset and worth the struggle.

The Katoomba House became as difficult to manage and to caretake as Thirroul had been, given the same relative shortages of staff and money. Several efforts to find adequate honorary caretaking failed, and rates and repairs mounted. The possession of the mini-bus made a range of other and cheaper ways of taking the children to the country possible and a growth of interest in land clearing and canoe-making under Paul Worstead rendered the house with its small garden less attractive. It was eventually sold, and the money was invested, tied to use for future holiday accommodation.

Mike Braham had inaugurated, in conjunction with Redfern House, an annual Chippendale Christmas Festival.¹³ It consisted of a street fete, alongside Settlement House, with various sideshows and stalls, and a procession through Chippendale, with mounted police, clowns, dragons and delighted people. It continued, changing, but remaining an expected annual event and part of the life of the district. The University accepted this as one of the ways in which it could still express its goodwill towards this steadily developing neighbour, and lent loud hailer, microphones, transport and other amenities as gestures of friendship. The City Council has given grant aid for free community entertainment.

The problem of Aboriginal housing in the neighbourhood and of providing shelter for Aboriginal people when they came in from the country led the Executive to permit a brief attempt at an urbanising 'Halfway House' in Number 15. It was disastrous. There was no mutual understanding and no adequate control. The resulting noise, drunkenness, rioting and anger almost brought Edward Street to serious black/white confrontation and further involved the University in undeserved protestation from ignorant outsiders who still thought of the Centre as the 'University Settlement'. A final attempt to reduce the situation to some order was the introduction of a house mother, a Mrs. Haynes; but although the riotousness was reduced the change brought other alcohol-induced miseries. Ann Simmat, a volunteer with nursing experience, was instrumental eventually in re-housing Mrs. Haynes and her family elsewhere, and the project was abandoned. The problem was met a little more successfully by giving Centre support to children and adults from the Government's Aboriginal Housing Scheme.

Following on the Presidency of Fred Turvey, the position passed to other locals: Tom Templeton, Bob Boughton, Kim Anson, Cath Tyler, Maureen Cook, Paul Worstead and eventually Jane Lanyon, widow of the Chairman of S.U.S.A.C., past president of the Mothers' Club and perpetual community motivated member of the Chippendale Neighbourhood Centre, alias the Sydney University Settlement, through most of its metamorphoses. In 1985 both she and Fred Turvey were selected by the Council of the City of Sydney for well deserved City of Sydney Australia Day Community Awards.



Notes

- 1 He became a youth worker with the New England Regional Council at Gunnedah and moved his growing family to the country. For some years he left community work to run a Poll Dorset stud, but in 1986 returned to the Inverell Shire Council as Community Worker for Aged Services.
- 2 Mrs. F.W. Fell, who had given the cottage to the Settlement, had been a personal friend. The sale had, however, been carried out with the knowledge and permission of the family.
- 3 Mrs. Murray had worked long and loyally for the Settlement but she was greatly distressed at the non-traditional developments. She had altered her will, to the great benefit of the Sydney University Women Graduates Society.
- 4 The Settlement Society was the Settlement Undergraduate Society plus graduates
- 5 Verbally to the author as a member of the investigating sub-committee.
- 6 One of the occasions when the late Rev. Webb, with his pastoral experience, was able to execute a delicate personal matter for the Executive Committee. Andy would have had to be dismissed even had the Settlement not temporarily closed. He was in other difficulties.
- 7 Members of this Committee were Peter Payne, Head of Welfare Section, Smith Family; Pauline Deutscher, a social

worker from the Harris Youth Centre in Ultimo; Cathy Preston, a psychiatric nurse from the Alexandria Mental Health Clinic; Dennis Haskell, B.Comm.AASA, a registered tax agent.

8 The Settlement Hall was for some years used as a polling booth.

9 A roving personality whose experience included St. Margaret's Hall London and the Youth Hostels Association. He interviewed convincingly.

10 When the A.G.M. changed to evenings many of the University women ceased to attend, being unwilling to venture into the area after dark.

11 Post-graduates and other non-locals who had been working intimately, such as Graeme Curran. Ann Simmat and Mark Martin, now became Executive members.

12 In 1986 there are multiple such Refuge centres in Sydney and they are State Government funded (this information from the Department of Youth and Community Services).

13 There had always been Christmas Parties at the Settlement for members. This was an extension of these into the community.

The Rise of the Aboriginal People

ON MIKE'S DEPARTURE there was a smooth transition to a group of people already used to working together, Paul Worstead, Judith French, Jim McKay, John Niven, Milton Saunders (of Aboriginal blood). Trisha Lynch and Peter Rafferty, a local school teacher who took a leading role in Settlement affairs. The Coordinator was not now mentioned in the list of staff in the Annual report; staff was listed without roles. The efficiency of decision under such circumstances, of necessity depended upon dominant personalities, which followed one another in confusing succession. Robert Mork had resigned from the treasureship, and Jim Young, from the University Accounts office, took his place. His expertise was doubly important now that the control of the Settlement was in different and less experienced hands. It cannot have been a pleasant job that he has performed since — necessitating as it has the frequent dampening down of enthusiasm, but he has done it with firm sympathy, and that is what makes the difference.

The coaching grew to a full reading centre, for a while, funded by the Government, and attempting to deal primarily with illiteracy in Aboriginal and other ethnic minorities, both adults and children. The chief difficulty was to get the adult illiterates to admit their trouble. John Glennan, a teacher from Cleveland Street High School, took over much of the organisation of this project. Trisha Lynch shared and continued the work and when she went overseas Lindy Dent and volunteers kept up remedial reading.

The Aboriginal element in the population had steadily advanced, so that most of the children coming now to the playhour and the general clubs were Aboriginal. This led to increased cooperation between the Settlement and the various agencies set up to accommodate them, and to the appointment in 1979 of the first full-time Aboriginal member of staff, Richard Martin. The part time staff had been multi-racial previously and has continued so. The Aboriginal Education Council gave two typewriters which were used imaginatively in the reading project.

As the Aboriginal element among the children attending the playhours became dominant the ladies of the Auxiliary questioned, but were persuaded that the task of making urban living alongside whites easier for these newcomers was basically that of keeping them happily occupied in secure surroundings and they worked on accordingly. In the following years there were gestures of racial confrontation but the trend of the Centre's policy was towards peaceful fellowship. Of course, there were hassles and doubts, and despite Government funding a continual shortage of



money to carry out the plans of the people who had little themselves. The earnings of the Auxiliary, already looking less and less adequate in view of the inflation of costs, were devoted largely to helping with the maintenance of the Hall and minibus. But the Centre seemed to be developing under the rule of its new membership, and to be seeing its role as the democratic tool of the residents of South Sydney, black and white. The Executive Committee tried to reach a relationship of friendship and harmony with their neighbours including the University, and to adapt to changes that were taking place in the district with flexibility, although adjustments were awkward and at times destructive.

Through the office the senior citizens of the old Settlement were contacted for the Harbour Cruise and the Staff and Veterans dinner near Christmas time. The noisy activity in the Hall did, however, cause them to terminate their get-together teas at No.17. They quite naturally resented this and some of them expressed their distaste for the new regime vociferously and without reserve; a fact which did not make for harmony. Cath Tyler arranged outings for them and for the elderly of the district in buses away from the Centre and in spite of her own personal bereavement made them thoroughly enjoyable for all. She, Judy French, Jane Lanyon and Fred Turvey worked on in the old way, paid or unpaid; some of them with enthusiasm, some with doubts, but loyal to the continuance of what they had known for a great part of their lives as a home from home.

