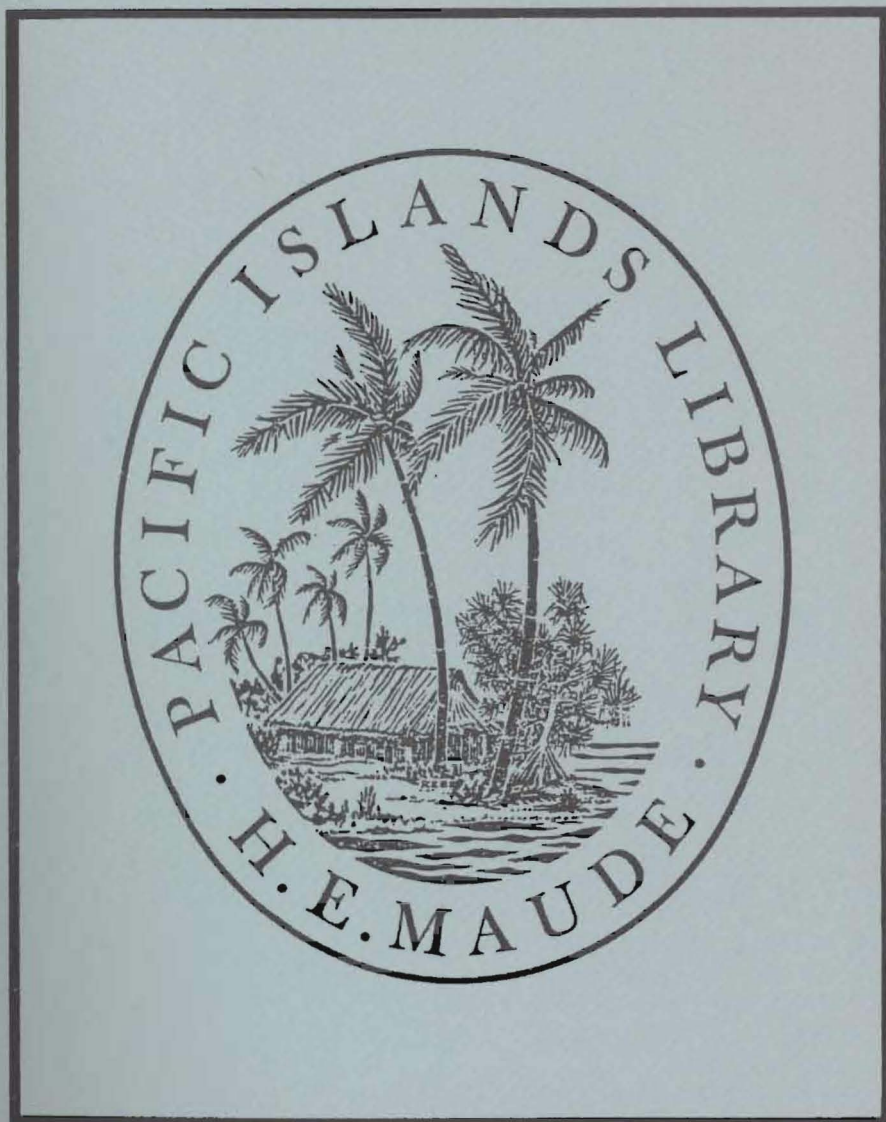


UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE

LIBRARY NEWS



Volume 8  
Number 1

June 1986

# UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE LIBRARY NEWS

Volume 8 Number 1  
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(Volume 7 was complete  
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This issue of University of Adelaide Library News concentrates on the Special Collections area of Barr Smith Library services, although there is an article of general interest on the new loan system, CIRCON 2.

Special Collections on Level 4 South of the Library has been completely remodelled over the last six months and the opportunity was taken to rationalise and reorganise the collections, under the supervision of Marie Robinson, while service was disrupted by building work. Susan Woodburn was appointed as Special Collections Librarian and University Archivist in February 1986 and refurbishment of the area was completed in April.

Special Collections is open Monday to Friday from 10.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. Service outside these hours may be arranged in advance either in person or by telephoning 228 5224.

The Friends of the Special Collections was formed in July 1985 and John Young's paper in this issue was originally read to a meeting of the Friends on 5 September 1985.

Silvia Lang's article on Joyce was written following her trip to Trieste last year. James Joyce is one of the authors in which the Barr Smith Library takes a special collecting interest.

User Services - Profiles features three members of the staff of the Law Library which is part of the User Services Division of the Barr Smith Library.

Alan Keig

# THE FRIENDS OF THE SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

For some time users of the Barr Smith Library's Special Collections have talked of the creation of a group of Friends to foster interest in these Collections.

The idea gained momentum as the cutting of funds to the University, and hence to the Library, meant that on the resignation of Ms Margy Burn in March 1984 a new Special Collections Librarian could not be immediately appointed.

