

University of Adelaide
LIBRARY **NEW** **S**



Special Roseworthy
College Library
Issue

VOLUME 12
NUMBER 2

NOVEMBER 1990

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It seemed to me to be appropriate in this year of Merger Implementation Committees and Library Merger Facilitation Groups for University of Adelaide Library News to publish an article on the Roseworthy College Library.

The Roseworthy Agricultural College will formally become part of The University of Adelaide on 1 January 1991, and steps have been taken to ensure that existing levels of service are maintained while gradually integrating some facets of the operations of the Roseworthy College Library with the Barr Smith Library system.

When I asked Margaret Emery, the Roseworthy College Librarian, if she would be willing to write a short history of her institution, I did so with some trepidation since I knew that she was not only involved in merger talks, but was also devoting time to the task of seeing a brand new library building come into being. Fortunately she agreed and her article makes this number worthy of the designation 'Special Roseworthy College Issue'.

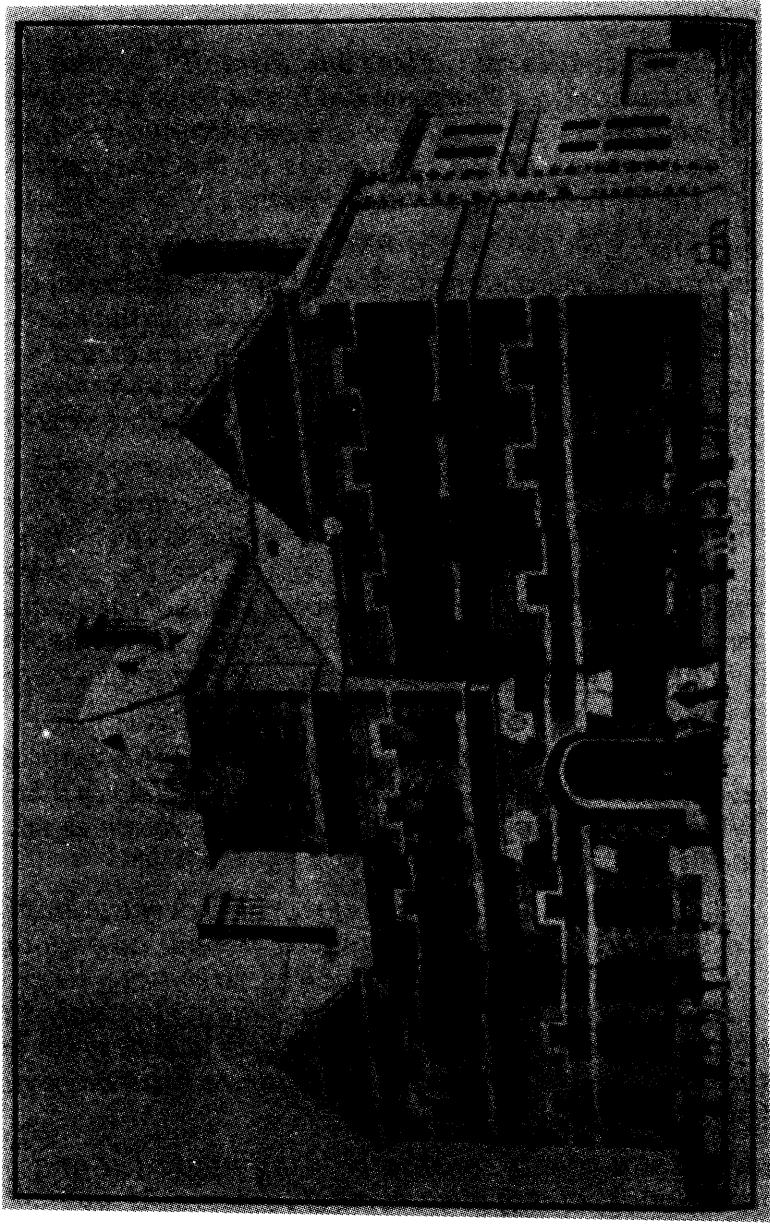
The Ira Raymond Exhibition Room currently houses a fascinating display of photographs and artefacts from the University's Mawson Collection. Most of the images of Antarctica are the work of Frank Hurley, complemented by more recent photographs of the same region by the organiser of the exhibition, Richard Ferguson. I was inspired by the exhibition so deeply that I feel more than ever compelled to try to visit Antarctica one day.

This issue includes profiles of the Roseworthy Librarian, Margaret Emery, and one of the Barr Smith Library's Cheryl Hoskin who is Acting Special Collections Librarian while Susan Woodburn is studying at Cambridge University for one year.

The Library generally undertakes a major project over the long vacation; this year we are starting on a task that will become an ongoing one – a stocktake of the whole collection. It is the first time since the long vacation of 1955/56 that we have done a stocktake of the Main Collection, and a recent trial stocktake indicates that there will be great benefits to our users in making the computer catalogue records more accurately represent our holdings.

The computer catalogue is constantly being upgraded and enhanced from an operational point of view; some of these recent and forthcoming new features are described in last article in this issue.

Alan Keig 



Roseworthy Agricultural College Main Building, 1883

Roseworthy Agricultural College and its Library 1883 - 1990

by Margaret Emery

On the first day of January, 1991 Roseworthy Agricultural College will become a part of the University of Adelaide. It seems a fitting time to put on record some aspects of the history of its library service, together with some history of the College as background.

Early days

Roseworthy Agricultural College was established in 1883, and the first students were admitted in 1885. These students worked towards graduating with a Diploma in Agriculture. Construction of the main building of the college was begun in 1883 and completed late in 1884.

The 1887 *Annual Report* contains a brief description of the building:

The College is a fine two-storey erection, built of blue Tarlee stone with brick coigns, relieved with white freestone. On the ground floor in the main building are five large rooms and a spacious entrance hall. To the left of the front entrance are the principal's office, the chemical laboratory, and the lecture theatre; to the right, the library and dining hall. ... The upper floor is divided into dormitories for the students, dwelling-rooms for the staff, bathrooms, lavatory, and a study for the senior students. All the apartments are thoroughly ventilated, lofty and well-lighted. ... At present there is sleeping accommodation for thirty students, but the erection of additional dormitories would enable the College to receive more than double that number.

The same *Annual Report* contains a list of Regulations to be Observed by Students, one of which reads:

Visitors are to be received in the library, and are not, without permission, to be admitted to other parts of the building, nor received during lecture or class hours.

References to the library over the next eighty years or so continue to indicate that it played a more important role in the social life of the College than in the academic activities. The *Annual Report* of 1901-02 refers to a 'reading room' immediately adjoining the main entrance which is used as a 'common or recreation room' during the evenings for lack of any other such facility, in consequence of which 'in spite of our best endeavors, it is impossible to keep that portion of the building that first meets the visitor's eye in that state of order and tidiness that does so much towards creating a good impression.'