There had been citizen action emanating from the Settlement earlier, for example when a group tried to stop the closure of Darlington School, and to get the vacant land left by new University building used for Old People's housing. In 1979 Cath Tyler and David Owen founded a housing cooperative, a more organised manifestation of the new community consciousness. Now Fred Turvey centred his attention on the Community Action Committee which took a rather more militant attitude to local problems such as traffic flows, housing and racial

Above and on pages 78 and 79 *The backyard playground* circa 1980. (Photos by Paul Worstead.)



relationships. The Committee achieved much, and brought the Centre into close liaison with other agencies in the South Sydney area.

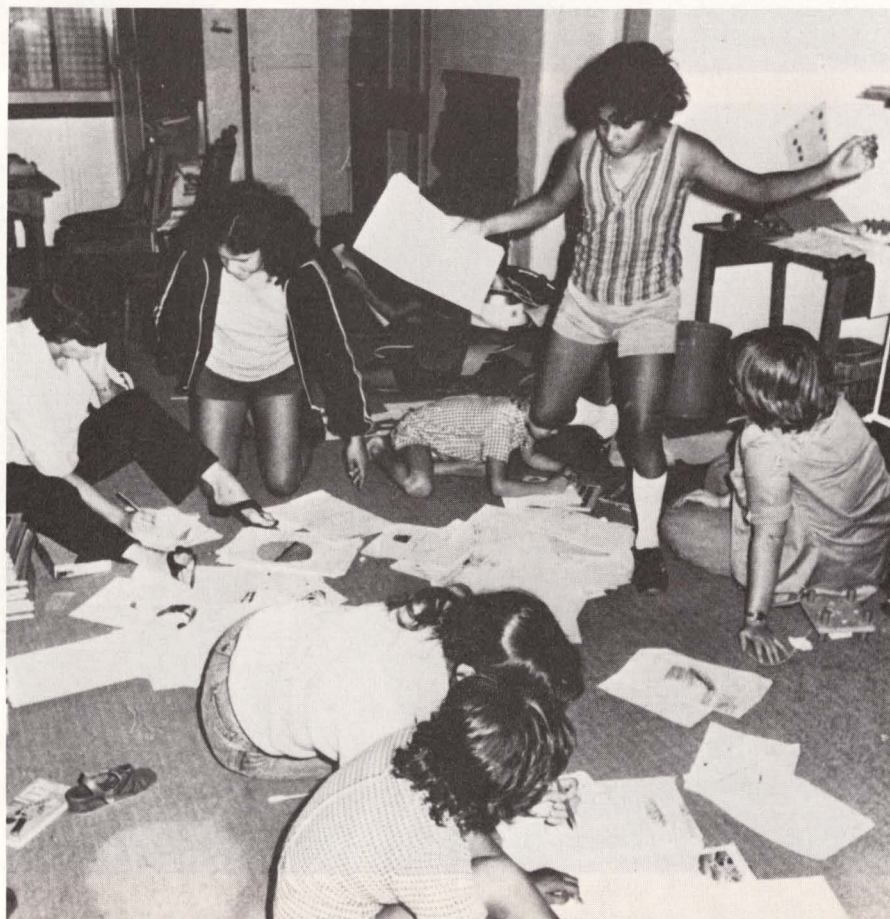
From March 1983 a new coordinator, Michael Adams, came. He cooperated with the Community Employment Programme to use eight unemployed workers, some of them Aboriginal, to renovate Nos. 1 and 3 Edward Street, which were derelict and to carry out repairs on other of the Settlement houses, at a cost of \$100,000 of which \$90,000 came from a C.E.P. grant. Both 1 and 3 were then head-leased to SWISH Cooperative and tenanted in January 1985.¹ Rents are fixed at 20% of tenant's income and so the policy of using the Settlement houses to provide low cost housing is maintained, while the backyards remain part of the outdoor play area. The Centre now has five houses leased to SWISH, to the board of which three of the tenants as well as the coordinator were elected.

No. 8 remained 'the Reading House', a project the Centre would not relinquish, although no funding was forthcoming, and for a while the Aboriginal Education Consultative Group leased it for several afternoons a week as a homework centre in conjunction with the three local schools. It is now leased full time by AECG to set up a permanent centre.

After 18 months Michael Adams took leave to go abroad and a satisfactory coordinator was not found while he was away. As always when a coordinator is absent a certain lack of direction ensued. Activity continued however.

The Resident Artist, Rose Costello, who had done great work with script writing, play production and crafts kept up these clubs and directed children to

*The Reading House
1978-79 with Lindy
Dent and Cath Tyler.
Various devices were
used to tempt children
to study.*



local groups for break dancing and other activities. Cheryl Davidson, who had been training for such work, completed her qualification (NESA) in 1985 and joined in.² Both child care and social work students became involved from time to time. There were, however, disputes, due to some extent to a split between a group who adhered to the idea of 'Blacks only' polarisation, and those who were loyal to the old philosophy of friendly cooperation; and there were dismissals, which owed at least some of their cause to the bad definition of jobs; Michael rejoined the Settlement briefly and a new liaison with the NSW Social Welfare Workers Union was made to draw up job contracts to protect both worker and employer.

Michael resigned finally at the end of 1985 for personal reasons, and was followed by Ric Norton, a young graduate of the Sydney University Social Work department. Michael Adams had suggested, and the Executive Committee had passed, the setting into motion of a review of the district, an analysis of its needs, and suggestions as to the future role the Settlement would be likely to play. It was near completion when the new Coordinator came and it was presented for consideration to an open but ill-attended meeting at the end of April. It was received with mixed feelings. The survey of the district offers a very useful precis of the official South Sydney Community Profile and provides an excellent starting point, highlighting as it does the changes in population structure, gentrification of some areas and the relative stability of the Aboriginal population due to the 300 houses of the Aboriginal Housing Community. The projection of role is built on the facts that the unemployment rate is high and growing, the traffic problems





*Mark Ladkin,
Community Artist
1980-83.*

serious, the crime rate high, the drug problem increasing rapidly. These facts, together with the decrease in child population mean that the recent emphasis on child care is likely to remain static, while the attention of the Centre grows in other avenues, some of which are already evident. Such avenues are those likely to be funded by a caring government. Community works proper to a Neighbourhood Centre are likely to continue, so long as the Community takes a hand in planning and participates in the work. It is quite essential that the Aboriginal community, given its dominance, should be strongly involved in both planning and activity, and the cause of Aboriginal Land Rights will be one of their strongest motivations.

As in the 1960s and early 1970s, when the Welfare State was set up and growing, other agencies are taking some of the work that the Centre has previously done: e.g., the Eloura Centre for gym and recreation in the Aboriginal Housing Estate, the Aboriginal Christian Youth Organisation in Holden Street, and the employment by the Aboriginal Medical Service and South Sydney Community Aid of Aboriginal Youth Worker and coordinators. But as before, these agencies are likely to impose a more formal discipline and expel scapegoats. The Centre, which in its philosophy is still the Settlement, is likely to provide asylum for these outcasts and attempt to help them regain identity. It is a hard role to play, and often reflects badly, as it did in the '60s and '70s, on the public image of the player but this role might be of particular importance in the eventual referral of drug and alcohol addicts. In such a crowded area also there will always be children to care for, albeit in fluctuating numbers, and the Hall will always offer a meeting place for local societies and groups who apply. The new coordinator will have his own methods and his own adjustments to make, and this review cannot fail but be of use to him.

