

University of Adelaide  
**L**IBRARY **NEW S**



*Hartley Building, home of the Fulton Library.*

VOLUME 13  
NUMBER 1

JULY 1991

# University of Adelaide

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Alan Keig }  
Liz Lee } *Editors*

Ray Choate    Dick Finlay  
Chris Hone    Margaret Hosking



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**O**n 1 January this year the Fulton Library became part of the University of Adelaide Libraries system, following the amalgamation of the former City Campus of the South Australian College of Advanced Education with The University of Adelaide. We start this issue with a general history of the Fulton Library by the librarian in charge, Ruth Slater. There is a profile of Ruth on page 13.

One of the treasures of the Fulton Library was an Ortelius atlas which had been lent to the State Library of South Australia for safe keeping. This very valuable work (another copy is offered in Kraus catalogue 178 at US\$32 000) has now been added to our rare books collection in the Special Collections area. It is described on pages 18-19.

A former staff member of the University's History Department, Decie Denholm, who has been generously assisting Special Collections staff to sort and list the papers that have been donated to the Barr Smith Library, is currently working on a series of talks for Radio 5UV on one of the University's famous woman graduates, Dr Helen Mayo. Decie kindly agreed to write an article for us and after reading it I personally am waiting with a good deal of enthusiasm for the broadcast series this coming spring.

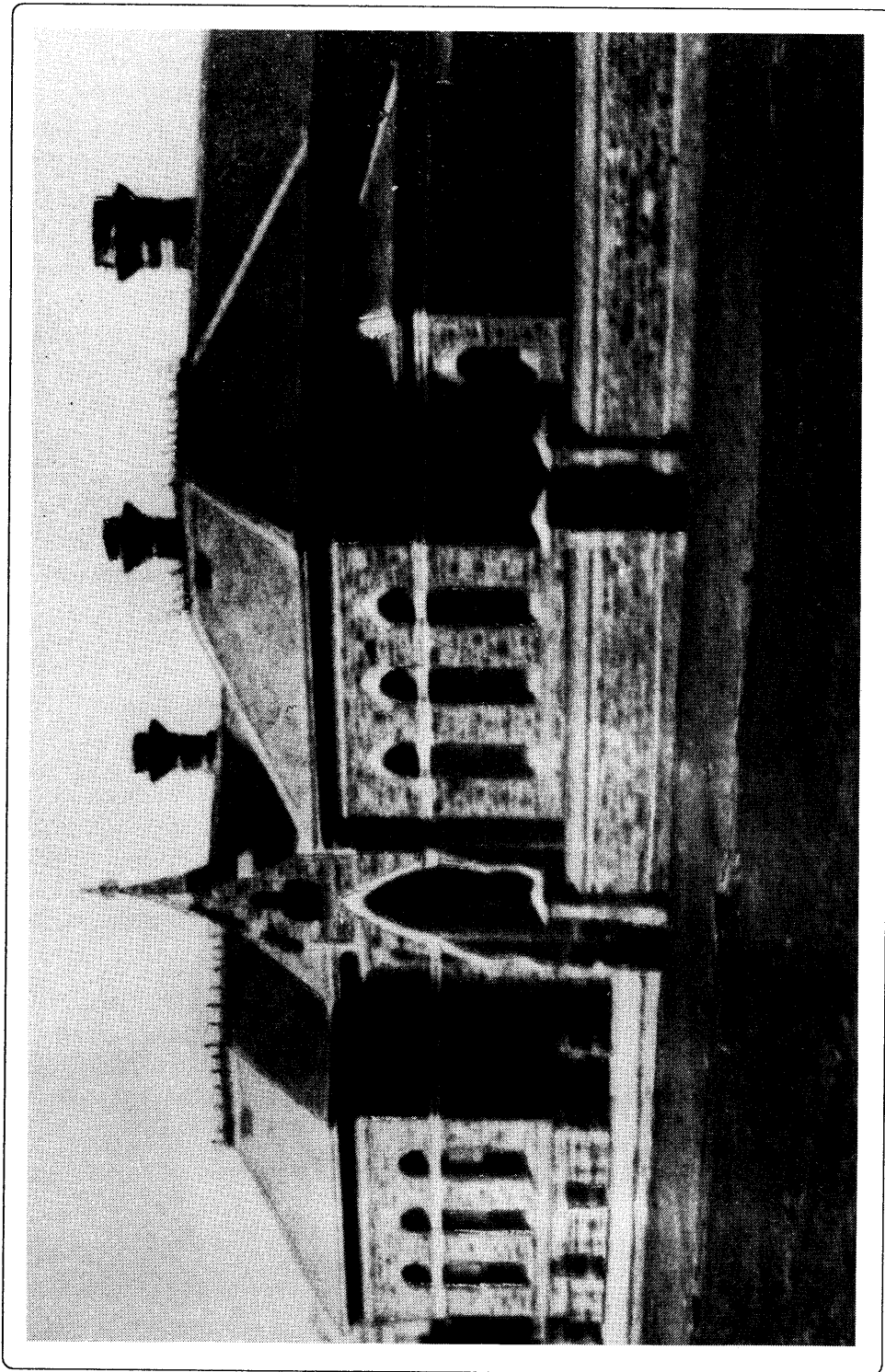
Our last issue had an article announcing that the Barr Smith Library planned to undertake a partial stocktake of the Main Collection; Stephen Beaumont reports on the findings (literally — as he points out) of the first step in an ongoing project to take stock of the whole collection.

If you are interested in learning to use a hand printing press, the Barr Smith Library may be able to help you to fulfil your secret ambition to establish an Adelaide rival to the Kelmscott Press. Cheryl Hoskin's article on the Imperial Press may inspire a new William Morris or a Cobden-Sanderson (but I am not especially over-enthused by a proposal that we print future issues of University of Adelaide Library News on this equipment).

The electronic version of Current Contents now includes the full range of titles and has been installed on a faster microcomputer. A site licence agreement allows the Barr Smith Library to make copies on floppy disks for individual Departments of The University of Adelaide. More information appears on pages 35-36.

The final article in this issue describes one of the treasures of our Theatre Collection — a magnificent set of reproductions from the Vienna Nationalbibliothek.

Alan Keig 



*The original College opened in Grote Street as the Training School, in 1876.*

# A History of the Fulton Library

by *Ruth Slater*

In looking at the history of the Fulton Library we must turn first to the beginnings of the Adelaide Teachers' College, the institution this library has been serving for the major part of its existence.

## **Early days 1876-1899**

Adelaide Teachers' College has a long and respectable history, dating back to 1876, the same year as The University of Adelaide itself began operations. In fact, in a spirit of true co-operation, the first classes of The University of Adelaide were held in the Teachers' College building in Grote St.

This building was purpose built for the establishment in 1876 of the Training School, as it was then known, which opened with 30 students, 12 males and 18 females, and Lewis Madley as Principal. It is pleasing to note that from the very start of this institution provision was made for a library, and by 1877 the Principal was reporting that:

The library has materially increased during the year and has proved a valuable adjunct.

The library was also made available to teachers generally and the tradition of the library's assuming a wider responsibility to practising members of the profession has been maintained throughout the years.

By 1878 the Principal was reporting that:

The library has been considerably increased during the year and now contains nearly 500 volumes and has proved of great benefit to the students.

## **The University years 1900-1920**

In 1897 Andrew Scott was appointed Master of the Training College, as it had then become known. In 1900 the name changed again to the University Training College following a decision made by the Council of the University of Adelaide to take over the training of teachers from the Education Department. The 37 students were housed in the semi-basement rooms of the Elder

Conservatorium where for the next two years work was carried on, according to the Principal's Report of 1902

amidst the inspiring (to others) but distracting (to us) influence of vocal and instrumental music.

Users of Fulton Library today, with its proximity to Hartley Concert Room, will appreciate their difficulties!

From 1902 to 1920 the College was housed in the main building of the University with its students all taking some degree subjects and using all the University facilities, including the University Library. However, the original plan for the University to take over control of the College never eventuated, as throughout these years the Education Department retained the responsibility for the staffing and administration of the College as well as the professional training it provided.

In 1909 A. J. Schulz became Principal; he had a very great influence on the Teachers' College as he remained in charge for the next forty years. By 1918 we see expressions of concern in his annual report about the constrained circumstances arising from the institution's location within the University, exacerbated as they were by increasing numbers of students and staff and the development in the number and complexity of the training courses. He summarizes the relationship:

There is probably no other Primary Training College in the Empire which is so intimately connected with a University as the College of South Australia. On the other hand it is doubtful whether there is another College which is so imperfectly equipped. For sixteen years the "Training College" consisted of a single small office for the principal and staff...the University itself is most cramped for want of room and the Training College as a mere guest of the larger institution, finds itself in even more limited circumstances.