The *Report* of the 1904-05 year complains that 'at present the library has to be used as a teaching room, leading to much inconvenience to those who have leisure to study in ordinary teaching hours'. In 1912 the College's students' publication, *The Student*, contains a report of 'The Big Dance', at that time apparently the social event of the year:

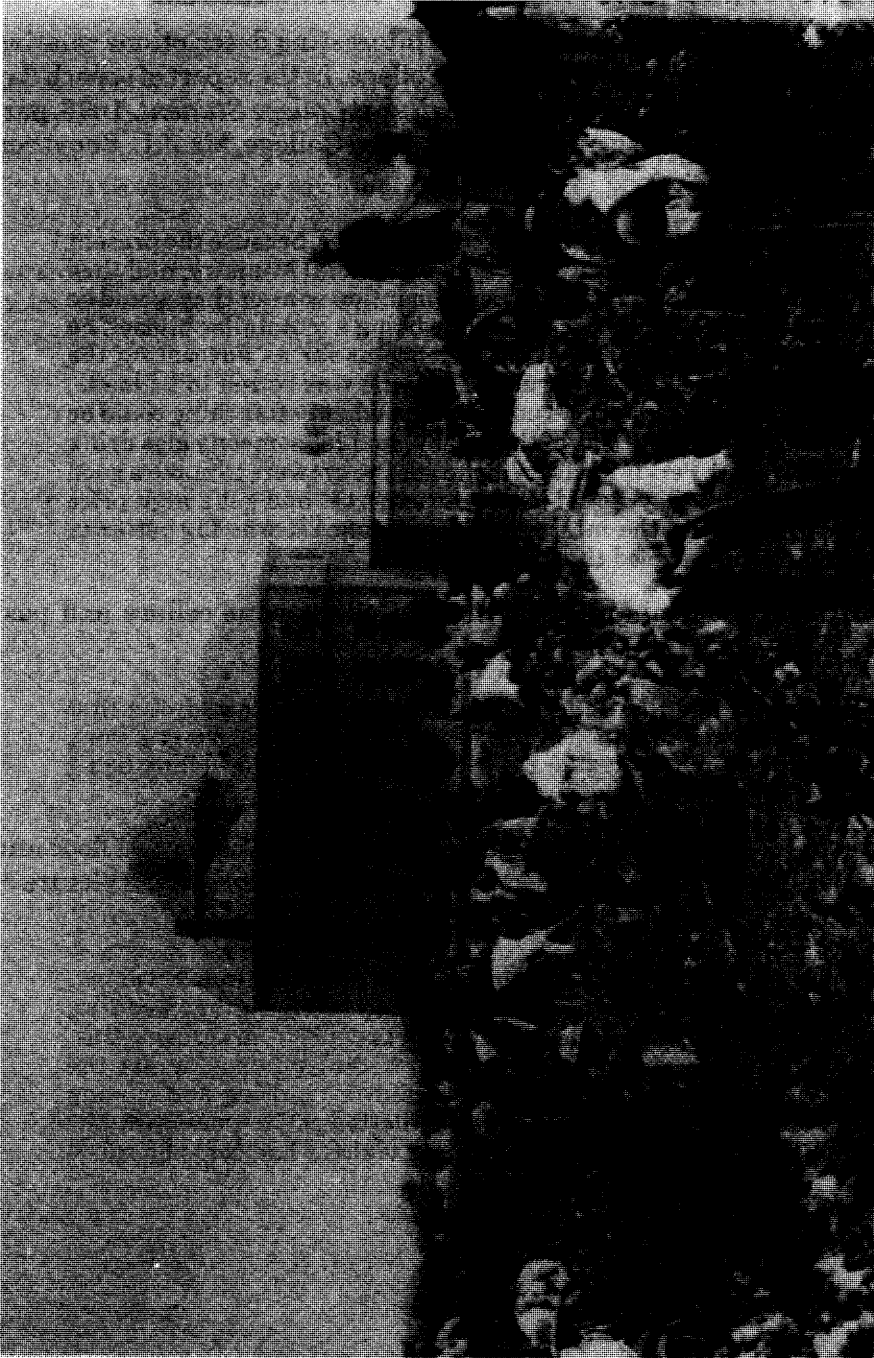
The Library, which is availed of as a supper-room, is always much overcrowded, but this was avoided by utilising a portion of the lecture-room for this purpose.

And in 1913, in the report of the same event of that year:

Our lady friends again kindly arranged the decorations, and although not so profuse as usual, were effective. The library, which was carried out in asparagus and roses, showed up with splendid effect.

Viticulture and winemaking

While in the early years the emphasis at Roseworthy was on broad acre farming, that is cereals, pastures and livestock grazing, there was from the inception of the College a strong interest in viticulture and winemaking. From the beginning, viticulture was included in the teaching, and Arthur Perkins took up the position of Lecturer in Viticulture, Fruit Culture and Wine-making in 1892, becoming Professor of Viticulture in 1895. Perkins introduced the teaching of oenology as an elective in the final year of the Diploma course in agriculture, and established the College winery, while the Diploma in



An early grape harvest (with the Main Building in the background)

Oenology was as not introduced as a separate course until 1936.

In early reports of activities there are some interesting descriptions relating to the viticultural and wine interests of the College. In the report of speech day in the first volume of *The Roseworthy Agricultural College Student*, 1898, part of the address of the Chairman of the Council of the College, Mr. J.L. Bonython was reported as follows:

He must not talk about manufacturing wines, because the present Ministry had been accused of being a teetotal Ministry, and they had been told that they must never mention wine or they would be chid by some of their friends. While being a teetotaler himself he had nothing to trouble his conscience as far as advocating the export of wine was concerned. The wine was bound to be made, and so from a teetotaler's point of view what better thing could be done than export it out of the colony, and let someone else drink it? Professor Perkins was trying to get the growers to make a good wine, so that they would be able to export it and get a high price for it. Truly, in the interests of temperance it was far better to manufacture a good than a bad drink.

The same student magazine reports on the College wine cellars and past vintage:

Two years ago the College Wine Cellars were started, the first stage being the erection of the fermenting room, which is a stone building about 50 ft. x 25 ft., with an iron roof; the ceiling being covered to a depth of 6 inches with seaweed.

The report goes on to describe the original building and the second floor and underground cellar which were added in 1897-98, and then gives a picture of the 1898 vintage activities at the College:

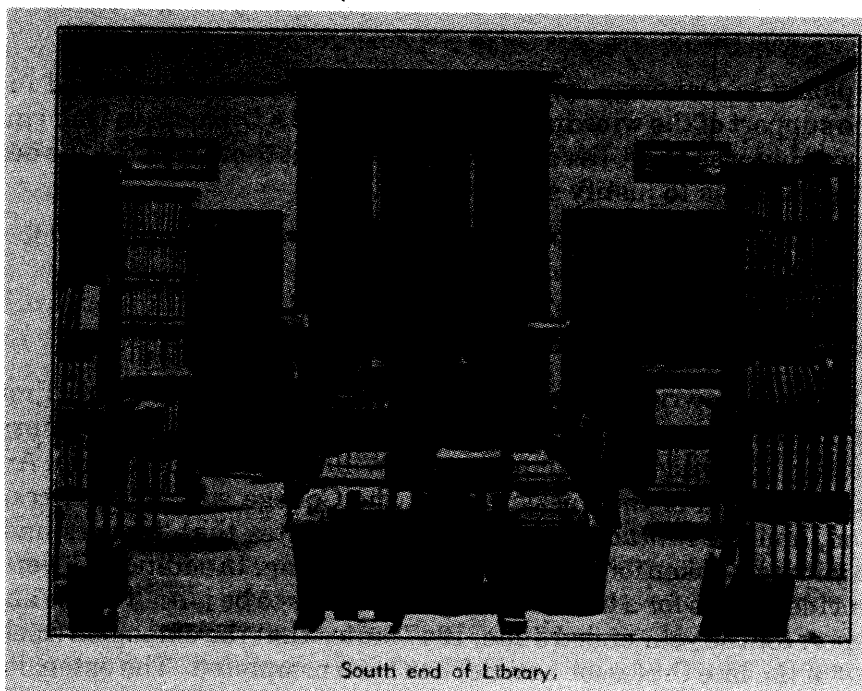
The students returned from their holidays on Wednesday evening, February 9, and next morning, favored by lovely vintage weather, thirty odd students, armed with buckets made from kerosine tins, and two more students each with a horse and dray, under the direction of Professor Perkins, started the picking and carting operations; while three more were allotted cellar work with Mr. McBain, and by 7 o'clock the College vintage had commenced.

