



SECTION ON UNIVERSITY AND RESEARCH INSTITUTION ARCHIVES

SECTION DES ARCHIVES DES UNIVERSITÉS ET DES INSTITUTIONS DE RECHERCHE



Treasures of University Archives

International Council on Archives
Section on University and Research Institution Archives
(ICA-SUV)

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Foreword

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Garfield Lam – Publication Convenor

Memories reside in the institutional mission of organisations such as archives, museums, government agencies and universities. Collective memories refer to beliefs and ideas held in common by many individuals that together produce a sense of social solidarity and community. They also imply that many individuals and organisations act collectively to maintain records of the past, even if these records are shaped by the demands of contemporary life. This publication gathers fifteen institutional stories of ICA-SUV Members from twelve countries, across five continents, and in three languages (English, French and Spanish), to commemorate the 30 years of the establishment of the Section on University Archives and Research Institutes (SUV), first started in Montreal, Canada in 1992. It serves as a platform for our member institutions to showcase their selected, most celebrated collections, to reach out to a wider audience, and to create and celebrate a memorable moment for the ICA-SUV milestone, alongside also the celebration of the 70th Anniversary of ICA, with their institutional pride.

Archives construct memories about the past, about history, heritage, and culture, about personal roots, familial, social and institutional connections, and about who we are as human beings. While archives preserve memories, and they also create memories. Archivists are active shapers of the records and memories. Through decision about acquisitions, documentation and access, the character and content of the archives can be seen as an exercise in power and control over the memory of a community, an institution, or in person, ultimately shaping the way that history can be understood.

The Bureau Members of the ICA-SUV hope this publication will act as a part of our community memories, together with the participation of our section members. Thank you for your contributions and we hope you enjoy this celebratory moment with some diverse, significant institutional archives collections from all over the world.

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University of Vienna
Charter of Albrecht III

BELGIUM, Antwerp

University of Antwerp
First female students at the “Rijkshandelshogeschool Antwerpen”

CANADA, Montreal

University of Quebec, QUAM
Ubaine - Présente- Démocratique

CANADA, Montreal

McGill University
Hats off to a football legacy

CANADA, Winnipeg

University of Manitoba
Painting Symbolizing the teaching of science at the University of Manitoba

CHINA, Hong Kong SAR

The University of Hong Kong
The Coat of Arms of the University of Hong Kong

COLOMBIA, Bogota

University of the Andes
Colección César Gaviria Trujillo

GERMANY, Hamburg

University of Hamburg
Registration form of Hamburg University from 1919

INDIA, Bangalore

National Centre for Biological Sciences

Contributing Universities

PORTUGAL, Braga

University of Minho

Confirmation by Dom Afonso Henriques “carta de couto” granted to the See of Braga by Afonso VII of Leon and his mother Urraca

PORTUGAL, Coimbra

University of Coimbra

Botany Archive University of Coimbra Portugal

SOUTH AFRICA, Johannesburg

University of Witwatersrand

Final clause of Nelson Mandela’s statement from the dock, Rivonia Trial, 1964

SPAIN, Madrid

San Pablo CEU University Foundation

El CEU en el diario Ya

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, Abu Dhabi

New York University Abu Dhabi

The Establishment of the Archives and Special Collections of the New York University in Abu Dhabi

UNITED KINGDOM, Dundee

University of Dundee

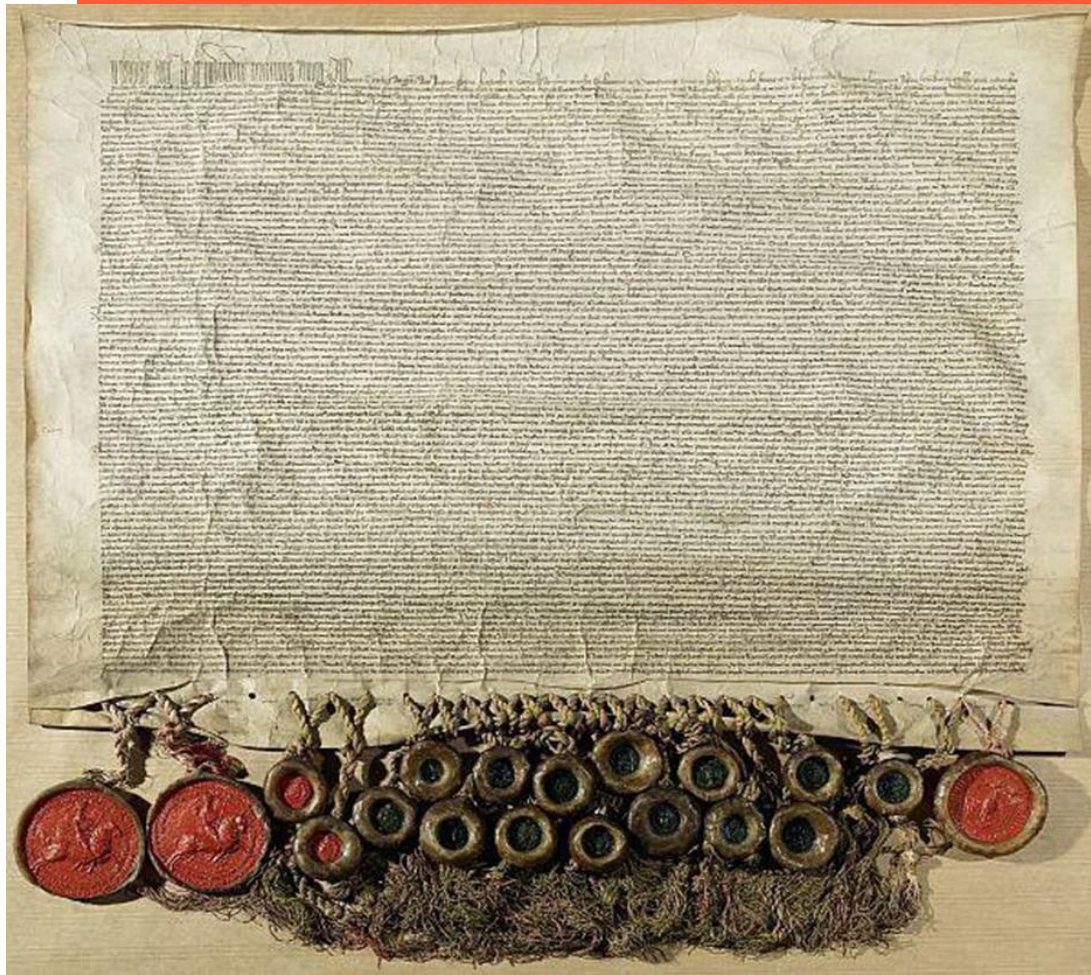
Dundee Lunatic Asylum

AUSTRIA
Vienna

01

University of Vienna

Charter of Duke Albrecht III for the University of Vienna from 1384




With this monumental document, Duke Albrecht III (together with his younger brother Leopold III) of Austria confirmed the founding of the University of Vienna, which had been undertaken almost twenty years before. Although the founding charter, issued by Duke Rudolf IV on March 12, 1365, is also a document of the utmost historical significance and impressive in its physical dimensions, the Albertine deed marks a decisive turning point in the early history of the University of Vienna.

Although there can be no doubt that the university actually came into being after its founding in 1365, it initially eked out a rather modest existence in close spatial and personnel connection with the Vienna City School at St. Stephen's cathedral. With the monumental charter of Albrecht III in 1384, a development was initiated which led the University of Vienna to its first period of prosperity and made it one of the most frequented universities in Central Europe during the 15th and early 16th centuries.

¹ Vienna University Archive, reference code: AT-UAW/Ladula XXXVII.3; high resolution photograph: <http://phaidra.univie.ac.at/o:104496>

² This text is based on an article by the author on the website 650plus - History of the University of Vienna: <https://geschichte.univie.ac.at/de/artikel/das-privileg-herzog-albrechts-iii-fuer-die-universitaet-wien-1384>



One consequence of the Great Western Schism (1378 to 1417) was that the University of Vienna received permission from Pope Urban VI in 1384 to establish a theological faculty. This finally made possible the expansion into a full medieval university with all "permitted studies" (theology, jurisprudence, medicine, liberal arts), which had already been intended when the university was founded in 1365.

Building on this, Duke Albrecht III's deed created the institutional and infrastructural foundations for the upswing of the University of Vienna, which was to last until the confessional conflicts in the 16th century. It is remarkable that this charter was not executed by the ducal chancellery, but can be considered a recipient's copy that was certainly accorded with the duke's advisors³, above all his chancellor Berthold von Wehingen. The wording of the document can be traced back to the theologian and "university expert" Heinrich von Langenstein, who had been appointed to the University of Vienna only a short time before by the duke himself and who had a wealth of experience from his time at the University of Paris. The scribe of the document was most likely Master Paul Fabri von Geldern, who had also come to Vienna from the Alma Mater Parisiensis.

It was therefore the university itself that played a decisive role in its confirmation, reorganization and expansion. Particularly striking and unprecedented in Albrecht III's execution of deeds is the large number of seals (nineteen in total): In addition to the two dukes Albrecht and Leopold as well as the city of Vienna, significant policy- and decision-makers in and even outside the duchy of Austria can be found among the sealers of this document. They were all to be held accountable for the prosperous development of the university.

The most important decree of Albert's deed was the foundation of the Collegium ducale (Duke's College), whose buildings also served as the first dedicated site and headquarters of the University of Vienna. Although the medieval buildings were demolished in the 17th century and replaced by the new academic college, and the university received a new main building on Vienna's Ringstrasse exactly 500 years after 1384, this site is still home to some university facilities today – including the Vienna University Archive.

³ Compare with Christian Lackner: *Möglichkeiten und Perspektiven diplomatischer Forschung: Zum Privileg Herzog Albrechts III. für die Universität Wien vom Jahre 1384* (Stabwechsel vol. 4, Böhlau Verlag, Vienna 2013).

02

Schaerbeek, le 11 avril 1902

Monsieur le Président de la Commission administrative de
l'Institut supérieur de Commerce.

overgenomen van den
Heer De Jongh, waarmede
secretaris der Commissie.

Monsieur le Président,

Une de nos élèves, M^{lle} Jeanne
Dobson, désireait suivre les cours
de l'Institut supérieur de Commerce;
ces cours jusqu'ici ont été suivis
exclusivement par des jeunes gens;
aucun règlement cependant, j'erois,

University of Antwerp

transmis à Monsieur
Dobson, Directeur.

First female students at the "Rijkshandelshogeschool Antwerpen"

Schaerbeek, le 11 avril 1919.

Monsieur le Président de la Commission administrative de
l'Institut supérieur de Commerce.

Overgemaakt aan den
Heer De Jongh, waarmede
secretaris der Commissie.


Transmis à Monsieur
Dobois, Directeur.

Monsieur le Président,

Une de nos élèves, M^{lle} Jeanne
Delatte, désirerait suivre les cours
de l'Institut supérieur de Commerce;
ces cours jusqu'ici ont été suivis
exclusivement par des jeunes gens;
aucun règlement cependant, je crois,
ne défend l'entrée de cet établissement
à des jeunes filles. Je viens donc vous
demander l'autorisation pour elle
d'être de suivre les cours de l'Institut
de Commerce.

J'espère que vous accueillerez
favorablement ma demande et je
vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur l'Administrateur,
l'expression de ma considération très distinguée.

A. Lafey
Professe au lycée communal
186 rue de Palais
Schaerbeek.



The headmistress of the “Lycée communal”, a secondary school in Schaerbeek (Brussels), wrote this letter of recommendation in 1919. The purpose of the letter was to obtain permission for one of her students, Jeanne Delattre, to complete her school career with higher education at the “Institut supérieur de Commerce de l’Etat” / “Rijkshandelshogeschool” (State College of Commerce), based in Antwerp. This higher institute provided education in trade and commerce, business economics, languages, etc.

In the early years of the twentieth century, a female upstream to higher education was not common in Belgium due to a lack of proper primary and secondary education for girls and young women. The few secondary schools for girls focused on a basic training with emphasis on managing the household. The “Lycée communal” in Schaerbeek, though, was an exception, providing girls with the necessary skills to aim at a continuation of their training at a university or college. Jeanne Delattre thus became the first known female student to apply for the “Rijkshandelshogeschool”. She wasn’t however the first woman to get an education at this higher institute, as our sources indicate she didn’t actually subscribe for any courses in the end. It was a year later, in the academic year 1920-1921, that the first women attended courses in the “Rijkshandelshogelschool”: Sophie Kotchariantz and Catherine Toumaniantz.

