

Caroline Ambrus, *The ladies' picture show*, Hale & Iremonger, Sydney 1984. The cover illustration by Florence Rodway, *Portrait of a lady*, c1914, is held by the Australian National Gallery.

CHAPTER 8

BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND LIBRARY CATALOGUES

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THE REFERENCE WORKS cited in chapter 6 present, generally speaking, factual information: When did it happen? Where did it happen? What is an emu? Who built the first Australian church? The purpose of this chapter is to provide answers to different kinds of questions: Who wrote about what? Where can I find Marcus Clarke's *His natural life*?

The library profession has provided some answers to questions such as these but many other scholars have also contributed to the literature guides that have helped to map the now quite large field of writings about Australia. The concepts of descriptive and enumerative bibliography underlie the whole structure of this volume. This particular chapter, however, tries to alert readers to the main body of Australian bibliographic work.

It is important to distinguish between a subject bibliography and a library catalogue. A bibliography is, in the context of this chapter, a list of references to a specific topic irrespective of where those references can be found. A catalogue—in whatever form: on cards, printed as book, on computer tape—is an index to the holdings of one or more institutions. For instance, the *British Library general catalogue of printed books* refers only to books held in that library, and the *Australian union list of serials in theological collections* by H. Arns and M. Dacy (Sydney, National Catholic Research Council, 1983) includes only the holdings of those libraries represented in that work.

For ease of reference the large listing of bibliographies below has been divided into three sequences dealing respectively with general bibliographies, periodical indexes and special bibliographies.

NATIONAL AND GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Those interested in Australian studies will find that they are comparatively better served with bibliographies of the relevant literature than students of many other geographic areas. Borchardt (1976) listed over 600 sources of relevant information but laid no claims to being exhaustive in the field. A decade later, scores of additional sources had been produced—some, admittedly, replacing older works. It is impossible to list them all. Indeed, it has been thought more appropriate to restrict the present listing mainly to current works, and to include older sources only if they are considered to be particularly significant. Readers wishing to obtain a broader view should consult Borchardt (1976) and Crittenden (1982).

Attention is drawn to the fact that the topic bibliographies and literature surveys throughout

this volume include many special bibliographies. These are more usefully listed with the topic to which they refer rather than in this chapter, and only rarely have they been cited in both places. However, the index to this volume will enable readers to identify them.

Among our retrospective bibliographies the most outstanding work is unquestionably that of John Ferguson (1941–69), whose seven-volume compilation covers the period between 1784 and 1900. Recognising the difficulties inherent in trying to be exhaustive, Ferguson sought the collaboration of librarians from all parts of Australia; their amendments and supplementary entries were recorded by the National Library and partly published. A new edition of Ferguson's work, which is to include all additions and corrections, is in preparation.

Besides the Ferguson bibliography, a number of older works still have a limited usefulness while others retain a curiosity value because they touch on uncommon areas. Among these it is worth mentioning S.A. Spence's *A bibliography of selected early books and pamphlets relating to Australia, 1610–1880* (London, The Author, 1952), with a supplement issued in 1955, which contains over 1800 entries and lists early Australian engraved portraits. Another courageous effort is L.L. Politzer's compilations of foreign language references: *Bibliography of Dutch literature on Australia, Bibliography of French literature on Australia, 1595–1946* and *Bibliography of German literature on Australia, 1700–1947*, all published by the author (Melbourne, 1952–53). Other bibliographies of this kind are in preparation. The daunting nature of the task is often not recognised until enthusiastic compilers have started on the path and realise too late that consistency in bibliographic description is more difficult to attain than amateurs believe, while the quest for comprehensiveness may lead to weeks of searching for minute items. Consequently the field of Australian bibliography contains at least as many tombstones as cradles—and for good or evil, even the computer-based compilations offer little more guarantee of healthy offspring.

The most important gap in our national bibliography is, by common consent, the so-called Ferguson Gap—the period of publishing between 1900 when Ferguson's *Bibliography of Australia* stops and 1936 when the *Australian national bibliography* commenced, albeit under another name. Efforts are being made by the National Library and a number of bibliographers to produce a list of books and pamphlets published between 1900 and 1936. Some of these efforts are directed at subject listings for that period, others approach it from a geographical basis.

The history of the Commonwealth National Library, as it was known at the time, and its successor, the National Library of Australia, is referred to in the preceding section of this volume. Its *Australian national bibliography (ANB)* which in effect began in 1936 with the *Annual catalogue of Australian publications* is unquestionably its most important activity—*ANB* is in fact a national service, prescribed in the National Library Act 1960–73, and much more than a publication pure and simple. There have been changes in the structure and presentation of *ANB* and its predecessor during the 50 years of their existence but, by and large, *ANB* is a reliable and comprehensive bibliographic service. The history of *ANB* can be read in Borchardt (1976) and there are comments on its adequacy and efficiency in the professional literature.

