Fig. 1.The shore defence radar of the CSIR Division of Radiophysics from WWII , used on 26 January 1946 for the first interferometry in radio astronomy by Payne-Scott . The small angular size of the solar bursts was determined. From the CSIRO Radio Astronomy Image Archive.

Fig. 2. The geometry of the Lloyd's mirror radio sea-cliff interferometer. CSIRO Radio Astronomy Image Archive.

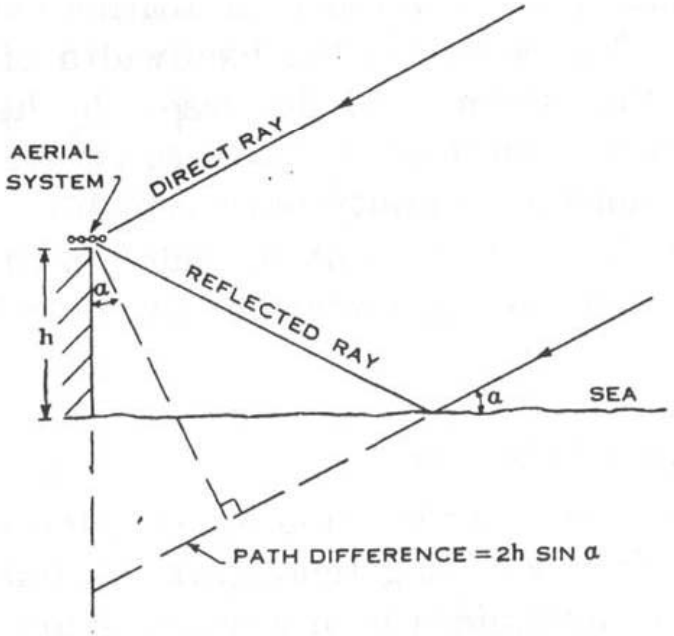

Fig. 3 Ruby Payne-Scott (1912-1981) as a young student in the 1930s. Used with permission of P.G. Hall.

Fig. 4 Interferometer recordings at 200 MHz of the solar bursts associated with the giant sunspot of early Feb. 1946 . Time (Eastern Australian Standard Time) increases to the left. Note the rapid increase in flux density (well in excess of 8 million Jy). From McCready et al 1947, Proceedings of the Royal Society, Series A, vol 190, p. 357. Used with permission of the Royal Society.

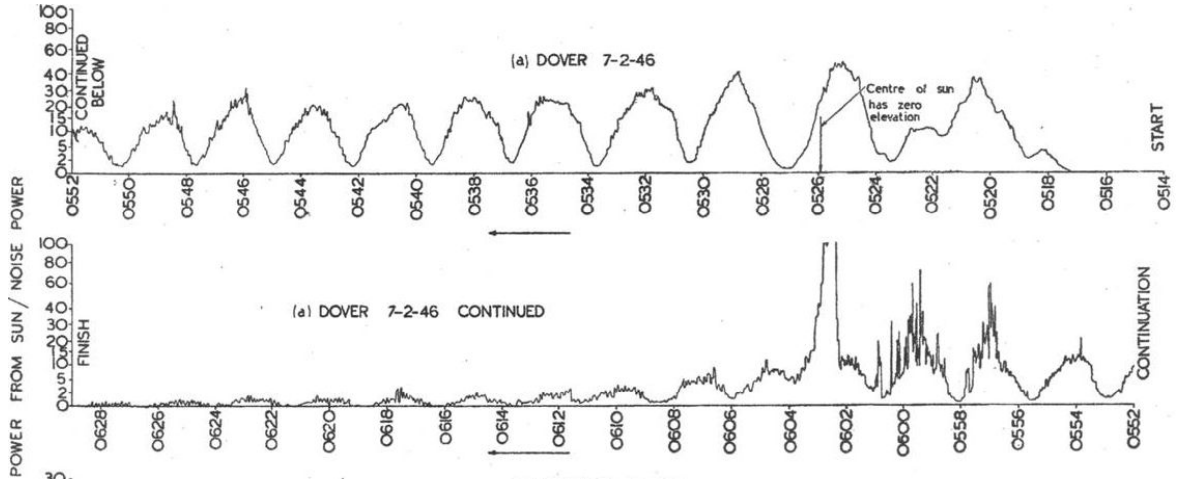

Fig. 5 . The Cambridge solar interferometer at 80 MHz (4 dipole broadside array and simple 80 MHz Yagi) as photographed by John Bolton of CSIRO in 1950 during a visit to the UK. CSIRO Radio Astronomy Image Archive.