The Tassie Library

A major step forward for the library came in 1920 when Mr. John Tassie donated funds to erect a library building in memory of his son, John, a student at the college from 1903 to 1906, who was killed in action in France on 25 April 1918 at the age of 33 years. The John Tassie Memorial Library was opened by the then Governor, Sir Archibald Weigall, K.C.M.G., who presented £25 to the College to start a new collection of books (*RAC Annual Report, 1920-21*).

According to the *Annual Report* of the following year, the accommodation for books was increased by the placement of substantial blackwood shelves beneath the original ones, and these handsome pieces of furniture, besides providing space for a much larger library, improved the general appearance of the interior of this fine hall.

Reports in *The Student* (1923 and 1924) indicate that as well as providing funds for the building Mr. John Tassie also presented books or funds to purchase books for the library collection.



South end of Library.

The Tassie Memorial Library, 1923

It is interesting to note that Roseworthy College pre-dated the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Adelaide, which was not established until 1925 (at the same time as the Waite Agricultural Research Institute). The first Director of the Waite Institute, A.E.V. Richardson, was a Roseworthy graduate who went on to the University of Adelaide, and there were other Waite Institute staff who were Roseworthy graduates.

At this time, the basic research and graduate teaching functions of Roseworthy were taken over by the University of Adelaide.

Dr. Allan (later, Sir Allan) R. Callaghan was appointed as Principal of Roseworthy Agricultural College in 1932, and M.B. Spurling, writing in *Roseworthy Agricultural College: A Century of Service*, says that, during his term of office,

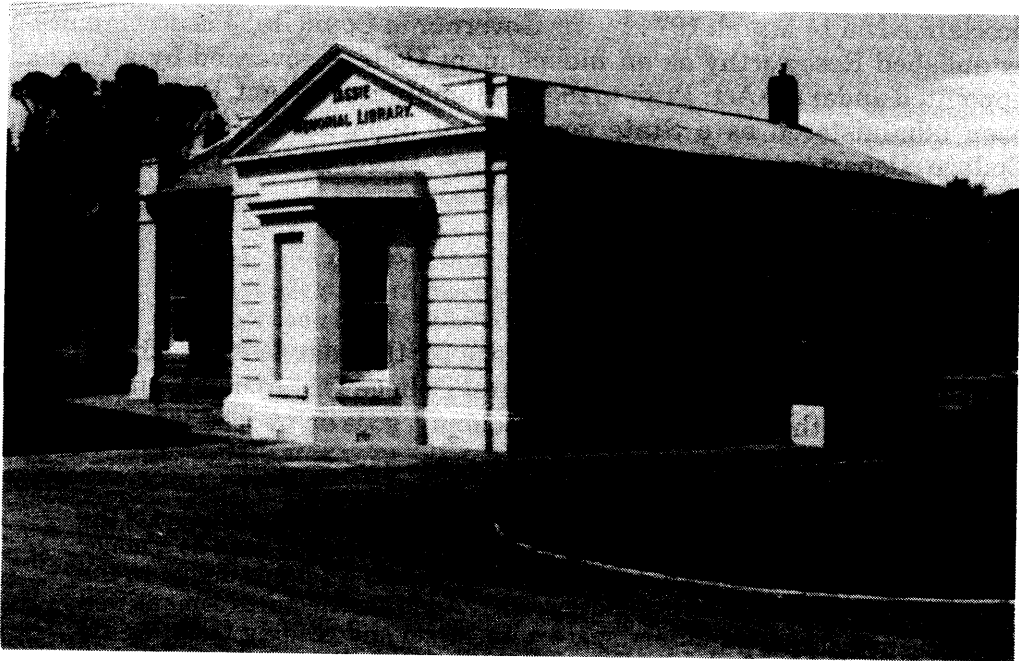
Roseworthy Agricultural College was able to re-establish its role in agricultural education as a training centre for agricultural technologists, the extension and applied research workers of agriculture. The relationship between Roseworthy and the University Faculty became firmly established as complementary and not competitive. Graduates from Roseworthy could go on to complete the BAgSc degree in three years instead of the normal four and students undertaking the University course spent the second year of their course at Roseworthy to get practical experience.

The Diploma in Oenology (previously mentioned) was established in 1936 with the support of the wine industry, and in 1948 a Diploma in Dairying was introduced but was short-lived, as it was clear that there was not the demand in South Australia to justify such a course.

Tassie Library extended

In 1945 Mrs. A Lowrie, widow of a former principal of the College, Professor William Lowrie, donated funds to the College to extend the Tassie Library by the addition of a wing, to be known as the William Lowrie Memorial Annexe. With the approval of the Tassie family, the College was able to accept the donation, and the *Annual Report* for 1945-46 notes that 'tenders had been invited and steps taken for the erection of the building. In addition, Government had provided funds for a bust of the late Professor to be placed in the annexe.' The *Report* for the year ended June, 1947 states that the extension (including the bust of the late Professor Lowrie) has been completed. The extension was built on the eastern side of the Tassie Library, forming a T-shaped area for the Library and extending the available area considerably.

The Annexe can be seen on the left hand side of the photograph.



The Tassie Memorial Library and William Lowrie Memorial Annexe

While details of progress in terms of buildings up to this time can be found in annual reports and other documents, there is a dearth of information on staff, and also a lack of statistics on the size and make-up of the collection. In some *Annual Reports* from 1929 onwards, the staff list includes mention of a librarian, but this does not appear consistently and was apparently a part-time responsibility of a member of the teaching staff, a laboratory assistant or clerical officer. We do know that some effort was put into binding journals and categorising books into broad subject areas. However, it is evident that these tasks were conducted on a part-time basis and not continuously.

Little changed during the next period of almost thirty years. The only change in the courses offered was the introduction in 1968 of the one year Diploma in Agricultural Technology as a fourth year available to graduates from the three year Diploma in Agriculture. Entrance to the Diploma course in agriculture did not require matriculation and the first year was classed as sub-tertiary. The Diploma plus the fourth year provided three tertiary years and thereby

equivalence to three year tertiary courses in other non-university institutions such as the Teachers Colleges and Institutes of Technology.

In 1974 Roseworthy Agricultural College became a College of Advanced Education, with the Roseworthy Agricultural College Act, 1973, being proclaimed on 14 March 1974 by the Governor in Council. This proclamation established Roseworthy as an independent College governed by a Council appointed under the Act. Prior to the proclamation of the Act, Roseworthy had been administered as a State government department (the Agricultural College Department), with a principal as Head of the department and responsible to the Minister for Agriculture.

A new Library building

The *Annual Report* of Roseworthy College for the year 1972-73, the last one issued under the aegis of the Agricultural College Department, after noting the progress of the College towards autonomy, goes on to describe plans for a new library building:

The acceptance of tenders in June, 1973 for the construction of the new library and teaching block for the College is seen as a major step in filling what has been regarded as a serious deficit in the teaching facilities at Roseworthy. Additional lecture rooms as well as adequate library space with carrel and reading facilities are provided for in the plans.