The first coordinated government measures to obtain gender equality in secondary education in Belgium appeared after the second World War. As such Jeanne Delattre and the headmistress of the “Lycée communal” in Schaerbeek may be considered as pioneers aiming for the proper training and acceptance of female students in colleges and universities. Gender equality in higher education by government means is aimed at since the 1960s and 1970s. Today, the University of Antwerp is marked by a higher inscription rate of female students than male students: in the academic year 2020-2021, 56,3% of the registered students identified as women. Unfortunately, this higher percentage of female students doesn’t translate into a higher percentage of women in the advanced echelons of academic careers: 48% of doctoral students is female, only 29% gets tenure. These figures, of course, do vary per faculty.

03

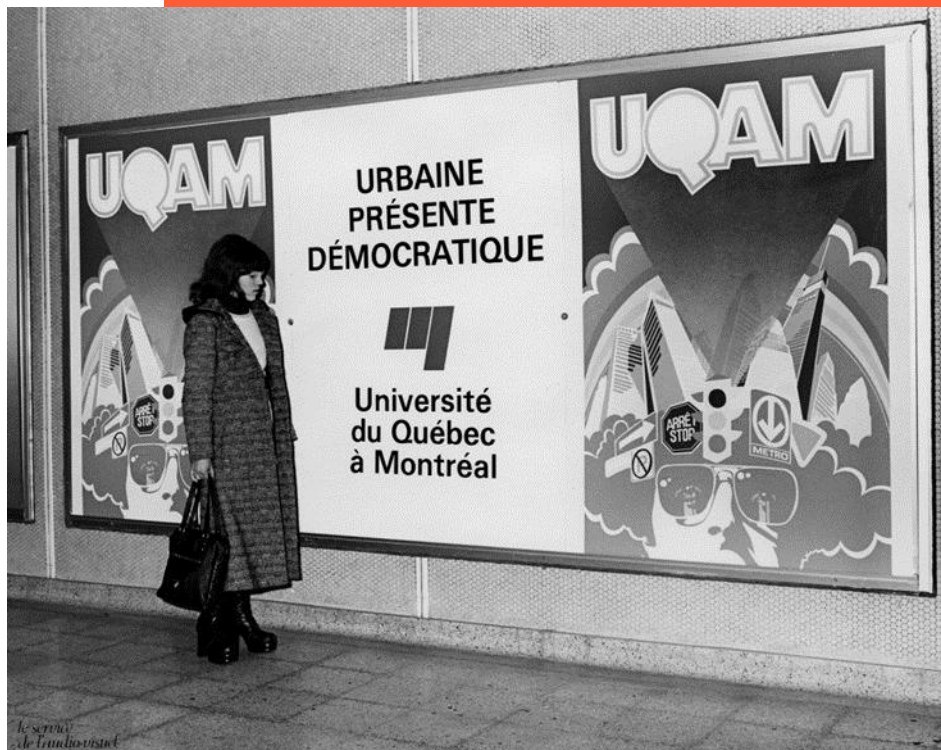
URBAINE
PRÉSENTE
DÉMOCRATIQUE



Université
du Québec
à Montréal

University of Quebec, QUAM Service des archives et de gestion documents


Ubaine - Présente- Démocratique



Panneau publicitaire, à l'intérieur de la station de métro Berri-de-Montigny, promouvant l'UQAM, 1974.

Photographie : Le Service de l'audiovisuel Archives UQAM

Fonds d'archives du Service des communications de l'UQAM, 45U-824:F3:01/1

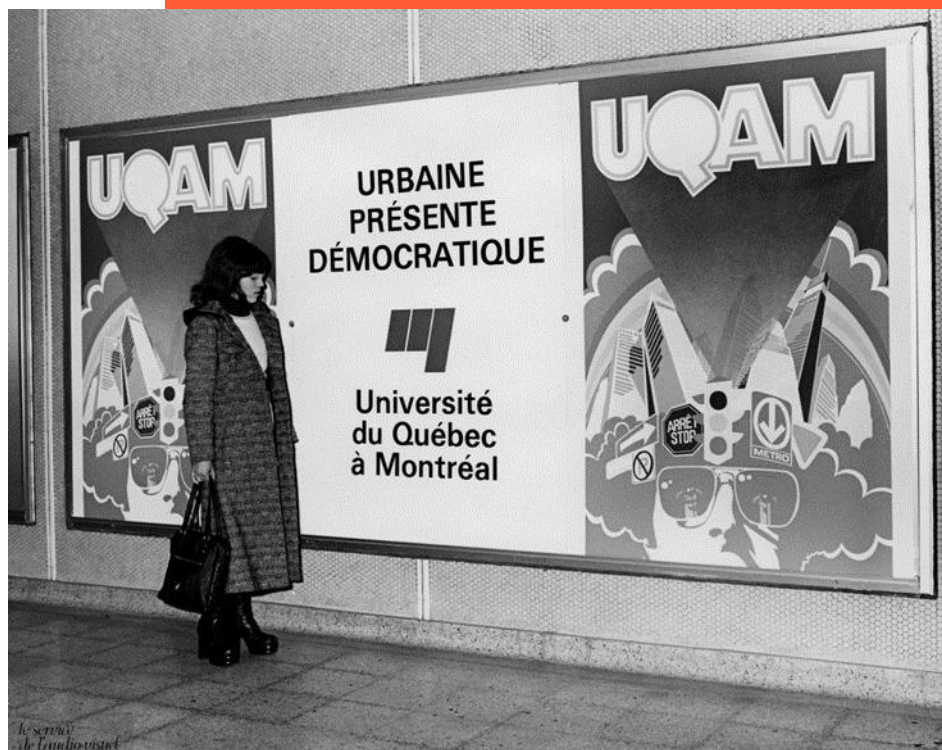


Au milieu des années 1950, le Québec voit sa population francophone d'âge scolaire augmenter rapidement. Le milieu universitaire francophone n'a pas les infrastructures nécessaires pour recevoir cette nouvelle clientèle. La situation est particulièrement préoccupante dans la région de Montréal où une seule université francophone dessert un très large bassin de population. Au cours des années 1960, les interventions pour la création d'une deuxième université de langue française à Montréal se font de plus en plus pressantes. En 1964, la Commission royale d'enquête sur l'enseignement dans la province de Québec (Commission Parent) recommande qu'une université « de langue française soit immédiatement créée à Montréal ». En décembre 1968, le gouvernement du Québec adopte le projet de loi no 88 créant l'Université du Québec.

L'Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM) voit le jour dans un Québec qui s'ouvre à la modernité depuis le début des années 1960 dans le contexte de la Révolution tranquille. Elle est créée à partir de cinq établissements déjà existants: l'École normale Jacques-Cartier, l'École normale Ville-Marie, l'École normale de l'enseignement technique, l'École des Beaux-Arts de Montréal et le Collège Sainte-Marie. Les lettres patentes de l'UQAM sont émises le 9 avril 1969 et la nouvelle université francophone reçoit ses premiers étudiants en septembre 1969.

L'UQAM s'établit d'abord dans une dizaine d'édifices, dont des bâtiments hérités des écoles dont elle était issue. Cependant, la volonté de créer une université résolument urbaine et près de la population mène rapidement à la décision d'implanter un campus au cœur du centre-ville, dans le Quartier latin. Inspirée par l'effervescence culturelle et sociale de la société qui l'entoure, l'UQAM se définit comme une université nouvelle. Elle affirme ouvertement son caractère distinct en promouvant notamment ses valeurs d'accessibilité aux études universitaires et de démocratisation du savoir et de la culture. Des valeurs qu'elle défend encore aujourd'hui et qui sont au cœur de sa vision d'avenir.


Urban - Present - Democratic



Panneau publicitaire, à l'intérieur de la station de métro Berri-de-Montigny, promouvant l'UQAM, 1974.

Photographie : Le Service de l'audiovisuel Archives UQAM

Fonds d'archives du Service des communications de l'UQAM, 45U-824:F3:01/1



In the mid-1950s, Quebec's Francophone school-age population was growing rapidly. The French-speaking university community did not have the necessary infrastructure to accommodate this new clientele. The situation was particularly worrisome in the Montreal area, where only one French-language university served a very large population. During the 1960s, the call for the creation of a second French-language university in Montreal became more and more urgent. In 1964, the Royal Commission on Education in the Province of Quebec (Parent Commission) recommended that a French-language university be established immediately in Montreal. In December 1968, the Quebec government passed Bill 88 creating the Université du Québec.

The Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM) was born in a Quebec that had been opening up to modernity since the early 1960s in the context of the Quiet Revolution. It was created from five existing institutions: École normale Jacques-Cartier, École normale Ville-Marie, École normale de l'enseignement technique, École des Beaux-Arts de Montréal and Collège Sainte-Marie. UQAM's letters patent were issued on April 9, 1969 and the new French-language university received its first students in September 1969.

UQAM was initially established in a dozen buildings, including buildings inherited from the institutions from which it had emerged. However, the desire to create a university that was resolutely urban and close to the population quickly led to the decision to establish a campus in the heart of downtown, in the Quartier Latin. Inspired by the cultural and social effervescence of the surrounding society, UQAM defined itself as a new university. It openly asserts its distinct character by promoting its values of accessibility to university studies and the democratization of knowledge and culture. These values are still defended today and are at the heart of its vision for the future.

04



MCGILL TRACK TEAM, 1901.

The following are the names of the members of the McGill Track Team for the year 1901.

S. H. Day	A. J. Gibson	R. J. Ross	C. S. Campbell	J. H. Taylor	J. H. Day
W. H. Grant	Thomas Mann	John J. Day	J. H. Ross	T. J. Ryan	
S. H. Day					

C. W. O'Brien, R. W. Graham, F. W. Seifert, R. N. W. Skillington, E. A. A. Cowen, W. Mahon, S. M. Nagle, E. G. Hampton, D. S. McKay



J. H. Boulter, D. Mahon, R. G. Mason, R. W. Kenny, A. E. Beck, G. B. Johnson, J. M. Curran, J. E. Meavey, W. R. Martin, G. Savage, M. Kilgus, H. G. Howell



T. GRAYDON, J. McPhie, C. W. O'Brien, L. L. Reford, L. M. Waterous, E. Benedict, F. W. C. Moore, G. M. Gibson, G. A. Wright, J. H. Boulter, S. M. Nagle, P. S. Fitch, R. N. W. Skillington, W. Mahon, W. S. Graham, W. A. Richards, H. W. Johnson, A. M. Hamilton, A. G. Meind, F. S. Martin

MCGILL UNIVERSITY 1st XV.
CHAMPIONS OF CANADIAN INTER-COLLEGIATE RUGBY FOOTBALL UNION, 1902.

McGill University Library

Hats Off to a Football Legacy

Athletics have always been an important part of student life at McGill. These two caps are part of the McGill University Archives Collection, two of many other valuable items documenting student life on campus. Beyond the velvet and brocade, these two champion caps tell the story of student experience that is often missing from archival collections. Very often there is little or no information about a photo or object, like a date, a name of a person, a location or even the name of the photographer or owner of the object. Without this type of information, it is very difficult to understand and associate objects and photos with the context from which they come to us. In many cases the people remain anonymous.

Not true in this case! Both caps were worn by Richard Newton Wellington Shillington (Med. '03, Med.'04). Both are champions caps received for winning the Rugby Football Union tournament in 1898 for Ottawa, and 1902 for McGill. While we were not able to trace any photographs of students wearing the caps in our collection, we know more about these items thanks to Charles Richard Harrington, Shillington's grandson.

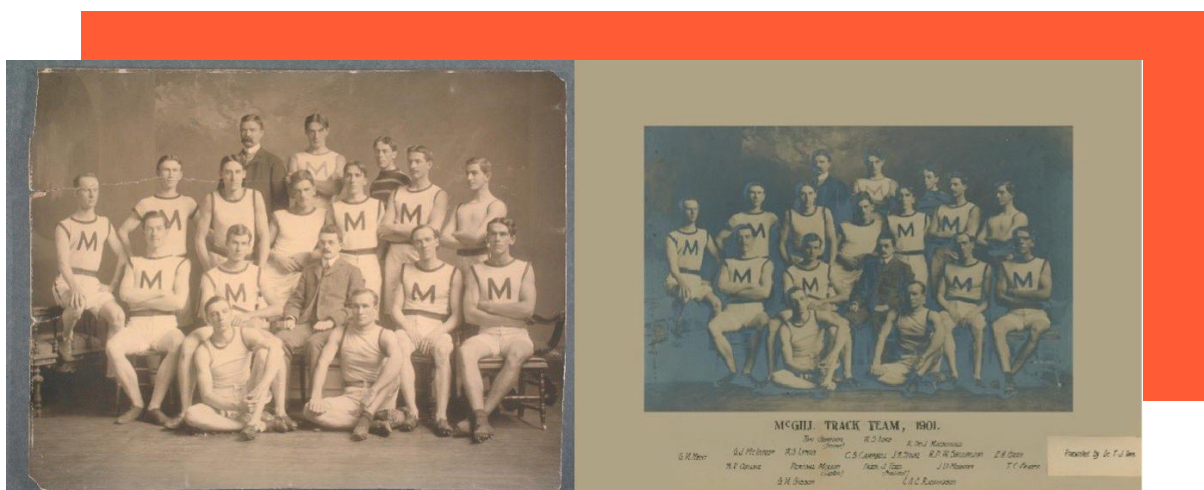


Photo credit: https://news.library.mcgill.ca/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/mua_mcgill-football-beanie-caps_1898_and_1902-scaled.jpg

R.N.W. Shillington's name is written on the lining of the 1898 cap. (pictured above left). The 1898 cap was for the Canadian Rugby Union, or CRU as you see embroidered on the brim of the cap. At Right: Champion's cap, 1902, Canadian Inter-collegiate Rugby Football Union (CIRFU). McGill University Archives.

