


University of Adelaide

LIBRARY NEWS



*In thunders ends the voice Then Albions Angel wrathful burnt
Beside the Stone of Night; and like the Eternal Lions howl
In famine & war, replyd. Art thou not Orc, who serpent form'd
Stands at the gate of Enitharmon to devour her children;
Blasphemous Demon Antichrist, hater of Dignities;
Lover of wild rebellion, and transgresser of Gods Law;
Why dost thou come to Angels eyes in this terrific form?*

UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE LIBRARY NEWS

Volume 3 Number 1
Term I March 1981

C O N T E N T S

William Blake	1
New Information Services Librarian	4
Daisy Bates	6
Highlights of 1980	10
New guides to Australian Government publications	12

C O V E R

William Blake *America* (1793) plate 9, copy B (reduced). The idyllic pastoral dawn of the design forms an eloquent contrast to the "thunders" and "wild rebellion" of the text.

E D I T O R I A L C O M M I T T E E

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UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE LIBRARY NEWS is issued each term, three times a year, and is obtainable from

University of Adelaide Library News,
Barr Smith Library,
University of Adelaide,
Adelaide,
SOUTH AUSTRALIA 5001.

ISSN 0157-3314

WILLIAM BLAKE

Since the mid 1960s, when Dr M.J. Tolley, a noted Blake scholar, joined the University's Department of English, the Library has had a keen interest in developing its Blake collection. Although the Library does not hold any original Blake material, it has a comprehensive collection of facsimiles, and a continuing effort is being made to fill any gaps and to acquire newly published Blake material.

William Blake (1757-1827), artist, author and prophet, did not attract the influential patronage he deserved and was largely unappreciated by his contemporaries. Although his creative output was immense, his unique method of printing allowed for the production of only very small editions with each copy being in effect an original. Copies of his illuminated books, which consisted of poems and illustrations relief-etched by Blake on a single plate, were printed and hand coloured by the artist himself, and produced mainly as orders were received. The individual copies of each work were therefore unique, often being printed in different coloured inks, with plates omitted or added, or their order rearranged. Blake also made changes in the wording or designs, and used different styles of illumination. The earlier copies tended to be in a lighter style, featuring water-colour washes, whereas the later copies were often more vibrant, sometimes touched with gold.

The uniqueness of the different copies necessitates that the serious student consider all versions of each of Blake's works, even if only in facsimile, but the colouring and detail of his illustrations are difficult to reproduce. In 1949, the William Blake Trust was founded by Sir Geoffrey Keynes and Mr George Goyder, with the aim of 'making Blake better known by publishing the finest possible reproductions' of his work. The Trianon Press was chosen to produce the facsimiles, using a combination of collotype printing and hand-applied water-colour washes. The collotype printing, necessitating several impressions using different coloured inks, was the foundation to which the various water-colour washes were added by hand using a series of stencils. This was a slow process, and in the case of the facsimile of *William Blake's Water-colour Designs for the Poems of Thomas Gray*, with its one hundred and sixteen water-colours, it took eighteen craftsmen four years to complete a limited edition of four hundred copies. Up to forty-two stencils were used for a single plate. Pure rag paper was used for the William Blake Trust facsimiles, especially made to match that used by Blake, and marked with his monogram 'WB'. Limited edition facsimiles produced in this way are priced out of the reach of the general public, and some volumes have themselves become collectors' items. The Library is fortunate in having a complete set of these publications, including facsimiles of Series A and Series B of *There is no Natural Religion, Songs of Innocence and Experience*, the *Book of Thel*, *The Marriage of Heaven and Hell*, the *Book of Ahania*,

America, Europe, the Song of Los, Milton, William Blake's Water-colour Designs for the Poems of Thomas Gray, and Blake's Illustrations of Dante.