This heralded the beginning of the third premises used for library purposes in the history of the College.

The *Annual Report* for 1974, the first for the autonomous College, includes a table of staff numbers which indicates one part-time staff member for library as at 1.1.74 and the same at 31.12.74, while overall staff numbers for the College increased by 14 (16%). The report does not give any indication of the salary classification or qualifications of the part-time library staff member, who was in fact a laboratory assistant. The same report includes a section entitled *Buildings* which begins as follows:

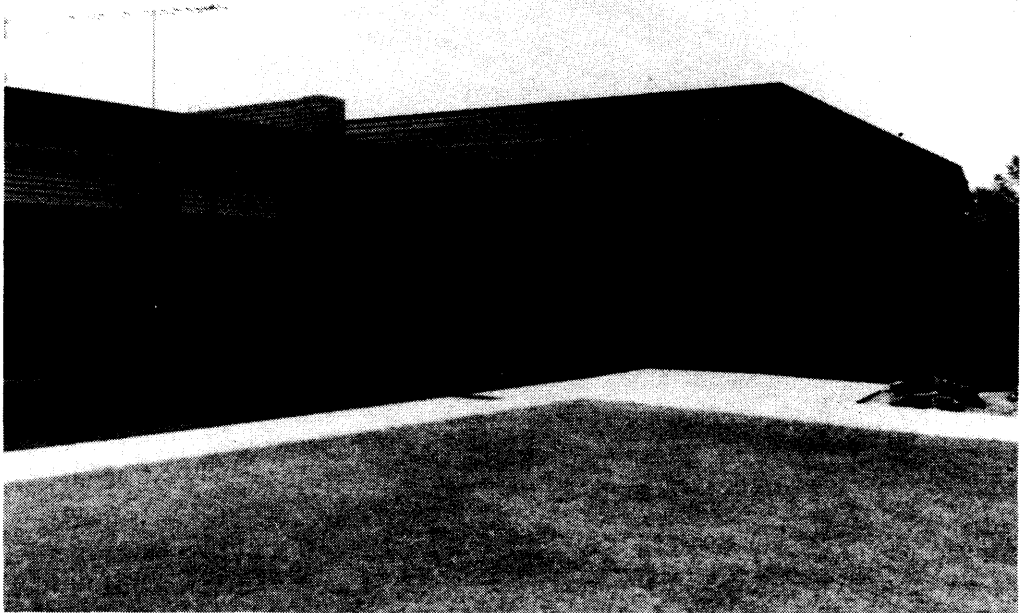
The completion of new library and biochemistry buildings during 1974 will provide much needed improvement in the teaching facilities of the College. The Tassie Memorial Library, erected in 1921, has served the College well over the past fifty years. However, the building has become too small to house the expected increase in library holdings.

The new library will provide places for 94 readers and for increased book stocks. A seventy-seat lecture theatre, a tutorial room and offices for five staff members in addition to the librarian are contained within the building.

For a number of years the library has operated without a full-time librarian. The position is to be filled in 1975. Although capable part-time staff have provided basic services to students and staff, no cataloguing has been carried out. With the advent of new courses and the anticipated rise in student numbers, an adequately staff (sic) library is essential. Projections for the next triennium call for a total library staff of six by 1978.

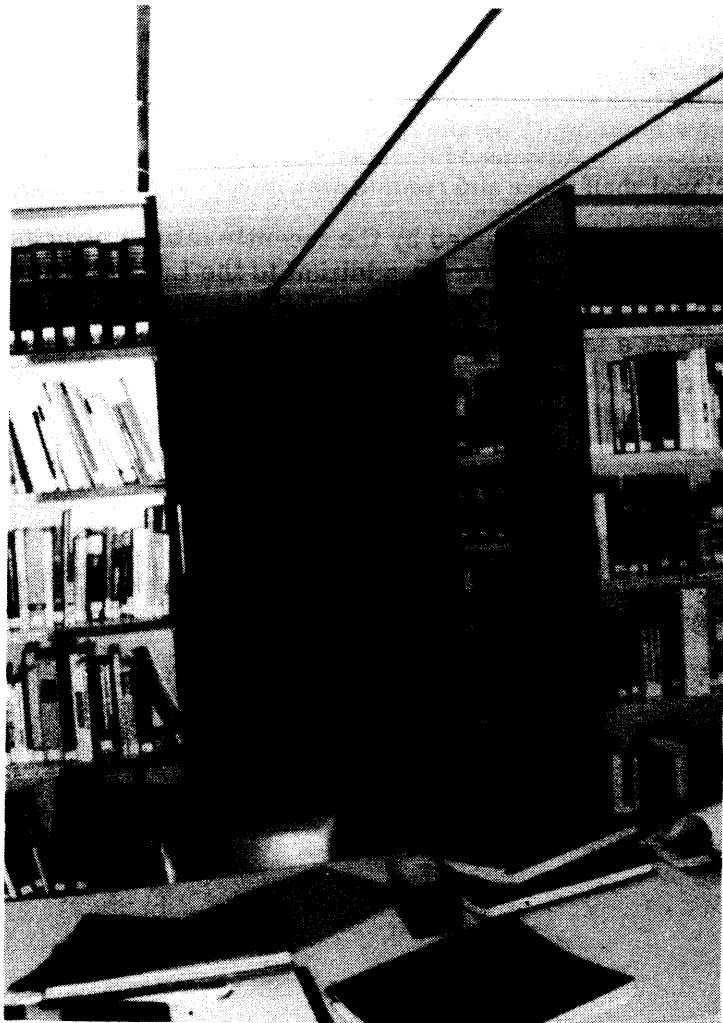
However, it is apparent that even these additional library facilities will be inadequate to meet the future needs of the College. The projected book stock of 15,000 volumes cannot be accommodated in the new building. Therefore, the College has proposed to the Commission on Advanced Education that an extension providing additional shelf space and reading area be approved.

The new library building was opened by the recently retired principal of the College, R.I. (Bob) Herriot in 1974. In addition to the Library, the building contained offices for teaching staff of the Department of Extension and Education, as well as a lecture room and tutorial rooms.



'The new library building was opened...in 1974'

Unfortunately, this building was planned and built without any consultation with librarians, and in consequence suffered from several major faults. All of the shelving provided was rolling compactus, unsuitable for an open access collection for undergraduates; no workroom space was provided other than a generous office for the librarian; and the air-conditioning unit was situated inside the library, creating a major noise problem.



'The library building...suffered from several major faults'

Attempts were made to overcome the defects in various makeshift ways over the years. The compactus shelving was converted to fixed shelving units, although the space between the bays was inadequate and the lighting insufficient in some areas. A 'temporary' annexe was added to form a workroom in 1976, and in 1978 another extension was added to the eastern end of the building to give extra reading space and allow additional shelving to be added to accommodate the growing collection without reducing readers' spaces.

It was after the new building was completed that staffing for the library was also improved. A qualified librarian was appointed in March 1975 and later that year another librarian, a part-time library officer and a clerical officer were added to the staff.