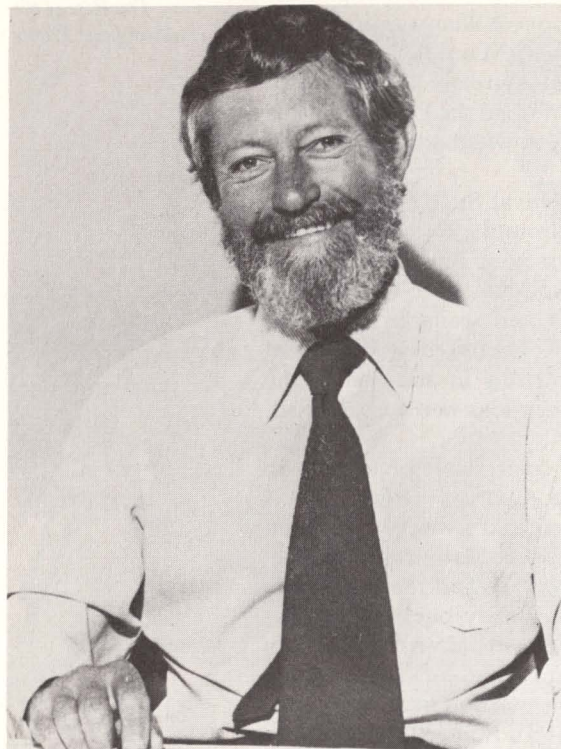
When in 1981 Sir Bruce Williams retired from the Vice-Chancellorship of the University, and shortly afterwards left for England, Roma Williams retired from the Presidency of the Auxiliary and her place was taken by Mary Taylor who had been a prime organiser of the Art and Craft Show and so already knew many of the Chippendale people. When Mary also went briefly abroad the Presidency was occupied in the next two years by Florence Collis-George who had not the same experience. She was succeeded by Norma Castaldi.

The Carol Service Supper, the Craft Show, the Festival Stall, the Staff and Veterans dinner (still with generous price concessions from the Students' Union) and the Harbour Cruise took place as usual in the first year. But the Wybalena Fair was the first casualty, for 'Wybalena' was sold in favour of a Vice-Chancellor's residence in the Eastern suburbs and no other suitable and available house and garden could be found. In this year a Craft Show was organised at Westmead Hospital together with the Hospital Arts Group, and this in addition to the September Craft Show at the University. Many small functions were also devised, so that things looked promising.

However, as time passed the uneasiness about the centre which had been so ominously evident in 1981 began to catch up with the Auxiliary again, and the work load was even more heavily concentrated on fewer and fewer people. Even these few were aware that the district of Chippendale and the Settlement in consequence were taking directions alien to their understanding and therefore their sympathy. Jane Lanyon had become a member of the Auxiliary, but her heart was focussed still on the Settlement as it had been when her husband was President of SUSAC and the neighbourhood had belonged to a culture that she knew. She was a willing worker and a great help with refreshment organisation in all functions, but she could not bring herself to like the developments in Edward Street. Michael Adams brought better liaison in 1984 when his reports to the Auxiliary about the housing and employment scheme at last described action over things understood. But the Auxiliary functions were discontinued one by one. The Carol Service supper was quick to go due to the scarcity of manpower at that time of the year and the small return for effort and expenditure as well as difficult liaison with SUMS.³ New ideas were tried but the decline escalated.

On the 10th of July 1984 Mary Taylor proposed that the Auxiliary should reduce its activities to one major function every two years, but continue annually to fund the Staff and Veterans dinner and the Harbour Cruise, which included the disabled of the South Sydney area, and the motion was passed. At an informal meeting on the 20th of February, 1985 there was no formal business but a general discussion of the future of the Auxiliary. It was agreed that no fundraising was possible in 1985 and that the accumulated capital should be reinvested, leaving liquid the amount necessary to fund the Harbour Cruise and the Staff and Veterans dinner. At the Annual General Meeting of 15th October, at the house of Mary Taylor, the Auxiliary decided to include in the funding of the Harbour Cruise the usual flowers given to the blind as they left the boat and raffle prizes, but could offer no help with organisation. They then asked for a report from Jane Lanyon concerning the Settlement. She gave a picture arising from her sad regrets for the past: she predicted a drift into inactivity; the Review commissioned by Michael Adams she described as unwarranted expenditure, and told how the hall was being used by Ananda Marga to recruit members among the local children.⁴ The inevitable was precipitated. Florence Collis-George proposed that the Auxiliary be disbanded, and it was, with the amendment by Mary Taylor that it continue to the end of the year. A trust fund was to be set up with at least two trustees to administer invested funds to meet justifiable needs. Norma Castaldi amended to the effect that there be three trustees, Roma Dulhunty, Mary Taylor and Jim Young, and that a legal officer be consulted as to the procedure.

There was a great deal of activity and planning in the Centre at the time, but of



Left Jim Young
(Photo D. Young.)
Right Presented at
the annual general
meeting 6 May 1981.

This is to certify that
Lady Roma William
has been honored with
honorary life presidency
of the
Sydney University
Settlement

a new kind to match the new conditions; the review was then incomplete and has since been judged worthwhile; Ananda Marga (of unknown nature) did ask for the use of the Hall, at first anonymously, to set up a pre-school playhour, but the venture was short lived and terminated within weeks. The Auxiliary had come to the end of its life for other more fundamental reasons. It is not possible to recruit willing labour and enthusiasm for a venture that is not understood, and at present is looking for understanding of itself. The Centre will find its place in the changing South Sydney neighbourhood; it may make mistakes and take false directions, but it will persist. Its funding cannot depend upon an Auxiliary that has lost touch with its struggles and so lost sympathy.⁵

With the demise of the Auxiliary the name 'Sydney University Settlement' cannot be used with any but historic meaning; but even were it to be changed legally to a Neighbourhood Centre it will, to most people, still be 'the Settlement'. Perceived links with the University are broken, but the philosophy of Settling remains, that those with the benefits of education should share those benefits with people as yet deprived of them by working among them as friends. There are many among the underprivileged, particularly among the Aboriginal people, who are entering further and higher education with Government help. The Settlements Centre can look forward to the time when neither State nor any outside help is needed. Then the friendship can be simple friendship and the Settlement can be a simple Community Centre.⁶

Members of the University staff and students still drift towards it; a member of the Social Work Department is *ex officio* serving on the Executive Committee, the Co-ordinator is a graduate, the Student Union still continues to host the Staff and Veterans dinner, a member of the University Accounts Department is the valued treasurer and a professor of Architecture is the Honorary Architect. Members of that department give valuable volunteer help, as do students from other faculties.



Roma Williams about to leave for England. At the door between the Hall and the Playground 1981, Roma, Judy French, Kath Tyler, Mark Ladkin and Sandy. (Photo by Paul Worstead.)

In 1987 the Chancellor of the University is still the Patron; and for him and for the University itself, there remains the link of friendship, with continuance of generosity wherever possible. St. Francis of Assisi is reported to have said, 'Do not write it down; if you write it down it can be rescinded'. The reason for the maintenance of that link of friendship needs not to be written down; it is inherent in the history of the Settlement over the past 95 years.

Notes

1 The South West Inner City Housing Cooperative, devoted to the provision of low cost housing for low income earners. It grew out of the Housing Cooperative of 1979.

2 The traineeship was funded by the National Employment Strategy for Aboriginals. She was employed by the Settlement when Rose Costello left.