## **Police Barracks 1921-1926**

By 1921, with over 300 students to accommodate, a decision was made to erect a new building; in the meantime temporary accommodation had to be found in the old Police Barracks. The year also marked significant changes in the method of teacher education, with the abolition of the 'pupil-teacher' system, the raising of entrance requirements and the bringing together of all training courses, including short courses, under the single control of the College. The first College Calendar and College Magazine were published and we see the emergence and growth throughout these years of a strong *esprit de corps* despite extremely difficult physical circumstances. In the Principal's Report of 1923 we read:

The Principal's Office has to accommodate seven lecturers and a clerk and it is at the same time a store room for many hundreds of books, much teaching apparatus, sports utensils and a miscellany of all kinds of things;

and again in 1924:

The men and women have not even a room where they may eat their lunch other than an uninviting combination of cloakroom and lavatory, the drinking facilities consisting of a series of taps arranged over a horse trough, the whole so exposed to the sun that the water in summer is usually undrinkable.

Amongst a whole catalogue of deficiencies, the Principal notes: '...there is not even an apology for a library room;' and concludes despairingly that the Teacher's College is: 'the most ill-equipped institution of its kind in the whole of Australia.'

## Hartley Building 1927-1946

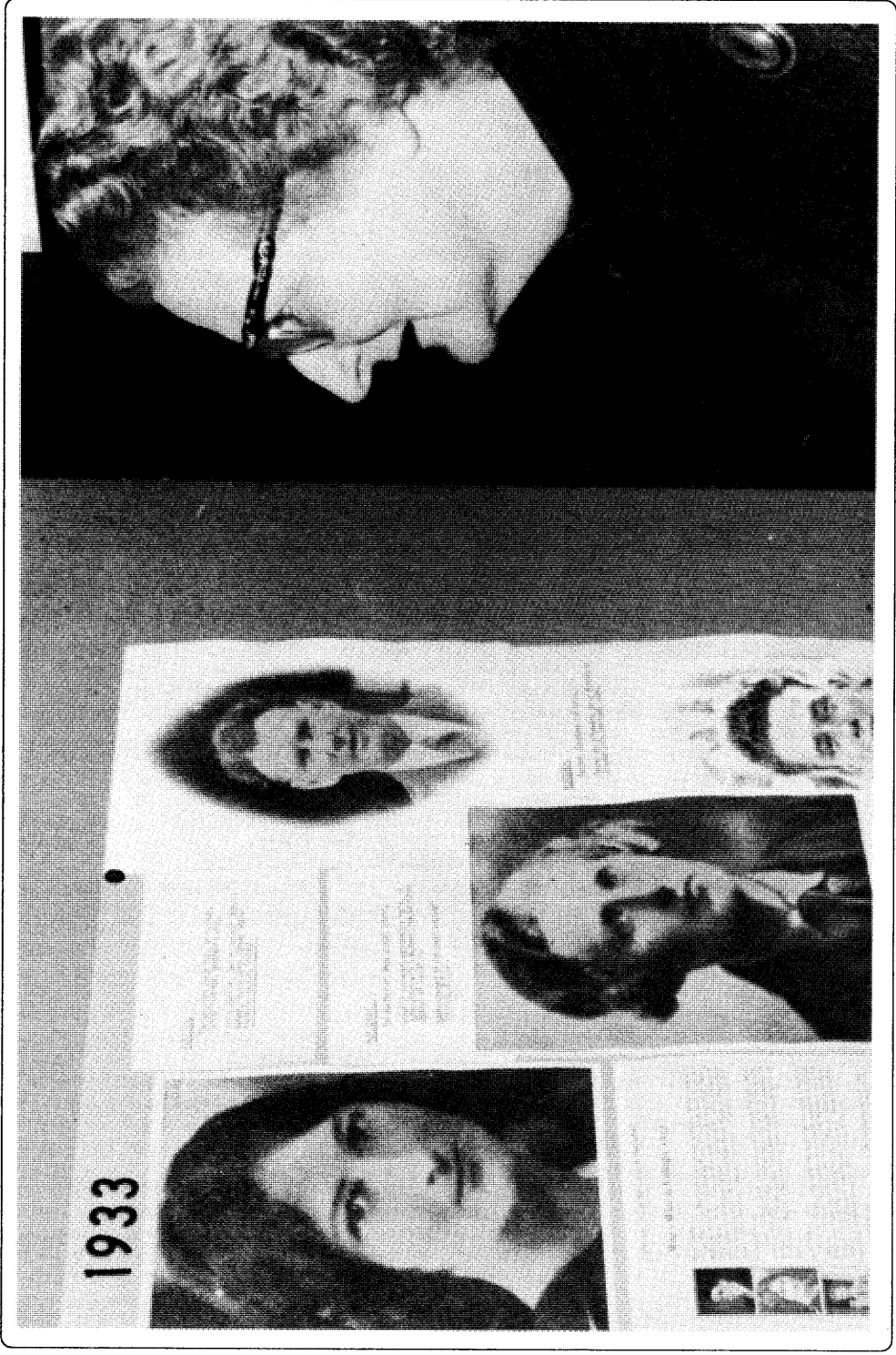
This bleak situation was not relieved until 1927 when finally the new building, known to us today as the Hartley Building\*, was opened. The College library was established in a room on the first floor of the southern wing and donations of books in the areas of classics and history and theory of education were received from Mr. Murray Coghill and Mr. Albert Canning. The supply of books for the library, however, was dependent initially on private purchase by members of staff.

During these early years funds for building the library collection were scarce as the State felt the effects of first the Depression and then the Second World War. The library relied heavily on donations and was fortunate to receive in 1929 from the Carnegie Corporation in New York a generous gift of books on education to the value of nearly £70. In 1938 came the first of many grants from the Savings Bank of South Australia of books 'beautifully bound in half morocco' to the value of £50. The gift and subsequent ones were in 'appreciation of the fine work done by public school teachers in encouraging thrift among their pupils by means of penny banks etc....' (*Annual Report*, 1938) These donated books were intended to be made available to teachers throughout the State as well as to the students at the College.

Some thought was given in these years to the type of collection that was being developed and the Principal stated quite clearly in his report of 1943 that it was not intended to duplicate the books already in the Public or Barr Smith

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\*Pictured on the cover of this issue. See also page 40.



*Mrs Lamshed reminisces over a photograph of herself (Gwen Fulton) at the College Centenary in 1975*



Libraries in the main but rather to build up a specialist library with the emphasis being placed on books of direct professional value to students and teachers in service.

Concern was expressed around this time too, about the amount of work involved in running the library, such work including cataloguing, shelving, recording loans and a postal service to country teachers. For the next few years the work was handled first by the teaching staff and the office staff and then by the voluntary efforts of a student committee. However, the need both for more space and for a full-time librarian to supervise the work and oversee the development of the library was becoming urgent with increasing student numbers and growing professional awareness of the importance of libraries to schools and to teachers.

### **The first librarians 1947-1963**

Miss Gwen E. H. Fulton, M.A., Dip.Ed., a former student, was the first appointment as College Librarian and her work in reorganizing and recataloguing the collection and in giving help and guidance to the students was gratefully acknowledged by the Principal at the end of her first year. Again in 1948 Dr. Penny records in his first report as Principal:

The College Library, managed with skill and devotion goes from strength to strength. Our librarian is building up a collection of teaching aids...and is finding herself taxed with her success. Although the library is much too small it has come to be the heart of the College.

Owing to the great increase in usage of the library, by 1951 it was necessary to appoint an assistant to the Librarian. Gwen Fulton continued in charge until 1955 when she became Women's Warden. Miss Joan Shaw took her position and continued to build on the good work of her predecessor.

These were years of rapid growth for both the College and the library and by 1956, with 750 students, the College was strained to the limit. The library was spilling over from its one room into an office and sundry large cupboards on adjacent landings.

Subsequent years saw the establishment of Wattle Park Teachers' College (1957), the annexes at Currie Street and Taylors Road and then eventually Western Teachers' College (1962) which eased some of the pressure of students from the Adelaide site. However, it was not until the moving of the library into the former College Assembly Hall and the opening of the Schulz Building, then the tallest building in the State, that the severe pressures of space were remedied, if only for a short while.

## Expansion years 1964-1978

As well as moving into the former Assembly hall in the Hartley Building, the library also had access to the first floor room in the North wing and this was used for a Periodicals reading room.

Miss Maureen Keane became Librarian in 1966 and by this time there were three part-time staff as well, including Mrs. Lamshed (the former Gwen Fulton). The library was providing a postal loans service to external students throughout the 1960s but eventually this service was transferred to the State Library which offered to provide a central External Studies Collection.