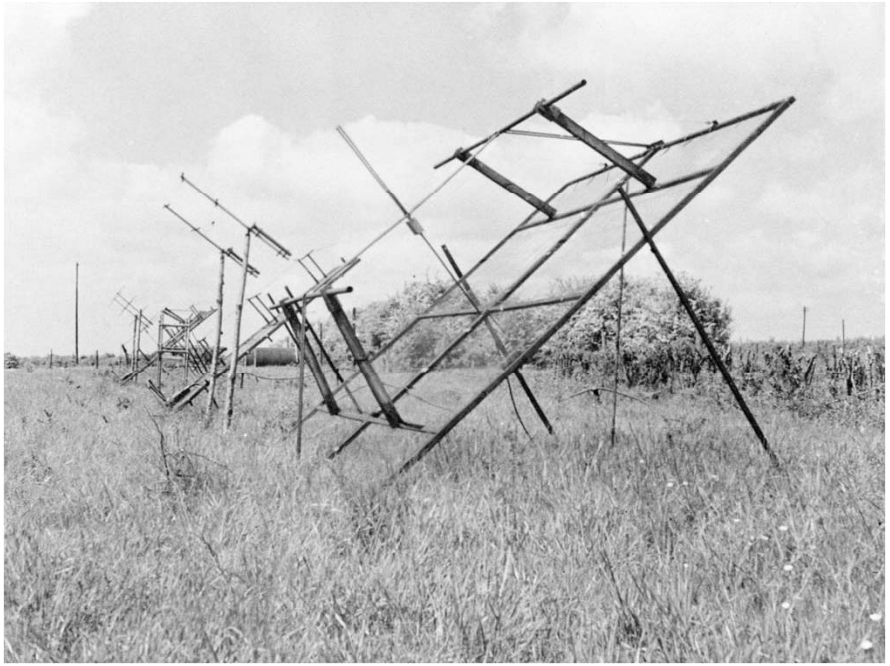

Fig 6. One of the original 175 MHz solar interferometer records , provided by John E. Baldwin (July 2010). 21 and 22 July 1946. interferometer spacing is 42.5 metres. The vertical lines are spaced at one hour intervals.

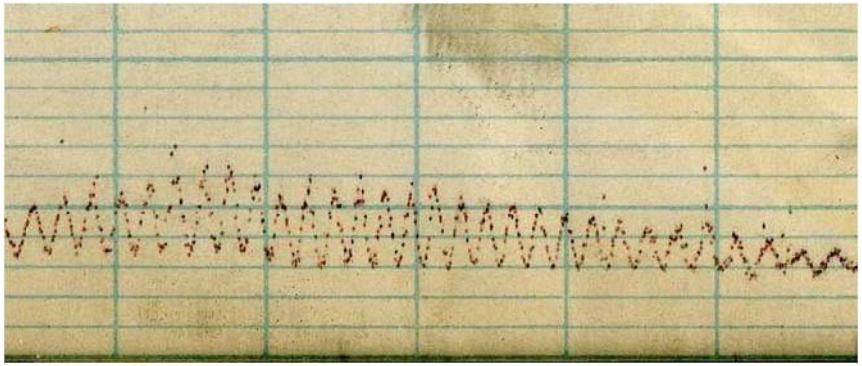

Fig. 7. The Schilizzi family in Dec. 1950. Arrival later in Sydney from the UK on 26 January 1951. From left: Theodore, Andrée, Lesley Anne, Richard and Stephen. Photo from Richard Schilizzi.

Fig. 8. Radio Astronomers at URSI . Ruby Payne-Scott is right of centre. CSIRO Radio Astronomy Image Archive.