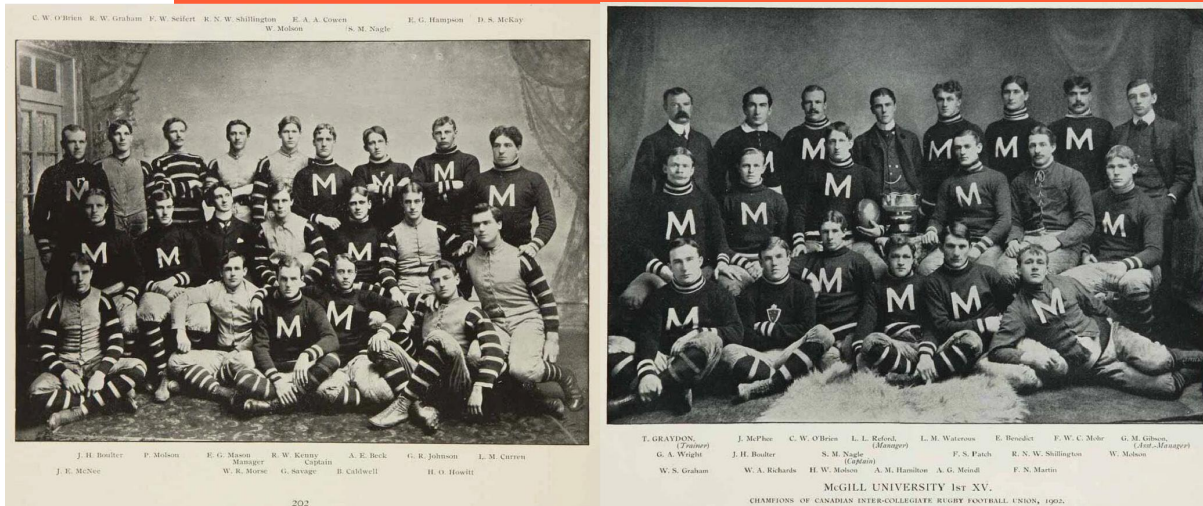
The history of athletics at McGill centres in Rugby; and, in fact, the history of football of Montreal, if not of Canada, may be said to be identical with the history of Rugby at McGill. The earliest authenticated match took place in 1865, between the officers of the regiment at that time stationed in Montreal and the civilians, of whom undergrads and grads formed the greater percentage. Then was introduced the annual Town and Gown match, which was destined to become for years the chief sporting event of the year. Many a hard-fought struggle took place between the knights of the gown and the pen. In 1874 the first intercollegiate match was played with Harvard..." Excerpt from the 1898 yearbook. Old McGill, 1898. P. 114.

Shillington played for the McGill rugby Football club from his freshman year in 1901, later serving as club vice-president. He also competed for the track team, receiving a first in hammer throw in 1902, a banner year for McGill Athletics in which they brought home and laurels in track and field.



McGill Track Team 1901, McGill University Archives.

The second cap hails from that banner year, when Shillington and McGill's first Fifteen finally brought home the championship five years after the intercollegiate league was established, beating out teams from Queens' and Varsity. Shillington graduated from McGill medicine in 1910, after which he established his medical practice in Calgary.



Left: R.N.W. Shillington, 4th from the left in the back row, pictured here with his teammates from the 1902 McGill Rugby club. He was one of the "First Fifteen," the preferred starting line- up of the club, and was therefore entitled to "wear the Football M" pictured on some of the players above. Source: Old McGill, McGill University, 1902.

Right: Though published in the 1904 yearbook, this photo shows McGill's proud First Fifteen from 1902 – the Champions of Canadian Inter-collegiate Rugby Football Union. Shillington is second from the right in the middle row. Source; Old McGill, McGill University, 1904.

In 2019 M. Harrington, Curator Emeritus for the Canadian Museum of Nature, reached out and offered to donate these two caps to McGill in honour of his grandfather. While M. Harrington unfortunately passed away in 2020, his wife fulfilled her husband's wishes and donated the caps to the archives. You can explore this and many other artefacts in the online exhibition: McGilliana, 200 years of Student Life.

Chapeau bas footballeurs!

À McGill, l'athlétisme a toujours joué un rôle important dans la vie étudiante. Ces deux casquettes proviennent des archives de l'Université McGill et figurent parmi nombre d'autres articles témoignant de la vie étudiante sur le campus. Sous le velours et le brocart, ces deux casquettes de champions dépeignent une expérience étudiante souvent oubliée des collections d'archives. Il est fréquent que les photos ou les objets soient peu ou pas documentés, sans mention de date, de nom d'une personne ou de lieu, voire du nom du photographe ou du propriétaire de l'objet. Il est alors très difficile de comprendre les objets et les photos et de les associer au contexte d'où ils nous proviennent. Nombre de personnes restent dans l'anonymat.

Ce n'est pas le cas ici! Richard Newton Wellington Shillington portait ces casquettes (médecine, 1903-1904) qui ont été remises aux lauréats du tournoi de la Rugby Football Union, soit à Ottawa en 1898, et à McGill en 1902. Si nous n'avons pu retracer de photographies d'étudiants arborant ces casquettes dans nos collections, nous en savons plus sur ces articles grâce à Charles Richard Harrington, petit-fils de R.N.W. Shillington.



Photo credit: https://news.library.mcgill.ca/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/mua_mcgill-football-beanie-caps_1898_and_1902-scaled.jpg

Le nom de R.N.W. Shillington est apposé sur la doublure intérieure de la casquette de 1898 (ci-dessus, à gauche). Comme on le voit sur son rebord, cette casquette était destinée à la Canadian Rugby Union, ou CRU. Droite : Casquette de championnat, 1902, Canadian Inter-collegiate Rugby Football Union (CIRFU)

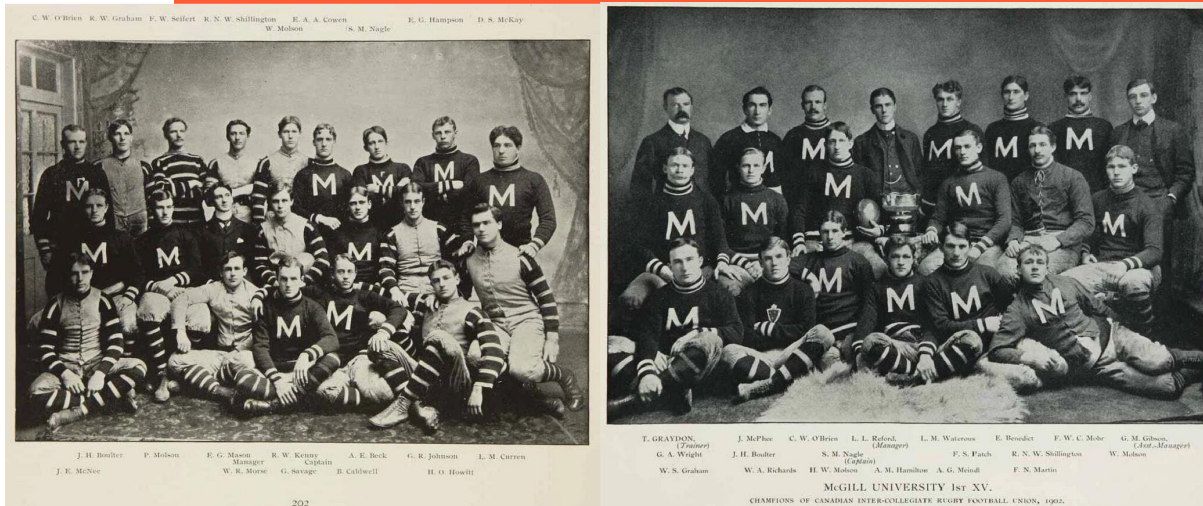
Richard Shillington, originaire d'Ottawa, s'est inscrit dans la riche histoire du football de McGill. Les premières éditions d'Old McGill, album des finissants de l'Université, nous fournit du contexte sur l'importance qu'on accordait à l'athlétisme à cette époque : On peut prétendre que l'histoire de l'athlétisme dans les centres de rugby de McGill et celles du football à Montréal, voire au Canada, sont identiques. Le premier match recensé s'est déroulé en 1865, opposant les officiers du régiment, alors cantonné à Montréal, et de civils, en grande majorité des étudiants de premier cycle et des diplômés. Vient ensuite le match annuel Town and Gown, qui, très longtemps, arrive en tête des événements sportifs de l'année. De nombreuses luttes acharnées opposent les partisans de la toge et de la plume. En 1874, le premier match interuniversitaire met en lice l'Université Harvard. »between the knights of the gown and the pen. In 1874 the first intercollegiate match was played with Harvard.. — Extrait de l'album des finissants de 1898. 114.

Shillington évolue dans le club de rugby de McGill dès sa première année d'études, en 1901, avant d'en devenir le vice-président. De plus, il compétitionne dans l'équipe d'athlétisme et remporte la compétition de lancer du marteau en 1902, année marquante pour les athlètes de McGill qui cueillent des lauriers en athlétisme.



Équipe de McGill, 1901. Archives de McGill.

La deuxième casquette souligne cette année marquante, cinq ans après l'établissement de la ligue interuniversitaire, où Shillington et la première équipe de McGill remportent enfin le championnat en battant les équipes des universités Queens et Varsity. Shillington obtient son diplôme en médecine de McGill en 1910, avant d'établir son pratique médicale à Calgary.



Gauche: R. N. W. Shillington, 4e à partir de la gauche dans la dernière rangée, est en compagnie de ses coéquipiers du club de rugby de McGill en 1902. Il compte parmi les « quinze premiers », la première ligne d'attaque du club et, de ce fait, pouvaient arborer « l'uniforme M du football » qu'on peut voir certains joueurs porter ci-dessus. Source*: Old McGill, Université McGill, 1902, p. 202.

Droite: Même si elle est publiée dans l'album de 1904, cette photo qui représente la première, et fière, équipe de McGill, championne de la compétition interuniversitaire canadienne de la Rugby Football Union, remonte à 1902. Shillington est le deuxième joueur à partir de la droite, dans la rangée du milieu. Source : Old McGill, Université McGill, 1904.

En 2019, M. Harrington, conservateur émérite du Musée canadien de la nature, nous propose le don de ces deux casquettes en l'honneur de son grand-père. M. Harrington est malheureusement décédé en 2020, et sa femme honore la volonté de son mari en donnant ces casquettes aux archives. Vous trouverez nombre d'autres artefacts dans cette présentation en ligne : McGilliana : 200 ans de vie étudiante.

CANADA
Winnipeg

05

University of Manitoba


Painting Symbolizing the Teaching of Science



"Pinecones on a Tree Branch," by AH Reginald Buller, 1905, Watercolour Painting, 24.5" x 35.5"
photo credit: <http://hdl.handle.net/10719/1526184>

This delicate hand-painted watercolour of pine cones on a tree branch symbolizes the importance of teaching science that was the impetus to form the University of Manitoba's first independent program. The University of Manitoba had originally been created in 1877 to grant degrees to graduates of three religious colleges: Manitoba College (Presbyterian); Collège de Saint-Boniface (Roman Catholic); and St. John's College (Anglican). But by 1904, the University realized it needed to teach more rigorous science, beyond what was being taught in the colleges, and appointed six professors in botany,

chemistry, mathematics, physics, physiology, and bacteriology. This was the beginning of a separate educational institution independent of the religious colleges.



The painting is by AH Reginald Buller, first professor of botany and geology. The size of this diagram is rather large, being 24.5" x 35.5." It would have been used as a teaching aid and would have been hung at the front of the classroom where Buller would have used it to instruct his students. We see here that Buller has shown the different stages of the development of the pine cone on a tree branch. This wall chart is one of 356 items that Buller used in his teaching. Some were commercially printed, and the remainder were painted primarily by Buller and Stanley G. Churchward.

AH Reginald Buller (1874 – 1944) himself was an important figure in the development of the University of Manitoba and the scientific community in Winnipeg. He created a laboratory and a research-based educational program that elevated the teaching of botany to what we consider today to be a modern science. Buller recognized the importance of teaching women and insured that they were allowed into the Manitoba Scientific and Historical Society. A number of his female students went on to be important scientists in their own right.