3 Sydney University Music Society Graduate Choir preformed a Carols and Nine Lessons service at Christmas each year in the Great Hall. The Settlement Auxilliary provided a supper of Christmas cake and mince pies in the quadrangle.

4 Ananda Marga is a closed society, whose public image is of secret violent protest, though against what is by no means clear, and so far as has been discovered there is no proof of such activity. Their pre-schools are well spoken of.

5 This is particularly true since the demise of the Auxiliary makes the Settlement 80% dependent upon Government funding. Any private funding must be willing to accept new ideas and experiments of the Settlement kind, since such are likely to be politically inexpedient.

6 On going to press the Settlement Neighbourhood Centre appears to be establishing itself well. Volunteers are coming from the Social Work Department (students with assignments and others) and from other sources. Aboriginal mothers are giving occasional help, especially on excursions. In the vacation hot meals were served to the children and camps were held. The reading house (No.8) is still leased for that and similar work and a food co-operative is housed in one building. The emphasis is on family. Judy French is still in No.15, as a caretaker for the complex. Both State and Federal governments fund youth and community work, vacation care, after school care and the arts. The prospect is encouraging.



The craft room 1978.

APPENDIX ONE

PRINCIPAL OFFICE BEARERS TO 1986 AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS TO 1900

The names and degrees given in Appendices 1 and 2 are
reprinted here as they appear in the published Reports
of the Settlement from 1891 to 1986

- | | |
|---|--|
| Miss J AITCHISON Hon. Undergraduate Secretary 1944-1945 | Sir Hermann BLACK MEc DLitt Patron from 1970-1985 |
| Mrs. ATKINS BA Committee 1895-96 | Miss A. BEARDSMORE BA Committee 1896-1897 |
| Mr. Frank ANDERSON Vice President 1940-1962 | Miss A.A. BEER Organizing Secretary 1920-1922 |
| Mrs. ANDERSON Vice President 1899 | Miss Agnes E.L. BENNETT Hon. Treasurer 1891-1894 |
| Lady ANDERSON Vice President 1944-1953 | Mrs. H.F. BENNING BA Hon. Secretary 1938-1949; Vice-President 1948-1966 |
| Miss E. ANDERSON BA Hon. Secretary 1926 | Mr. H.F. BENNING MA DipEd Vice-President 1958-1963; President 1963-1965 |
| Miss L. ANDERSON BA Organizing Secretary 1917-1919 | Mrs. Marie BESTON Hon. Secretary 1977-1978 |
| Ms. Kim ANSON Hon. Secretary 1976-1980; President 1977-1978 | Miss K. BERTRAM BA Hon. Recording Secretary 1914 |
| Miss H. ARMSTRONG BA Hon. Recording Secretary 1911-1913 | Lt. Col. Sir Charles Bickerton BLACKBURN KtBach OBE, MD ChM Patron 1943-1965 |
| The Rev. Dr. Felix R. ARNOTT MA ThD President 1953-1963; Vice President 1965-1968 | Emeritus Professor F.A. BLAND MP LLB Vice-President 1932-1945; President 1945-1952 |
| Miss G. ASH Case Worker 1957-1958 | Mrs. F.A. BLAND Vice-President 1947-1951 |
| Mrs. ASHBURTON-THOMPSON Vice-President 1911-1913 | Miss BOOTH BA Hon. Secretary 1891-1892 |
| Miss B.S. ATTERTON BA Hon. Organizing Secretary 1910-1913 | Mr. Bob BOUGHTON President 1976-1977 |
| | Mrs. BOWDEN-SMITH Vice-President 1893-1895 |
| | Miss Ruth BOWMAKER BA MA Committee 1891-1892 1897-1889; Rep. 1894 |
| Miss C.D.J. BACK MSc Hon. Recording Secretary 1935-1937; Hon. Secretary 1937-1938 | The Hon. Sir Henry BRADDON KBE MLC Vice-President 1931-1934 |
| Miss M.A. BAILEY BA Vice-President 1933-1936 1938-1955 | Mr. M. BRAHAM Resident Officer 1974; Staff 1974-1977 (resigned Aug. 77) |
| Mrs. H.E. BARFF MA Vice-President 1900-1903 1909 1911-1913; President 1914-1915 1919-1924 | Miss P. BREAKWELL Hon. Undergraduate Secretary 1929 |
| Dr. F.W. BAYLDON President 1931-1932 | |

Miss Sarah Octavia BRENNAN MA BSc Committee 1896-1897 1900-1901; Rep. 1897-1989 Newington Asylum

Miss F. BRICKLEBANK Hon. Undergraduate Secretary 1949-1951

Miss Theodosia A. BRITTON BA Committee 1891-1892; Representative 1893-1901 (Prince Alfred Hospital)

Miss L. BROWN BA Committee 1897-1898; Representative 1899 (Lewisham Hospital)

Miss M. BROWN Vice-President 1924

Miss Nancy BROWN Hon. Undergraduate Secretary 1933

Miss Mary BRUCE BA Committee 1892

Mrs. A.N. BURKITT Vice-President 1947-1953

Mrs. BURFITT Vice-President 1931-1938 1940-1943

Miss Lily C. BYRNE Representative 1894-1895

Mr. J. CALDWELL Hon. Undergraduate Secretary 1947-1948

Mrs. CARSLAW Vice-President 1907

Professor H.S. CARSLAW MA DSc LLD FRSE Vice-President 1931-1935

Miss E. CHASE BSc Vice-President 1925

Miss E. CLARIDGE Organising Secretary 1925

Lady CHELMSFORD Patroness 1910-1913

Mrs. COCKS BA Committee 1894-1895

Miss J. COCKS Hon. Undergraduate Secretary 1924

Miss Fanny COHEN Hon. Ass. Secretary 1906

Mrs. P.R. COLE Vice President 1941-1944

Ms. Margie COLLINS Hon. Secretary 1982-1983

Miss M. COLLINS MSc FLS Vice-President 1924

Ms. Maureen COOK President 1980-1981

Mr. V.H.H. CORISH Hon. Treasurer 1951-1964; Vice-President 1961-1968

Miss COTESWORTH Hon. Undergraduate Secretary 1911-1912

Miss Kathryn COUTTOUPES BSocStud Hon. Secretary 1971-1972; Social Worker 1972-1973

Miss J. COWELL Hon. Undergraduate Secretary 1935

Miss COWLISHAW BA Hon. Treasurer 1908

Mrs. Gordon CRAIG Vice-President 1906

Miss E.F. CRIPPS BA Committee 1897-1898; Representative 1898-1903 (Newington Asylum)