Because of the marked differences in individual copies of Blake's works, the Trust has sometimes published a facsimile of more than one copy of a particular work. Facsimiles of three different versions of *Jerusalem* have been produced, as well as a detailed commentary. A coloured facsimile of the Stirling copy, the only known complete illuminated version consisting of one hundred plates (Copy E listed in the Keynes & Wolf *Census*), was published in 1951. Printed by Blake in orange ink, it was then coloured by hand in water-colours and gold. In 1952 a copy of the Linnell-Rinder black and white *Jerusalem* (Copy C) was published with a commentary by Joseph Wicksteed: *William Blake's Jerusalem*. A coloured copy of the Cunliffe Copy (Copy B), an incomplete illuminated version of twenty-five plates and less brilliant than the Stirling copy, was published in 1974.

The Library also holds reproductions and facsimiles of Blake material other than those published by the William Blake Trust. The impressive production of the *Illustrations to the Book of Job* published by the Pierpont Morgan Library in 1935 includes facsimiles of all versions of this series including the Butts and Linnell water-colours, the preliminary pencil drawings made for the reduced water-colours, the New Zealand set of reduced water-colours which were used as a basis for the engravings, and the engravings themselves. The Library also holds several other facsimiles of the *Job* illustrations including the Gowans and Gray 1912 reduced facsimile of the impressions held in the British Library, and the facsimile of the New Zealand set of reduced water-colours produced by Dent in 1937.

The American Blake Foundation, as part of its *Materials for the Study of William Blake* series, has produced facsimiles of the uncoloured Copy H (as listed in the Keynes & Wolf *Census*) of *Europe*, and of Copy E of *America*.

The 1922 facsimile of the *Illustrations to the Divine Comedy of Dante* was printed for the National Art-Collections Fund. It includes the one hundred and two sketches and water-colour designs originally owned by John Linnell, only seven of which had been engraved when Blake died in August 1827. For the facsimile, the water-colour drawings were reduced to the same size as the engravings. Only one plate was reproduced in colour.

Several publishing firms have produced less expensive reproductions of Blake works; for example, the Library holds several Dent facsimiles, including *The Marriage of Heaven and Hell*, *Visions of the Daughters of Albion* and the *Book of Urizen*.

The Clarendon Press has published a facsimile of *Vala, or The Four Zoas*, the only illuminated book left unfinished by Blake, and the Oxford University Press has produced the facsimile of *William Blake's Designs for Gray's Poems*. The latter is printed mainly in monochrome, but includes six colour-collotype facsimiles as representative samples.

In 1980 the Clarendon Press published a facsimile of *William Blake's designs for Edward Young's Night Thoughts*. Dr Tolley is one of the editors of this publication, which comprises two volumes, to be followed by a detailed commentary. The facsimile includes all the water-colours, engravings, early proofs, related drawings and the text. The work contains Blake's largest series of illustrations, comprising five hundred and thirty-seven water-colours, and is a very important addition to the Library's Blake collection.

Elizabeth Lee.

DR HELGA JOSEPHINE FREUND-ZINNBAUER

Members of the library staff were saddened to learn of the death of Mrs Zinnbauer, after a short illness late last year. Mrs Zinnbauer worked at the Barr Smith Library between 1943 and 1974, eventually becoming Deputy Cataloguing Librarian. On her retirement, library staff paid tribute to her distinguished service, her talents as a linguist and instructor, and her wide subject knowledge.

Mrs Zinnbauer was well known in Adelaide as a prominent member of the Lutheran Church. The wife of Pastor Alfred Zinnbauer, she founded the Lutheran City Mission Hostel, which served seamen, migrants, unemployed and other homeless people. After each day's work at the Library, Mrs Zinnbauer ran the Hostel, cooking, cleaning and providing support, sympathy and practical assistance to its fifty or so residents. After her retirement from the Library and the Hostel, Mrs Zinnbauer worked at the library of the Lutheran Seminary.



NEW INFORMATION SERVICES LIBRARIAN

Ms Lesley Sangster took up the appointment of Information Services Librarian in the Barr Smith Library on 17th November 1980. The position, which had been officially vacant since the retirement of Miss Lillemor Andersen at the end of 1979, had been held in an acting capacity by Miss Shirley Correll concurrently with her substantive position of Cataloguing Librarian.