But Buller was far more important to science than just to the city of Winnipeg or the province of Manitoba. He was internationally recognized for his work on mycology (fungi) and plant pathology (wheat rust), and his writing is still considered foundational reading for many students. He received honorary degrees from many universities, including the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Calcutta. He served in a variety of professional roles including, among others, as President of the British Mycological Society in 1913, President of the Canadian Phytopathological Society in 1920, President of the Botanical Society of America 1928, and Vice-President of the Mycological Society of America in 1936.


Perhaps for archivists one of the most important things Buller did was he left behind a significant archive: 4.73m of textual records (including photographs); 129 lantern slides & 1.99m of lantern slides; 356 wall charts, watercolour wall charts, and posters; and 11 maps. He also left behind a significant amount of artifacts and original furniture, including 3 pins; 1 plaque; 15 scientific and photographic artifacts; 1 collector's cabinet; 1 glass display cabinet; 2 flat file cabinets; and 1 card catalogue. His ashes have been interred in a cairn in front of the building bearing his name. Also donated was an extensive library, including a number of very rare works particularly relating to mycology.

These records not only shine a light on the teaching of botany in the early part of the last century, they provide a window into the scientific community both in Canada and abroad. And most importantly, they show how a degree granting body was turned into a modern university.

Coat of Arms and Letters Patent



Copyrighted Photo: Memories from the Archives (Hong Kong: University Museum and Art Gallery, The University of Hong Kong, 2013) p.77




The University Coat of Arms comprises the shield, the motto, the helmet and crest, and the supporters, which are the four essential elements of heraldry. The design of the Coat of Arms was assigned to the Governor of Hong Kong and Chancellor of the University, Sir Frederick Lugard, the first Vice-Chancellor Sir Charles Eliot, and S. H. Ixer of the Public Works Department of the Government, who drew the caricature of Francis Clark, the first Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of the University in 1912.¹ A design was sent to the College of Arms in October 1912 with the suggestion that if more and distinctive emblems were needed, then the University would like a clump of bamboos. The Court Minutes at the UA reads:

*'The Coat of Arms circulated among Members was approved and it was ordered that the design should be submitted to the College of Heralds for approval and ratification, in the event of their demanding any addition of distinguishing emblems, some bamboos to be introduced into the design.'*²

Arms, without bamboos, were granted by letter patent of 14th May 1913 with a blazon couched in the arcane phrases of heralds, quite inscrutable for the uninitiated 'per pale vert and azure an open book proper bound and edged or inscribed with Chinese characters sable on a chief gules a lion passant guardant or; but only after some trouble with the Chinese text.' The Chinese ideograms on the two pages of the open book (an Oxford book rather than a Cambridge book), which is closed, have caused comment, two of them being of unusual form. They are a combination of two phrases in the Confucius classic 'The Great Learning', which indicate broadly the Western concepts of moral and intellectual training. The characters are written in the old lishu, or clerical script, in vogue during the Han Dynasty and still favoured for the writing of inscriptions. There are several variants in this style for the two characters ming and de (to manifest virtue); the forms used were taken from some of the most highly regarded Han inscriptions. Shortly before the University opened, the Court had already selected auspiciu melioris aevi (augury of a better age) as the official motto. However, the motto below the shield brought confusion with it until about twenty years later when the earlier motto was officially discarded. In the official Council Minutes it says:

¹ University Document 1912, 'Calendar 1912', University Archives, HKU.

² Court Minutes, Agenda Item 4, dated 18 Oct 1912, University Archives, HKU.



'The Council took note that the present motto of the University "Sapientia et Virtus" (Wisdom and Virtue) had never been formally sanctioned by the Court, the original motto having been "Auspicium Melioris Aevi". The Council recommended that the Court be asked to accept the change in the motto from Auspicium Melioris Aevi" to "Sapientia et Virtus".³

HKU has the distinction of being the only university in Hong Kong to have a complete Coat of Arms assigned by the College of Arms in London. The shield and motto were granted in 1913 by the College of Arms, while the remaining components of a full coat of arms were applied for in 1981 and granted in 1984.⁴ Unfortunately, the official blazon and all authentic colour copies of the Shield of Arms disappeared during the Sino-Japanese War. When the University was preparing in 1958 for the Golden Jubilee three years later, these were obtained anew from the College of Arms.⁵

³ Council Minutes, Agenda Item 14, dated 17 Oct 1930, University Archives, HKU.

⁴ Memories from the HKU Archives, (2013), p.79.

⁵ Bernard Mellor, The University of Hong Kong – an Informal History Vol.1 (Hong Kong: Hong Kong University Press HKU Press (1981), p.30.

COLOMBIA
Bogota

07

UNIVERSIDAD DE LOS ANDES

El presente texto se construyó a partir de dos fuentes, la primera de ellas, el informe presentado por la historiadora Ani Yadira Niño en el año 2018 como informe final del trabajo realizado para conformar la Colección César Gaviria. La segunda fuente fueron los textos redactados por la literata Angélica Cantor y que hicieron parte de la exposición “Bienvenidos al futuro: Colección César Gaviria Trujillo 1967-2004” organizada por la Escuela de Gobierno Alberto Lleras Camargo en el marco de la celebración del cumpleaños no. 70 de la Universidad de los Andes (Bogotá, Colombia).

Colección César Gaviria Trujillo



La colección “Cesar Gaviria Trujillo” recibida por la Universidad de los Andes desde el 2011, en calidad de donación, por parte del expresidente César Gaviria Trujillo (1990-1994) está compuesta por documentos seleccionados por él en el desarrollo de su vida pública como parlamentario, ministro, presidente y secretario general de la Organización de los Estados Americanos (OEA). Esta colección retrata su visión y actuaciones desde su rol en temas de gran importancia para la historia de Colombia como son la lucha internacional contra el narcotráfico, política de drogas, resolución de conflictos y de orden público, procesos de paz, apertura económica y modernización del Estado colombiano. Además, contiene información sobre procesos sociales, económicos, políticos y culturales de países latinoamericanos.

César Gaviria Trujillo

Político colombiano, presidente de Colombia en el periodo 1990-1994 y Secretario General de la Organización de Estados Americanos -OEA- (1994-2004). Cursó estudios superiores de economía en la Universidad de los Andes y desde la década de 1970 ocupó cargos públicos de relevancia en el orden nacional, entre los que se destacan, jefe de Planeación en Risaralda; concejal de Pereira (1970-1974) representante a la Cámara entre (1974-1986); alcalde de Pereira (1975-1976); viceministro de Desarrollo en el gobierno de Julio César Turbay, ministro de Hacienda (1986 y 1987), ministro de Gobierno del presidente Virgilio Barco, cargo desde el cual presentó ante el Congreso el Proyecto de Reforma Constitucional.

Debido al asesinato de Luis Carlos Galán en 1989, César Gaviria fue nombrado para remplazarle y triunfó en las elecciones presidenciales. Durante su mandato se creó la Asamblea Nacional Constituyente, que elaboró la Constitución de 1991 (vigente a la fecha) fortaleciendo la democracia; impulsó la apertura económica, la modernización empresarial y el proceso de integración económica del país en la región.

Su gobierno enfrentó los problemas colombianos de finales del siglo XX como el narcotráfico, el terrorismo, las guerrillas, el paramilitarismo, entre otros.

Colección César Gaviria Trujillo

La colección del archivo personal de César Gaviria Trujillo comprende una selección de documentos reunidos por él durante el transcurso de su vida, incluyendo información personal y documentos recopilados en el ejercicio de los diferentes cargos públicos del expresidente, motivado por sus intereses intelectuales y por su preocupación en documentar los sucesos políticos, sociales y económicos que experimentaba el país y el mundo en general. La colección es una muestra del crecimiento intelectual y trayectoria política de Gaviria, iniciando desde sus años estudiantiles en la Universidad de los Andes, siguiendo con su formación política en las filas del partido liberal en el departamento de Risaralda, su participación en el gobierno del presidente Virgilio Barco y su paso por la presidencia en 1990, para finalizar con la labor como Secretario General de la Organización de los Estados Americanos.

La Colección tiene 1.358 unidades documentales, equivalentes a 200 metros lineales de documentos entre 1967 y 2011, que dan cuenta no solo de la trayectoria personal y los cargos públicos ocupados por el expresidente, sino del devenir político y económico del país, y los avatares de la sociedad colombiana en los últimos 50 años.

En esta valiosa colección se encuentra documentación enviada a Gaviria por ciudadanos, manuscritos, telegramas y esquelas que felicitan al mandatario por sus logros y aprovechan la oportunidad para expresar opiniones políticas, denuncias por abusos de las autoridades, recomendaciones para gobernar, peticiones de ayudas económicas, entre otras solicitudes. Esta documentación es la que da diversidad a la colección, una de las pocas formas para poder conservar información de voces muchas veces silenciadas. El archivo personal del expresidente contribuye no solo con la información del periodo presidencial, sino de la campaña y sus actividades anteriores que brindan una radiografía del país y de todo el continente americano, durante su periodo como secretario general de la OEA.

Este fondo está compuesto por documentos que poseen valor histórico y simbólico que lo hacen susceptible de ser declarado como Bien de Interés Cultural (BIC), pues son testimonio para la construcción de la historia contemporánea de Colombia que vinculan tiempos y espacios de memoria de relevancia para la nación. Sin embargo, cabe aclarar que ésta no reemplaza en ningún caso a los archivos históricos de cada una de las entidades en las cuales ejerció Gaviria, sino que muestran la visión intelectual, la postura política y los intereses del coleccionista.

Importancia de los archivos personales en la construcción de memoria colectiva

Los archivos personales no son considerados fuentes válidas para reconstruir la historia ni se reflexiona sobre la importancia de su recuperación y difusión. Se suponen del ámbito privado exclusivamente, sin entender o valorar su significado para la historia y la memoria. Sin embargo, los archivos de un individuo pueden llegar a ser de gran relevancia. En primer lugar, debe considerarse la notabilidad que pueda tener el personaje, así como la importancia de contar con diferentes testimonios de un momento; es decir, si bien las fuentes históricas acostumbradas están dadas por los archivos oficiales, estos no dejan de dar una visión parcial de los acontecimientos. La recuperación de los archivos personales busca esas otras visiones para la reconstrucción de la memoria histórica, estos dan cuenta del trasegar de una persona, de sus relaciones familiares, económicas, políticas y la perspectiva que tuvo de los hechos que han acontecido en su sociedad. Por ello, rescatar los archivos personales también presupone rescatar la historia del país.

Este tipo de archivos conllevan un reto en la organización y clasificación, además de ser un desafío a nivel histórico y filosófico para comprender las facetas que un individuo puede asumir a lo largo de su vida. Es preciso entender que estos llamados “archivos personales” nunca fueron pensados para conformar un archivo, son una reunión arbitraria de documentos que se dan a lo largo de la vida de un individuo. Como se puede apreciar son muchas las problemáticas que surgen en el momento de abordar los archivos personales. Lo cierto es que la recuperación de estos es también una forma de recuperar archivos públicos y de brindar fuentes y testimonios diversos.

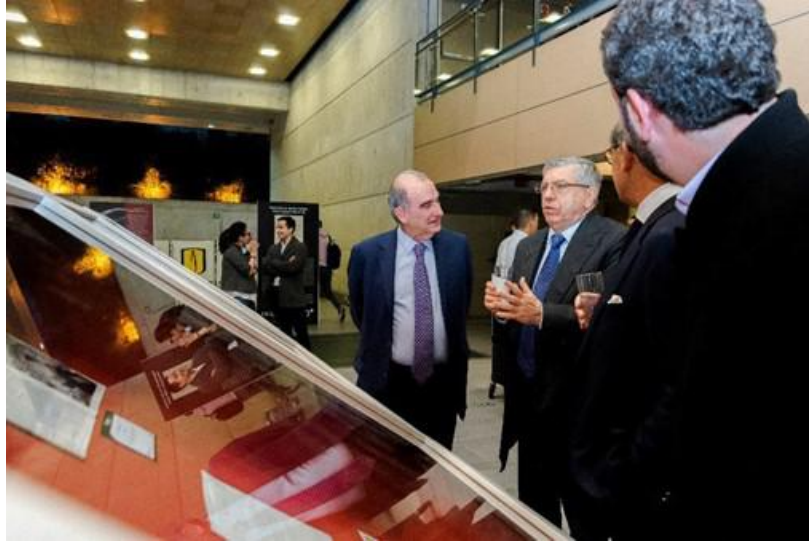
El valor de los archivos personales está en la variedad de tipos documentales que contienen, así en una colección puede haber correspondencia, periódicos, recortes de prensa, estados financieros, libros, folletos y objetos que se han ido recopilando a lo largo una vida con diferentes intereses y propósitos.