After an enthusiastic preliminary meeting, the Inaugural General Meeting of the Friends of the Special Collections of the Barr Smith Library was held on 4 July 1985. More than fifty people, mainly from the University community, attended.

The society seeks "to defend, support, maintain and promote the Special Collections." In the words of Ms Robin Eaden of the University's Department of English, the prime mover in the creation of the society, "our main aim is to create a greater awareness of the importance of the Special Collections, to pinpoint problems associated with it, and help resolve what can be done about them."

## THE COLLECTIONS

The Special Collections of the Barr Smith Library are part of the University of Adelaide Library system, and have been built up since the establishment of the University Library. In general, they reflect the teaching and research interests of the University community. They are especially rich in materials in the humanities and the social sciences, with an emphasis on literature and history. Materials which are selected for inclusion in the Collections are generally rare, valuable or in some cases unique. They are housed in an area designated for that purpose on Level 4 of the main Library building.

The Special Collections are divided between several important collections. The Allan Wilkie - Frediswyde Hunter-Watts Theatre Collection was bequeathed to the University Library in 1976 by Miss Angel Symon. It consists of books, periodicals, theatre programmes and other items of considerable importance, the emphasis of which is on the history of the theatre.

The Pacific Collection is based upon the collection of Professor H.E. Maude which was purchased by the University in 1972. Professor Maude's original collection consisted of over 4,000 monographs, 1,000 pamphlets and several runs of valuable periodicals, dealing with the history, culture and politics of the Pacific Islands. The Library has continued to acquire material for the Collection, acquiring some rare works using funds from the Sir Geoffrey Badger fund. In 1985 Professor Maude sent the Library the first section of his papers.

The Rare Book Collection consists of early printed works, limited editions of significant literary works, editions of fine printing from select small and private presses, works dealing with Australian aborigines and German settlers and works of authors collected comprehensively by the Library (these include, for example: William Blake, James Joyce, Henry James, Anthony Trollope and some 20-25 other English writers).

The University Collection is a collection of materials which have an association with the University community. It includes printed publications of the University, its Departments, Societies, student organizations and staff. University of Adelaide theses are also included.

Because of the expense of many of the items, monies from endowment and research funds are generally used to purchase material for Special Collections, rather than recurrent funds.

The society feels that it is part of the role of the Special Collections to preserve the heritage of the community it serves by collecting material for the use of future generations. The importance of this aspect is emphasised by the forthcoming State Sesqui-Centenary and the National Bi-Centenary celebrations.

At a recent meeting of the society, three members of the academic staff - John Young (History), Rick Zuckerman (History) and Vida Russell (English) - spoke on aspects of the Collections and their relevance to their own research. An application form for membership of the Friends of the Special Collections of the Barr Smith Library is on the final page of this issue. John Young's paper is published in this issue.

The President of the Friends of the Special Collections of the Barr Smith Library is Professor Alex Castles (Law), and Dr Robert Dare (History) is the Chairperson. Other members of the Committee include the Secretary, Mr Neil McKellar-Stewart (Barr Smith Library), the Treasurer, Mrs Marie Robinson (Barr Smith Library), and Ms Robin Eaden (English), Ms Rosie Burn, Dr Jane Pitman (Mathematics), Dr Rick Zuckerman (History).

Liz Lee

# JAMES JOYCE - SCRITTORE ITALIANO



The April 1982 issue of University of Adelaide Library News published an article on the Barr Smith Library's holdings of James Joyce material in commemoration of the centenary of his birth.

Members of the Barr Smith Library staff who attended the slide projection of my last trip overseas, may recognize the winter-scene of a frozen fountain in the Public Gardens in Trieste. In the background one will perceive a small monument. This is a bronze bust of James Joyce, erected by the City of Trieste in 1982 as a tribute to one of its most illustrious alien residents. It was modelled on the photograph of 1915.



In October of 1904 James Joyce, full of scorn for Ireland and Irishmen, turned his back on his native Dublin. After a rather histrionic departure he landed in Trieste, where he was to stay for the next ten years, until the outbreak of the war.

Trieste was the first residence of this voluntary expatriate, followed by Zurich and Paris and then again Zurich, where he died in 1941. Joyce's merging into four different ethnic environments finds its repercussions in the multilingual and pluricultural elements of his writings.

James Joyce graduated in 1902 from University College, Dublin with a degree in modern languages. On arrival in Trieste he was already proficient in Italian, as well as in French and German. He quickly absorbed the Italianism of Trieste, linguistically and historically an Italian city with a Slav hinterland and with a generous mixture of Greek, Albanian, German and Jewish communities. (The author of this article is herself a Triestine of Austrian parentage.)

The atmosphere of Trieste was congenial to James Joyce's bohemian interpretation of life. All his early work and a good deal of Ulysses is closely bound up with this city. Joyce's two children, Giorgio and Lucia, were born there. Italian and the Triestine dialect became and remained the language spoken at home. One is tempted to say that from the linguistic point of view James Joyce was an Italian pater familias.