Lady CULLEN President 1909-1913

Miss G. CUTHBERT Hon. Undergraduate Secretary 1921

Miss L. DALMAS BA Committee 1896-1897

Mrs. DAVID Vice-President 1892-1895

Miss M.C. DAVIS BA Hon. Treasurer 1941-1951

Dame Margaret DAVIDSON Patroness 1918-1922

Mrs. D.J. DAVIES Vice-President 1916-1921

Mr. A.N. DAVIS Administrator & Counsellor 1971-1974

Miss M. DAWES Hon. Asst. Secretary 1904

Mrs. R.V. DEARMAN BSc Vice-President 1963-1968

Lady DE CHAIR Patroness 1925-1930

Miss DE LISSA BA Committee 1897-1898

Miss C.J. DEY BA Committee 1896-1897; Rep. University Women's Society Club 1900

Mrs. Harold DEW Vice-President 1937-1950

Mrs. R.S DIXSON Vice-President 1931-1933

Miss R.B. DOCKER Resident Warden 1934-1937

Mrs. P. DRUMMOND Hon. Asst. Secretary 1933

Lady DUFF Patroness 1894-1895

Mrs. J.A. DULHUNTY Vice-President 1965-1968; Hon. Asst. Secretary 1962-1964

Dr. J.A. DULHUNTY DSc Vice-President 1962-1963 1965-1968

Miss DUNCAN Vice-President 1904-1905

Mrs. Shirley DUNN Hon. Secretary 1972-1973

Miss Beatrice R. ELLIOTT Committee 1891 1894

Miss M.V. ELLIOTT Committee 1892-1894

Mrs. J.N. ELLIS Hon. Asst. Secretary 1954-1956

Mrs. Jane EVERSON Hon. Secretary 1977-1978

Mr. T. EWER Hon. Undergraduate Secretary 1935

Mrs. C.B. FAIRFAX Vice-President 1891

Mrs. Freda FARRAM MA Hon. Asst. Secretary 1939-1940

Miss C.I. FELL Committee 1899

Miss M. FELL Vice-President 1963-1966

Miss I.M. FIDLER MBE BA Committee 1900-1903; Vice-President 1904-1918 1931-1932 1945-1953; President 1932-1944

Miss A. FIELDING BA Hon. Corresponding Secretary 1910; Hon. Organizing Secretary 1911

Ms. Jill FINCH Hon. Secretary 1984-1985

Miss W. FIRTH BA Recording Secretary 1919

Mrs. J.C. FISCHER BSc Vice-President 1937-1959

Miss FISHER Undergraduate Ass. Secretary 1923

Miss Julie Grantley FITZHARDINGE Hon. Asst. Undergraduate Secretary 1905

Miss M. FLOWER BA Hon. Treasurer 1909-1910

Miss C. FOLEY Organizing Secretary 1924

Miss A. FORSTER Hon. Asst. Secretary 1943-1944

Miss E.C. FRASER HILL Committee 1900

Miss F.M. FRY Committee 1900

Lady GAME Patroness 1931-1934

Miss E. GAYLEARD Undergraduate Asst. Secretary 1931-1932

Bronwen GEERING MA DipEd Group Worker 1974

Miss J. GELLATLY Vice-President 1917-1922

Miss J. GILES Hon. Undergraduate Secretary 1927

Miss GOLDING Vice-President 1914-1916

Ms. Sue GORDON Hon. Asst. Secretary 1981-1982

Miss Edna GOULSTON BSc Hon. Asst. Secretary 1943-1944

Miss GRANT Case Worker 1951-1952

Miss Nora GREEN Hon. Undergraduate Secretary 1932

Miss E.M. GRETTON Hon. Asst. Secretary 1910

Miss Mary GREY Hon. Undergraduate Secretary 1923

Dr. Gertrude GROGAN Vice-President 1925

Miss GURNEY Vice-President 1891

Miss Enid HADLEY Hon. Undergraduate Secretary 1909

Mr. Bob HALLAL Hon. Treasurer 1972-1973

Mrs. HALSE ROGERS Vice-President 1931-1936

The Right Hon. The Viscountess HAMPDEN Patroness 1896-1899

Miss H. HANCOCK Hon. Undergraduate Secretary 1917-1919

Miss C.E. HARKER BA Acting Hon. Secretary 1894-1895; Hon. Secretary 1895-1896

Mrs. G. HARKER BSc Vice-President 1947-1957

Mrs. HARPER Vice-President 1904-1905

Georgina J. HARRIOTT BA Representative 1894-1897 (Lewisham Hospital); Committee 1892 1901

Miss Mary HARRIS BA Undergraduate Asst. Secretary 1926; Hon. Secretary 1927

Miss Marion HARRIS BA Committee 1897-1902

Mrs. HASWELL Vice-President 1897-1903

Miss T. HAWKES Resident Warden 1938-1941

Mrs. C.J. HAZLITT BA Hon. Secretary 1947-1949

Miss Denise HENRY Hon. Undergraduate Secretary 1943-1944

Miss Ida HENRY BA Hon. Secretary 1902-1907; Hon. Treasurer 1911-1912; Vice-President 1916-1920

Miss E.I. HENRY MA Organizing Secretary 1914-1916

Miss E.J. HENRY Hon. Treasurer 1913

Miss M. HEWITT Hon. Treasurer 1937

Mrs. HEY SHARP Vice-President 1896-1907

Mrs. E. HILL Hon. Asst. Treasurer 1932

Mr. Terry HILL Hon. Secretary 1983-1984

Miss H.E. HOGG BA Committee 1891-1896

Mrs. HOLMAN Vice-President 1918-1919

Mrs. HOLMES BA Hon. Recording Secretary 1934-1935

Mrs. HOOK Vice-President 1929

Miss Edith J. HOWE Committee 1891-1894

Miss N. HOWELL Hon. Undergraduate Secretary 1945-1946

Mrs. R.W.G. HOYLE Vice-President 1962-1968; Executive Committee 1968-1970

Mr. R.W.G. HOYLE Vice-President 1960-1968;
Executive Committee 1968-1969; Hon. Solicitor
1960-1970

Mrs. G.K. HUGHES Hon. Asst. Secretary 1949-1953

Mrs. W.J. HULL OBE BA Vice-President 1935-1966

Miss Sarah HYNES BA Committee 1891

Mr. C. INNES Resident Officer 1974

Miss Vera IRWIN-SMITH BSc Hon. Treasurer
1920-1921

Miss Ebena ISLES BA DipSoc.Stud. Hon. Warden
1942-1959 (on leave 1948); Acting Hon. Secretary
1946-1947

Miss Marjorie JACOBS MA Hon. Treasurer 1938-
1940; Hon. Asst. Secretary 1940-1942

Miss S. JAMES BA Hon. Recording Secretary 1915

The Countess of JERSEY Patroness (& Foundress)
1891-1892

Miss Shirley JOHNSON Hon. Undergraduate
Secretary 1948-1949

Faye KELLY BSocWk (Hons) Social Worker
1970-1972

Mr. G. KESTEVEN Hon. Undergraduate Secretary
1935

Miss KIDD Vice-President 1930-1935

Miss U. KILLEN Hon. Undergraduate Secretary
1917-1919

Miss A. KILPATRICK Hon. Undergraduate
Secretary 1930

Sir Kelso KING Vice-President 1931-1932

Miss KINGSBURY Committee 1891

Miss Beryl LAMBLE Hon. Undergraduate
Secretary 1934

Mr. S.P. LAMB Vice-President 1967-1968

Miss E.A. LANCE Committee 1896-1897

Miss D. LANGLEY MBE BSc DipDiet(Melb) Vice-
President 1965-1968

Mrs. Jane LANYON President 1982-1985

Miss M. LARKINS Vice-President 1922-1923

Miss May C. LARKINS Committee 1897-1898; Hon.
Secretary 1899-1901

Mrs. E.H. LE MAISTRE Hon. Secretary 1958-1959

Miss LENTHALL Committee 1892

Miss Jessica LIGGINS BA Committee 1896-1899

Miss Rosine LION BA Hon. Asst. Secretary 1907;
Hon. Secretary 1908-1909

Mrs. Debra LITTLE Hon. Asst. Secretary 1981-1982

Carrie LOWER MA Acting Hon. Secretary 1893-
1894; Hon. Secretary 1896-1898

Mrs. B. LOVEHILL Hon. Secretary 1976-1977

Professor Tasman LOVELL MA PhD Vice-President
1933-1958

Miss E. LYONS Hon. Secretary 1932-1934

Mrs. R.J. LYONS BA Vice-President 1936-1939

Lady Mary LYGON Patroness 1901-1902

Mrs. P. LYNCH Hon. Secretary 1976-1978

Lady MANNING President 1891-1900 1904-1908

Miss M.A. MALLARKEY Vice-President 1923-1936

Miss MARCHANT Hon. Secretary 1928

A.H. MARTIN MA PhD Vice-President 1931-1948

Mrs. MARTIN Vice-President 1893-1895

Miss MAYNARD Committee 1891

Mr. W.H. MAZE MSc Vice-President 1954-1968

Miss MONTIFORE BA Committee 1895-1896

Miss E. MOORE Hon. Undergraduate Secretary
1939-1940

Mr. Robert E. MORK AASA ACIS Hon. Treasurer
1973-1977

Mr. J. MORRISON Acting Warden 1948
(Feb-March)