Vista general de la exposición "Bienvenidos al futuro - Colección César Gaviria Trujillo 1967- 2004"
Fotografía: Felipe Cazares (2018)



Vista general de la exposición "Bienvenidos al futuro - Colección César Gaviria Trujillo 1967- 2004"
Fotografía: Felipe Cazares (2018)



Asistentes a la inauguración de la Exposición: "Bienvenidos al futuro - Colección César Gaviria Trujillo 1967-2004". De izquierda a derecha en primer lugar Humberto de la Calle, seguido del expresidente César Gaviria Trujillo. Fotografía: Felipe Cazares (2018)

08

... und in der ... Schrift ausfüllen.

Hamburgische Universität.

Rayff Anmeldung als ordentlicher Studierender *A.-L. 681*
für die staatwirthschaftliche ^{Erstbater} Fakultät

(Nähere Angabe des Studiums:

1. Name: *Jorge*
2. Vornamen: *Kirchert*
3. Geburtsjahr und -tag: *4. 10. 95*
4. Geburtsort (Kreis, Reg. Bez. usw.): *Bahn, Hamburg*
5. Staatsangehörigkeit: *Oesterreich*
6. Angabe, ob und wie lange im Kriegsdienst gewesen: *von Aug. 14 - Februar 17.*
(Militärpapiere sind vorzulegen.)
7. Wieviel Semester bereits studiert und wo? *7 Semester*
in Berlin und Kiel
8. Soll das Studium an der Hamburgischen Universität zum Abschluss gebracht werden? *Ja*
9. Beruf:
10. Wohnsitz: *Berlin - Wilmersdorf, Mannstr. 18*
(Hamburg gilt als Wohnsitz nur in dem Falle, wenn es mit dem allgemeinen gesetzlichen Wohnsitz übereinstimmt.)

University of Hamburg

Registration form of Hamburg University from 1919

Administrative document

A registration form is a typical document you find in university archives. Every student had to fill a request for admission to studies including personal data like name, address, date and location of birth and several further data. These documents are of high value to both the universities themselves for administrative purposes and to research on historical, biographical, and social issues.

The demanded information diversifies throughout time as at each university. After the foundation of Hamburg University in 1919 up to 1935 there have been at least 15 different questionnaires used for student registration. Typically, they were enlarged so that students in later years had to answer further questions for example about their intended career, profession of their father, and studies of their grandfathers. Between 1933 and 1945 caused by ideological ideas of Nazi Germany they were asked about their affiliation to the “Aryan Race”.

Personal document: Richard Sorge

The special registration form presented in this short essay shows up two remarkable topics. Firstly, it was used in 1919 the founding year of Hamburg University as the first democratic university in Germany. Secondly, it is the registration form of Richard Sorge who is one of the most famous alumni of Hamburg University – and today he is one of the best-known spies of Second World War. As a German communist he spied by order of the Soviet Union in Japan and was unmasked. Due to the fact that the Soviet Union did not want to admit spying in Japan in 1943 when there still has been peace between the countries Sorge was not exchanged. In November 1944 he was executed.

The numbers of the classes Richard Sorge chose in 1919 are noted at the backside of the card. According to the course catalogue of this semester these have been:

- history of capitalistic economy
- socialism and social question in ancient times
- nations of Balkan and Orient in contemporary economic life
- exercises on money and value
- human anatomy: entrails.

The number for the class “history of the age of French Revolution” is crossed out, because the class was held at the same time as the class for human anatomy. Obviously, his choice of classes correlates to his political conviction as a communist.

Online database on student's registrations at Hamburg University 1919-1935

Digitization is one of the outstanding tasks of modern archives. Beside preserving born digital material the focus lies on providing a digital open-access to their older non-digital holdings.

Since scanning of historical documents and their enrichment with metadata consumes resources of time and money archives do have to develop strategies for prioritizing the digitization of their holdings.

In Hamburg University Archives the historical registration forms have been at the very top of the list, because these documents are most frequently requested by users for private use and for scientific reasons. Therefore, Hamburg University Archives provide an online database (<https://www.matrikelportal.uni-hamburg.de>) with scans and metadata of the matriculation cards as well as structured entries of the personal data of the students of Hamburg University from its founding 1919 up to 1935. Further years will follow.

Sorgfältig und in deutlicher Schrift ausfüllen.

M 170

Sorge, Richard

Hamburgische Universität.

A.-L. 681

Anmeldung als ordentlicher Studierender
für die Staatswissenschaftlichen Fakultät

(Nähere Angabe des Studiums:)

1. Name: Sorge
2. Vornamen: Richard
3. Geburtsjahr und -tag: 4. 10. 95
4. Geburtsort (Kreis, Reg. Bez. usw.): Bahren, Hamburg
5. Staatsangehörigkeit: Preuss
6. Angabe, ob und wie lange im Kriegsdienst gewesen: von Aug. 14 - Februar 17.
(Militärpapiere sind vorzulegen.)

7. Wieviel Semester bereits studiert und wo? 3 Semester
in Berlin und Kiel

8. Soll das Studium an der Hamburgischen Universität zum Abschluß gebracht werden? Ja

9. Beruf:

10. Wohnsitz: Berlin - Wilhelmstr. 18
(Hamburg gilt als Wohnsitz nur in dem Falle, wenn es mit dem allgemeinen gesetzlichen Wohnsitz zusammenfällt.)

11. Letzter Aufenthaltsort: Kiel
(Für Studierende auch Angabe der Universität, bei welcher sie zuletzt immatrikuliert gewesen sind.)

12. Anzahl der eingereichten Personalpapiere: 2 Der polizeiliche Meldechein ist bei der Anmeldung vorzulegen.

Kurze Bezeichnung derselben: 1. Polizeibüro Kiel, 2. Preuss. Meldechein Kiel

3. Immatrikul. Berlin, 4. Immatrikul. Berlin, 5. Führungszeugnis Kiel, 6. Testament

Ich bescheinige durch meine Unterschrift die Richtigkeit vorstehender Angaben.

Hamburg, den 6 Mai 1919

Wohnung: Wohlfahrtstr. 24

Unterschrift: Richard Sorge

Bei der Abmeldung.

Ich bescheinige, meine eingelieferten Personalpapiere richtig zurückerhalten zu haben.

Hamburg, den 19

Unterschrift: [Signature]

Wenden!

09

Income (Rs. lakh) vs. Rainfall (mm) data for Bangalore (1947-1954)

Year	J	F	M	A	M	J	S	O	N	D
Income (Rs. lakh)	7.8	51	47	58	66	51	40	63	100	70
Hydro. acc.	93	32.58	54.4	123	68.3	39.4	57.5	81.7	80.4	68.2
Resou/ha	.84	1.6	.86	.47	.97	1.3	.73	.77	1.24	1.03
Days of obs.	25	13	37	28	60	36	20	23	17	14
Res/ha	.27	.39	.68	.23	.88	.91	.37	.28	.21	.21

Spearman rank correlation = -0.6
between resou/ha and hrs of obs.

Income by LT: 7.8 51 47 58 66 51 40 63 100 70

National Centre for Biological Sciences

Field notes written on Braille paper regarding competition for resources among tree-living mammals, Anamalai Hills, Tamil Nadu

Total Resources available on each month


Counting: el IV, B & W, Ooba, f, c, m, Lichen wood Bamboo, Moxo, N, T, Party EPI

	J	F	M	A	M	J	S	O	N	D
Resources	78	51	47	58	66	51	40	63	100	70
Hours act	93	32.58	54.4	123	68.3	39.4	54.5	81.7	80.4	68.2
Recor/hrs	.84	1.6	.86	.47	.97	1.3	.73	.77	1.24	1.03
Days	25	13	37	28	60	36	20	23	14	14
Res/hrs	.27	.39	.68	.23	.88	.91	.37	.28	.21	.21

Spearman's rank correlation = -0.6
between resources and hrs of obs.

overlaps of Resources - excluding the above species

r	J	F	M	A	M	J	S	O	N	D	Resources with by LT
med by LT	78	51	47	58	66	51	40	63	100	70	
BT	4	2	10	12	23	2	-	1	-	1	
	5.12	3.92	21.28	20.89	4.55	3.92		1.58		14.3	-30.2
	2	1	3	11	3	5	2	3	5	6	
NR	2.6	1.96	6.38	18.97	4.55	9.80	5	4.76	5	8.57	-15
	17	8	7	13	4	6	6	10	5	11	
GS	21.8	15.69	14.89	22.41	6.06	11.76	15	15.87	5	15.71	-0.21
	19	9	15	17	4	9	7	12	9	14	
Total	24.4	17.65	31.91	29.31	6.06	17.65	12.5	14.05	9	20	-



Ajith Kumar's field notes from 1982-83, written on Braille paper (sourced from a church in the US, since resources were limited, and it was good non-blotting paper). The notes are for studies on how four species of tree living mammals (Bonnet monkey, lion-tailed monkey, Nilgiri langur and giant squirrel) co-exist and compete for same resources in the Anamalai Hills, Tamil Nadu.

The archival record chosen here are the field notes of an ecologist, Ajith Kumar, and they are from 1982-83, during the time that Kumar was doing his PhD. The notes are for studies on how four species of tree living mammals (Bonnet monkey, lion-tailed monkey, Nilgiri langur and giant squirrel) co-exist and compete for same resources in the Anamalai Hills, Tamil Nadu, which was Kumar's field site. What is of interest here is that these notes are written on Braille paper. When asked about this, Kumar mentioned that at the time, he and his colleagues were in need of sturdy paper that would not easily blot in the field site environment, and also lots of such paper. It so happened that a colleague of his was blind and had a copy of the Bible in Braille. When they asked their colleague about this, he had mentioned he had got it from a church in the United States. Kumar and others decided to ask the same church for copies of the Bible, and they soon received many copies of it, which they would go on to peruse and also use as base material for their research notes. In a sense, they were documenting their observations on the world on the Bible, and are perhaps one of the biggest communicators of the word of the Bible through their work. These notes are part of the Ajith Kumar Papers at the Archives at NCBS and were given to the archives by Ajith Kumar in 2017, during early efforts to survey and identify the purpose and scope of a new archive. The Archives at NCBS is a centre for the history of science in contemporary India, and it opened to the public in 2019. Being a new collecting archive (from the public at large, in addition to housing a modest institutional archive), we wanted to see how to reimagine the scope of this archive. We often refer to this archival item as an example of one of the potentials and purposes of archives, which is to enable diverse stories. Within this tiny 'insignificant' item, we are able to see both elements from the histories of ecology and histories of evangelical work in India. We see ways to understand the context in which science happens in environments that are under-resourced, and we can also come at it to understand the chemistry of thick 'non-blotting paper'.

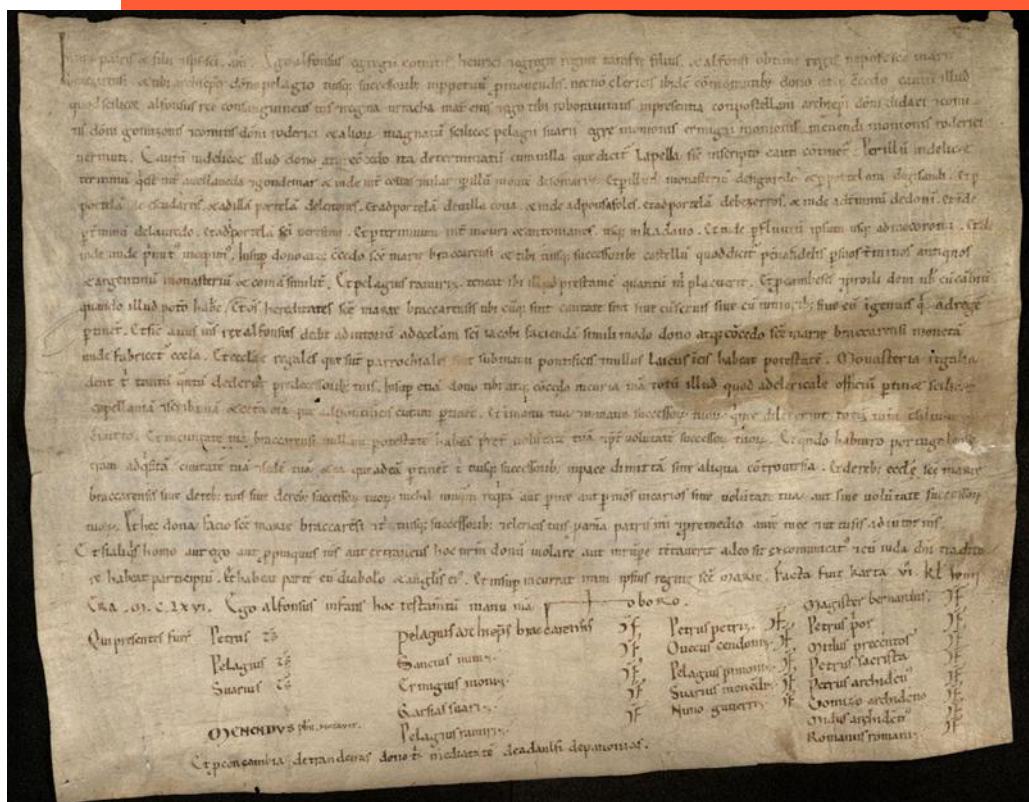
10

[Faint Latin text from a medieval manuscript, likely a charter or legal document, covering the majority of the page.]