Women at Roseworthy Agricultural College

Roseworthy College, in common with other agricultural colleges, has been very much an institution for males for most of its 107 years. Female students were formally admitted to its courses for the first time as late as 1974, many years later than they were first admitted to other tertiary institutions in this country. Geoffrey Bishop, writing in *Australian Winemaking: the Roseworthy Influence*, relates:

In 1898, seventy-six years before the first female students were admitted to study at Roseworthy College, a young lady by the name of Nora Isabel Herring applied to enter the Diploma course. Her application was refused. A newspaper report some 15 years later stated, "Her sex had denied her the privilege of studying at Roseworthy College." Undaunted by this setback, Nora Herring took on the management of her brother's vineyard at Sturt, eight miles south of Adelaide, and in 1901 purchased 20 acres of land at Sturt and planted her own vineyard. She was later joined in this enterprise by another liberally-minded lady, Miss Henrietta De Mole. Nora Herring proved to be a very capable vigneron and by 1925 was operating a 65 acre property. She continued to manage her vineyard until she retired in the 1940s.

Consensus and conflict in agricultural education: a comparative study of four agricultural colleges was published in 1973, based on work done in 1968 to 1970. It looked at Dookie Agricultural College (Victoria), Hawkesbury Agricultural College (New South Wales), Queensland Agricultural College and Marcus Oldham Farm Agricultural College (Victoria), and reported that at the time of the survey none of these colleges had made provision for the admission of women, although some had since admitted female students. The

study went on to explain:

In the past one of the reasons stated for not admitting women was that suitable accommodation was not available. Another reason given for refusing to enrol women was that they would be unable to undertake the necessary practical work, but with the decreasing emphasis placed upon practical farm work, it is doubtful if this objection can be sustained much longer. Recent research and the experience of Gatton suggest that suitable women applicants would be available. Other tertiary institutions offer residential facilities for both men and women and there seems no good reason why women should be excluded from the agricultural colleges. The chief problem, of course, will be that of the employment opportunities for such women. Although these are likely to be limited for some years, it can reasonably be predicted that opportunities will widen in the future.

In its conclusions, the report suggests that 'one of the most outstanding problems associated with the move towards fully tertiary status is the survival of an ethos within the colleges more reminiscent of boarding school than a tertiary institution', and that the admission of women to the courses at these colleges would help to redress this problem. At Roseworthy, this process began in 1973; the first female graduate of Roseworthy College was in fact a student of oenology who was admitted to the course in 1973, having already graduated from the University of Adelaide with a Bachelor of Agricultural Science. The *College Annual Report* for 1974 tells us that:

One hundred and sixty-five students were enrolled, ten of whom were young women in the first year of the Diploma in Agriculture. These were the first female agricultural students in the history of the College; the only other female student successfully completed the Oenology course and was awarded her Diploma in 1974.

The *Annual Report* for 1976 reveals that of the ten women first enrolled in 1974, four graduated with a credit in 1977, having completed the course in 1976.

Until the 1970s, the staff at the College was predominantly male, with the exception of some clerical and domestic staff. When a female librarian was appointed to the staff in 1975, she was told that the College could not offer her rented accommodation; there were 'single men's quarters', and there were houses available for rent, but only to married couples or families. A single female was a previously unknown problem!

New courses and library expansion

For some years from 1975, there was a steady expansion in the range of course offerings at Roseworthy. By 1980 the following courses were offered:

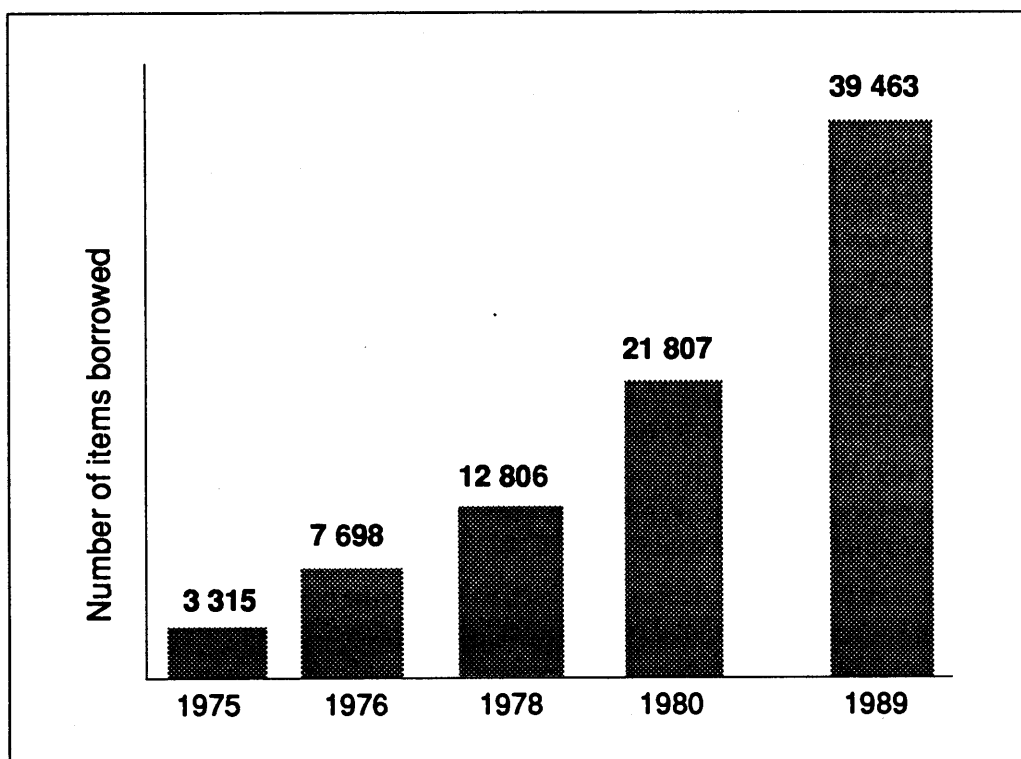
- **The Bachelor of Applied Science in Oenology:** a three-year course providing technological training in oenology, including viticulture and allied subjects, for people intending to become winemakers or to enter technological vocations within or associated with the Australian wine industry.
- **The Diploma of Applied Science in Agriculture:** a three-year course designed to provide technological training in agronomy, horticulture, animal husbandry, farm management and agricultural engineering for people entering rural and related industries in southern Australia.
- **The Diploma of Applied Science in Natural Resources:** a three year course providing a technological training in the basic sciences and their application to the assessment, interpretation and management of the natural resources, particularly non-agricultural land, and native flora and fauna.
- **The Associate Diploma in Wine Marketing:** a two-year course designed to provide a training in the principles and practices of wine marketing and in the practices of winemaking and viticulture to meet the needs of the wine industry for wine marketing personnel with a background knowledge of production methods.
- **The Associate Diploma in Agriculture:** a two-year course with three divisions or options: Farm Management, Horse Husbandry and Management and Agricultural Production.
- **The Graduate Diploma in Agriculture:** a one-year graduate course offering refresher training, specialisation of study at an advanced level or an extension of studies for graduates of other disciplines.
- **The Graduate Diploma in Natural Resources:** providing advanced training in non-agricultural land management, flora and fauna for graduates in a variety of disciplines.
- **The Graduate Diploma in Wine:** providing advanced training in oenology, viticulture and wine marketing for persons working in, or wishing to enter, the wine or allied industries.

The range of courses is essentially the same in 1990, although the three-year undergraduate diplomas in agriculture and natural resources are now degree courses. In addition, the Associate Diploma in Wine Marketing and the Graduate Diplomas in Agriculture and Natural Resources are offered in the external mode as well as internally.