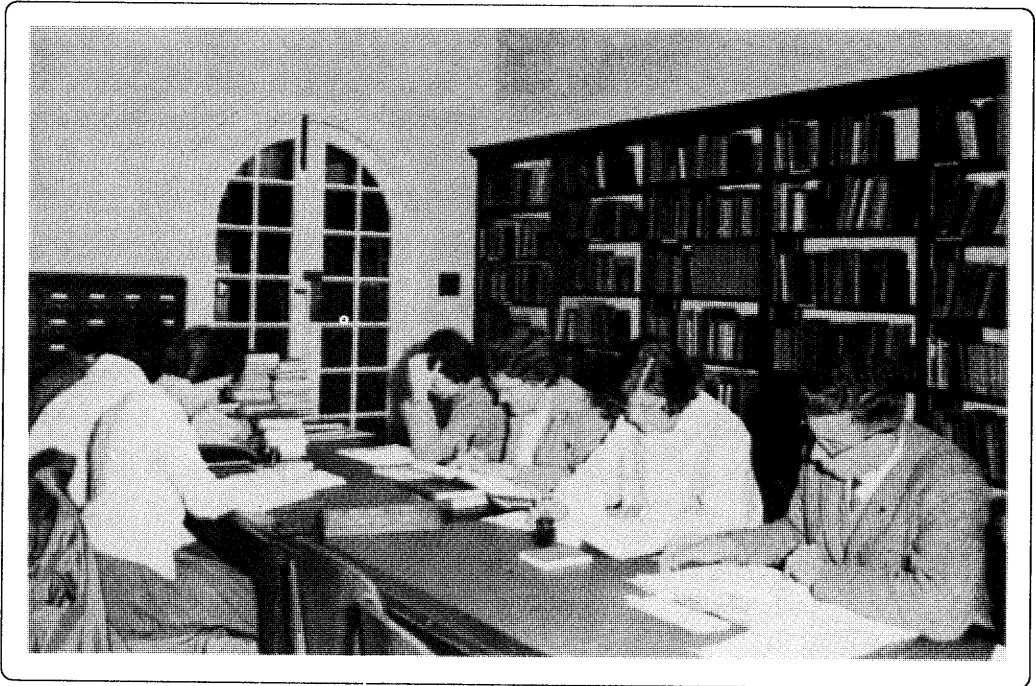
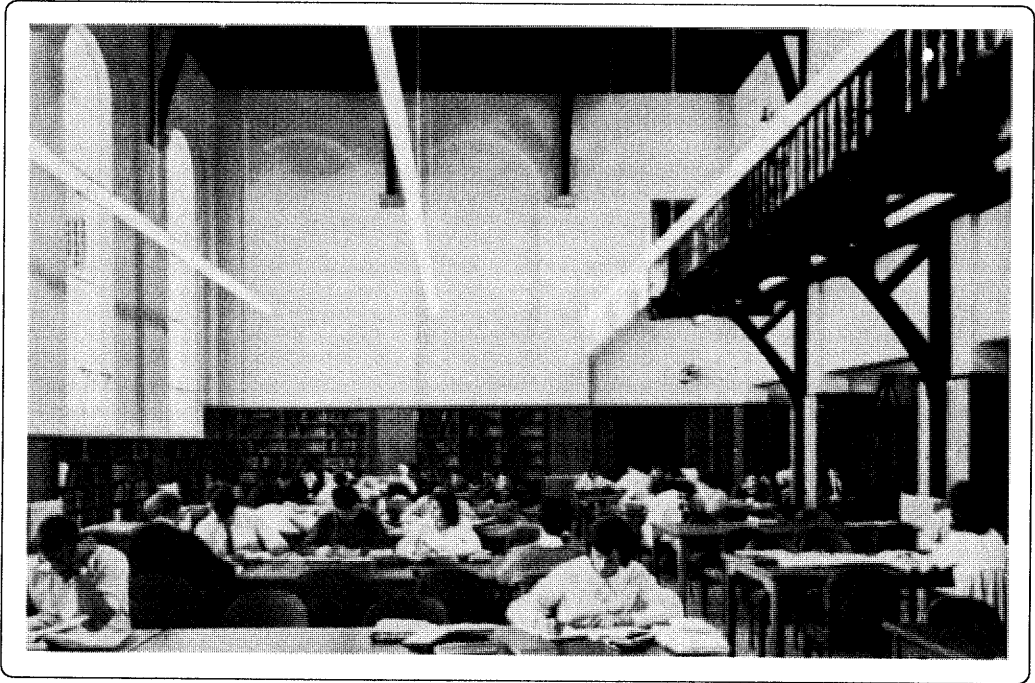
It was not long before pressures on space began to be felt again as the collection grew. By 1969 it had reached 29 299 volumes and 407 journal titles and the Librarian was reporting that there was insufficient shelving in the main reading room, a lack of individual study areas, insufficient shelving in the Periodicals room, noise, heating and cooling problems and overcrowded and cramped conditions for staff.

Indeed, accommodation problems have remained a recurring theme in the history of this library.

In 1972 the College became an autonomous institution under the Colleges of Advanced Education Act and became known for a few short years as Adelaide College of Advanced Education.

Government grants enabled the establishment of a sizeable non-book collection, particularly 16mm films, and by 1975, the year the College celebrated its jubilee, renovations to the library had included an extension on the lower level followed by the official naming of the library in honour of its first librarian. Further extensions took place in the following year with the addition of a second floor in the main room of the library to allow for study space. By 1977 the collection contained 80 000 volumes and had developed its specialist collections of pictures and teaching aids of the early years into a fully integrated multi-media collection staffed by 19 people. Evening and weekend opening hours were now provided.

The physical appearance of the library had changed dramatically in these years and the size and nature of the collection had grown, together with the staff and services provided. Collection policy remained that of supporting the College's teaching program which was still substantially directed toward secondary education, although by now including subjects such as Modern Greek Studies, Italian Studies, Religion Studies and Interpreting and Translating.



*The College Library in the mid 1960s*

## **The amalgamation years 1979-1991**

The fortunes of both the Fulton Library and the former Adelaide Teachers' College were now to experience a period of decline as a round of amalgamations sapped energy and local independence and initiative. This period was also marked by rapid change both in organizational structure and technological development.

In 1979 Adelaide C.A.E. merged with Torrens C.A.E. to form the Adelaide College of the Arts and Education. The library functioned as a single entity with two physical components, one at Underdale and the other at City (Fulton Library).

It was about this time that the library undertook to organize the resources of the Music Department and in the following year undertook the purchasing of music scores as well. This was the start of Fulton Library's now sizeable and well-organized music collection. The Dance course also commenced in 1980 and Fulton Library began building its collections to support the performing arts.

Rationalization and relocating of courses in the new institution, however, meant that much library work was involved in transferring the materials to support the courses. In 1982 this trend continued with the formation, from all the Colleges of Advanced Education in South Australia, of a five-site South Australian College of Advanced Education. Transfer of courses and books, weeding of material and erosion of hard-won library space by actions of the administration meant a shrinking in the size of the library collection at the City Campus and in the space available to accommodate it.

### **The Fulton Library in figures, 1990**

**Book volumes: 58 000**

**Journal volumes: 7 000**

**Music scores: 12 500**

**Audiovisual titles: 4 500**

**Library staff: 6.5**

**Area: 751 m<sup>2</sup>**

**Journal subscriptions: 630**

Today, the Fulton Library has a staff of 6.5 and, despite problems of overcrowding and shortage of study spaces, has built up strong collections in the areas of women's studies, labour studies, education, Italian and Greek languages as well as the performing arts. Developments of recent years have included the installation of video playback facilities, a security system, new shelving and carpeting, online database searching, the Len Clark Tertiary Handbook Collection and the introduction of an online catalogue and loans system which has been of great benefit to all staff and users of the library.

With 1991 bringing amalgamation of SACAE City with The University of Adelaide, and Fulton Library becoming part of the University of Adelaide Libraries system, there are obvious changes ahead. Whatever the future holds for Fulton Library, let us hope that the strengths and traditions of its collections and service will be maintained and incorporated in the larger system.✻

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## ***The Annotated Such is Life***

Joseph Furphy's novel *Such is Life*, first published in 1903, is one of the great experimental and comic works of Australian literature. It is also a work which demands of its reader a great deal of background knowledge and preferably an experience of the Australian bush.

The Barr Smith Library's Ira Raymond Exhibition Room was the venue for the recent launch of *The Annotated Such is Life* (Melbourne, Oxford University Press, 1991) and an associated exhibition of items from Special Collections illustrating the life and works of Joseph Furphy and the sources of his novel. The book was launched by Rick Hosking of Flinders University under the auspices of the Adelaide University Bookshop and The Friends of the University Libraries. The exhibition will continue until 9 August.

*The Annotated Such is Life* is by Frances Devlin-Glass (senior lecturer in Language and Literature at Victoria College, Rusden), Robin Eaden (research officer in English at The University of Adelaide), Lois Hoffmann (teacher of English as a Second Language at Flemington English Language Centre, Victoria), and George Turner (formerly Reader in English at The University of Adelaide).

Copies of the book are available from Adelaide University Bookshop at A\$19.95.