An arts graduate of the University of Adelaide, Ms Sangster holds diplomas in teaching (Adelaide Teachers College) and librarianship (University of New South Wales). She gained most valuable and relevant experience during some ten years spent in working for large Canadian university libraries and the Canadian government in staff positions and consultancies, her special interest and expertise being in advanced information systems.

Ms Sangster together with her colleagues is keen to improve and increase the contribution of the Information Services Department to the work of the University's staff and students, so far as available resources permit. She is looking for opportunities to meet library-users in their departments or in the Library and will be happy to give details of the help which the Information Services Department offers. Some statistics illustrative of this help are set out elsewhere in this issue under the heading *HIGHLIGHTS OF 1980*.

The Information Services Librarian may be reached on telephone extension 2374.

EXTENSION OF ON-LINE INFORMATION SERVICES

During the latter part of 1980, staff from the National Library of Australia conducted a series of training courses in Adelaide on the techniques necessary for searching MEDLINE and BIOSIS.

While MEDLINE has been available through the Medical Library since 1977, its broad coverage is of interest to researchers in other disciplines. Accordingly, subject librarians for Psychology, Biology, Physics and Chemistry were trained in its use, so that the service is now also available through the Barr Smith Library.

MEDLINE provides a valuable addition to the Barr Smith Library's on-line information services, for while the costs of searching on the overseas services of DIALOG and ORBIT must be charged to users, MEDLINE is available at present as a free service to university users, through the National Library and the Commonwealth Department of Health computer network.

This same network may also be used to gain access to BIOSIS, the on-line version of *Biological Abstracts* and *Biological Abstracts RRM*. Charges for searching BIOSIS through this network are only \$20 per hour on-line, which is considerably cheaper than searching the same data base using the DIALOG system. However, present coverage is only from 1973-4, and 1977 onwards.

Enquiries regarding the use of these services may be directed to staff of the Medical Library or the Information Services Department of the Barr Smith Library.

BRITISH POETRY BETWEEN THE WARS, 1919-1939

The Library has recently purchased a collection of original editions of British poetry between the wars, assembled by C.C.Kohler, the antiquarian bookseller.

The collection consists of 1512 items, with 1100 different poets represented, and provides a comprehensive collection of minor poetry published within this period. It will prove a valuable resource for serious students of English literature of the 1920s and 1930s.

DAISY BATES

The University Library holds an extensive Daisy Bates collection, comprising typescripts, correspondence, photographs, newspaper clippings and other memorabilia. A selection of materials from this collection will be on display in the Exhibition Room, level 4, until 1st May.

Daisy Bates' work among the Aborigines began when she was commissioned by *The Times* newspaper in 1899 to investigate alleged cruelty to the Western Australian Aborigines. She set out from Port Hedland, and after a journey of over eight hundred miles, lasting six months, her despatches claimed mismanagement rather than cruelty and ill-treatment. She subsequently worked with Trappist monks at Beagle Bay, and at Broome. Her interest in the Aborigines always operated on two levels. They named her Kabbarli, or "grandmother" in recognition of her rôle as provider of rations of sugar, tea and flour; at the same time she was deeply interested in their languages and customs and from her first contact she took copious notes of what she observed. One of Daisy Bates' enduring frustrations was that her anthropological research was never recognised.

In 1904 she was commissioned by the Government of Western Australia to write the history of the ancient Bibbulmun tribe which after seventy years of contact with white civilisation had only forty survivors. Four years later negotiations for the publication of her book were almost complete when she was invited to join the Cambridge Anthropological Expedition led by A. Radcliffe Brown, later to become first Professor of Anthropology at Sydney University. Radcliffe Brown urged her to wait until he arrived, suggesting that her material might be published with the expedition's reports and telling her that he would work on the preparation and revision of her manuscript. Bates for her part welcomed the opportunity of working with a scholar of Radcliffe Brown's stature. Bates was the first woman to be included in such an expedition, and it was this fact, rather than any serious contribution on her part, which was splashed over the newspapers.