James Joyce arrived in Trieste with very little money and a few manuscripts (Chamber Music, some stories of the Dubliners and the beginning of Stephen Hero). He had taken with him Nora, the girl from Galway, who had agreed to share his hazardous life and who Joyce was going to marry 27 years later. The Trieste years were full of hardship, disheartening disappointments and frustrations. Various unsuccessful business ventures and his precarious domestic arrangements induced Joyce to develop an extraordinary talent for borrowing money.

In spite of continuous economic crises, attacks of iritis, stages of depression and heavy drinking sprees, Joyce managed to carve out his literary career, besides making some sort of a living. At first he was employed by the Berlitz School of Languages as an English teacher; later he gave private lessons as a freelance - indeed he was quite in vogue among the well-to-do in Trieste. By 1907, his Italian virtually perfect and even elegant, he turned to professional journalism, writing a series of articles about the Irish question for the Piccolo della Sera, the leading daily paper of Trieste. He also conducted a cycle of public lectures in Italian on Irish subjects and on English literature at the Università Popolare, gaining a measure of local popularity.

In order to secure himself a teaching job in a public school in Italy, James took a series of examinations at the University of Padua in 1912, scoring excellent marks. James Joyce's bilingual literary output for the period 1904-14 falls into two groups: his lyrical and narrative works, written in English, and his essay writings in Italian, done mainly to alleviate his financial difficulties.

A decisive event in James Joyce's Triestine years was the providential encounter with Italo Svevo, a successful businessman with literary ambitions, whose early works had so far passed unnoticed. Italo Svevo, who had engaged Joyce as an English tutor, was a Triestine Jew of German extraction. The resulting friendship between the budding Irish novelist and the wealthy bourgeois, twenty years his senior, was to prove eminently stimulating and fruitful for both writers.

James Joyce was writing A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man and in March 1914 he started on Ulysses. From Italo Svevo he obtained a good deal of knowledge about Jewish customs which he used when creating Bloom. Bloom's first name, Leopold, may have been furnished by Leopoldo Popper, also a Triestine Jew, an industrialist and father of Amelia Popper, another of Joyce's pupils. With this young lady Joyce carried on a prolonged platonic affair, an unfulfilled erotic infatuation, infused with ironic melancholy, as he recorded it laconically in his small notebook Giacomo Joyce (first published by Faber and Faber in 1968).

Pomes Penyeach, first published in Paris by Shakespeare and Co. in 1927, includes several poems written in Trieste, and of these some are closely connected with Amelia. Joyce made use of Amelia as one of the models for the character and physical appearance of Molly Bloom. From Livia Veneziani, wife of Italo Svevo, he borrowed her glorious auburn hair for Anna Livia Plunabelle in Finnegans Wake. His own feelings for Italo Svevo found an echo in the relationship between Bloom and Stephen Dedalus.

There is little tangible influence of Joyce in Svevo's comic masterpiece La Coscienza di Zeno, started in 1919, published in 1923 and generally ignored by the Italian press. However, it was Joyce, living in Paris and by then famous, who was largely responsible for the warm reception the book received in French literary circles. By 1924 Joyce had set in motion the Svevo campaign, the book was translated into French and was a great success. Italian critics resented the imposition by their French colleagues and it was only after World War II that Italo Svevo was hailed as the most lucidly intelligent of Italy's novelists.



James Joyce was not the only Joyce to leave traces in Trieste. The arrival in 1905 of his younger brother Stanislaus brought a little more stability to his household. James, restless, flamboyant and pugnacious depended in many ways, emotionally and financially, on Stanislaus' intelligent criticism as well as on his cautious frugality. The brothers quarrelled often and yet were very close. Stanislaus' financial support was exploited shamelessly by James, as well as by Nora, and repeatedly at nighttime, Stanislaus had to drag home his drunken brother.

Later Stanislaus became more reserved in his admiration of James. The relationship between the two brothers, the struggle between affection and antagonism, is reflected in Stanislaus' My Brother's Keeper, published posthumously in 1958.

When James left Trieste, Stanislaus Joyce stayed on to become in the early twenties a much respected Professor of English Literature at the University of Trieste, a position he kept until his death in 1955. He died on Bloomsday, the 16th of June, and is buried in the Protestant Cemetery of Trieste, the same cemetery where the humorous incident of the wrong funeral takes place in Zeno Confessions. Inevitably one muses at the other funeral procession, the Dublin one, in the Hades episode of Ulysses.

Silvia Lang

## EARLY MANUSCRIPTS IN THE BARR SMITH LIBRARY

The Barr Smith Library has several early manuscript items of interest which are housed in Special Collections on Level 4.