# Profile... Ruth Slater

**R**uth Slater was appointed Librarian in charge at Fulton Library in 1986 and was pleased to resume an association with the campus which began with her student days at Adelaide Teachers' College. Qualifications gained at that time were a Diploma in Teaching (Secondary) and, from The University of Adelaide, a Bachelor of Arts degree majoring in English and History and a Diploma in Education. An early career change from teaching to librarianship and the gaining of professional qualifications in this area meant a period of school librarianship formed the basis for further developments.

In 1974 she commenced employment at Sturt College of Advanced Education and her experience there included cataloguing, acquisitions and user services as well as some years in charge of the Teaching Resource Centre, a specialist collection of book and non-book materials for use in schools.

In 1982 with the formation of the South Australian College of Advanced Education, Ruth went to Underdale Campus to become the first Acquisitions Librarian of the new multi-campus Library. After a short period in this position she returned to Sturt Campus to the position of User Services Librarian. In recent years she has also assumed the role of Staff Development Librarian for the College Library for a period, in addition to Campus Librarian duties.

Ruth has enjoyed the many different aspects of librarianship offered by her varied experience. Her personal interests include an enthusiasm for classical studies and the performing arts.



# Library acquires Ortelius atlas

The Library has recently acquired a very valuable addition to its rare books collection, a copy of the first modern atlas, the *Theatrum orbis terrarum* compiled by the Flemish cartographer Abraham Ortelius (1527-1598).

Our copy is described as

**Ortelius, Abraham** *Theatrum orbis terrarum*. (*With.*) *Parergon theatri*. (*And with.*) *Nomenclator Ptolemaicus*.  
Antwerp, Christopher Plantin, 1579.

Large folio (440 x 300mm.). [20], [93], 77, [9] pp. With 93 double-page engraved maps, each accompanied by 1p. text; engraved title and portrait of the author; woodcut historiated initials, head- and tail-pieces. T.p. worn, hole (badly repaired). In worn 18th century (?) quarter backed boards. Lacks maps no. 5, 9, 69. Additional coloured map Inferior Germania (Amsterdam, Everardum Cloppenb., 1593) with inscriptions in Latin and Dutch following map 25.

The *Theatrum* of Ortelius signalled an epoch in the history of cartography. It was the first modern atlas, systematically organized, with maps of uniform size. This 1579 Latin edition also marked the beginning of the collaboration between Ortelius and Plantin on the *Theatrum*, and the first appearance of the 'Parergon' historical maps (three in this edition, more in later editions).

The Plantin edition boasts almost twice the number of maps as in that of 1570, including maps of Cuba and Mexico here published for the first time. After the appearance of the 1570 atlas, Mercator had recommended to Ortelius that he correct the depiction of Mexico and other areas. The maps are in their original uncoloured state, with excellent impressions.

Abraham Ortelius was born in Antwerp on 14 April 1527. Trained as an engraver, he set up a book and antiquary business around 1554. About 1560, under the influence of Gerardus Mercator, he became interested in map-making. Within a decade he had compiled maps of the world on a heart-shaped projection (1564), of Egypt (1565), and of Asia (1567), as well as the first



edition of the *Theatrum* which contained 70 maps, derived from 87 authorities and engraved in uniform style. Enlarged and kept up to date in successive editions until late 1612, the *Theatrum* appears to have been the most popular atlas of its time.

Our copy of the Ortelius atlas came to us as part of the Fulton Library following the amalgamation of the amalgamation of the City Campus of the South Australian College of Advanced Education with The University of Adelaide.

It bears the following inscription:

Presented to the Teachers'  
College by Thomas Hyland Smeaton  
as a token of goodwill, and in  
hope that the book will stimulate  
the interests of students in  
the science of geography and in  
the arts of printing and  
engraving.

"Let Knowledge grow from more  
to more, And more of reverence  
in us dwell."

29/4/27.

*Alan Keig*



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*Helen Mayo as a young graduate, c. 1902*

# A Very Remarkable Woman: Dr Helen Mary Mayo, 1878 - 1967

by *Decie Denholm*

I am in the throes (the term is used advisedly) of writing and presenting a short series of half hour programmes based on the life and career of one of our most distinguished graduates, Dr Helen Mayo. With the title 'A very remarkable woman', they will be presented on The University of Adelaide's radio station, 5UV in spring this year.

As a woman graduate Dr Mayo ranks with Dame Roma Mitchell for her influence on South Australian society. Members of The University of Adelaide community, both past and present, will be familiar with the name Helen Mayo — the refectory in the old Union Building was named for her, there is a Helen Mayo Room in the University Club, and a Helen Mayo Hall in St. Ann's College. And if you walk along North Terrace with downcast eyes you will see her nameplate set in the footpath between those of her brother, Professor Elton Mayo, and Sir John Melrose.

I became interested in Helen Mayo in the early 1980s because she was a friend of Ethel Cooper, whose 227 letters written from Leipzig during the First World War, I was editing for publication. Now Dr Mayo has taken over. She was by any criterion a remarkable woman. Her contribution to the health and welfare of South Australian women and babies over a period of fifty years and beyond has been described as incalculable.

So, some biographical details to set the scene for what in an article of this length can only be a cursory examination of her achievements.

## Early years

Helen Mary Mayo was born in Adelaide on 1 October 1878, the first of seven children to be born to civil engineer, George Gibbes Mayo and his wife, Henrietta Mary. Helen Mayo was also the granddaughter of Dr George Mayo, who practised medicine in Adelaide from 1839 until his death in 1894.

Helen was educated privately and at the Advanced School for Girls, matriculating in 1895. She graduated in medicine from The University of Adelaide in 1902 (the University's second woman graduate in medicine) and began a long and distinguished career which was to end only with her death in 1967 at the age of 89.

## **Overseas experience**

After a year as house surgeon at the Royal Adelaide Hospital she left for Europe to gain experience in the fields that interested her — bacteriology and maternal and infant medicine. This she did as clinical clerk at Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children, London, and as a resident in the midwifery department of Coombe Hospital in Dublin. From Dublin she wrote to her parents expressing not only disbelief but horror at the appalling conditions in which working class mothers were expected to bear and rear their children; she was disgusted at what women had to endure and at the callous disregard shown to babies, in many cases by responsible medical authorities.

Dr Mayo returned to England where she completed a course in tropical medicine before travelling to India to join the Cambridge Mission at St. Stephen's Hospital for women and children in Delhi. She worked there for a year, gaining experience in midwifery.

## **Return to Adelaide**

She returned to Adelaide in May 1906 and began private practice in rooms in Franklin Street, the experience she had gained in London, Dublin and India having given her a maturity and competence that would not have been acquired had she stayed in Adelaide.

In this first year she received her first appointment at the Adelaide Children's Hospital, as honorary anaesthetist.

In 1911 she was appointed clinical bacteriologist at the Royal Adelaide Hospital and established a vaccine department there. Some years later the laboratory work in connection with asthma was added to her department. She held this appointment for 22 years and the experience provided the material for her thesis, for which she was awarded the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1926, the first M.D. to be awarded to a woman by the University.

In 1919 she had been appointed Honorary Assistant Physician in charge of out-patients at the Adelaide Children's Hospital, and the M.D. qualification led to her appointment as Physician to in-patients. It was also in 1926 that she began an eight-year appointment at The University of Adelaide as clinical lecturer in the medical diseases of children. Her previous University appointment had been as demonstrator in pathology to medical students during 1917-1918.

In 1920, in England, she was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine. The highest hospital accolade came in 1938 when she was appointed Honorary Consulting Physician at the Royal Adelaide Hospital, and in the same year

she was elected a Foundation Fellow of the Royal Australasian College of Physicians.

During the Second World War, although past the retirement age, Dr Mayo set up a donor service for the Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service, returned to duties at the Children's Hospital because of the wartime shortage of doctors, and in 1943 was appointed to an Advisory Committee on Health and Medical Services, set up by the Government to plan post-war health services.

In 1914 Helen Mayo was elected to the Council of The University of Adelaide. The first woman to be so elected in Australia, she served on the Council for 46 years.

Dr Mayo was a member of a committee in the late 1930s attempting to establish a women's university college. She was chairman of the council of St Ann's College from its inception in 1947 and served on that council for more than twenty years.

In 1935 an O.B.E. was conferred on her in George V's Jubilee and Birthday Honours.

In 1938 she was elected president of the Australian Federation of University Women, and its headquarters then moved from Sydney to Adelaide.

She was also founder and first president of the Lyceum Club for professional and artistic women in Adelaide in 1922.

## **Babies in hospitals**

Helen Mayo was a foundation member of the Women's Non-Party Political Association in 1909, and through that body put pressure on Adelaide's Central Board of Health to initiate reform of laws relating to mothers and babies.

While working at the Adelaide Children's Hospital during the First World War she called a meeting of doctors whose practice included paediatrics to discuss the problem of medical patients under the age of two years, who were refused admission to the hospital because of the risk of cross infection. The Hospital Board declined their offer to pay for a ward for sick babies, to be built in the grounds and so the group of doctors, led by Dr Mayo, decided to establish their own hospital.