Expanded Library services

The expansion in course offerings had a number of implications for the Library. The collection had been strongly agricultural and oenological in nature but with the expansion in courses there began to be a demand for material on economics, management, marketing, communications and other social science areas. Both student and staff numbers grew rapidly and the library user community, as well as substantially increasing in numbers, came to the College with a wider range of backgrounds and demands than had been the case previously.

As the collection expanded in size and range, and teaching methods changed, use of the Library increased rapidly. There were no statistics kept prior to 1975, but an examination of the loan figures from 1975 is revealing.



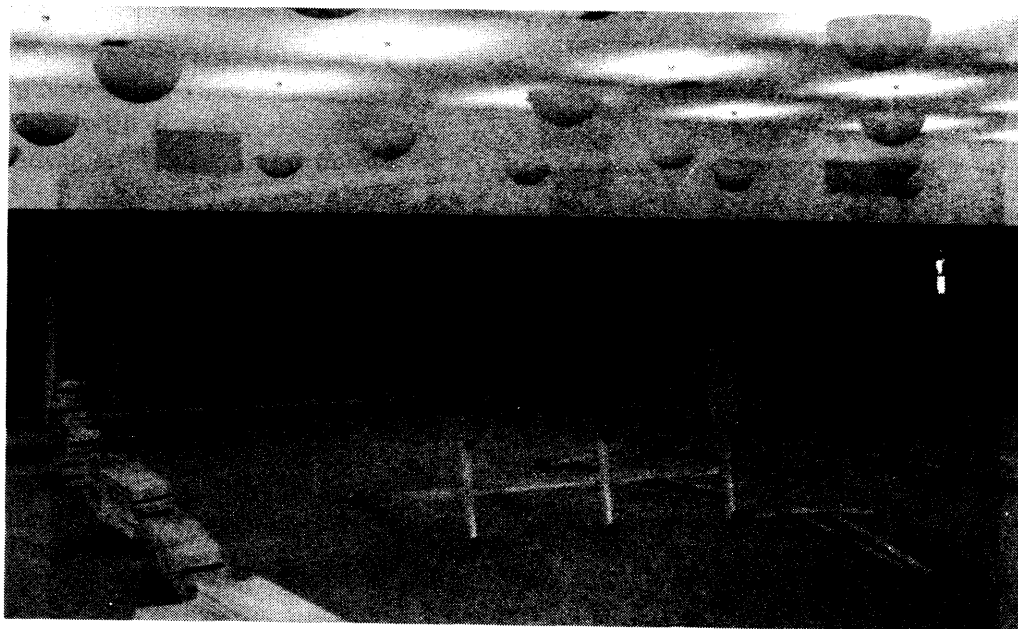
Roseworthy Agricultural College Library loan statistics

During this time the collection has grown to 25 070 monograph volumes and about 430 current serial titles.

A new era

In November 1988 capital funds of \$2.675m were allocated by the Commonwealth Department of Employment, Education and Training for a new library building for Roseworthy College, to be completed in mid-1990. Planning for this began immediately. The firm of Raffin Maron Architects was appointed, and David Taplin of the College academic staff was nominated project supervisor for the College. The College Librarian was formally involved in the planning process.

In addition to the Library, which was to be the major part of the building, there was provision for an audiovisual area and also offices for an academic department. A concept proposal for a new Library/Resource Centre at Roseworthy had been prepared by Raffin Maron Architects as early as 1981 and this was adopted as a starting point for new plans. Costs and College growth projections had changed considerably since the 1981 proposal, and there had been other changes. For example, a printery and space for graphic arts, which were to have been included in the building, had since been housed separately. The College held a general meeting on 19 December 1988 to discuss overall requirements for the building, before detailed planning began.

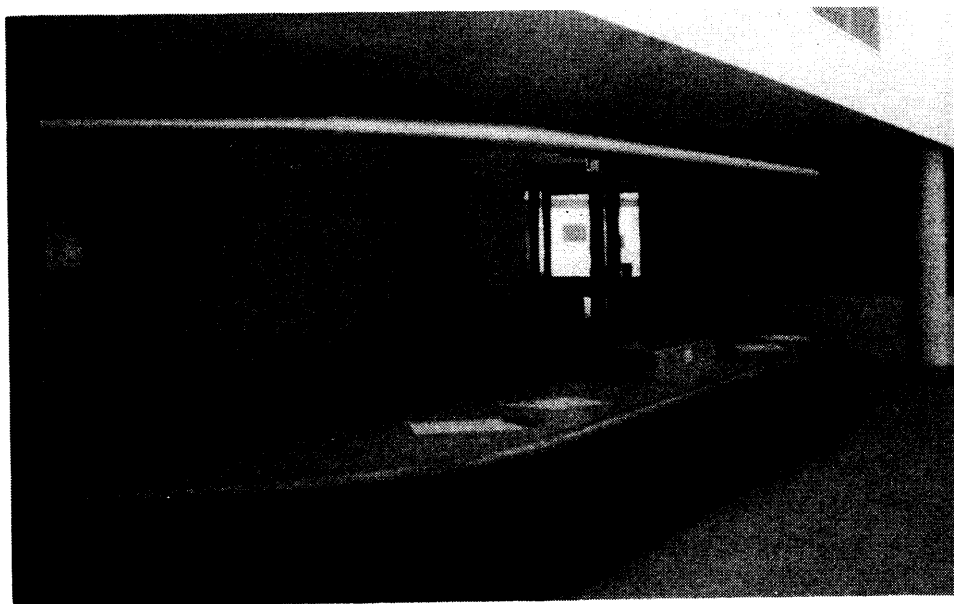


The shelving is installed...

At this time the Chief Librarian began meeting with Guy Maron of the architectural firm to brief him regarding the specific requirements for the Library portion of the building. Meetings with the architects, and with the various consultants continued until mid-1989, and building began in October of that year. While the building was going on, work still continued on the planning for fittings and furniture, colour schemes and other internal arrangements of the new Library.

The new building has been planned to cater for the growth of the Library and the College during the next ten years. During this period it is estimated that student numbers may increase from the 1990 figure of 700 to about 900 and so an additional 80 reader places have been provided in the new building. These include some places that are suitable for the use of audiovisual equipment and a special area has been provided in the Library for microcomputer use, which is seen as an expanding area of library services. At the same time, shelving has been installed to house a collection of approximately double the size of the existing one. Overall, the area occupied by the Library is some 1300 square metres, compared with the 500 square metres of the present Library.

The building has been planned with the needs of rapidly changing technology in mind and it is hoped that the cabling and data communications arrangements will be flexible enough to allow for appropriate changes, without inordinate additional expenditure, during the next ten years.



The new service and loans desk

Amalgamation

Concurrently with the planning and erection of the new library building, other major changes were happening at the College. After a prolonged period of meetings and discussion, the College Council had taken the decision to seek amalgamation with the University of Adelaide. The University had agreed with this proposal which meant that the various sections of the College were involved in meeting and negotiating with groups at the University, to work out in detail how the amalgamation would work in practice. During 1990, the decision was taken to form a new Faculty of Agricultural and Natural Resource Sciences which would be based at both the Waite and Roseworthy campuses, and it was established that the Library at Roseworthy would serve this Faculty, in conjunction with the Waite Agricultural Research Institute Library.

At the same time as she was meeting with the architects to plan the new building, the Chief Librarian was meeting with staff at the Barr Smith and Waite Agricultural Research Institute libraries to discuss library-specific aspects of the amalgamation, the details of which are still to be completed as this is written.