As part of an Elizabethan manuscripts collection, the Library holds a warrant to John Fortescue Esquire, Master of the Wardrobe, signed by Elizabeth I, Queen of England (1533-1603). Other items include a fragment of a letter signed by Lord Burghley and another fragment signed by Lord Winchester. William Cecil (1520-1598), created Lord Burghley in 1571, was principal adviser to Queen Elizabeth I through most of her reign. Lord Winchester, born around 1485, was Lord Treasurer from 1550 until his death in 1572. Because of his loyalty to the Tudor family he had been made a peer by Henry VIII and was created a Marquis by Edward VI. He died in the service of Elizabeth I.

This particular collection was donated by Sir Samuel J. Way who donated over 15,000 volumes to the Library, many of which are housed in our Special Collections area. Sir Samuel, Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Justice of South Australia, was Vice-Chancellor of the University of Adelaide from 1876 until he was appointed Chancellor in 1883. This position he held until his death in 1916.

Also from the Tudor period, we have contemporary copies of two letters dated 9 July and 13 July 1579 from Sir Nicholas Bacon (1510-1579), Lord Keeper under Elizabeth I to Lord Burghley. These refer to the lease of Redbourne.

The Bacon family intermarried with the Townshend and Stanhope families, and the Barr Smith Library holds a collection of Townshend and Stanhope Papers. These date from the period 1579-1625 and include manuscript letters and other documents. They seem to have been part of a collection dispersed by sale in London in 1911 and 1924. A substantial portion of this collection is now in the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington, D.C.

Perhaps the most interesting of the manuscripts in the Library is a collection of over one hundred deeds bequeathed by Sir George Murray. Mainly written on vellum, they date from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries and deal with an area of Scotland, a detailed nineteenth century map of which is included in the collection. They are of interest not only from the point of view of legal history, but also for the handwriting, which provides numerous examples for students of English and History working on this period.

The deeds had for many years been stored, folded, in a metal trunk, and because of their physical condition were unable to be opened flat for consultation. Recently, with the Library's increasing recognition of the importance of conservation, they have been restored to their original condition.

Unfortunately it is not known how Sir George Murray acquired the deeds. A Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Justice of South Australia, he was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University in 1915, and elected Chancellor in 1916 on the death of Sir Samuel Way. He served in this capacity until 1942.

Another manuscript bequeathed to the Library by Sir Samuel Way is a letter from George Washington (1732-1799) to William Vans Murray (1760-1803), dated 26 December 1798. Washington had retired as President of the United States in 1797. In 1798 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the army being raised in expectation of war with France. Murray was at this time Minister to the Netherlands and was involved in trying to repair relations between France and the United States. The letter refers briefly to the regiments to be raised in Virginia, and "the Disposition of the French Directory towards this Country."

The Library also holds the signature, cut from a document, of Queen Adelaide (1792-1849), Queen Consort of William IV, King of Great Britain, after whom the City of Adelaide was named. The signature was presented to the Barr Smith Library by B.H. Blackwell Ltd., of Oxford in 1974, the year of the University's Centenary. It was an appropriate gift from the bookseller with which the Library has dealt for many years.

Liz Lee

# USER SERVICES - PROFILES

## RICHARD FINLAY

Richard Finlay has been Law Librarian since 1969. His previous experience was in the State Library of South Australia, an earlier period in the Law Library and two years in charge of serials acquisition in the Barr Smith Library.

Over this time his professional activities have included work for the Library Association of Australia, South Australian Branch, and the University and College Libraries Section as well as for the University's Staff Association and FAUSA.



He was involved in the organisation and teaching of classes for the old LAA professional examinations and in negotiations for the courses which were to succeed them at the South Australian Institute of Technology.

More recently he has worked entirely in the Law Library area, as a member of the Australian Law Librarians Group national board and sometime convener of the Group's S.A. division. He is presently engaged in completing a second edition of the Group's Directory of Law Librarians for publication in book form as well as in the CLIRS (Computerised Legal Information Retrieval System) data base.

He holds a Bachelor of Arts degree of the University of Adelaide and the old Registration certificate of the Library Association of Australia.

# USER SERVICES - PROFILES

## ELIZABETH NAUMCZYK

Elizabeth Naumczyk has recently taken up the position of Assistant Law Librarian. Elizabeth has spent nine years at the Barr Smith Library, where between 1978-1985 she was subject librarian for French, Linguistics, Drama and in 1985 for Women's Studies. In 1984 she also acted as the subject librarian for the Departments of History and Politics.



An arts graduate of the Flinders University of South Australia, she was one of three successful applicants (the others were Margaret Hosking and Margy Burn) from the now defunct University of Adelaide Library Studies course, who joined the Library as Assistant Librarians in 1977.