Other bibliographical services provided by the National Library are listed in the bibliography that follows. Of greatest importance is the listing of commonwealth and state government publications in *Australian government publications (AGP)*. This aspect of the national bibliography is considered in detail in Borchardt (1979). Some state governments also issue lists of their publications. These tend to be more comprehensive and up to date than *AGP*, but while New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria have been able to maintain regular publication schedules for listing state government publications received in their respective state libraries, this service has not been kept up in South Australia, Tasmania and Western Australia. Complementary information can be obtained from the state libraries and state government printers: details are set out in table 2 in chapter 3.

INDEXES TO PERIODICALS

The second part of this survey of Australian bibliographies lists indexes to the periodical literature. This important aspect of bibliographic work is not nearly as well developed as the

bibliographic control of monographs. There is no complete printed list of periodicals published in Australia. The National Library's *Current Australian serials* has not been updated since the ninth edition of 1975. It has been partly replaced by *Australian serials in print*, a commercial service, selective in its coverage, published by D.W. Thorpe, Melbourne, since 1981; it is to be reissued frequently but not regularly. The National Union Catalogue of Serials (NUCOS), a computerised data bank accessible by title or subject through ABN (see below) includes all Australian serials held by contributing libraries but these cannot be retrieved on the basis of country of origin. A *Checklist of nineteenth century Australian periodicals* has been completed by A. Pong (Melbourne, Borchardt Library, La Trobe University, 1983).

About 4000 serial publications appear in Australia annually, but there are few indexing and still fewer abstracting services to provide access to this wealth of literature. Until recently, there were two major indexing services, one for the pure and applied sciences, the other for the humanities and social sciences. The former, produced by CSIRO with the title *Australian science index*, represented the most comprehensive source of reference to Australian scientific literature. For economic reasons its publication ceased in 1983 and at the time of writing no substitute has been created. The demise of a service so important to both the general public and the scientific community is a sad reflection on the priorities of those responsible for the support of research and technical development.

The second index, *Australian public affairs information service (APAIS)*, has been produced by the National Library since 1945, but only since 1955 has there been an annual cumulation. An author index has been added since 1965. It is complemented, albeit without specific co-ordination, by the *Australian business index*, the *Australian education index* and the *Current Australian and New Zealand legal literature index*, all of which are subject specific but do not attempt to be comprehensive in their coverage. There remains unquestionably a large black hole into which fall hundreds of journals, the contents of which are not indexed anywhere.

Worth mentioning because of its historic significance and period coverage is the *Australian periodical index (API)* compiled and published by the Mitchell Library. This index to humanities and social science periodicals had a checkered publishing history. In different forms it covered the years between 1944 and 1963 and several cumulations were printed in the decade and a half of its existence. As well as its detailed treatment of Australia, it contains many references to the Pacific islands. It is furthermore of interest because it amplified the coverage of the Mitchell Library's *Dictionary catalog of printed books* (see below).

Newspapers are obviously an important source for Australian studies. Australia's wide range of newspapers covers the whole spectrum of political opinion and practically all inhabited areas. They vary in size and importance; only one makes any pretence at being a 'national' newspaper. The *Australian* (1964–), with its head office in Sydney, issues simultaneously six metropolitan editions which carry identical international and national news to which is added appropriate state and metropolitan news. Two other major newspapers—the *Sydney Morning Herald* (1831–) and the *Melbourne Age* (1854–) — are considered of national importance and are read widely beyond their respective places of publication.

Not one comprehensive current index to any of these hundreds of newspapers is at present being published, and attempts to create such an important tool have failed because of the costs involved. Efforts made by individual newspapers in the past have been short lived and the investigations undertaken by the Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services (R. Stafford, *Australian newspaper index feasibility study*, Canberra, NLA, 1980), though widely praised, failed to attract the financial support needed to bring this project to fruition.

Nevertheless, one current newspaper index has been established, albeit in somewhat restricted fields. The *Australian business index (ABI)*, begun in February 1981, covers the contents of the major Australian newspapers for their business and finance contents. For a detailed description, see H. Mayer's *ARGAP 2* (1984). *ABI* is accessible through AUSINET, the Australian computerised information network, which has outlets in a number of major libraries.