The new library building was completed at the end of August, 1990, and furniture and fittings were installed during September. The move into the new building cannot take place until the end of the second semester examinations, since it will be necessary to close the Library for some weeks.

The Roseworthy Agricultural College Library will close its doors at the end of November 1990, and when they open again in January in the new premises, they will do so as the Roseworthy Campus Library of the University of Adelaide – the beginning of a new era.*

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Profile... Margaret Emery

Margaret Emery has been Chief Librarian at Roseworthy Agricultural College (soon to be the Roseworthy Campus of The University of Adelaide) since March 1975.

Prior to taking up her Roseworthy appointment, Margaret worked in various sections of the State Library of South Australia, including the Youth Lending Service, Children's Services, the Reference Library and the Subsidised Libraries Service (now the Public Libraries Branch). While at the State Library she gained experience in a wide range of activities, including administrative responsibilities when she was in charge of Children's Services for a year and of the Subsidised Libraries Service for nine months.

While working at the State Library, she studied part-time to complete the Registration Certificate of the Library Association of Australia, and at the same time undertook a Bachelor of Arts degree at The University of Adelaide with majors in History and Philosophy (an academic background that she says was welcomed with some suspicion at Roseworthy!).

Margaret's major enthusiasm is for the reference and user services aspects of librarianship, and she has recently developed an interest in the application of technology to those areas.

Margaret Emery has a family connection with Roseworthy Agricultural College; Robert Eustace Emery (1933) and Peter James Emery (1949), who are mentioned on the College's Graduate honour boards, are first cousins to Margaret's father, while her brother, Michael Dalton Emery, graduated in 1982.

Margaret herself has developed an interest in the subject area of agriculture and has continued the family tradition by completing a Graduate Diploma in Wine at Roseworthy College.☛



EXHIBITIONS

The Hurley-Mawson View of Antarctica: a contemporary evaluation

The University's Mawson Institute for Antarctic Research has an interesting exhibition on show in the Ira Raymond Exhibition Room. It is largely a photographic documentation of the Antarctic expeditions of Sir Douglas Mawson based on the work of official expedition photographer James Francis (Frank) Hurley, together with a selection of artefacts from the Mawson Collection.

The exhibition was arranged by Richard Ferguson and includes several re-photographs of Hurley's work which were taken by Richard on his three recent trips to the Antarctic. There is a definite fascination in comparing two photographs taken from the same standpoint seventy or so years apart.

Sir Douglas Mawson was organiser and leader of the Australasian Antarctic Expedition 1911-1914 (AAE) and the British, Australian and New Zealand Antarctic Research Expeditions from 1929 to 1931 (BANZARE). As a result of the latter expedition, Australia claimed 42% of the Antarctic Continent as the Australian Antarctic Territory (AAT).

Mawson was instrumental in persuading the Australian Government to establish the Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions (ANARE) in 1947.

Douglas Mawson was born in Yorkshire in 1882 and migrated to Australia in 1884. He graduated from Sydney University with a Bachelor of Engineering in 1902 and undertook further study in the field of geology, leading to the award of the degree of Bachelor of Science. He joined the staff of The University of Adelaide in 1905 and was appointed Professor of Geology in 1921, a position he held until his retirement in 1952. Sir Douglas was made an Emeritus Professor in 1953 and continued an active involvement in academic and Antarctic interests until his death in October 1958.

Frank Hurley was born in Sydney in 1885. He was appointed as official photographer on Mawson's AAE and made six voyages to the Antarctic

between 1911 and 1931, spending a total period of almost five years there. He travelled widely to many other locations, including Central Australia and the Pacific region in search of fresh and eye-catching images.

Hurley is also remembered for his work as official War Photographer during World War One and later during the Second World War. He produced newsreels for Cine Sound Australia as well as feature films, and published many books covering his adventures.

Hurley died at Collaroy, N.S.W. in April 1962, active to the end.

Richard Ferguson is based at the Mawson Institute and has been engaged in research into the photographs of Mawson's expeditions since 1988.

A graduate in Visual Arts, Richard first began studying the photographic work of Frank Hurley in 1984 as part of his studies at the University of Newcastle.

He has arranged and catalogued the historic images of the BAE, AAE and BANZARE expeditions in the Mawson Collection, and a 70 000 word manuscript examining the relationship between Hurley and Mawson is ready for publication.

Richard has also prepared a short catalogue describing the photographs that are currently on display.

The Hurley-Mawson View of Antarctica exhibition will run from Wednesday 14 November to Friday 14 December 1990.

Hours of opening up to Friday 23 November are:

Monday - Thursday: 9am - 9pm

Friday: 9am - 5pm

Saturday - Sunday: 1.30pm - 5.30pm

The exhibition will be closed on weekends from 23 November onwards, and the hours will then change to:

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday: 9am - 5pm

Wednesday: 9am - 9pm

Saturday - Sunday: Closed.

The Barr Smith Library takes stock

by Stephen Beaumont

On 3 December 1990 the Barr Smith Library will commence a partial stocktake of its Main collection holdings – the first since the long vacation of 1955/56. A trial stocktake conducted from 17 September to 1 October revealed a failure rate when searching for items on the shelves of some 10%: however, this figure includes not simply the items missing, but also those whose location is wrongly described in the computer catalogue. It is likely that some of the items not found during this operation will appear over forthcoming weeks and months; nevertheless, even if a third of them re-appear, the trial stocktake revealed that at this time approximately one item in twelve reportedly held by the Library is unlikely to be found initially.

Trial stocktake

A Working Party was established to develop procedures for a trial stocktake and to establish the viability of a full-scale effort. It recommended that in the first instance the stocktake should focus on the Main Collection since this is where the major problems lie in terms of catalogue inaccuracy, and therefore user inconvenience.

The advent of the computer catalogue made possible the generation on demand of lists of Main Collection books in call number order and including specified and relevant data elements. These lists were checked to the shelves by teams of library staff who annotated them for items not found. Books were removed from the shelves if their record was incorrect, if they were not on the list, or if they needed a new shelf label or were in need of repair.

Wrong records deriving from the lists were then corrected at four dedicated computer catalogue terminals. Operators at two of the terminals undertook the basic tasks of correcting errors and recording losses, while a third terminal was used to upgrade very brief bibliographic records for some items. The fourth terminal was used in a comparison of the computer lists with the card shelf list: of the 4 085 items that were compared, 102 (2.5%) recorded on shelf list cards were not found on the computer, while a further 65 (1.6%) were recorded on the computer but were not present in the card shelf list.

Findings

For the trial stocktake lists were prepared daily for a total of 19 032 records in ten different areas of the classification. The computer was able to indicate if an item was on loan at the time of compilation, and could therefore be counted as if present on the shelves. These lists were checked to the shelves by 36 members of the library staff, while a further 32 staff members were rostered to correct details at terminals. Six more staff were rostered to repair items and to replace incorrect book labels.

Of the 19 032 records checked, 1 098 or 5.77% were not found on the shelves or in the reshelving bays; however, 23% of these were found on the shelves in a double check a fortnight after the initial search. The call numbers on the lists were found to be incorrect for 203 items (1.07%) and a further 55 (0.29%) were found to have the call number incorrect on the label. A total of 617 items (3.25%) were found in the selected areas on the shelves, but were not recorded on the computer catalogue lists. All these records were corrected or brought up to date. At the same time a total of 294 items had their illegible shelf labels replaced and 102 items were physically repaired.