Collaboration with Radcliffe Brown was to prove difficult. Condescending towards women (Ruth Benedict was later to describe him as "impenetrably wrapped in his own conceit") Radcliffe Brown regarded Bates as an unmethodical, enthusiastic amateur. When Bates left the expedition in 1911, one copy of her manuscript was with Andrew Lang in England, the other with Radcliffe Brown. With the promised publication of her work, the recognition she sought seemed at hand. In 1912 Lang died, apparently leaving only portions of her manuscript with his executors, and the other copy was returned to her "mutilated" by Radcliffe Brown, after the new Scadden Labor Government decided that publication of the manuscript was not a commercial proposition. She was ready to edit, writing



Daisy Bates with the folios containing her work.

to R.H. Mathews, "I did rather spread myself throughout the chapters", but "I am greatly hampered by the Government's refusal to help me along". This episode marked the first of her continuing battles with several governments and their departments and representatives, both state and federal.

Despite Radcliffe Brown's opinion that to work on her manuscript represented a waste of his time, as reports of the expedition were published Bates' claims of plagiarism began. In 1912 she wrote to Mathews that "some of my manuscript is being printed as new discoveries by those who had access to it. You will remember that I mentioned the Ngargalulla of the Broome district natives some years ago. I see in a recent paper that these spirit babies are Mr A.R. Brown's discoveries". At the Congress of the British Association for the Advancement of Science held in Melbourne in 1913, she was asked to comment on Radcliffe Brown's paper on the myths of the Western Australian Aborigines; her response was that Brown had given her notes "so nicely, there was no occasion to add to them".

In 1914 Daisy Bates approached the Department of the Interior for a paid appointment as Protector of the Aborigines. This was never granted, as it was thought to be too dangerous for a woman although, ironically, both South Australia and Western Australia granted her status as an Honorary Protector.

As her financial position worsened she sought Government support, writing to the Chief Protector of the Aborigines in 1918 that she owed the Yalata store one year's payment - a total of £13! The response was a grant of £50, and an appointment as matron of a hospital for returned soldiers. She resigned after three months and set up permanent camp at Ooldea, six hundred miles from Adelaide on the transcontinental railway, where she remained for sixteen years. She was popularly viewed as a missionary, angel, and pioneer of her sex, but officially regarded as a public nuisance and irresponsible eccentric.

During the severe drought of the 1920s, her private income exhausted, newspaper articles brought in scarcely enough to sustain her, let alone her "children". She could not seek aid from the missions, because of her public rejection of their aims, and she was too proud to seek charity or accept it. At this time she began to publish sections of her manuscript in *The Australasian* and, in desperation, resorted to sensationalist articles on cannibalism, which served only to further undermine her reputation.

Throughout her stay at Ooldea, Daisy Bates was a voluminous correspondent and in 1931, at the suggestion of J.B. Cleland, she began corresponding with Professor FitzHerbert of the Department of Classics at the University of Adelaide, sending him samples of the dialects she had recorded. FitzHerbert praised her work, asked to see more, and recommended to Council that she be paid an honorarium of £50.

Following the award of a C.B.E. in 1935, Daisy Bates proposed to the Commonwealth Government that it grant her £5000 to put her papers in order. The National Librarian advised that the collection was of outstanding value, and that any risk of losing it should be avoided, but when the offer of purchase stipulated that she work with a qualified ethnologist, Bates withdrew her offer. She did, however, accept a proposition from Lloyd Dumas to work with her friend Ernestine Hill on the serial published in *The Advertiser* as "My natives and I" and later published as the book *The Passing of the Aborigines*.

In 1936 the Government capitulated and agreed to the collation of her manuscripts without expert supervision. Bates received the assistance of a graduate secretary, Miss Watt, and an office, but no money, forcing her to work from a tent at Pyap. Four years later with Miss Watt's engagement and Bates' approaching 80th birthday, the Government became restive, and Bates was firmly requested to com-

plete the compilation, whereupon she instructed her solicitors to charge the Government £1000 for the purchase of her work. Despite outraged departmental reaction, Bates was granted a stipend of five guineas a week for three months to enable her to live in comfort while the work was finished. In early 1941 the scraps of paper, torn envelopes, cuttings and notebooks were collated, typed, filed, enclosed in ninety four folios and handed over to the National Library.