A number of retrospective newspaper indexes have been compiled by librarians and historians, including an index to the first Australian newspaper, the *Sydney Gazette* (1803–42), and the first *Australian* (1824–42). Work is in progress on indexing the now defunct Melbourne *Argus* (1846–1957) to complement two existing indexes for the periods 1846–59 and 1910–49. The state libraries and a few other institutions maintain card indexes to the major newspapers and to some local ones as well. A list of these has been provided by Henry Mayer in both *ARGAP* (1976) and *ARGAP 2* (1984).

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

The titles gathered below represent literature surveys on geographic regions, broad subject fields such as economics or history, university theses and early printed books—a heterogeneous collection indeed and intended to be indicative rather than comprehensive. Noteworthy are the several bibliographies of Australian government publications such as Borchardt's *Checklists . . .* (1958–78) and the index to the great collection of nineteenth-century British parliamentary papers issued by the Irish University Press (1974). The British papers include scores of references to Australia, many of which have been collected in separate volumes to aid students inexperienced in the exploitation of this class of document; they have been rearranged and reprinted, and therefore do not represent the documents in their historical context.

Also included in this selection is the *Union list of higher degree theses* which represents the only comprehensive index to theses accepted in Australian universities and colleges of advanced education. It was begun in 1959 by Mary J. Marshall of the University of Tasmania Library; a series of supplements has been prepared by other staff of that library to keep it up to date. Besides the book-form edition, the *Union list* is now available online through AUSINET. Complementary indexes have been prepared for special interest groups. Education is served by the *Bibliography of education theses in Australia* issued annually by the Australian Council of Educational Research (ACER) since 1984.

While the *Union list of higher degree theses* is restricted to dissertations submitted for Masters' and Doctors' degrees, the specialised indexes usually include also theses submitted for the degree of Bachelor with Honours. Indeed, historians have issued a list called *Honours theses in history*, compiled by M. McKernan and D. Collins (Sydney, Australian Historical Association, 1979), and the association's bulletin lists research work, publications and theses completed in history faculties throughout Australia. Several universities issue lists of theses accepted by their own authority. Those wanting details should consult the research reports issued by every Australian university and by the larger colleges of advanced education.

LIBRARY CATALOGUES AND UNION LISTS

While bibliographies consist of references to a particular subject, a library catalogue contains references to a collection of material housed in one or more buildings and being administered by one authority, unless the catalogue is a union catalogue designed to list the holdings of several authorities, institutions or libraries. It would seem appropriate that we should ask where are the most comprehensive libraries for Australian studies and whether one can identify their holdings without having to visit them. The answer to the first part of this question will be found in section I of this book. The answer to the second part will be found in the list of library catalogues below.

The publication of a library catalogue in book form is now a luxury of the past. The importance of such a catalogue depends basically on the contents of the library to which it relates, but also on the quality of production, the organisation of entries and their bibliographic reliability.

The most comprehensive collection of Australiana in the world is that of the Mitchell and Dixon libraries of the State Library of New South Wales. It is not surprising therefore that the printed catalogue of the Mitchell Library should rank foremost among the book form catalogues. A short history of these collections can be found in Biskup and Goodman's *Australian libraries* (3rd edn, London, Bingley, 1982).

Thanks to the enterprising specialist publisher G.K. Hall & Co, of Boston, the bibliographic

wealth of these collections has been made accessible through the Mitchell Library *Dictionary catalog of printed books*, 38 volumes, which appeared in 1968; one supplementary volume was issued in 1970. This catalogue lists under author, title and subject all books catalogued up to 1969 as well as selected periodical articles. The publication of further supplements, though perhaps desirable, is scarcely urgent because the library's acquisitions policy is such that all titles listed in the *Australian national bibliography* are automatically acquired.

Some other printed library catalogues have been included in the list below because of their historical interest; the annotations will offer sufficient justification for their presence. More such catalogues exist and have been cited by Borchardt (1976), but their relevance to Australian studies is now severely limited.

Some comment needs to be made on the inclusion in this list of union catalogues, that is of catalogues which show the holdings, with location marks, of more than one library. Librarians are justifiably proud of this particular device. It is unquestionably a means to make available to readers an enlarged resource—provided of course that participating institutions fully subscribe to the implied service notion that libraries participating in a union catalogue program should be prepared to lend their stock to the clients of each of the libraries included in the union catalogue.

Though Australian librarians have collaborated quite willingly in numerous union catalogue projects, there is no adequate list of such efforts. A.P. Rooke's *A list of union lists* (Melbourne, La Trobe University Library, 1974) is not only sadly out of date but was always wanting in several respects, and should be used with caution. It indicates, however, that it is beyond the scope of this chapter to offer a comprehensive list of union lists.