Mr. R. MOTE Hon. Undergraduate Secretary 1932

Mrs. P.D.F. MURRAY BSc DipEd Hon. Secretary
1949-1958; Acting Hon. Secretary 1959-1971

Lady MacCALLUM Vice-President 1891-1892 1895-
1903; President 1925-1932

Sir Mungo MacCALLUM KCMG MA LLD DLitt
Vice-President 1931-1934; patron 1934-1943

Sir Charles McDonald CBE KCSG MB ChM FRCP
FRACP Patron 1965-1970

Miss Louisa MacDONALD MA Vice-President 1892
1896-1899 1908-1915; Committee 1893-1894 1900;
President 1916-1918

Miss Ina McDONALD BA Hon. Undergraduate
Secretary 1941-1942

Miss F.E. MacDONALD Committee 1894-1895

Professor J. MacDONALD HOLMES PhD FRGS
FRSGS Vice-President 1937-1941

Mrs. J. MacDONALD HOLMES Vice-President
1947-1968

Miss J. MacDOUGALL Hon. Recording Secretary
1948-1950

Mrs. G. McGIRR OBE BA Vice-President 1947-1968

Miss B. McMULLEN Undergraduate Secretary
1922; Hon. Secretary 1923

Miss M. MacLEAN DipSocSt Case Worker 1954-
1959; Warden 1958-1963

Miss J. McNEIL Hon. Undergraduate Secretary
1928

Mrs. B. MUSCIO Vice-President 1934-1938

Mr. James NANGLE OBE FRAS Vice-President
1931-1934

Miss M. NASH Hon. Undergraduate Secretary
1936-1937

Miss NICHOLAS Case Worker 1951-1953

Mr. D.F. NICHOLAS BEc FASA Hon. Treasurer
1968-1972

Miss NEWELL Vice-President 1905-1907

Ms. Carol O'DONNELL Hon. Secretary 1974-1975

Mr. W. O'REILLY Hon. Undergraduate Secretary
1933

Mr. Jim O'SULLIVAN Hon. Secretary 1980-1981

Mr. G.D. OSBORNE DSc Phd Hon. Treasurer 1940-
1941; Vice-President 1941-1955 1957-1958

Mrs. G.D. OSBORNE Hon. Recording Secretary
1953-1957; Vice-President 1958-1966

Mrs. T.G.B. OSBORNE MSc Vice-President
1929-1936

Miss H. OSTLER BA Hon. Undergraduate
Secretary 1916; Hon. Treasurer 1919

Mrs. B. PARRY Case Worker 1950-1951

Mr. J.S. PEARSON BEc AASA ABIA Hon.
Treasurer 1963-1968

Professor the Hon. Sir John PEDEN KCMG KC BA
LLD MLC President 1931-1946

Mrs. PEDEN BA Vice-President 1915 1923-1928

Miss M. PHILLIPS BA Hon. Treasurer 1935

Miss PHILLIPS Vice-President 1891

Miss M. POUND Hon. Undergraduate Secretary
1936-1937

Mr. John PRIESTLY Hon. Undergraduate Secretary
1934

Professor H. PRIESTLEY MD ChM Vice-President
1934-1950

Miss Alice PRITCHARD BA Committee 1892-1894;
Hon. Treasurer 1894-1903

Miss Lizzie PROCTOR BA Committee 1893-1894

Miss PURCELL BA Committee 1895-1896

Mrs. Penny RAFFERTY Hon. Secretary 1978-1981

Lady RAWSON Patroness 1903-1908

Mrs G.E. RENNIE Vice-President 1908 1910 1914-
1919 1921-1923 1926-1928

Lady RENWICK Vice-President 1891 1895-1900;
President 1901-1903

Miss E. RICHARDS Hon. Asst. Secretary 1936-1937

Miss C. RIGNEY BSockWk Community Social
Worker 1972-1973

Miss P. ROBERTS BA Hon. Recording Secretary
1916-1918

Lady ROBERTS BA Vice-President 1965-1968

Professor T.G. ROOM MA Vice-President 1936-1941

Miss C. ROBERTSON Hon. Undergraduate
Secretary 1931-1932

Miss ROBINSON BA Committee 1891

Miss M. ROSS Settler-in-Charge & Secretary
1926-1930

Miss Ethel RUSH Undergraduate Asst. Sec. 1930

Miss Jane Foss RUSSEL MA Committee 1891-1894;
Representative 1895-1899 (Harrington Street Night
School)

Miss SANGWELL Undergraduate Asst. Secretary 1929
 Miss A. SCOBIE BA Hon. Secretary 1944-1945
 Mrs. SCHOFIELD Vice-President 1909-1910
 Miss M. SCOTT-FLETCHER Vice-President 1920-1921
 Florence M. SELDON BA Committee 1892; Representative 1893-1894 1894-1895
 Mr. W.A. SELLE MA Vice-President 1932-1950
 Mrs. Muriel SHAW Hon. Secretary 1973-1974
 Mrs. P.D. SHORTLAND BA Vice-President 1951-1968
 Miss J. SKILLMAN BA Hon. Treasurer 1904-1906
 Mrs. Ann SIMMAT Hon. Secretary 1977-1981
 Mr. A. SIMPSON Hon. Undergraduate Secretary 1936-1939
 Miss E.E. SMALL Committee 1899
 Miss Hazel SMITH Hon. Undergraduate Secretary 1942-1943
 Mrs. SAUMAREZ SMITH Vice-President 1908
 Lady Edeline STRICKLAND Patroness 1915-1916
 Ms. Rosemary STACK Hon. Secretary 1983-1984
 Mrs. W. STARKEY BA Hon. Treasurer 1914-1918
 Miss E.A. STOBO BSc Hon. Treasurer 1931-1934
 Miss N. STOBO Hon. Treasurer 1930
 Professor A.K. STOUT MA Vice-President 1940-1954
 Mrs. G.P. STUCKEY BA DipSocSt Vice-President 1960-1968
 Annie A. STUDDY BA Committee 1891-1892; Representative 1894-1896
 Miss C.A SUTHERLAND BA MA Committee 1891 1894-1896
 Emeritus professor Harvey SUTTON OBE MD ChB Vice-President 1940-1963
 Miss Betha Violet SYMONDS BA Committee 1896-1897
 Miss H. TAYLOR Hon. Treasurer 1934
 Miss M. TELFER BA Hon. Treasurer 1927-1929
 Tom TEMPLETON President 1975-1976