A carbon copy of the typescript was made for the University of Adelaide in recognition of the interest and support shown particularly by Professors Cleland and FitzHerbert. Bates wrote to the Registrar, F.W. Eardley, in 1931 expressing the desire that the University should possess all her Central Australian information for "I am eager to give of my best to your University" and "it will be a great happiness to know that my notes will be housed at the University".

The Daisy Bates Memorial Committee (comprising Professor Cleland as Chairman, Dr H.K. Fry, Rev. Gordon Rowe, N.B. Tindale, C.P. Mountford and D.G. McFarling) apparently received the copy of the typescript after her death in 1951, when they also purchased the copyright to her major writings, excluding *The passing of the Aborigines*, with the intention of publishing a memorial volume.

In 1953 the papers were transferred to the University Library, where they are now housed within Special Collections.

Margy Burn.

NEW LIBRARY GUIDE ISSUED

A *Handbook for Academic Staff & Graduate Students*, compiled last year by Mr Owen Slight just before he retired from the position of Deputy University Librarian, was issued recently after being updated to the beginning of 1981. This guide sets out details of library facilities, services and policies, some of which are not yet widely known. The booklet is recommended to academic and professional staff and higher-degree students for reference use. A few copies only have been sent to each academic department of the University in expectation that most individual library-users concerned will claim a personal copy at the Library Office, Level 4, Barr Smith Library.

HIGHLIGHTS OF 1980

In spite of the fact that the University Library, because of financial difficulties, was obliged to keep at least eight positions unfilled throughout the year 1980, and for much of the year eleven positions, it was able to improve on its previous record in several important areas of service, and maintain a high level of performance in all others.

A complete count of library users cannot be made. However, a check made in September showed an average of 6,453 people leaving the Barr Smith Library building each day, Monday to Friday.

Loans to personal borrowers for use outside the central library and branches numbered 289,816, an increase of 7.9% compared with the figure for 1979. Additional items lent for use only within the Library included 87,324 from the Undergraduate Reserve, 18,989 from the Medical Library Reserve, and 4,365 from the Special Collections Section. The Library satisfied 38,212 requests from other libraries for loans, an increase of 5.9% compared with the previous highest total, which was reached in 1979. The items lent included 30,559 to libraries within South Australia, and 7,653 to libraries in other states and countries. The Library received 3,468 loans from other libraries.

In the course of carrying out the Library's teaching programme in subject bibliography and library use, the staff of the Information Services Department presented 63 seminars which catered for 453 advanced students and academic staff members; and they conducted 315 tours and seminars which catered for 2,550 undergraduates.

Research workers showed increasing interest in the reference use of machine-readable data bases, a service which has been offered for several years. The Medical Library carried out 170 MEDLINE searches of files held in Canberra, and the Information Services Department of the Barr Smith Library 74 DIALOG and ORBIT searches by telecommunication with the U.S.A.

Accessions of catalogued items in 1980 numbered 60,671, a figure 7.7% above the previous peak, reached in 1976, in the Library's rate of acquisition. The Library's purchasing power in 1980 was maintained at about the same level as in 1979, except for current serials, and the notable boost to library holdings was due partly to the overtaking of arrears in cataloguing, and completion of several long-term projects which had been well advanced by the end of 1979. While the University has asked the Library to ensure that a larger proportion of its total acquisitions is in microform, the proportion

added in microform in 1980 (39.5%, equivalent to 23,987 volumes) was abnormally high and is unlikely to be equalled in the near future.

Some 18,655 serial titles were being regularly received during 1980, the lowest total since 1973 and a net reduction of 452 compared with the figure for 1979. The Library was still able to place some 200 new subscriptions, but the number of cancellations and of previously-taken titles which ceased to be published was much greater. It is disappointing to have to report this gradual decline in the strength of the Library's periodicals collection which has long been one of the best in Australia and is still used by many institutions besides the University of Adelaide.