Universidade do Minho Braga

[Faint Latin text at the bottom of the page, possibly a list of names or a signature block.]

Confirmation by Dom Afonso Henriques of the “carta de couto” granted to the See of Braga by Afonso VII of León and his mother Urraca



Confirmação Reference code: PT/por D. Afonso Henriques da carta de couto outorgada à Sé de Braga por Afonso VII de Leão e sua mãe D. Urraca -1128

Date: May, 28 , 1128 Language: Latin

UM-ADB/DIO/MAB/O43/O0001 <http://pesquisa.adb.uminho.pt/details?id=1532397>

This is a document issued by the first king of Portugal before the foundation of the nation, in which he confirms the donations and privileges granted to the See of Braga by the queen Urraca and after by the king Alfonso VII, of the kingdom of Leon..

In addition to confirming the donations made by the kings of León, Afonso Henriques made new donations and granted new privileges.

«... And in your City of Braga may I have no power with so much as that is your will and that of your successors. And when I have conquered Portuguese land, [I give and grant] to you and to your successors your city and your See and what belongs to it - bequeathing it to you in peace without any controversy. And of the goods of the Church of Santa Maria Bracarense and of your goods or of the goods of your successors I will never demand anything by myself or by my mandataries without your will or the will of your successors....»

He acted as a king and seek the support of the local authorities of the Catholic Church.

But, only on 5 October 1143 the independence of the Portucalense County and Afonso Henriques as king of Portugal was recognized by the king of Leon by the Treaty of Zamora. The Papacy's recognition happens only at 23 May 1179, with Pope Alexander III's bull Manifestis Probatum.

The Braga District Archive (ADB) is a centenary archive (1917) integrated in the University of Minho since its foundation in 1973, being one of its cultural units. It has a regional dimension with the mission of safeguarding and making available the national archival heritage in the area of the former district of Braga.

The Archive holds 633 archives produced by very different kinds of entities: public administration (notaries, courts, civil registry); ecclesiastical (dioceses, monasteries and convents, parishes); companies, associations, individuals and families. It holds, on a deposit basis, a small archive from Working Group 2.1, Algorithm Languages and Calculations, of the IFIP (International Federation for Information Processing) <http://pesquisa.adb.uminho.pt/details?id=1619274> .

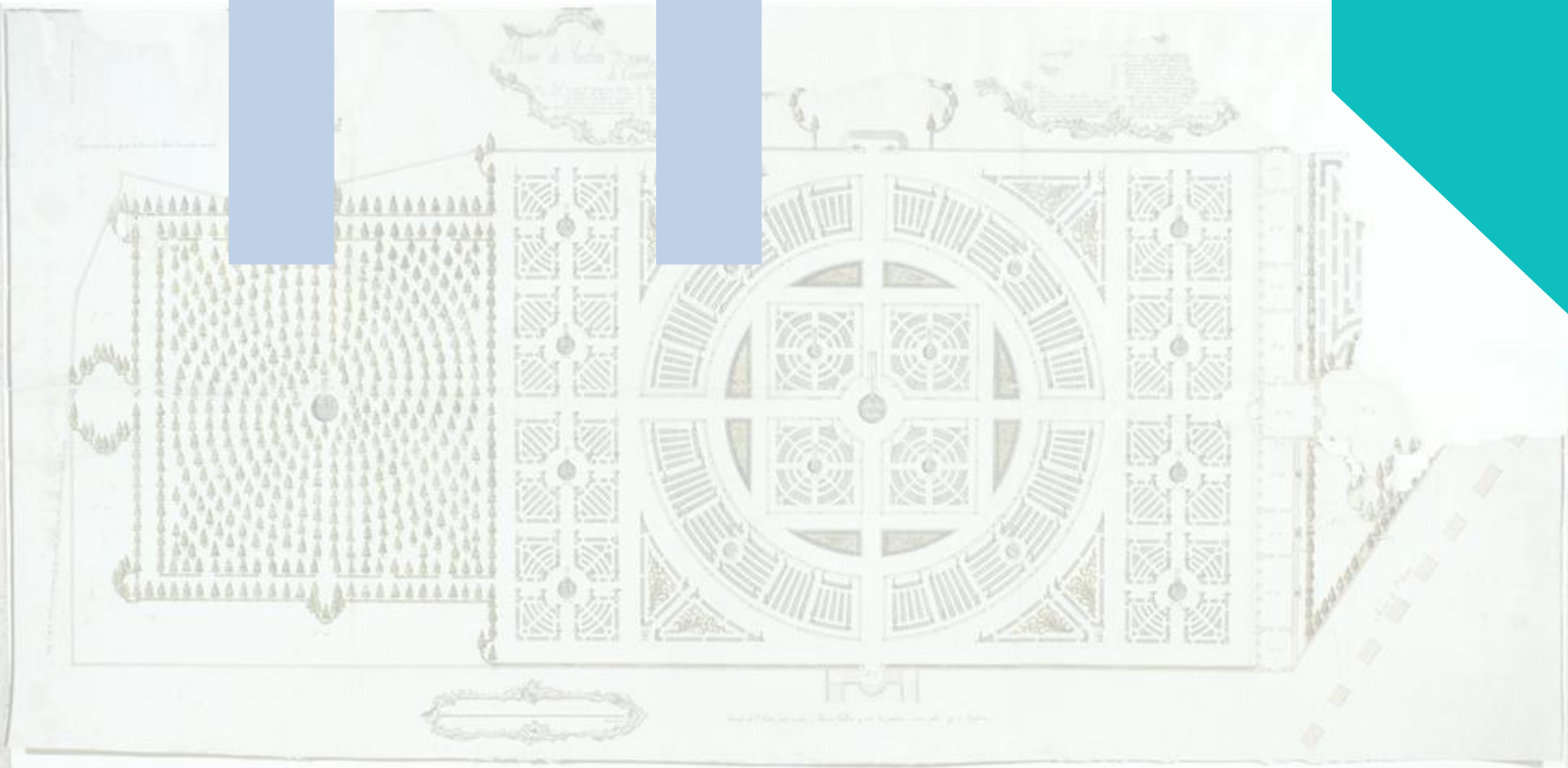
The oldest original document dates from the 9th century, but older documents from the 6th century transcribed in registers (cartulários) produced in the medieval period.

With almost 500.000 descriptive records online, it makes available for remote consultation (Internet) more than 1 million images (almost 2 million pages).

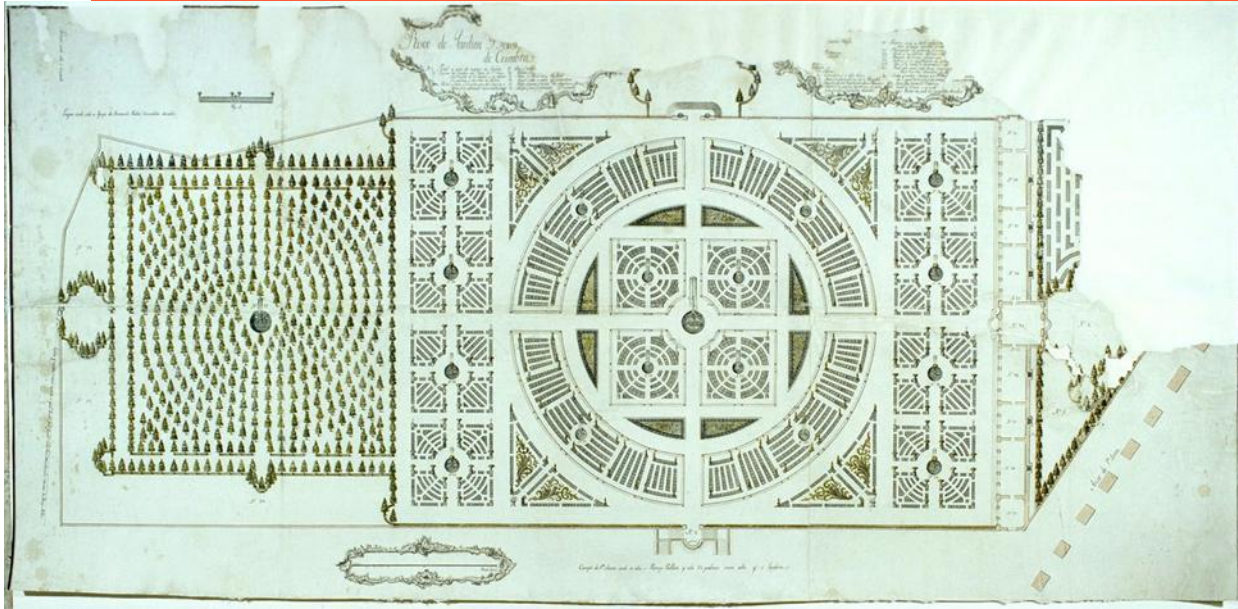
The ADB provides services in its areas of intervention to the public and private entities as well as to other units and schools of the University of Minho and is particularly relevant for its researchers and students.

PORTUGAL
Coimbra

11




Universidade de Coimbra



*Drawing of the Botanic Garden of the University of Coimbra [1773], 112 x 233 cm
Portugal, University of Coimbra, Faculty of Sciences and Technology, Life Sciences Department, Botany Archive, PT-UC-FCT-DCV/A/04/002*

The University of Coimbra is the oldest university of Portugal. It was founded in 1290 by King Dinis (March, 1st), and confirmed by Pope Nicholas IV's bull 'De statu regni Portugaliae' (August, 9th). It went back and forward between Lisbon, the capital, and Coimbra until it was definitively transferred to Coimbra in 1537, by order of King João III. It was the only university in the country until 1911.

In 1772, the University of Coimbra (UC) reform with the 'Pombaline Statutes' meant an educational and curricular shift, in line with the enlightened ideas of Europe, and changed the administrative organization, economic life and even the university's rituals and ceremonies. The reform also had material expression in the construction of new scientific establishments: the Teaching Hospital, the Anatomical Theatre and the Pharmaceutical Dispensary attached to the Faculty of Medicine; the Astronomical Observatory, dependent upon the Faculty of Mathematics; the Natural History and Experimental Physics Cabinets, the Chemical Laboratory, and the Botanical Garden under the responsibility of the newly created Faculty of Natural Philosophy.




Inscribed in the University statutes of 1772, the Botanic Garden of the UC emerged as a product of a new scientific and rational mentality. The statutes determined that, in a suitable and appropriate place in the vicinity of the UC, a garden should be established for the cultivation of all kinds of plants, for the study and examination of their qualities, particularly those useful to medicine and other sciences, which would serve as the basis for the medical students' preparations to acquire new ideas and new theoretical and practical knowledge. The garden was a living complement to the productions of the plant kingdom that existed in the Natural History Museum, where plants could be seen 'in their corpses, dried, macerated and embalmed'. The same statutes add the importance and 'the necessary care and providence, to gather the plants of my overseas domains, which have immense riches in what belongs to the vegetable kingdom' (Estatutos, Jardim Botânico, Tit. VI, Cap. II, 1772, 408).

In the year in which the 250 years of reform of the University of Coimbra (UC) are being celebrated, we shared what is the first and sumptuous drawing of the Botanic Garden of the UC, in ink and watercolour on paper, that is part of the Botany Archive of the Department of Life Sciences (DCV) of the UC. The drawing is deteriorated, the author's name, date, part of the title and descriptions cannot be read. The absence of support due to a tear exactly in the part of the legend has prevented its effective authorship. Nevertheless, the authorship has been attributed to the British Lieutenant-Colonel Guilherme Elsdon, drawn up under the guidance of the Italian professors Michele Antonio Ciera, Giovanni Antonio Dalla-Bella, and Domenico Vandelli (the first director of the Botanic Garden of the UC).

The luxurious project was strongly rejected by the Marquis of Pombal, Prime Minister of king D. José (1750-1777). The plan outlined was ambitious and would have required enormous expenditure, given the considerable works of art that were necessary for its implementation. The enterprise of the Botanic Garden of the UC's construction generated multiple drawings of a space that was designed and was the product of circumstances and which, therefore, often appears dissimilar in the realization of what was idealized. The Botany Archive of the University of Coimbra in the DCV safeguards a collection of 40 drawings of and related to the construction of the Botanic Garden of the UC, from 1772 to 1946.