Miss Isola Mary THOMPSON MA Vice-President 1892; Committee 1893-1894
 Miss M. THOMPSON BEc Hon. Treasurer 1936-1938
 Ms. Nivek THOMPSON Hon. Secretary 1982-1983
 Professor R.H. THORPE BSc PhD Vice-President 1958-1968
 Mr. R. TIDSWELL Hon. Undergraduate Treasurer/Hon. Undergraduate Secretary 1950-1953
 Miss TILDESLEY MA Vice-President 1925-1926
 Miss A. TRINDALL BA Hon. Treasurer 1923-1926
 Mrs. R.B. TRINDALL Vice-President 1914-1941
 Miss H. TUBMAN Hon. Undergraduate Secretary 1946-1947
 Mrs. Cath TYLER President 1978-1980
 The Rev. Fred TURVEY President 1974-1975; Chairman of Executive Committee 1974-1975; Executive Committee 1974-1985
 Mrs. S. WALKERDEN Case Worker 1953-1955
 Miss WATSON BA Hon. Treasurer 1907
 The Rev. Norman C. WEBB MA(Cantab) Master of Wesley College — President 1965-1974; Executive Committee 1968-1974
 Miss C. WEDGWOOD MA FRAI Vice-President 1935-1938
 Mrs. E.M. WELLISH BA Vice-President 1947-1967
 Mrs. WELSH Vice-President 1904-1907 1909-1910
 Miss M. WHALE Hon. Undergraduate Secretary 1938-1939
 Miss Enid WHITE Hon. Undergraduate Secretary 1925
 Miss E.M. WHITFIELD BA Committee 1894-1896
 Miss S.J. WILLIAMS MA Vice-President 1920-1921 1923-1924 1926-1935
 Mr. N.W. WILLS MSc BEc Hon. Treasurer 1951-1952
 Mrs. J.T. WILSON Vice-President 1891 1900-1914
 Lady WINDEYER Vice-President 1892-1897
 Mrs. J.C. WINDEYER Vice-President 1933-1940
 Miss Beatrice WINES Undergraduate Treasurer 1922

Mr. D.B. WINTER DipYL Warden 1962-1970
 Mrs. WITHERS Hon. Asst. Secretary 1908
 Mrs. WOOD Vice-President 1901-1903
 Mr. D.W. WOOD AASA(Prov) Hon. Treasurer 1972
 Miss E. WOOD BA Hon. Secretary 1931-1932
 Mrs. A.R. WOODHILL Vice-President 1947-1967
 Mrs. WOODHOUSE Vice-President 1911-1913
 Paul WORSTEAD President 1981-1982
 Mrs. WOLSTENHOLME Vice-President 1892-1898
 Miss Lillian G. WRIGHT BSc Hon. Undergraduate Secretary 1920; Hon. Treasurer 1922

Ms. Jo WYNTER Hon. Secretary 1975-1976
 Mr. Jim YOUNG AASA Hon. Treasurer 1977-1985

APPENDIX TWO

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL 1932-1968

Graduated

* Retired because of death

C.E. ARRENS 1932# (Continued with Scouts as BAgSc)
R.J. ASTON 1936
Mrs. A. ARNOTT 1939-1945
Miss H. ASPINALL 1939-1949#1947-48
Mrs. A.E. ALEXANDER 1958-1964
Mr. F. ALBERT 1960-1962*(Died 1962 Vice President 1941-62)
Miss H.E. ARCHDALE MBE BA LLM 1960-1968
Dr. F.R. ARNOTT MA ThD 1960-1963 (Vice President as Right Reverend 1965)
Mrs. D. ASIMUS ATCL, RAD 1967-1968
Mrs. BOWDEN 1932-1939
Dr. BRADLEY 1932-1933
J. BOWIE-WILSON BSc 1934
Miss N. BROWN 1935-36#
Miss C.D.J. BACK BSc 1939-1941
Mrs. A.N. BURKITT 1942-1947
Miss J. BRADY 1943
Miss E. BANNAN BA 1946-1968
H.D. BLACK MEc 1947
Mrs. T. BATEMAN 1947-1960
Mr. S.B. BATEMEN BEc 1949-1956
Mrs. S.B. BATEMEN BEc 1948-1958
Mr. F. BEATTIE 1949
Miss B. BATTLE BS 1951-1968
Mrs. G. BAXTER 1953-1957
Mr. H.F. BENNING 1953-1968
Mrs. H.F. BENNING 1953-1966*
Mrs. A. BOLLIGER 1953-1962*
Mrs. G.H. BRIGGS 1959-1961
Mr./Prof. T. BRENNAN MA 1960-1968
Mr. A.N. BALDWINSON Ariba FRAIA 1961-1968
Mrs. T. BRENNAN 1961-1966
Mr. R.J. BRICKHILL BSc BEc DipTCP 1961-1968
Mrs. G.H. BRIGGS BSc 1961*
Dr. J. BURNHEIM DPhil MA 1961-1968
Mrs. J.M. BURRELL MA 1961-1968
Mrs. F. BALL BA 1961-1962
Mrs. A.V. BAKER BA 1963-1968
Mrs. G.W. BARLING 1966-1968
Rev. A.P.B. BENNIE MA ThL 1966-1968
Mrs. CLUNTER 1932
Miss AILSA CULLEN 1935
Mr. G. CAMPBELL 1935
Mrs. P.R. COLE 1937 (Became VP)
Mr. J.G. CHURCHWARD 1938
Mrs. E.A. COGHLAN 1939-1942
Miss S. CHAFFEY BEc 1940 1945-47
Mrs. CLUNIES ROSS BA 1941-1946
Miss M. CORK 1947

Mrs. R.B. CROSS 1947
Mr. J. CARDINO MA 1948-1950
Mr. V. CORISH 1953-1968
Mrs. S. CHAMBERS 1955-1960
Mrs. H.R. CARNE 1958-1967
Mrs. S. COHEN 1958-1967
Dr. W.J. CAMPBELL PhD MA 1961-1968
Mrs. H.R.J. CALDWELL BA 1967-1968
Mrs. CUBIS BA 1934

Mrs. DAKIN 1932
Mrs. DUNABIN BA 1934
Mr. C. DAVIS BA 1937-1939
Mr. E.D. DARBY BEc MLA 1947
Miss H. DAVIDSON 1937-1939
Mrs. R.V. DEARMAN BSc 1949-1968
Mrs. J. DULHUNTY 1958-1968
Mrs. M. DAWSON MA Dip Soc.St. 1960-1967
Dr. J. DULHUNTY 1962-1968

Miss EVERITT 1934
Mrs. H.G. EDWARDS BA 1941-1943
Mrs. A.F. EASTMENT 1944-1968
Mrs. J.N. ELLIS 1955-1962
Mrs. R. ELSE-MITCHELL 1958-1967

Mr. V.J. FLYNN LLB BA BCL 1932-1940
Mrs. FAWSITT 1932-1933
Miss A. FITZPATRICK 1935-1937, 1953-1959
Mrs. J.G. FLETCHER BA 1940
Miss J. FITZHARDINGE 1941-1967
Mrs. J.G. FARQUHARSON 1947-1955
Mrs. M.G. FITZGERALD 1961-1963
Mrs. R.D. FITZGERALD 1964-1968
Miss M. FELL 1964-1968
Miss FOLEY 1965-1968

Miss GILLESPIE MA 1932
Dr. GERTRUDE GROGAN 1933-1937
Miss E. GOULSTON 1938-1940
Miss E. GOVAN 1941-1946
Miss E.M. GRETTON MA 1948-1956