Elizabeth was the University's Representative on the Users' Committee of the State Film and Video Library of South Australia during 1978-1982. Her interest in the arts coupled with her participation in Special Collections duties prompted her to give a paper on our Theatre Collection at the Conference on Resources in the Performing Arts, held at the School of Drama, University of N.S.W. last year. Earlier this year, at the invitation of the International Development Program of Australian universities and colleges, she spent six weeks in Fiji working at the University of the South Pacific Library, where she contributed to the publication of the 1984 South Pacific Bibliography by assigning DDC 19 classification to most of the entries.

In her new position she is involved in both cataloguing and reference work, with special responsibility for the maintenance of the important Serials Collection, and she will deputise for the Law Librarian when necessary.

The Assistant Law Librarian may be reached by telephone on extension 5558.

# USER SERVICES - PROFILES

## JENNY ADIE

Mrs Jenny Adie has recently been appointed to the Library Assistant position in the Law Library that became vacant when Mrs Sharon Sinickas resigned to go overseas.

Jenny was previously in charge of the Binding Unit in the Serials Section of the Barr Smith Library, a position she held from 1974. During her time there the responsibilities of the job developed significantly and Jenny's contribution earned her a reclassification to Library Assistant Grade I.



She has now taken the opportunity to broaden her knowledge of other areas of library work. In the Law Library she is responsible for book ordering and searching the Australian National Bibliography data base. Jenny also is involved with BIBLION review work and spends some hours each week on the Circulation Desk.

Before joining the staff of the Barr Smith Library, Jenny spent over five years at the State Bank of India.

## CIRCON 2 - THE LIBRARY'S NEW LOAN SYSTEM

The Library's first automated circulation system was introduced in 1978 with an anticipated life expectancy of approximately ten years. That system had been developed in the Barr Smith Library and based on an IBM System/7 computer acquired in 1974 and, for the batch processing, the University's CDC computers, most recently the Cyber. That system was developed prior to BIBLION and was as a consequence unable to depend on a computer which already held bibliographic records of the Library's holdings. Accordingly, when an item was lent details of the item, which were stored on IBM 80-column punch cards in the back of each book, together with details of the borrower, were entered to the machine. While the system operated well, it was apparent by 1983 that the hardware which supported the system, in particular the terminals designed to read the 80-column punch cards, were obsolete, would be increasingly expensive to maintain, and would be subject to frequent malfunction.

During 1983 it became known that the University was contemplating the disposal of the Cyber computer which handled the batch side of the circulation system, including the recall notices sent to readers when items became overdue. It was clear that an alternative circulation system would be necessary. By this time, of course, BIBLION was in existence and becoming a major record of the Library's bookstock which could be used in any future circulation system. Library staff considered three main courses of action: First, the Library could adapt its previous circulation system to operate on its VAX 11/780 computer and make use of the data held in BIBLION. Second, the Library could acquire a software package from a commercial vendor or another library. Third, the Library could write a new circulation system.

The proposition of modifying the previous circulation system to run on the VAX 11/780 was ruled out at an early stage. The extent of rewriting which would be required would probably be greater than defining and developing an entirely new system. Furthermore, a system based on BIBLION in which a record already exists in the computer for each item would be conceptually quite different from the previous system where bibliographic details were entered from an 80-column punch card.

### COMMERCIAL PACKAGES

Software packages from commercial vendors and other libraries were examined in some detail. Few systems were written for VAX computers and the commercial systems available were either directed towards public and school libraries or were offered only as a module of a total library package rather than as stand-alone systems. Systems from other university libraries in Australia were either incapable of

transfer to a VAX computer or would have failed to provide the level of service to which users of the University of Adelaide Libraries have become accustomed.

## PRELIMINARY WORK

In April 1984 it was decided that the Library should proceed to write its own circulation system. A preliminary system objective statement was prepared, indicating what it was hoped the eventual system would do. Following discussion and eventual acceptance of this document, librarians, with the advice of systems staff, prepared a system requirements document which described how the system might appear to and be used by its operators. The first draft of this substantial document was issued for general discussion in August 1984 and served as a basis on which policy and technical decisions could be made. From that time it was possible to proceed with the very detailed development of the system.

## DETAILED DEVELOPMENT

Despite considerable changes in the staffing of the Systems Group in the Library, progress was quick with the bulk of the on-line programming being complete by the end of 1984. At that time it became known that the University's date of disposal of its Cyber computer, on which the current system remained based, was to be July 1985. This deadline served to concentrate minds, and despite the continuing shortage of systems staff, work began on the batch programmes which prepare the various notices, reports and statistics without which the system could not operate. Simultaneously, training of staff was undertaken in the use of the system, student identity cards and staff cards were issued to all users, and the placing of barcodes in volumes continued apace.

The Library would have wished to introduce its new circulation system during a university vacation. However, time limitations dictated its full operation from 1 July. On that day, prior to the Library opening, most terminals linked to the IBM computer were removed from the Loans Desk and replaced with those for the new system. At four minutes past nine the first loan was made and since that time the system has processed approximately 2,000 transactions daily. We may expect that the circulation system will record annually some 300,000 loans, 55,000 extensions, 14,000 holds, and will send 62,000 recall notices. It will discharge those loans returned, will calculate due dates for the many different types of item lent to different groups of borrowers; it will distinguish between those borrowers permitted to borrow and those who may not, and will inform library staff of a borrower's eligibility to borrow any item.