The Botany Archive of the University of Coimbra is an encompassing and working repository for the documents and information produced within the activity of the Faculty of Natural Philosophy (later Faculty of Sciences (1911–1972) and today Faculty of Sciences and Technology)



and the Botanic Garden of the University of Coimbra (UC), both created in 1772. It also includes information from the Botanic Institute (predecessor of the Botany Department (1972–2008), currently Life Sciences Department), the Botany Museum (today integrated in the Science Museum of the UC), the Botany Library (at present included in the Life Sciences Library) and the Herbarium of the UC (COI). Thus, the Botany Archive of the University of Coimbra belongs to the Life Sciences Department of the Faculty of Sciences and Technology UC. Although it does not exist autonomously in the organic structure of UC it provides public access on request, all documents have been organized, classified, described, and preserved, a large portion has been digitized, and the Botany Archive of the UC website is being modernized for online open access. Documentation from the 18th century onwards is held at the Archive of the UC and BAUC holds the information produced in the 19th and 20th centuries. It comprises about 121 books, 8 notebooks, 29 packets, 13 boxes, 23 folders and 7,421 documents, mostly in paper. There are also ca. 2800 photographs, in paper, film and glass slides, and one movie, safeguarded at the National Film Archive and Museum (Cinemateca Portuguesa).

The documentation (textual and iconographic) mainly reflects the activities and practices of management, administration, teaching, and research devoted to botany and mycology, making it possible to portray their evolution over the centuries, from the institutionalisation of the teaching of natural sciences at the UC in 1772 to the present day.

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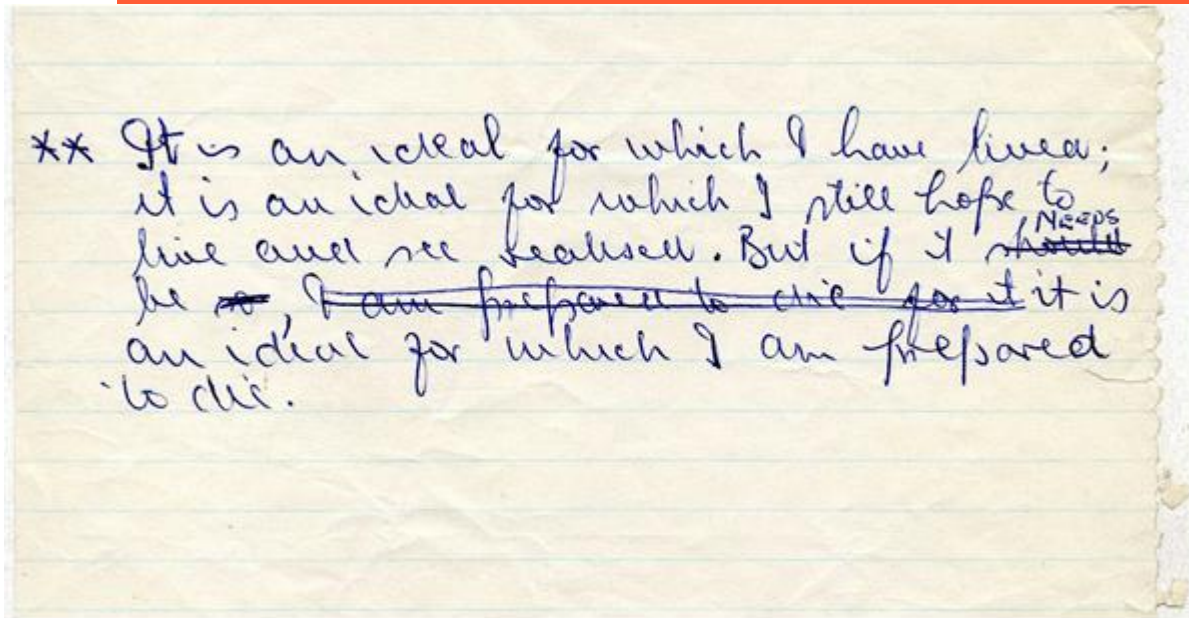
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12

** It is an ideal for which I have lived,
it is an ideal for which I still hope to
live and see realised. But if it ~~should~~^{Needs}
be ~~so~~, ~~I am prepared to die for it~~ it is
an ideal for which I am prepared
to die.

University of the Witwatersrand

Historical Papers Research Archive




Final clause of Nelson Mandela's statement from the dock, Rivonia Trial, 1964

Nelson Mandela's final statement from the dock at the end of the Rivonia trial in 1964, became symbolic throughout the global Anti-Apartheid struggle. It was quoted in countless publications, at political events and demonstrations, on posters, in music performances, theatre and many other art forms. Its final wording was as follows:

"During my lifetime I have dedicated my life to this struggle of the African people. I have fought against White domination, I have fought against black domination. I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities. It is an ideal which I hope to live for, and to see realised. But my lord, if needs be, it is an ideal for which I'm prepared to die."

The trial 'The State vs Nelson Mandela and 9 Others' became known as the 'Rivonia trial', because it followed the arrest of what was considered the High Command of the armed wing of the African National Congress (ANC) 'Umkhonto We Sizwe' (MK), which took place during a raid in July 1963 at Rivonia, just outside Johannesburg.

Amongst the 17 arrested were Arthur Goldreich, the owner of the Rivonia home, Walter Sisulu and Ahmed Kathrada. Nelson Mandela was already imprisoned, following his trial in 1962.



The trial started in October 1963, with the defence team comprised of Advocates Bram Fischer, Joel Joffe, Vernon Berrangé, Arthur Chaskalson, George Bizos and Harold Hanson. The main charges included sabotage and in essence the overthrow of the government and would have carried the death sentence. The notes which Nelson Mandela took in preparation for the trial, provide an insight into the careful guidance by the defence team to avoid the capital punishment. The notes for Nelson Mandela's last paragraph, with some of the words replaced by "if it needs be", demonstrate such interventions and advice by the legal team.

The Sentence which was passed by the Judge read as follows: "... giving the matter very serious consideration, I have decided not to impose the supreme penalty which in a case like this would usually be the proper penalty for the crime. But consistent with my duty, that is the only leniency which I can show. The sentence in the case of all the accused will be one of life imprisonment."

The Nelson Mandela Papers, being the key papers relating to both, Nelson Mandela's 1962 and 1964 trials, were taken out of South Africa by Joel Joffe, who looked after them until 1996, when he handed them over to Nelson Mandela and subsequently Justice Arthur Chaskalson at the Legal Resources Centre. They were ultimately deposited with the University of the Witwatersrand and have since been held at the Historical Papers Research Archive on behalf of the Nelson Mandela Foundation, who are the rightful owners of the Papers.

The full record of the Rivonia Trial was listed as documentary heritage submitted by South Africa and recommended for inclusion in the UNESCO Memory of the World Register in 2007.

SPAIN
Madrid

13



San Pablo CEU University Foundation

El CEU en el diario Ya



Profesores y alumnos en el patio de la Universidad de Alcalá de Henares después de la apertura del curso 1935-1936 del Centro de Estudios Universitarios (CEU).

La ACdP y sus Obras

Fue entre 1908 y 1909 cuando, tras la inauguración en Madrid de dos nuevos centros de enseñanza por parte de la Compañía de Jesús –el ICAI y un colegio de segunda enseñanza para alumnos externos–, algunos congregantes marianos de los “Luisés”, convocados por el P. Ángel Ayala, fueron designados para llevar a cabo una misión de propaganda católica reforzada por su buen manejo de la oratoria. Nace así la Asociación Católica Nacional de Jóvenes Propagandistas, luego Asociación Católica Nacional de Propagandistas y, finalmente, la Asociación Católica de Propagandistas (ACdP), entre cuyas Obras más conocidas figuran el Instituto Social Obrero (ISO), la Editorial Católica (EDICA), la Biblioteca de Autores Cristianos (BAC), el periódico El Debate, la Escuela de Periodismo vinculada a dicho rotativo, el diario Ya, el Colegio Mayor Universitario de San Pablo y el Centro de Estudios Universitarios (CEU), entre otras¹.

¹ GUTIÉRREZ GARCÍA, José Luis (Dir.), Historia de la Asociación Católica de Propagandistas, Madrid, CEU Ediciones, 2010.

El CEU nace en Madrid en el mes de enero de 1933, desbordando las previsiones recogidas en la XIXª Asamblea de la ACdP, a partir de la celebración de unos cursos y conferencias sobre Filosofía, y dando lugar a la organización de tres secciones principales:

- la de Cátedras superiores y especiales, destinadas a la preparación de futuros investigadores y docentes, cuyas áreas de conocimiento fueron Religión, Teología, Filosofía, Economía, Política Agraria e Historia.
- la de la Facultad de Derecho, con arreglo a los planes oficiales de la Universidad, y con intención de preparar a jóvenes estudiantes para superar los exámenes de la misma. En un principio organizó únicamente las enseñanzas correspondientes a los tres primeros años.
- y la de Cursos públicos, destinados a una audiencia se

Con ello se satisfacen las preocupaciones principales de la Asociación: la investigación para los estudiosos; la enseñanza y formación de los alumnos; y la proyección hacia la sociedad mediante la organización de cursos públicos, y la preparación de aspirantes a catedráticos.


El CEU ocupó en sus inicios las salas de la tercera planta del edificio de la C/ Alfonso XI, 4, donde se había instalado recientemente la Editorial Católica.

El diario Ya²

El diario Ya se fundó en Madrid en enero de 1935 por la Editorial Católica, del Cardenal Herrera Oria, siendo su primer director Vicente Gállego Castro. Durante la Guerra Civil, el edificio fue requisado y el periódico suspendido, utilizando el Partido Comunista de España sus rotativas. De orientación conservadora y acorde con el ideario del humanismo cristiano, fue durante muchos años el periódico más leído en Madrid, y un periódico avanzado que buscó defender la independencia y el aperturismo en los años de la Transición. En él colaboraron a menudo jóvenes y brillantes periodistas que firmaban con el nombre Grupo Tácito, en su mayoría pertenecientes a la ACdP, y que tuvieron una importante incidencia política. Entre 1939 y 1952 fue dirigido por Juan José Pradera, a quien sustituye Aquilino Morcillo, primer director que no es nombrado por el Gobierno y que estará al frente del periódico hasta 1974. Con Alejandro Fernández Pombo y Manuel Jiménez Quílez se viven los últimos años de esplendor.

Tras más de dos décadas de éxitos y después de pasar por diferentes propietarios, así como numerosas vicisitudes económicas y de gestión, se llega a su cierre por quiebra en abril de 1998. Cambios de empresa continuos, 10 directores en 11 años y una mala gestión acabaron con el periódico. En julio de 2008 reapareció en internet bajo el nombre de DiarioYa.es.

² MARTÍN AGUADO, José Antonio, VILAMOR, José R., Historia del Ya: Sinfonía con final trágico, Madrid, CEU Ediciones, 2012.



De entre los numerosos y afamados fotógrafos que trabajaron para el periódico, cabe destacar la figura de Martín Santos Yubero (1903-1994), autor de la presente foto. Santos Yubero entró a trabajar en el Ya en 1935. Nombrado director de la Sección Gráfica, se jubiló allí en 1974. Su legado es riquísimo y el CEU cuenta con el archivo fotográfico de aquellos años de su paso por el Ya.

El fondo fotográfico

En 2006, la Fundación Universitaria San Pablo CEU adquiere por subasta el archivo fotográfico del periódico. La documentación predominante es la fotografía en positivo (papel), en diapositiva y en negativo. Los dos grandes bloques de temas tratados son las biografías y las materias, tales como política, sociedad, economía, empresa, arte, cultura, espectáculos, historia, ciencia, tecnología, telemática, toros, deportes, sucesos, orden público, educación y familia. En total suman 170 m/l de documentación, que se encuentra en pleno proceso técnico.

La foto

En 2018, un señor desconocido que decía haber trabajado en el Ya, pasó por la Biblioteca Central de la Universidad San Pablo-CEU en Madrid y entregó un sobre con cuatro fotos (todas ellas en papel en blanco y negro y con Martín Santos Yubero como autor), relativas al día de la apertura del curso 1935-1936 del CEU en el Paraninfo de la Universidad de Alcalá de Henares y posterior banquete en el patio de la misma. Esas fotos fueron enviadas desde la Biblioteca al Archivo General ACdP-CEU y es una de ellas la que exponemos en el presente artículo³.

Titular de Derechos

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UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
Abu Dhabi


14

**New York University Abu Dhabi Library
Archives and Special Collections**

Favorite Thing From Our Archives



New York University Abu Dhabi, when it was first established in 2008, was envisioned as an institution that could build bridges between cultures and communities throughout the world. By virtue of its physical location in Abu Dhabi, in a region that has long been known as a crossroads of culture and commerce, the university has sought to create curricula, a student body, and programs that would foster greater intercultural exchange and understanding.