Mr. J. GINSWICK 1952-1955
Mrs. H.R. GOURLAY 1954-1968
Mrs. FT. GROSE 1964-1967

Mr. P.R. HEYDEN 1932
Mrs. HULL BA 1935, Vice-President 1953-1966
Mrs. A.S. HOOK 1935-1937
Mrs. O. HARGRAVE 1936-1937, 1943-44
Mrs. T.A.G. HOLMES BA 1936-1938
Mrs. C.J. HAZLITT BA 1940-1946, 1950-1964
Mrs. G. HARKER BSc 1940-1947, Vice-President 1950-1957

Mrs. MACDONALD HOLMES 1940 Vice-President 1952-1968
Mrs. ROSCOE HOYLE 1940-1968
Mrs. R. HENDERSON 1944-1949
Mrs. L. HENDEL BA 1951-1967
Mrs. G.K. HUGHES 1953-1967
Mrs. F. HANSMAN BSc 1956
Mrs. F. HATTON BSc 1962-1965
Mr. R.G. HOYLE 1961-1968
Mrs. F. HALMARICK 1966-1968
Dr. MOLLY HYNES DIBBS 1967-1968

Miss D. INGRAM-MOORE 1967-1968

Mrs. R. JOHNSTON 1964-1968

Mrs. KEMP 1961-1968

Mrs. LIGHTOLLER BA 1932
Miss H. LINDEMAN 1932-1933
Dr. C. LAVERTY 1933
Mrs. LAMBIE 1933
Mrs. R.J. LYONS BA 1934-196 Vice-President
Mrs. D.F. LEWIS BA 1935
Mrs. LEMBERG 1937
Mrs. W.H. LOBER 1940-1968
Mrs. J. LE FEVRE 1948
Miss D. LANGLEY 1959
Dr. E.H. LE MAISTRE BSc MEd EdD 1959

Mrs. E.H. LE MAISTRE 1955-1965
 Mrs. J. LOEWENTHAL 1959-1968
 Mrs. J.G. LYLE 1967-1968
 Mrs. LAMMERCRAFT 1968
 Mr. S.P. LAMB 1968
 Mrs. S. LAWSON 1968

Dr. R.B. MADGWICK MEd DPhil 1932
 Miss D. MURRAY PRIOR BA 1932
 Miss MOSTYN 1932
 Miss MUIR 1932
 Miss McLACHLAN 1933-1925
 Mrs. McGECHAN BA 1935-36
 Mr. C.R. McRAE 1936-1945
 Mrs. A.H. MARTIN 1939
 Mrs. G. McGIRR BA 1940-1969
 Mrs. W.J. MANERY 1941-1943
 Mrs. S. MOREAU 1941-1964
 Miss M. MORLEY MA 1946
 Mrs. B. MUSCIO 1947
 Miss M. MACAULEY MA 1949-1969
 Mrs. D.P. MELLOR 1950-1962
 Mrs. E. McALPINE BA 1953-1958
 Mrs. W.H. MAZE 1953-1969
 Mr. W.H. MAZE 1961-1969
 Mrs. A.A. MARTIN 1953-1962
 Mrs. C. McLELLAND 1955-1957
 Mrs. A. MORSE 1955-1966
 Mrs. A.C. MITCHELL 1957-1968
 Mrs. R. ELSE MITCHELL 1957
 Mrs. P.D.F. MURRAY BSc 1958-1969
 Mrs. H. MATSDORF DipSocSt 1959-1969
 Mr. C.A. McCLENAHAN BEc 1959-1968
 Mrs. I. MAXWELL BA 1962-1967
 Mrs. E.F. MILVERTON 1967-1968

Miss B. NOSWORTHY 1932
 Miss M. NASH 1937-1938
 Miss E. NICHOLLS 1955-1965
 Mr. W. O'REILLY 1933

Mr. W. O'REILLY 1933
 Mrs. G.D. OSBORNE 1942-1969
 Mrs. P.C. OAKLEY 1953-1962
 Miss B. PEDEN BArch 1933-1936
 Miss M. PARKER 1933
 Miss M. PEDEN BA (Mrs. R. PEDEN BA) 1933-1949
 Mrs. L. PHILPOTT BA 1941
 Miss S. PERGAMALLS 1942-1948
 Dr. H. PURCHASE 1961
 Mr. J.S. PEARSON 1965-1968
 Mrs. J.C. PULLAN 1967-1968

Mrs. CLUNIES ROSS BA 1941
 Mrs. TWYNNE REID 1932
 Mrs. RAYMOND BA 1936
 Prof. ROOM MA 1936
 Mrs. S.H. ROBERTS 1953-1968
 Mr. A. ROBERTS BA 1937

Mrs. STUCKEY BA 1932-1968
 Miss J. STEWART 1932
 Miss H. SCHRADER 1932
 Miss M.B. STOBO BSc 1936
 Miss N. STOBO 1937-38
 Mrs. HARVEY SUTTON 1940-1968
 Prof. HARVEY SUTTON OBE MD ChB 1956
 Mrs. P. SHORTLAND BA 1941-1968
 Mrs. A. SMITH 1945-1946
 Miss A. SCOBIE BA 1946-1968
 Mrs. A.V. STEPHENS 1956-
 Mrs. SCOTT 1953
 Prof. A.E. STOUT 1953
 Mrs. R.E. ten SELDAM 1955-1956
 Mrs. H.G. SLATER 1959-1968
 Miss E. SIM 1959-1968
 Mrs. F.A. SOMMERVILLE 1959-1968
 Mrs. J.R. SHANNON 1966-1968
 Mrs. S. SMITH-WHITE 1966-1968
 Dr. R.T. STETTAFORD MB BSc 1968

Miss M. TELFER MA 1933
 Miss HELEN TAYLOR 1933-1939
 Miss M. THOMPSON BEc 1939-1942
 Mrs. D. THOMAS 1940-1943
 Mrs. D.E. THORP 1950-1968
 Prof. THORP PhD BSc 1958-1968
 Mrs. THRETHOWAN 1958-1962
 Prof. W.H. THRETHOWAN MA MB BChir 1961-1962
 Mr. C.H. TROUTMAN BSc 1961

Mrs. J.C. WINDEYER 1932-1934
 Mrs. R. WATT 1932
 Mrs. W.C. WENTWORTH 1933-1937
 Miss WITHERS 1934
 Mrs. WILLINGS BA 1936
 Miss N. BROWN BA 1936
 Mrs. A.R. WOODHILL 1937-1968
 Mrs. H.S. WARDLAW 1936
 Miss B. WINES BA 1939
 Mrs. COUPLAND WINN 1940
 Miss A. WHITLEY BSc 1944-1945
 Mr. K. WATSON 1944-1949
 Mrs. E.M. WELLISH BA 1945-1968
 Mr. S. WELLS 1946-1954
 Mrs. WAKE 1950-1968
 Mrs. WILLS 1953-1961
 Mrs. WARREN BSc 1954-1959
 Mrs. B.E. WYLLIE MA DipEd 1959-1968
 Miss D. WRIGHT BA DipSocWk 1967-1968
 Mrs. N. WEBB MA 1967-1968
 Rev. N. WEBB MA 1968

Miss de VINE 1933
 Mrs. R.T. VANDYKE 1967-1968

Mrs. GORDON YOUNG BA 1941

Mr. F.D.N. van ZYL BArch 1961-1962

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