Holdings of the library system at the end of 1980 were as follows: Barr Smith Library 874,221 volumes; Law Library 67,843; Medical Library 95,136; Music Library 2,603 bound volumes of scores and 15,197 pieces of music in sheets; and the Waite Agricultural Research Institute Library 37,288 volumes. The total holdings of 1,092,288 volumes included items in microform equivalent to 113,912 volumes.

As required by university policy the Library began a programme of removing infrequently-used publications to storage in order to alleviate accommodation problems in the Barr Smith Library. By the end of the year 60,000 serial volumes were shelved in the store, their location shown in the *Serials List* print-out, and a daily recall system was operating.

The Library's small computer was put into service early in the year. By the end of the year the on-line bibliographic project, BIBLION, was well advanced with catalogue records for the whole undergraduate collection (77,000 volumes) stored in machine-readable form, all new cataloguing for the undergraduate collection being prepared on-line, and planning in hand for records of stored material to be included in the data base. The Library was also ready for participation in the forthcoming Australian Bibliographic Network pilot project which it was hoped would lead rapidly to important advances in shared cataloguing and on-line inquiry services for libraries in the network.

NEW GUIDES TO AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

In 1978 D.H. Borchardt, Chief Librarian of La Trobe University, lamented that "there exists at present no guide to the broad spectrum of official publications issued by the several governments of Australia". At the end of the following year Longman Cheshire published *Australian Official Publications*, a collection of articles by ten contributors, edited by Mr Borchardt. The work presents an overview of the publications emanating from the three levels of administrative authority governing Australia: the federal government, the state governments and local governments, and aims to bring to the attention of its readers an explanation of how to identify, and where to gain access to printed sources of information on government activities. Attention has also been paid to some of the fundamental issues related to the production and distribution of government publications.

The arrangement of the work is by broad classes and an effort has been made to present a comprehensive overview of series and serial publications, and to indicate in general terms the categories of documents issued by Australia's multitudinous government departments, rather than to attempt a detailed listing.

At the end of 1980 Pergamon Press issued a work, with an identical title to Borchardt's, as volume 5 of its *Guides to Official Publications*. The author, Howard Coxon, is a Subject Librarian at the Barr Smith Library and he states in the *Preface* that his book was written so that the bibliographical gap pointed to by Borchardt might be filled.

Coxon's book is written for the general reader, rather than the specialist, and he describes the workings and history of the system of Australian government in some detail before discussing the output of the various authorities. There are copious illustrations of government publications as well as extracts from newspaper reports on government activities and even relevant cartoons to help the reader come to terms with the subject.

Both works have adequate indexes. Coxon's arrangement and approach recommend his book as an excellent introduction to the subject for the general reader and as a useful reference tool. Borchardt's book seems to me to be written more for the professional librarian than for the general reader and the arrangement is not conducive to ready reference.

Alan Keig.

EXHIBITIONS

During March and April two exhibitions of particular interest may be viewed in the Library.

An exhibition of materials from the Library's Daisy Bates collection is on display in the Exhibition Room level 4. (See the article on Bates on page 4.)

On level 3, there is an exhibition of geological drawings related to the work of James Hutton, the eighteenth century Scottish geologist. Hutton was the originator of the uniformitarian principle, one of the fundamentals of geology. His major work was *The Theory of the Earth*, published in three volumes between 1795 and 1797. This book contained a selection of drawings, many by John Clerk of Eldon, illustrating geological phenomena, but many other unused drawings lay undiscovered for nearly 200 years amongst the papers of the Clerks of Penicuik.

These drawings, and an accompanying book, were edited by G.Y. Graig and the folio published in 1978 by the Scottish Academic Press in association with the Royal Society of Edinburgh and the Geological Society of London. It is the library's copy of this work which is on display.

GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY

The Adelaide University Book Exchange, as on several other occasions in recent years, has given the Library a cheque for \$1,000 to be used in buying multiple copies of recommended books, and other library material for the undergraduate collection.

The Japan Foundation has presented to the Barr Smith Library a gift of 120 reels of microfilm of the important newspaper *Asahi Shimbun* from 1974 to 1978. The gift, to the value of ¥655,500 (\$A.2,550), is a valuable addition to the Library's resources.