Within this context, the Archives and Special Collections of the NYU Abu Dhabi Library has also sought to build a collection of archives, rare books, and maps that both embodies this ethos and documents the historical roots of the wider cross-cultural connections in the Gulf region. Of the many collections of private archives that illuminate such relationships, one such notable example is that of the papers of historian J.B. (John Barrett) Kelly. A New Zealander by birth, Kelly relocated to the United Kingdom as a young man to pursue his university studies, eventually obtaining a doctorate in history from the University of London, where his dissertation focused on the role of Britain in the Gulf region in the 19th century. What could have remained a topic of remote historical interest to him, however, took on an increasingly personal dimension as he was called upon to apply his expertise to a current political crisis: a border dispute between the Emirate of Abu Dhabi and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, centered on the oasis of Buraimi in the mid-1950s. At first producing documents for use by the British Foreign Office in its attempts to resolve this crisis, Kelly, through contacts made by his mentor, British diplomat Sir Reader Bullard, soon found himself traveling to the region, landing in Abu Dhabi for the first time in 1957. The city at that time had very few paved roads, no running water or electricity grid, and the much anticipated discovery and exploitation of its oil reserves was a few years away. Kelly eagerly documented this visit through the photographs that he took, which are preserved in his collection as color slides, and he was introduced to the emirate's ruler, Sheikh Shakhbout bin Sultan al Nahyan, and his younger brother, Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan, who had been appointed ruler of the eastern region of the emirate. Kelly struck up a friendship with both men, who appreciated his deep understanding of the tribal histories of this region.

While Kelly eventually pursued an academic career that took him to the United States, where he taught at the University of Wisconsin and other institutions, and published several books that established him as an authority on the topic of historical boundaries in eastern Arabia, the Abu Dhabi that he first visited in 1957 was rapidly changing. The first export of petroleum from the emirate in 1962 led to increasing expectations among its populace for improvements in what had been harsh living conditions, and when Shakhbout's brother Zayed took control of the emirate in

1966, he instituted a rapid program of development that altered the face of the emirate, as well as the soon-to-be-formed country of the United Arab Emirates, of which Zayed was its founding ruler.

Emiri Court
THE PALACE - ABU DHABI



المحكمة الاميري
القصر - أبوظبي

26 July 1970.

Dear Professor Kelly,

This letter will confirm your appointment as Adviser to the Government of Abu Dhabi during the course of the present frontier negotiations.

You are also authorized to retain the services of professional or secretarial personnel to assist you, and to receive and disburse monies on our behalf.

This authority will continue in force until terminated by us in writing.

Yours sincerely,


Sayid bin Sultan Al Mubayyan
Ruler of Abu Dhabi

Professor J.B. Kelly,
Department of History,
The University of Wisconsin,
Madison, Wisconsin,
U.S.A.

Emiri Court
THE PALACE - ABU DHABI

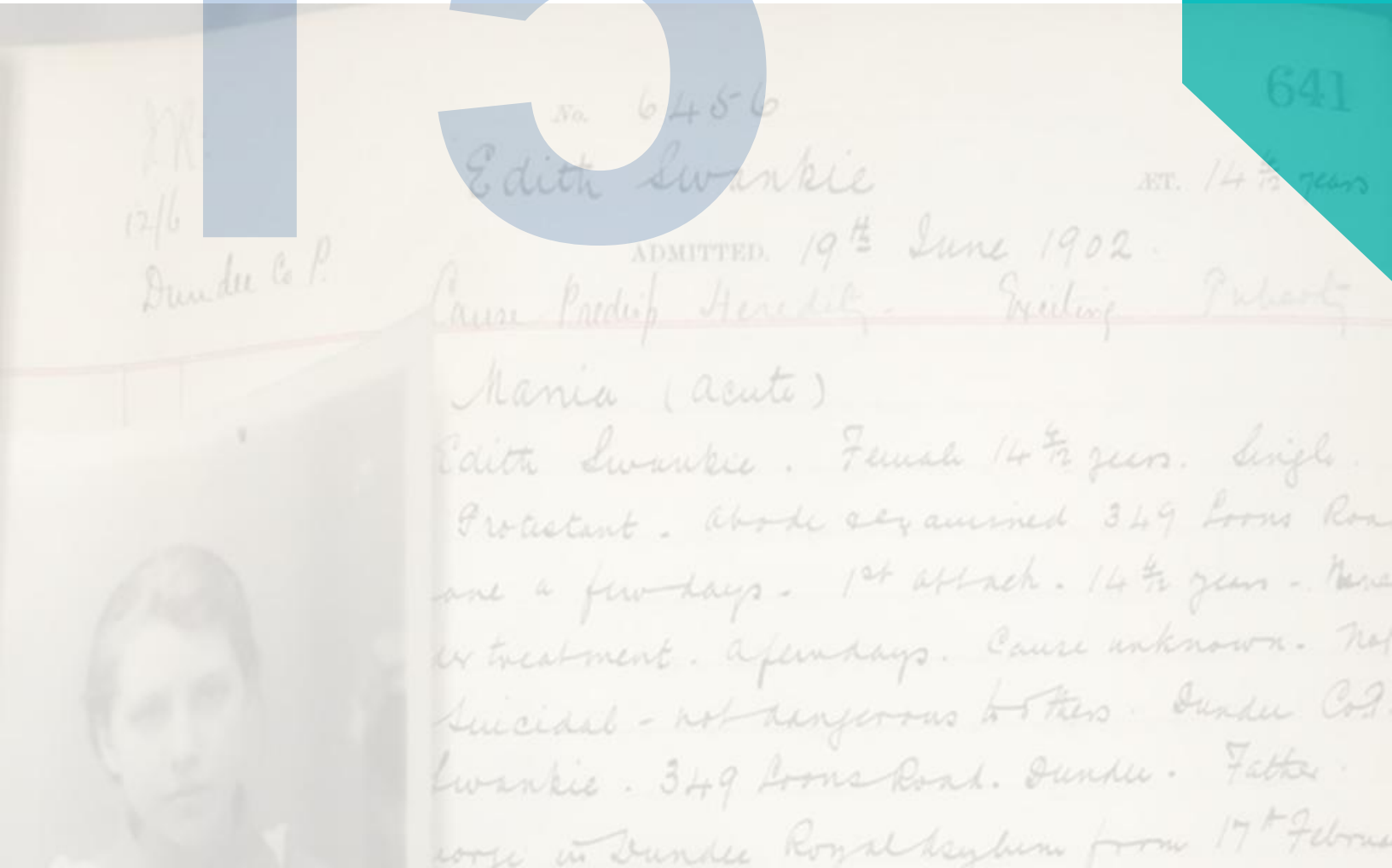


المحكمة الاميري
القصر - أبوظبي



Yet, the thorny question of the demarcation of Abu Dhabi's boundaries with its larger neighbor, Saudi Arabia, remained. Much was at stake, as potentially rich oil reserves lay beneath the ground in some of these disputed regions. It was at this point that Zayed called upon his old acquaintance, Professor Kelly, to advise him on how best to negotiate in a manner that could establish Abu Dhabi's legitimate claim to the disputed regions, while maintaining a cordial relationship with Saudi Arabia. The letter reproduced here (image 1), from Zayed, documents his appointment of Kelly to the role of an advisor on historical matters relating to the boundary discussions. In this capacity, Kelly continued his research not only with documents from the British National Archive (then the Public Records Office), but also worked with a cartographer based in Britain to create one of the most extensive maps that had been made to date of settlements throughout the Liwa Oasis, one of the disputed regions, which sought to demonstrate the long-standing connections that tribes based in this region had with the ruling Al Nahyan family of Abu Dhabi. In the photograph (image 2), Kelly is shown seated with Sheikh Zayed, on the left, at a meeting during one of his visits in 1969. While Kelly was a loyal British subject, his research had led him to a deeply felt and passionate advocacy of Abu Dhabi's territorial rights, and an admiration for the decisive leadership of Sheikh Zayed in those uncertain times.

15



University of Dundee

No. 6456

641

Edith Swankie

ET. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ years

ADMITTED. 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ June 1902.

Cause Predisposition Heredity. ~~Exciting Puberty~~

Mania (acute)

Edith Swankie. Female 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ years. Single.

Protestant. Abode examined 349 Loons Road
one a few days. 1st attack. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ years. None
as treatment. a few days. Cause unknown. Not

suicidal - not dangerous to others. Dundee Co. P.
Swankie. 349 Loons Road. Dundee. Father.

was in Dundee Royal Asylum from 17th February
1901.

James Kay. 20th June 1902.

Certificate No I.

She has a dull listless expression. Incon-
sistent, laughing & crying alternately and
without any provocation. She has delusions of persecution.

(2) Her mother tells me that she is restless and sleepless
she also tells me that she has numerous hallucinations chief
auditory and optical.


George Lawrence M.B. Ch. 19.6.1902

Medical Certificate No II.

(1) She is very dull & melancholic. Talks incoherently
has delusions of persecution. Thinks all her friends are against
her.



22
12/6
Dundee Co P.



I have found it very difficult to choose just one thing from our collections but in the end I have decided to share this item which demonstrates the wide range of uses to which archives can be put. This is a page from a volume of case notes from the Royal Dundee Liff Hospital which was previously known as Dundee Lunatic Asylum. The asylum was founded using public subscription in 1812 for the ‘insane’ to ‘restore the use of reason, to alleviate suffering, and lessen peril where reason cannot be restored.’ The case notes give detailed descriptions of each patient, their mental and physical health, personal details about their lives and families, the reasons for their admittance to the asylum and their progress whilst there. Some of the entries also contain photographs of patients. This is the entry for a young girl called Edith Swankie a young millworker who was admitted to the asylum in June 1902 when she was 14 years old. The records state that she was highly emotional with delusions of persecution but seemed to recover during her stay and her mother took her home just in time for Christmas. We know that she went on to live a long and happy life.

Our asylum collections are important for many reasons. We are the official place of deposit for the National Health Service in this area of Scotland and there are very strong connections between the University’s Medical School and the local hospitals so it makes sense for our Archive to be responsible for keeping the history of the health service. The records are used by many for research including historians, medical historians and those interested in local and family history as you might expect. We also use them in teaching and not just for history classes, students of philosophy, gender studies, creative writing, social work, nursing, architecture and art and design all use these collections. We find that the asylum collections encourage people to explore problems and issues today – for example the way women were viewed and treated might lead to conversations about similar contemporary issues.

We are currently involved in a project working with people with mental health difficulties. We have invited them to visit the archive and to look through the asylum material, to talk about the care that people received in the past and to compare the care that they are offered today. The group who visited had no idea about archives or that they were allowed to use them and were fascinated by what they found. They felt very strongly that we can learn from the past and make changes to the current system of health care. They read the stories of the patients like Edith Swankie and felt encouraged to share their own stories. For us the project was a privilege as these people would not normally access or be represented in the archive.

The History of ICA-SUV

The History of ICA-SUV

Caroline Brown – Section Chair of ICA-SUV

Just over 30 years ago, in September 1992, a new section of the International Council on Archives was formed. 41 archivists from 13 countries met in Montreal during ICA's Congress and formally inaugurated the Section on University and Research Institution Archives (ICA-SUV) intended to bring together archivists and records professionals who worked in academic related organizations. Since then, the section has gone from strength to strength and now has nearly 400 members from all over the world. The Section aims to support its members through developing resources, providing advice and networking opportunities and through a regular conference. The first major project was led by the original chair, Marjorie Barritt, and was a directory of university and college archives in ICA's member countries. Subsequent projects have included a series of annotated bibliographies on relevant literature and guidance on electronic records and on appraisal. The Section has also produced reports on the management of scientific records and data as well as other publications. The first seminar or conference was held in London in 1994 and these have been held annually (except during Congress years) ever since. They are a fantastic opportunity to meet others and to exchange experiences, and a reminder of the value of being part of an international community. Current projects include regular online coffee and discussion sessions and newly developed online resources about Ethics, Diversity and archives. We continue our interest in scientific archives and have a sub-committee (Committee on the Archives and Science and Technology) which organizes regular workshops. The pandemic has allowed us to be more inclusive; by shifting some of our activities online we have been able to reach more members of the university and research institution recordkeeping community.

The Section relies on volunteers for its activities; over the years we have had some very active members and some fantastic contributions from members of the Section Bureau (the executive committee) and former chairs. I would like to thank them all for their work in making our Section a success. Thanks also to Shelley Sweeney, a founder member of ICA- SUV for reminding us of the Section's history in her blog from 2018. As we all know history relies on archives and we are currently undertaking a project to ensure that we keep the memory of the Section alive by collecting and preserving our archival record. If you have any items that you think would be relevant, particularly from the early years please let us know.

This publication is intended to celebrate our 30 years and to look forward to many more supporting colleagues across the world who work with such amazing collections. I hope you enjoy reading it.

Executive Bureau Members of ICA-SUV

Caroline Brown (Section Chair of ICA-SUV)

Brad Bauer (Secretary)

Anne-Flore Laloe

Ellen Engseth

Gabriele Mohale

Garfield Lam

Henry Alexander Rengifo Sanchez

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Susanne Belovari

25th December 2023

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