They started in a two storey building in Winchester Street, St. Peters, furnishing the hospital, engaging staff and more or less learning as they went about management and administration.

After a few years the financial problems became overwhelming; the government was approached and it took over the hospital and transferred it to Woodville



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*At the School for Mothers, 1912.*

where in August 1917 it became Mareeba Babies Hospital. Dr Mayo was appointed Responsible Honorary Medical Officer.

## **Mothers and Babies' Health Association**

Helen Mayo's biggest single contribution to the health and welfare of South Australians was her part in setting up and contributing to the Mothers and Babies' Health Association. This began in 1909 when Dr Mayo and her friend Miss Harriet Stirling, eldest daughter of the Professor of Physiology at The University of Adelaide, began the School for Mothers. An anonymous donor gave them ten pounds, which covered the first year's operations of a weekly clinic in the Kindergarten Union building in Flinders Street. Here they employed a nurse to weigh babies and give advice to mothers on the care of infants.

The infant mortality rate at that time was disturbingly high. The aim was to teach mothers how to care for their babies and to reduce the death rate during the first year of life. The School grew into a highly efficient and effective organisation which became the Mothers and Babies' Health Association (MBHA) in 1927. In 1981 the MBHA was incorporated by the South Australian State Government into the present Child, Adolescent and Family Health Services (CAFHS).

## Sources

The obvious starting point for sources to describe the long and fruitful life of an 89 year old woman is published material. Dr Neville Hicks and Elisabeth Leopold had written an entry for Volume 10 of the *Australian Dictionary of Biography* which gave a brief outline of the most important events in her life. Helen Jones in *In Her Own Name: Women in South Australian History*, and Alison Mackinnon in *The New Women: Adelaide's early women graduates*, both conveyed more of the flavour of Dr Mayo's life and works than was possible for Hicks and Leopold in the *ADB* entry.

Although one should be wary of obituaries, lest they be eulogies, two proved useful: one by Dr J. S. Covernton in the *Medical Journal of Australia*, and the other by Dr Douglas Mackay in *South Australian Clinics*.

A most useful thesis was Kevin Smith *A Family Affair; the School for Mothers Institute, Adelaide, 1909-27* (BA Hons, Flinders University, 1978); while Vivienne Szekeres', *A History of the League of Women Voters in South Australia 1909-1976* (BA Hons, University of Adelaide, 1976), pointed me towards the League's records in the Mortlock Library.

Printed material included two articles by Dr Mayo in the *Adelaide University Graduates' Union Gazette* and one in the *Medical Journal of Australia*; a history of the Lyceum Club; pamphlets such as a report of the Congress of Workers among Dependent Children held in Adelaide in 1909; and a jubilee history of the MBHA.

The bulk of Helen Mayo papers are under PRG 127 in the Mortlock Library. There is a wide range of material, tempting the researcher into all sorts of by-ways and thus providing the kind of material that fleshes out a biography. A librarian at the Barr Smith Library asked me why the BSL did not have this collection and I could only answer that when Dr Mayo died in 1967 it could not have been known that the University Library was interested in acquiring this sort of deposit.

Then there was serendipity; Cheryl Hoskin (Acting Special Collections Librarian at the Barr Smith Library), while sorting the Angel Symon papers,

noticed that Dr Mayo had served on the Advisory Committee on Social Study and Training, a fact of which I was unaware. No doubt other sources will continue to crop up long after I have finished writing about Dr Mayo.



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*Helen Mayo, doctor.*



## Radio Scripts

Writing for radio is very different from writing for print. Words and sentences must be more simple, and, most frustrating until you get used to it, is the fact that you must delete from a script all the detailed exposition which in print expands, explores and explains a factual point.

But there are compensations. The most enjoyable one is that you get to talk to a wide range of interesting people, on tape. The majority began by saying that of course they remembered Helen Mayo but did not have anything much to say in an interview. All were surprised at how much they remembered once we began. As the interview was not going to air live it was more expansive, and of course could be edited. It was amazing what emerged: details of family life, charming as well as funny anecdotes, opinions from a medical director of the Adelaide Children's Hospital in the 1930s, a doctor who attended Dr Mayo's lectures in 1930, memories of the pre-World War II attempts to establish a women's university college, and assessments of Dr Mayo's contribution to South Australia, all of which will give an immediacy to the final programmes.

We have been unable to find a recording of Helen Mayo's voice, although it is readily described by those who knew her. We hope to be able to find a suitable woman's voice for the passages of her original words that need to be read, and which will be easily distinguishable from that of the narrator.

I wrote to possible sources of information outside Adelaide and in this way I received a ready response and some usable pieces of information from Dr Mayo's god-daughter, who lives in Melbourne.

Of course elderly people's memories are not always accurate, but factual material can usually be checked against other sources. Opinions of Dr Mayo were remarkably consistent, confirming what the obituary writers had said. However, this was not the case when I asked about memories of her partner, Dr Constance Finlayson. In print an author would need to attempt to assess this range of opinion and perhaps explain it. In radio scripts they can simply be presented; there is very little editorialising.

The Radio 5UV programmes have not yet been scheduled, but should go to air in the spring of 1991. The producer is Lawrence Hayes, who produced the excellent series, in conjunction with Bridget Hill, a few years ago.

We are grateful for the financial assistance that has been provided by the University of Adelaide Foundation in support of this project.

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### Biographical note

Decie Denholm was born in Launceston, Tasmania. She was awarded a Bachelor of Arts with honours by the University of Tasmania in 1963 and completed a Master of Arts degree at The University of Adelaide.

Decie was employed in the History Department of The University of Adelaide for 22 years, retiring in 1989 as Principal Tutor.

Decie has edited two books: *Behind the lines: one woman's war, 1914-1918: the letters of Caroline Ethel Cooper*, edited and with an introduction by Decie Denholm. Sydney, Collins, 1982, and *Full circle: an Australian in Berlin, 1930-1946*, by Vera Bockmann, edited with an introduction by Decie Denholm. Netley, Wakefield Press, 1986.

Since her retirement, Decie has generously devoted some of her time and research skills towards the sorting and listing of papers donated to the Barr Smith Library Special Collections. So far she has delved into the fields of physics (Sir Kerr Grant), mathematics (Dr Hans Schwerdtfeger), chemistry (Professor J. C. Earl) and theatre (Miss Angel Symon).

# Now you see it... now you don't a stocktake of the Barr Smith Library

by Stephen Beaumont

*Avid and retentive readers of University of Adelaide Library News will remember a brief piece in an earlier issue which described a trial stocktake of the Main Collection of the Barr Smith Library, and the proposals for a full stocktake of the collection. This article describes the first round of the full stocktake and summarises its results.*

**I**n August 1990 the Library decided that it should undertake a stocktake of its open collections. The previous such stocktake had occurred thirty-five years earlier, and it was known that over the intervening years there had been losses, and the catalogues had become less accurate in their recording of the collections. A stocktake was regarded as necessary in order to establish the extent of losses from the collections, to make good the more serious losses, and to ensure that the Library's catalogue accurately reflects its holdings.

The previous such stocktake had been completed during the long vacation of 1955-56, when the holdings of the university libraries comprised just 194 802 volumes, compared to the recorded 1 475 644 volumes currently held (this latter statistic excludes various groups of materials which defy normal volume counts, such as printed music scores and audio-visual items). The situation for the teaching role of the University has not been as serious as this suggests because the multiple copies, bought to support undergraduate teaching, were checked regularly until 1984, and significant items that were discovered to be missing were replaced.

Following the decision that a stocktake of the Main Collection was due, the question of how this monumental task should be carried out was addressed. It was clear that the entire collection could not be checked on one occasion. Most losses were believed to have occurred in the book collection (as distinct from journals), and therefore it was agreed that this was where the priority should lie.

## Trial stocktake

A trial stocktake of some 20 000 items from a variety of subject areas was conducted in September 1990. At the initial search the loss rate was 5.77%, or more than one in twenty of the items surveyed. A subsequent check reduced this loss rate to 4.44%. It was suspected that this loss rate was higher than might be expected were it carried out during the long vacation when books are much less mobile. However, in addition, many items (617) were found on the shelves but not recorded in the computer catalogue, and a further 258 items, or 1.36%, had catalogue inaccuracies sufficient to prevent them from being easily found.

## Full stocktake

On the basis of these results it was clear that a full stocktake was warranted, and history and social science were targeted as subject areas where most problems would be. The long vacation 1990-91 was designated 'stocktake time' and almost all library staff were recruited to the task. Three teams were established, respectively to undertake checking at the shelves, to remedy catalogue problems, and to repair damaged items or items with inaccurate spine labels. Lists of 200 000 items were generated, trolleys acquired from far and wide, rooms were sequestered and special shelves erected, banks of terminals were created on two different floors, computer programs were varied to accommodate the special activities, operators were trained, and, most difficult of all, ergonomic chairs were temporarily removed from beneath their habitual posteriors.