## BARCODES

The system differs from that which preceded it in many ways. Most conspicuous to the user are the barcodes used to identify both the user and the volumes being borrowed. The selection of barcodes as a medium of input, as distinct from magnetic records or optical character recognition symbols, was a deliberate choice following widespread testing and consultation. Readers should have already discovered that the wanding of items is relatively quick and that the major hindrance to consistently fast desk service is the necessity to keyboard the details of those items which are not individually recorded in BIBLION.

## ADVANTAGES

Readers who wish to do so may enquire at the desk for details of those items on loan to them or to other readers. They may quickly arrange the extension of their own loans or, where necessary, ask for a printed list. The enrolment process for new readers has been made faster and simpler and provides the Library with significantly enhanced flexibility and retrieval capacity in its membership records.

The system is not complete and a range of enhancements may be anticipated. In particular, readers may look forward to the display on BIBLION of whether sought items are on loan to other borrowers or whether they may be found in the Library. Other enhancements of indirect user benefit are also being developed.

The Library's new circulation system was developed earlier than had been anticipated. It was developed more quickly than was desirable and at a time of extreme staffing difficulty in the systems area, and it was implemented at a most inauspicious time of the academic year. Nevertheless, the Library now has a system which in its early months has operated well and which it is hoped will provide good service to its readers for many years to come.

Stephen Beaumont



## H.E.MAUDE : THE MAN AND HIS BOOKS

Harry Maude intended his library to be a browser's delight - a place where a student coming to the study of the Pacific Islands for the first time and having no place to start, could gain an instant picture of the breadth and scope of the literature, and design in his mind the questions he wanted to ask.

Computers have largely eliminated that particular delight from a student's experience, but yesterday I temporarily re-gained access to the books themselves. Noting a locked door I pushed my luck a little and asked whether I might enter this holy of holies. There was a cardboard box full of papers on the floor, and on it a letter with a signature which I recognised. Surreptitiously, at first, I let my eyes glance over the last paragraph. It was a recent letter from Harry Maude himself to the Librarian, about his private manuscripts. Now I was in a fix. When does a private letter become an official historical document - the legitimate material of historical research? Only a librarian could pronounce on such a delicate issue, I thought - so I asked Marie Robinson if I could have a copy of the letter. She agreed, and this is what it said - in part - referring to his career as a member of the British Colonial service.

'Life in our remote islands was very different prior to World War II: there were no doctors so if we got ill or had tooth aches we treated ourselves; no wireless etc, so we could send only two orders for groceries and everything else a year, and they took six to nine months to reach us, no refrigerators so we had to dip a small brush into our tin of liquid butter and smear it on the bread, which of course we made ourselves (after first making yeast from rice and seawater).

Yours sincerely,  
Harry Maude

I first met Harry Maude 22 years ago when, after a career as a participant historian in the islands, he joined the Department of Pacific History at the Australian National University.

Jim Davidson, the professor who was supervising my Ph.D., sent me along to see him. The ostensible purpose was to get bibliographical advice. The real reason why I was sent - and why the path to his door continues to be worn smooth by generations of students - is that he has an enthusiasm for his subject which is quite lethally infectious. No student can spend an hour with him without catching a kind of island fever and a sense of the intellectual opportunities presented by the Pacific Ocean, with its enormous diversity of islands, languages, cultures and problems, spread over one third of the surface of the earth.

His room in those days was lined completely with books, a small selection of the library acquired by the Barr Smith Library as the Maude collection in 1972. They were unprotected by glass cases then, and the courtesy call, as I had expected it to be, took up the rest of the day though it passed incredibly quickly. With great modesty and understatement, he mixed personal experience with academic advice and inspiration. He had been a newcomer to the administration of what was then the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, now Kiribati and Tuvalu, in the time of Sir Arthur Grimble. Maude had written across his application to the Colonial Service "Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony only" and since remote islands were usually the last places young District Officers wanted to go, he got his wish without any difficulty.

War-time found Harry in demand as an expert, first on Ocean Island, now Banaba, then in Fiji on the staff of the Western Pacific High Commission. He was instrumental in the purchase of Rabi, the present home of the majority of the Banabans, from Lever Bros, who expected the Japanese to get it anyway. He established the Post Office on Pitcairn Island, thus raising its total revenue from £70 to £50,000 in three years from the sale of postage stamps. For a few months he was sent to Tonga as British agent and Consul, where he became a close friend of Queen Salote. For part of the war he was attached to the intelligence section of the U.S. 5th amphibious force, writing booklets on food, drink, fishing, sunburn, and particularly 'Contact with natives', for the U.S. Marines.