Objectives

The smooth operation of the trial stocktake and a consideration of the benefits that will accrue to library users in relation to the staff effort expended has encouraged the Library to proceed with a stocktake of its entire collection over a number of years. During the coming long vacation up to 150 000 volumes will be checked. The target areas will be in classification areas 300-339 and 900-999 and the principal objectives will be

- to check and correct holdings details in the computer catalogue
- to correct call number details in the computer catalogue
- to upgrade brief records to full bibliographic records
- to rationalise call numbers (between, for example, copies of the same title in the Main collection and in the previously separately shelved Undergraduate collection)
- to ensure that items are in in the correct order on the shelves
- to ensure that items on the shelves are in good physical repair
- to generate accurate statistical data regarding our holdings and losses

The principal focus of the stocktake will be to ensure the accuracy of computer catalogue records of the holdings of the Barr Smith Library. This, together with the associated housekeeping tasks described above, will go a long way to improving the service offered by the Barr Smith Library to its users.❦



Special arrangements for Special Collections

The Special Collections Librarian, Susan Woodburn, is on one year's leave of absence at Cambridge University where she is undertaking a M.Phil. course in Medieval History. Until Susan returns in September 1991, Cheryl Hoskin has been appointed to the position of Acting Special Collections Librarian.

Responsibility for the University of Adelaide Archives (excluding Barr Smith Library archives and collections of personal papers in Special Collections) rests with the newly appointed University Archivist, Margaret Jennings.

All Special Collections services will continue to be available and the opening hours will remain at 9am to 4pm, Monday to Friday. Service outside these hours may be arranged in advance with the Acting Special Collections Librarian, telephone number 228 5224.

A profile of Cheryl Hoskin appears on page 26.❦

Profile... Cheryl Hoskin

Cheryl Hoskin graduated from The University of Adelaide in 1973 with an Honours degree in English Literature, specialising in part, in Historical Bibliography.

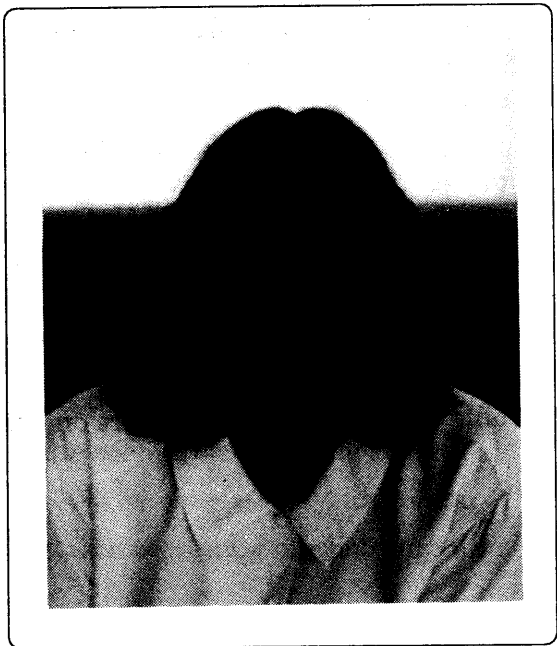
Cheryl began her library career at the Flinders University Library, completing her professional library qualifications over the next two years. While principally based in the Cataloguing Department during her five years at Flinders, she also worked in the Reference and Acquisitions Departments and in the Medical Library.

In 1979 she accepted the position of Research Assistant to the Early Imprints Project, a joint research project of the English Department of The University of Adelaide and the Barr Smith Library, and spent the next six years locating and recording every possible pre-1801 printed book held in public and private collections in South Australia. Cheryl was also involved in liaison work with the associated British Library Eighteenth-Century Short Title Catalogue (ESTC) Project, and gained considerable expertise in the rare book field during this time.

At the conclusion of the Early Imprints Project Cheryl joined the Special Projects Team at the Barr Smith Library as Cataloguer of the Theatre Collection, and she also supervised the retrospective conversion of library records to machine-readable form, under the leadership of Patricia Scott.

After a short break in 1985 to produce her second son, Cheryl returned to a part-time position at the Barr Smith Library where she concentrated on the cataloguing of material destined for the Rare Books, Theatre and Pacific Collections.

Cheryl is currently acting as Special Collections Librarian during Susan Woodburn's absence overseas.



Computer catalogue update

One of the advantages that was taken into consideration when the Barr Smith Library changed to the Dynix catalogue system was that we would have the option of purchasing regular update packages that are made available by the supplier in response to suggestions by the whole user base. As well, our Systems staff have worked regularly with Dynix programmers on fine-tuning and modifying the computer catalogue to accommodate some individual Barr Smith Library requirements.

One of the enhancements that has recently become operational is the ability to save the details of items located in the Library's catalogue during a search. Next month we will be installing Dynix Release 120 which offers several advantages over the present system.

Save Bibliography command

You may use this command to save bibliographic details of any number of items while you are performing a search; when you have finished searching you can call up the list of items that have been saved. If you are using one of the six computer catalogue terminals located adjacent to the Information Desk you can print your saved bibliography at the end of your search session. Network users who are connected to the computer catalogue by a microcomputer can download the saved bibliography to a word processor or database application for subsequent use.

Entries may be saved from either the summary screen (author, title and date only) or from the full record screen. In either case the saved records will be in full record screen format.

Save Bibliography is a 'hidden' command in that it does not appear as one of the command options on the bottom of the screen. Say you are doing an author search under Ruth Rendell. You will type in **Rendell, R** in option 2 to call up the appropriate section of the author index, and then select number 3, **Rendell, Ruth, 1930-**. You will then get to the Summary Records screen which will give brief details of titles of books by Ruth Rendell. If you now type the letters 'SB' [for Save Bibliography] you will get the prompt

Which line(s) ?

You may select as many of the entries as you wish; each time you select an item the system adds it to the end of the bibliography being compiled. The usual shortcuts apply: for example, you can type in 1-9 to select all items from 1 to 9, or you can use commas - 1,3,5,7, or a combination - 1-3,5,8-9.

You may scroll through the list to find other items that you might wish to add to your saved bibliography. You may also change search option – if you are searching under author and have decided to save some entries to a bibliography, you can change to a title search (or any other search from the main menu) and add more entries from within the new search to your existing saved bibliography. You will notice that when you return to the main menu to choose another search option that there is a new line at the end of the usual options menu:

13. Print saved bibliography

When you have finished searching you can print your saved bibliography if you are connected to a printer (or you may download it if you are using a microcomputer) simply by choosing Option 13. The items in the bibliography are not alphabetised, but are listed in the order that you selected them.

If you exit the search menu without printing the bibliography its contents will be lost (a warning appears to prevent you from inadvertently losing your bibliography).

Please ask your Subject Librarian or enquire at the Information Desk if you need more information about this new facility.

Release 120

Release 120 is a software upgrade for the computer catalogue that is likely to be installed in early December.

Additions and alterations include some changes in commands and the help screens and the ability to display two-line entries in the indexes.

One of the useful new features will be what are called postings for index entries – in other words, the number of times a particular index entry appears in the database will appear as part of that index line. This will be welcomed by users who conduct more sophisticated searches on the computer catalogue.

Another improvement that has been introduced is the ability to limit a search by the date or the publisher, etc., and for people who easily lose track of where they are up to in a search, Release 120 offers the possibility of reviewing the steps you have taken in a particular search.

We'll be issuing a publication describing the changes and new features in more detail, when the software upgrade is in place.

Alan Keig