*...long vacation 1990-91 was designated 'stocktake time' 9*

On 3 December University Librarian, Ray Choate, leading from the front, began the process of checking the library shelves. Time was of the essence; the check to the shelves had to be completed before Christmas, since it was expected that the subsequent and slower task of correcting catalogue details would extend through January, and the Library needed all of February to devote to its normal activities in preparation for the new academic year.

The effort of all staff was prodigious; the entire history sequence (Dewey numbers 900-999), comprising some 80 000 volumes, was checked over the first eight days, and attention was then directed to the social sciences. Here a major problem was met which, in the event, prevented the Library from completing the stocktake of the entire social sciences sequence (the Dewey 300 sequence).

## A Problem

The problem encountered, which became increasingly apparent from 12 December, was the very large number of items in the call number ranges 330 to 369 which were found on the shelves but for which there were no records in the computer catalogue. It became clear that the items had been missed during the Library's Retrospective Conversion Project when details of items on the shelves were entered into the computer catalogue.

The immediate effect of this discovery was that the previous equilibrium between the shelf check process and the consequent work at the computer catalogue terminals, was destroyed. As a result, the shelf checking activity was hurriedly curtailed, and additional staff effort was committed to terminal activity. Accordingly the impressive rate of progress which had been achieved during the early stages of the stocktake could not be maintained, and the objective of completing the Dewey 300 sequence was abandoned.

6 ... *the stocktake resulted in the addition to the Library's catalogue of a greater number of items than were deleted.* 9

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A positive consequence of the discovery was the addition to the catalogue records of 6 858 new titles and a further 1 369 holdings of existing titles in the Dewey range 300 to 369, a marginal increase of 10.4%. This compares with what may be regarded as a more normal error rate, as found through the 900 Dewey sequence, of 392 new records and 243 new holdings, a marginal increase of 0.8%. Ironically, therefore, the stocktake resulted in the addition to the Library's catalogue of a greater number of items than were deleted.

On investigation it was discovered that this high catalogue omission rate extended through the remainder of the 300 (social sciences) sequence and also through the entire 400 (languages) sequence. In April 1991 a team of casual staff was employed, under the supervision of full-time library staff, to identify and record those items which were not included in the computer catalogue. As a result, over a period of five weeks, 6 190 items which had been omitted from the computer were newly listed.

During the course of the main stocktake several staff members were rostered to repair and re-label items. Altogether 1 018 items were repaired, and 2 185 illegible call number labels were replaced. Corrections were made to 384 items which had incorrect call number labels, many of which would therefore have previously been lost to library users and staff.

## Losses analysed

The losses identified during the stocktake are summarised in the table Stocktake 1990/91, and, following a second check in February 1991, indicate an average loss rate of 2.56%. A further search for items recorded missing as a result of the checks in December and February will be completed during July 1991, and on the basis of a recent sample check, may be expected to bring to light a further ten per cent of the losses, resulting in an overall loss rate of approximately 2.3%, or one in forty books in the collection. It is not expected that many items will be found following this check.

As can be seen in the table the loss rate varies between subject areas; the highest rate of loss, by a considerable margin, is in the area of Law, the lowest rates are in the areas of Latin American and African History. In general the loss rate in the Social Sciences is almost twice that of History.

A cumulated 'loss' rate of 2.3% over a period of 35 years sounds very low. However, at one book in forty, such a loss rate must be regarded as serious in three ways; first, the loss of the books comprises a considerable capital waste in the cost of the books, secondly the inconvenience to readers searching for items which the Library purports to hold but which are missing is tangible but incalculable, and finally the costs in staff effort of acquiring the volumes, only for them to be stolen, and in staff time searching for and replacing lost items, is enormous. As books go so rapidly out of print the replacement of missing items is at least expensive if not impossible.

## The future

It is anticipated that the stocktake will continue and that over a period of years the entire collection will be checked. At the end of each round of the stocktake lists of missing items will be made available to the Subject Librarians who may consider, in consultation with the relevant academic staff, the replacement or substitution of missing items.

The Library is aware of other shortcomings in its catalogues and is endeavouring to make these good. Specifically a project to upgrade the many brief bibliographic records is now under way, as is also an effort to include some categories of material, for example, much of the recorded music, which is not listed in the catalogue at all. The enormous task of incorporating the detailed holdings of journal volumes (as distinct from titles, all of which are listed) is also one which features prominently in the Library's priorities.

## Stocktake 1990-91

Dewey number	Subject area	Items checked	New records	New holdings	Not found Dec.1990	Not found Feb.1991
900	General history	3 363	9	9	82	48 (1.43%)
910	Geography	10 203	86	43	354	196 (1.92%)
920	Biography	15 447	79	32	180	100 (0.65%)
930	Ancient hist.	4 275	7	5	277	169 (3.95%)
940	European hist.	23 085	122	69	842	532 (2.3%)
950	Asian history	8 607	27	20	361	199 (2.31%)
960	African history	1 710	10	1	61	24 (1.4%)
970	Nth. American history	7 410	41	11	165	123 (1.66%)
980	Latin American hist.	399	3	1	4	3 (0.75%)
990	Pacific hist.(1)	4 788	8	52	227	129 (2.69%)
<b>Totals</b>		<b>79 287</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>2 553</b>	<b>1 523 (1.92%)</b>
300	Sociology	22 173	48	35	1 018	619 (2.79%)
310	Statistics	1 653	6	12	89	62 (3.76%)
320	Politics	18 297	89	70	943	632 (3.45%)
330	Economics	31 749	4 073	652	1 576	913 (2.88%)
340	Law (2)	2 565	647	227	198	145 (5.65%)
350	Administration	3 306	1 152	192	212	129 (3.9%)
360	Social problems	5 462	843	181	375	186 (3.41%)
<b>Totals</b>		<b>85 205</b>	<b>6 858</b>	<b>1 369</b>	<b>4 411</b>	<b>2 686 (3.15%)</b>

(1) Includes Australasia.

(2) Note that most books about Law are in the Law Library and were not included in this stocktake.

One note of pleasure in the stocktake is that Marjorie Rooney, a Subject Librarian, has been an active participant in the two most recent stocktakes, namely those of 1955-56 and 1990-91. At the time of the 1955-56 stocktake Marjorie had already been a member of the library staff for some years, and before that an undergraduate student of the University

A university library such as that of The University of Adelaide is collecting recorded knowledge and information, not just for the immediate needs of the University community, but for posterity. Despite the technological developments which are extending through the information dissemination industry, the fact is that the majority of items presently published become out of print very quickly, and therefore are accessible or retrievable only by borrowing or copying them from elsewhere. In the absence of comprehensive national collections, university libraries have little choice but to be in the business of collecting and accumulating literature. This is not to say that efforts should not be, and indeed are not being, directed at the rationalisation of collecting practices between libraries.

It is therefore essential that major libraries continue to collect and accumulate the important literature of the world, and to ensure that these holdings are conserved and recorded in a responsible manner. Stocktaking the collections is one small but important process in this activity. ✻