By the end of the war he was persuaded that colonialism was as outdated as slavery, and he accepted a post as Deputy Secretary General of the South West Pacific Commission, an organisation of metropolitan powers setting out optimistically to emancipate island territories while providing them at the same time with technical, economic and educational assistance.

Based first in Noumea, then in Sydney, Harry Maude was able to gradually spend more time on the anthropological and, increasingly, the historical research which occupied him alongside the work of administration.

He was trained as an anthropologist at Cambridge where he was one of a small class examined personally in 1928 by both Malinowski and Sir Hubert Murray, then Lieutenant-Governor of Papua.

He began his scholarly career conventionally enough with the publication, in 1932, of an article in an anthropological journal on "The social organisation of Banaba or Ocean Island". But paradoxically, the fact that his career consisted, in effect, of unadulterated fieldwork, led him away from his academic upbringing and towards historical analysis. He soon saw that villagers in the outer islands of Micronesia were as diverse as a corresponding group of Europeans. To search for universally valid laws to account for human conduct, as many

anthropologists hoped in those innocent days to do, was, he felt, a blind alley which led nowhere.

He soon became fascinated by the historical origin of island societies. His search for the indigenous history of the Gilbertese, followed by his interest in the indigenous history (Eurocentric historians might think of it as the prehistory) of the rest of the Pacific islands, was the basis of what became, at the A.N.U., the 'island oriented' school of Pacific history.

The emphasis was not on the sporadic arrival of unannounced gunboats and the strutting of Europeans on a transient island stage, but on the selective responses of a variety of island societies to the successive sequences of European contact. It started sometimes with explorers or shipwrecked sailors, planters, missionaries or labour recruiters. Sometimes the sequence began with government officials, like Harry Maude himself, who, on 27 October 1937, claimed what was to prove the very last piece of real estate to be added to the British Empire. On that morning it was he who ran up the Union Jack on McKean Island, an atoll of the Phoenix group, so that it might be colonised by the land hungry Gilbertese.

A growing pre-occupation with what is now called 'Contact History' led to the collection of virtually every early account of European experience on a Pacific island that has been published, and some that have not. For some reason, simple sailors, runaway convicts, bad journalists, apostate missionaries - people who never wrote anything else in their lives worth reading - were so overwhelmed, on the sight of their first Pacific Island, by what Robert Louis Stevenson called 'that virginity of sense', that they wrote immortally about their experience.

Harry collected copies of 21 of the 'Beachcomber books' - some of them extremely rare. He valued them as aids in reconstructing, for Pacific Islanders, their own history, before missionaries and others had had the opportunity to adulterate or homogenise the cultural record.

Anthropology and history were accompanied by an abiding interest in the literature of the Pacific Islands, both good and bad. The collection contains all the Pacific works of Becke, Stevenson, Melville, Stoddard, Gaugin and the rest. In later years, the needs of administration led to the acquisition of linguistic, then scientific, legal, economic, demographic and environmental material of every conceivable kind. The principle of organisation he adopted for his own use was regional - a bookcase or two for each group of islands regardless of the Dewey system or any other. It was this which made his library a browser's paradise. It emphasised the microcosmic advantages of islands; they provide a context in which reductionism becomes not just a convenient distortion but an unreality, and at times an obstacle to understanding. The interconnection of man and nature, or environment and society,

Gods, ghosts and men, past, present and future generations becomes inescapably manifest. Maude showed himself, in the way he arranged his books, and the way he wants people to use them, reflecting the arrangement of his mind, to be not so much an anthropologist or a historian as an interdisciplinarian - one of the truly T-shaped men of our time.

His aim became the establishment of the material basis for Pacific Studies as an interdisciplinary regional specialism. The quarterly journal of the South Pacific Commission, South Pacific Bulletin, became, under his influence, a regular bibliography of all scholarly books, papers and articles on the Pacific Islands. In 1954 he inspired Ida Lesson to publish her Bibliography of Bibliographies of the South Pacific drawing his work together by area and subject.

By then, the number of academic journals focussing on the Pacific Islands was increasing. I counted 70 different journals in the Maude collection yesterday - some of them lasted a few issues only, while some have been going for over half a century. Others are new. They include several in indigenous languages, as well as prestigious international journals such as the Journal of the Polynesian Society, the Bernice P. Bishop Museum Bulletins, Atoll Research Bulletin, Journal de la Societé des Océanistes, Pacific Science Congress proceedings, Ocean Linguistics, Pacific Perspective, and the Journal of Pacific History. There is one of only five full runs in the world of the Pacific Islands Monthly.

Harry Maude has always been a participant historian, playing an important part in, as well as writing analytically about, the ongoing process of change over time. When called as a Crown witness in a recent case in which the Banabans sued the British Government for £70m. for loss of phosphate royalties and breach of trust, he was asked how he would now act towards the Banabans. He prefaced his reply with the comment that he was no longer the same man who went innocently from Cambridge to the Gilberts in 1929. He wished the Court to achieve the historian's empathy with the times he hopes to understand.