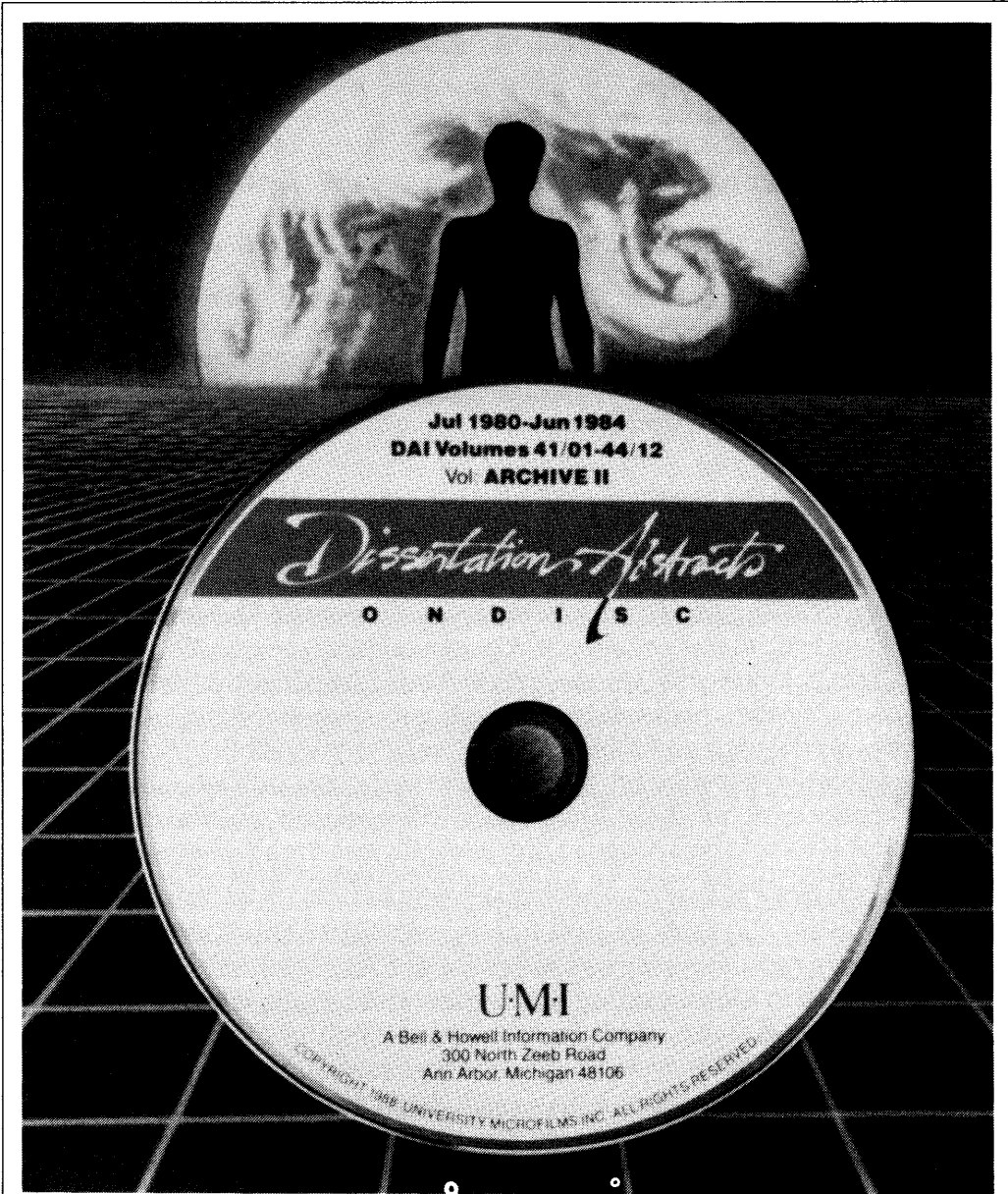
### ***Library notices by E-mail***

Members of The University of Adelaide community who have electronic mailboxes linked to the University network may now have Library notices, such as overdue loan and collect notices, sent by electronic mail as well as on paper through the normal mail system. This facility allows persons using E-mail to read and respond to Library communications more promptly than has previously been possible. At present the system works one-way only; extensions of loans and other communications regarding loans from the University Libraries system cannot at present be accepted via electronic mail.

To become part of this facility you simply need to enter your E-mail address on the computer catalogue by using Option 9 (Borrower's Loan Details).

This facility is available to users on all campuses of The University of Adelaide and applies to notices from the Barr Smith Library, the Law Library, Fulton Library and the Library at the Waite Campus. Notices from the Roseworthy Campus Library will not be sent by E-mail until early 1992.





*THE CD-ROM — PART OF OUR GROWING TECHNOLOGY.  
MAN (EARTH) IS BEHIND ITS INVENTION.*

❖ *Photo: Dennis Kraaijenbrink  
(Patrick Dennis)*

# The Imperial Press at the Barr Smith Library

by Cheryl Hoskin

**I**n 1968 Mr Tim Mares of the English Department of The University of Adelaide began to search for a hand printing press in order to establish a bibliography room where honours and post-graduate students could learn something about the processes involved in the production of books. The successful end to the search came later that year when a 1858 Imperial iron hand-press from the Courier Press, Queenstown was donated to the English Department.

## The History of the Imperial Press

The wooden printing press as first developed during the Gutenberg period of the 1450s had been modelled on wine or paper-making presses. The mechanism consisted of a heavy central wooden screw turned by a hand-pulled bar, which forced down a wooden platen board, pressing the paper or vellum against the inked type. Its design and function did not vary greatly during the next three centuries. Simple and effective in its operation, the main disadvantages of the wooden press consisted of the limited size of the platen and thus the limited type area which could be printed at any one pull, and the subsequent necessity for the bar to be pulled twice to print the whole of the type surface.

It was not until 1800 that the first hand-press with a full sized platen in an iron frame was manufactured by the 3rd Earl of Stanhope, taking advantages of the advances in metal casting techniques and developed in response to a demand for sharper impressions from hand-presses in order to do justice to the finer neo-classic Roman types that had developed during the 18th century, and also the desire to print at a faster rate and satisfy the rising demand for printed matter. The Stanhope Press was rigid and accurate, and augmented the power of the screw with a compound lever action. It was still necessary, however, to give several pulls on the bar to obtain sufficient power for printing.

The Imperial Press at the Barr Smith Library is a derivative of the Albion Press, invented by R. W. Cope of London in the 1820s. The Albion incorporated a toggle-jointed lever for operating the platen instead of the screw mechanism, enabling full pressure of the platen to be asserted upon the type surface with a single pull of the bar.

The Imperial Press, manufactured by Messrs Sherwin and Cope of Cumberland Place, Shoreditch, London, from 1829 onwards, used mechanisms which were later incorporated into the Albion. The platen was raised by a leafspring rather than a counterweight, and Stanhopean levers were linked to the toggle which was in the head of the press. It was a more powerful press than the original Albion, often in later years being converted into an arming press for binders.

Iron hand-presses have proved to be extraordinary durable, many surviving in trade and private use to the present day. The Albion Press and its close derivatives were in particular used by many of the fine and private printing houses of the 19th and earliest 20th centuries, the most celebrated being the Kelmscott Press founded by William Morris in 1891. Using types based on mediæval type forms and especially created for the press, the Kelmscott's greatest achievement is considered to be the 1896 edition of *The works of Geoffrey Chaucer*, with illustrations by Burne-Jones, of which a facsimile edition is held by the Barr Smith Library.

Albion Presses were also used by the Daniel Press at Oxford (1874-1919), one of the forerunners of the English private press movement, and the press which re-introduced the famous 18th century Fell types of Oxford University. Albion derived presses were used for the fine editions of the Ashendene Press (1894-1936), and at Cobden-Sanderson's Doves Press (1900-1916). The Doves Press editions of Milton's *Paradise Lost* (1902) and the *Doves Bible* (1902-1905) were renowned for their graceful type face and simplicity of presentation, as well as the high standard of composition and press-work.

The Cuala Press of Ireland, founded in 1902 and first known as the Dun Emer Press, also used an Albion Press to print its first editions of Irish writers, in particular the works of W. B. Yeats. The press was worked entirely by women and was established 'to give work to Irish girls, and to enable us to live in Ireland doing good work'.

## The Press in the Barr Smith Library

Tim Mares had managed to procure not only the press, but also, through the good will of many printing houses, enough printing equipment in the form of rollers, type and printing furniture to enable the press to be used for printing demonstrations. Old wooden and German-face types with type-cases had been donated by *The Barossa News*, Tanunda, mathematical type by the S.A. Farmer at Moonta, Darwin italic type and a small proofing-press by National Paper Industries, and a book press by *The West Coast Sentinel* at Streaky Bay. Numerous donations plus a limited expenditure by the English Department resulted in the establishment of a working press at a very reasonable cost.

In 1972, the press was moved to a small room on Level 1 of the Barr Smith Library. It was restored to sufficient working order for use by Dr Alan Brissenden's bibliography students, and was used on an intermittent basis by groups such as the Friendly Street Poets. Since the mid 1980s it has resided,

unused but not forgotten, in a study room on Level 2 of the Library.



*Loe here the forme and figure of the presse  
Most liuelily abiected to thine eye.  
The worth whereof no tongue can well expresse  
So much it doth, and workes so readily:  
For which let's giue unto the Lord all praise,  
That thus hath bless'd us in these latter daies.*



With the encouragement of the Librarian it is now proposed to move the press to a position where it can be placed on public display, probably in the Ira Raymond Exhibition Room, and where it can also be used by printing enthusiasts.

The potential of the press has also been greatly enhanced by the recent acquisition by the Librarian of a large quantity of type fonts and ornaments from a printing establishment which was closing down.

Some engineering repair work is still required to ensure that the press will be capable of a high standard of printing, but it is hoped that it will be in operation by the end of 1991. Interested groups not associated with the Library will be asked to provide their own ink and paper, and to pay a nominal deposit which will be returned once all the type has been re-distributed.

Any groups or individuals interested in using the press are invited to talk to either the Librarian or the Special Collections Librarian.

# Electronic *Current Contents*

Since July last year the Barr Smith Library has provided an electronic version of *Current Contents–Life Sciences* on a dedicated microcomputer in the Electronic Databases area behind the Information Desk. Searching by computer provides a far superior service compared with the traditional paper booklet format, and many of our users have taken advantage of the electronic version.

The electronic database has now been expanded to include the full range of *Current Contents (CC)* publications. The subject areas covered are (with the number of journal titles indexed in parentheses):

*Agriculture, Biology and Environmental Sciences* (900)

*Clinical Medicine* (850)

*Engineering, Technology and Applied Sciences* (800)

*Life Sciences* (1 200)

*Physical, Chemical and Earth Sciences* (800)

*Social and Behavioral Sciences* 1 340)

We have also ordered the *Arts and Humanities* service (covering 1 100 journal titles), but the publisher has delayed the release of the electronic version of this section for the time being.

## Period covered

The electronic database (known as *Current Contents On Disk*, or *CCOD*) contains the ten most recent issues of each subject section and is updated weekly. The disks (like the traditional paper copies) arrive by air mail.

We continue to keep the latest twelve months of the weekly paper copies of *CC* on Level 3 North, adjacent to the Newspapers and New Books displays.

(An exception is the *Arts and Humanities* service which is issued fortnightly and which we keep for two years).

## Output

As well as expanding the range, we have installed the *CCOD* services on a faster microcomputer, the Micro Byte PC230SX. Output may be printed copy to an adjacent online Laserprinter or you can download to your own 3.5 floppy disk for subsequent manipulation with your favourite word processing or database programs. *CCOD* can export files in a range of formats, including ProCite, Reference Manager, SciMate, dBase, and any program capable of importing either National Library of Medicine or Dialog 'Medline' styles.

## Spin your own

The Library has purchased a site licence covering *Current Contents on Disk*. This means that we can subscribe to both the IBM and Macintosh versions and are permitted to make copies on floppy disks for individual Departments to use on their own microcomputers. The cost varies with the exchange rate but is approximately A\$150 a year for each title.

We are currently licensed to make eight copies a week of *CC on Disk -Life Sciences* and one weekly copy of *CC on Disk -Social and Behavioral Sciences*.

If you are interested in this aspect of the *CC* service, please talk to your Subject Librarian.

## The future

The publishers of *CCOD* have recently announced the development of a new product, *CCOD with Abstracts*. Not much is known about the new service as yet except that it will be offered as a separate service from *CCOD* and will cost about twice as much.

At this stage, the abstracts option will apply to the *Life Sciences, Clinical Medicine, Physical, Chemical and Earth Sciences* and *Agriculture, Biology and Environmental Sciences* sections.

We have asked the publisher to send us a sample copy of the new abstract service so that we can arrange a trial of it in the Barr Smith Library.✻

Alan Keig

# A Treasure from the Theatre Collection

by Cheryl Hoskin

**A**lthough the bulk of the Theatre Collection was bequeathed to the Barr Smith Library by Miss Angel Symon in 1976, a quantity of material was left in the care of Angel's sister, Mrs Mary Clark, for her personal use during her lifetime. Among the large amount of illustrative material which come to the Library upon the death of Mrs Clark in 1988 was the magnificent 12 volume set of reproductions: *Denkmäler des Theaters: Inszenierung Dekoration, Kostüm des Theaters und der grossen Feste aller Zeiten, nach Originalen der Theatersammlung der Nationalbibliothek, der Albertina und verwandter Sammlungen, Wien...* published in Vienna between 1926 and 1930.

The Nationalbibliothek of Vienna contains one of the greatest theatrical collections of the world, and is unique in the completeness and rarity of its holdings in the realm of festival books of all kinds which recorded in paintings, engraving and etching the royal funerals, weddings and coronations which, during the 16th to 18th centuries especially, enlisted the foremost theatre artists of the time.

As well as thousands of programmes and play-bills, the collection includes about 1 000 stage and theatre models and more than 150 000 pictures, including drawings, engravings and photographs representing the works of many artists, among the most important being James Callot (1592-1635), Giacomo Torelli (1608-1678) who invented many theatrical improvements for the operation of scenery, and Lodovico Ottavio Burnacini (1636-1707) who was court artist of the Imperial Theatre at Vienna under Leopold I and who was responsible for the designs of the great court fetes.

Soon after the Theatre Collection of the Vienna Nationalbibliothek was established, a programme was formulated with the objective to publish important and scarce documents in this and similar Viennese collections, in particular that of the Albertina Museum. It was proposed that these reproductions should conform as closely as possible to the originals in order to not only guard the originals against damage from frequent use, but also to provide a means of exchange through which important additions to the Theatre Collection of the Vienna Nationalbibliothek could be acquired.

These objectives were realised in the 12 volume set of reproductions *Denkmäler des Theaters...* published in a limited edition of 300 copies under the auspices of Der Gesellschaft zur Herausgabe der Denkmäler des Theaters (The Society for the Publication of Monuments of the Theatre), each with a fascicle of text by Dr Joseph Gregor. An issue with English text was also released in a limited edition of 200 copies, with the title: *Monumenta scenica: monuments of the theatre, scenery, decorations and costumes...* (Vienna, 1926-1930)

The entire 12 volume set consists of 362 separate plates, many of them in glowing colour, reproduced by collotype and printed by the firm of Max Jaffe in Vienna. Collotype is a photomechanical process capable of rendering almost absolute fidelity to the original. It is an expensive process due to the special nature of plate production and short plate life, and is most commonly used for the reproduction of paintings and art prints, many of the finest collotype reproductions requiring upwards of a dozen different printings to achieve a true gradation of tone.

The individual volumes which represent many and varied aspects of theatrical history contain, in brief:

**Volume 1: L.O. Burnacini (1636-1707). "Maschere".**

20 plates from Burnacini's compendium of costume miniatures of the baroque period of Viennese theatre, plate XVI depicting an early representation of Shakespeare's *Twelfth night*.

**Volume 2: Scenery and architectural phantasies.**

22 plates depicting architectural motifs in theatre from the 16th to the 19th centuries.

**Volume 3: Ant. Dan. Bertoli (1678-1743) "Desseins".**

32 plates of costumes from the Viennese court of Charles VI, as depicted by a master draughtsman.

**Volume 4: Funeral procession of Charles III of Lorraine.**

Unfortunately, all but three black and white plates are missing from the Library's set.

**Volume 5: The old Flemish and old Netherlandish theatre.**

32 plates depicting early festivals, popular and feudal theatre, costume designs and representations of hell.



**Volume 6: "Cours de testes et de bague faites par le Roy en l'annee 1662".**

31 plates of illuminated miniatures depicting the festival re-enactments of ancient Roman carnival processions in the Carrousel of Louis XIV, 1662.

**Volume 7: Theatre and garden.**

29 plates depicting garden motifs and decoration in theatre, ranging from the natural to the stylistic.

**Volume 8: Grotesque comedy and improvised theatre.**

39 plates of caricatures and grotesque comedy figures ranging from ancient Greece to the 19th century.

**Volume 9: Theatre of the Middle Ages.**

37 plates from illuminated manuscripts, miniatures and woodcuts depicting medieval theatre.

**Volume 10: "Magna allegoria - mortis imagines".**

33 plates of allegorical representations as depicted in festival carriages, images of death, festival ships and stage decoration, ranging from the Renaissance miniatures of Jacopus de Verona to 19th century representations of the *Magic Flute*.

**Volume 11: The festivals of Louis XIV.**

48 plates depicting the lavish and spectacular festivals and theatrical performances from the time of Louis XIV.

**Volume 12: The last great theatre period of Vienna.**

43 plates depicting Viennese theatre from the middle of the 18th century to the late 19th century.

This magnificent series of facsimile reproductions, of which the Library holds number 10 of the limited edition, was acclaimed by scholars, artists and collectors throughout the world upon its release, with the result that the edition was soon exhausted. A new series under the title *Monumenta scenica: the art of the theatre* was launched in 1954. The new series, of which the Library holds the first volume only, (Guiseppe Galli-Bibiene) changed to a book format and incorporated new knowledge into its editorial approach. Although still printed by Max Jaffe in Vienna, the New Series lacks the dimensional quality and crispness of the original facsimiles.

Plates from the series have already been featured in an exhibition of theatrical illustrations in the Ira Raymond Exhibition Room during 1991. It is planned to dedicate an exhibition to the series in the near future.❖

## Our cover

*The Hartley Building is a rare example of the Spanish Mission style in the city of Adelaide. The style can be attributed to Professor Lesley Wilkinson of the University of Sydney and was popular with public educational institutions in the late 1920s. Another local example of the Spanish Mission style is Prince Alfred College and it was favoured by the Roman Catholic Church for several churches and school buildings.*

*Hartley Building was built at the beginning of the depression, specifically for use as a teachers' training college, by the Public Works Department. At the opening ceremony on 21 March 1927, the Principal, Dr. A.J. Schulz reported*

*... there can be no doubt that beautiful architecture and suitable material environment in general are matters of potent influence for good on the minds and characters, especially of young people.*

*The building is a strong visual element with robustly handled massing and quality detailing. The Spanish Mission style is expressed in the use of semicircular headed windows, large shady verandah, prospect towers, wide eaves with scalloped exposed rafters and terracotta tile-clad roof of medium pitch. The rendered wall surface featuring a subtle rain-shed at its base contrasts well with the monolithic appearance of the bluestone plinth.*



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[Information from *Heritage of the City of Adelaide: an illustrated guide*. Corporation of the City of Adelaide, 1990.]