His own, at times, passionate partisanship in the history through which he has lived is reflected in the 35 boxes of pamphlets in the collection.

His own writing has been prolific and continuous. In 1976 his tally of scholarly publications stood at around 60 articles, three books, and about 50 shorter pieces of scholarly writing, bibliographies and conference papers. His latest major work, The Peruvian Slave Trade in Polynesia, was published two years ago.

In 1972 he began to think of finding a permanent home for his library where it would continue to be of use.

One of his favourite projects had been the foundation of the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau, which set out, fifteen years ago, to microfilm manuscripts all over the world relating to the Pacific Islands. They now total some 600 reels of microfilm. This made it possible for virtually any library in Australia to become a first class base for Pacific Studies given membership of the Bureau, and the acquisition of the Maude collection.

Harry received offers for his library from several wealthy libraries in the United States, and also from the Menzies Library in Canberra. He would be much richer today if he had accepted them, but he chose to sell his library to Adelaide on the condition that it was kept up to date.

The reason was, firstly, that we had a good basis in any case. The York Gate collection of the Royal S.A. Geographical Society, the existing Pacific collection in the Barr Smith Library begun by Professor Henderson, who was a specialist on Fiji, and the library of the Wesleyan Church, constituted a good, but fragmented regional library. Secondly, Maude detected an enthusiasm for Pacific Studies both at Flinders and at Adelaide University. He wrote, supporting the proposal to establish a centre of Pacific Studies in 1973, comparing us favourably with Sydney, Melbourne and Canberra in this respect and predicting an influx of postgraduates if such a centre were to be established.

In the event, Pacific Studies was one of the things which missed out in the last lolly scramble and it may be some time before we have another opportunity, if we ever do, but it will still become increasingly important for Australians to be well educated about the Pacific Islands. Issues such as ANZUS and the current nuclear debate, together with universal independence, will make it impossible for us to afford to be ignorant or indifferent.

Fortunately, the yeast Harry Maude created from his rice and seawater has continued to ferment. Since we got his library I can count two completed Ph.D's which relied heavily upon it, while another is nearing completion. There is an M.A. on the way too. Over the past thirteen years there has been a total of 27 honours theses on the Pacific in the History Department, seven in other departments and two New Zealand Ph.D's which have made extensive use of the Maude collection. Publications include two books and sixteen articles that I can think of immediately. So it has been a good investment.

Its nature was underlined in 1981 when the departments of History and Anthropology had the good fortune to attract Marshall Sahlins from the University of Chicago as a distinguished visiting scholar. He made it his custom to work for a good part of every day in the Maude collection, and gave a brilliant series of lectures, some of which have since been published as articles, on 'The Apotheosis of Captain Cook', 'Rare men, cooked women and other good things of Fiji' and 'The Stranger King - or Dumezil among the Fijians'.

He told me, while he was here, of a coffee time conversation he had with an Adelaide scholar who congratulated him on having set, as it were, a seal of anthropological respectability upon the Pacific Islands. To Sahlins this accolade was surprising in view of the attention paid to the area by such illustrious scholars as Malinowski, Firth, Mead, Fortune, Emory, Piddington, Worsley and so on. He was even more surprised when the freshness and originality of his ethnographic material was attributed to the enormous resources available to him - it was assumed - in the University of Chicago library, the Smithsonian Institute or the Library of Congress, while distance from sources was included in the litany of disadvantages suffered in Adelaide. Sahlins told me he felt obliged to explain that, on the contrary, one reason why he came to Adelaide was to make use of the Maude collection, and that the material for two of the papers I have mentioned was researched while he was here.

Harry Maude continues to advise and to inspire students from Adelaide, and the other bits of his letter to the University Librarian, Eric Wainwright, indicate his faith in the long term future of Pacific Studies.

He sent to the Barr Smith Library, for inclusion in the Maude collection, a collection of the papers related to his latest book, "from the first letter, explaining the possibility of researching and writing a book on the Peruvian slave trade, through the collection and translation of the source material, to the drafting and re-drafting stages and eventual publication". The idea, he says, came from the previous University Librarian, Ira Raymond, "who considered it might be useful to have a series where a student could see, in detail, how a scholarly book is produced from start to finish".

He also warns us in this letter of the folly of allowing contemporary expediency rather than academic responsibility to determine library policy. He is referring here to the manuscript records of his lifetime association with the Pacific Islands:

"I hope that the material will not occasion any pain or grief to the Archivist. I have perhaps not deleted enough items as unessential, simply because I have little idea what researchers in fifty or a hundred years will be interested in; fashions in research, as you know, are apt to change".

John Young



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THE COVER: H.E. Maude's bookplate.