There are two basic kinds of union lists. One is based on the notion that researchers require a listing of all materials in their field held in the libraries of a region, a state or even the whole country. This type of union list is usually restricted to serials, such as P.R. Longley's *French periodicals held in Victorian university libraries and the State Library of Victoria* (Melbourne, Borchardt Library, La Trobe University Library, 1984). But some important and well-produced union lists of monograph holdings have also been issued. Typical of scholar-oriented union lists are H.H.R. Love, *John Dryden in Australian libraries* (Melbourne, Monash University, 1970); John Fletcher, *Short title catalogue of German imprints in Australia from 1501–1800* (Melbourne, Dept of German, Monash University, 1970); R. Laufer *et al*, *French culture in the libraries of Melbourne* (Melbourne, Monash University 1962–63). Many more have been compiled by researchers anxious to have a holdings statement of relevant library collections in their specialist field. Union lists tend to provide only the minimum data ('short title') for the identification of individual works; such information might suffice to find a book in the holding library but it is not sufficient as a detailed bibliographic description.

The other category of union lists does not concentrate on a single subject or group of subjects but is conceived as a tool by and for librarians which, subject to the conditions of co-operative use referred to above, will constitute a resource index of considerable importance.

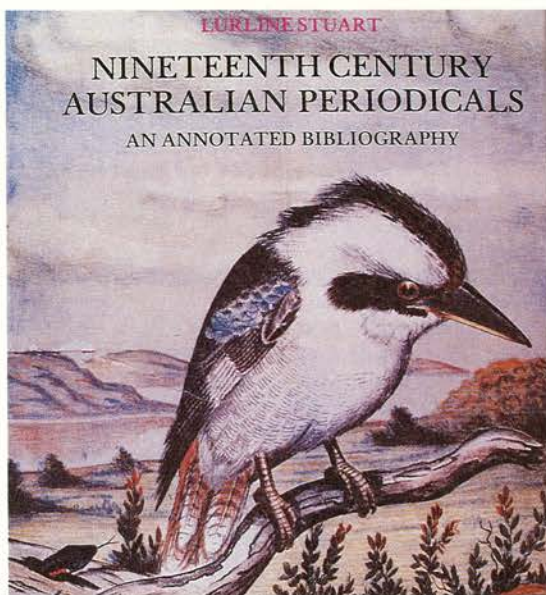
Australia has a fairly good record in the promotion and production of a national union list, even though the library profession has maintained a critical attitude to some of the products. The sparsity of bibliographic oases in a huge country, and the chronic shortfall of financial resources, have made it imperative for librarians to develop co-operative devices if bibliographic services are to attain adequate standards. This has been discussed in chapter 3 of this volume and the point is merely repeated here to emphasise the use made of computer technology in the identification of library holdings and locations. Attention is drawn also to the National Library's development of a computerised bibliographic data bank, the Australian Bibliographic Network (ABN—a set of letters all too easily confused with those referring to the *Australian national bibliography*). Computer terminals linked with ABN are being installed in a growing number of libraries and enables users to find out which library holds which book (see chapter 3). Eventually ABN may well replace all printed union catalogues. Much depends on the rate at which libraries join the service, but it may be some decades yet before all bibliographic service centres can afford to have direct access to the National Library and thus a link with ABN.

GUIDES TO MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS

The circumstances of Australian history have fostered the dispersal of the manuscripts kept by private individuals during their visit, prolonged sojourn or permanent settlement in Australia since European colonisation began. Manuscript material is primarily in two locations—the United Kingdom and Australia—but some has found its way to libraries in the United States and elsewhere. The notes on archives in chapter 2 of this volume refer to the lack of records of such material. There may well be thousands of interesting letters and diaries the whereabouts of which are unknown. There are, of course, not only the documents of the British immigrants of the nineteenth century, but also letters and reports by successive waves of immigrants from other countries—French, Germans, Italians, Greeks, Turks and Vietnamese, to name but a few of the larger groups. Of these non-British sources there appear to be few records at present.

However, the documents of the English-speaking settlers of the nineteenth century are being catalogued and described in considerable detail. Below are listed some of the guides to the more important manuscript collections. Particularly important among these are the *Guide to collections of manuscripts relating to Australia* (1965–) and the *AJCP handbooks*. The Australian Joint Copying Project was initiated in 1945 by the National Library of Australia and the State Library of New South Wales with the objective of making available to researchers microfilm copies of documents, records and private papers of relevance to the history of Australasia held in the United Kingdom. The mass of material already filmed made it desirable to produce guides, known as *AJCP handbooks* and published by the National Library of Australia. The handbooks offer introductions to archival documents in the Colonial Office, the Home Office, the War Office, the Foreign Office, the Exchequer and Audit Department, the Privy Council Office and the Admiralty, and some general guidance to the whole enterprise. More guides are in preparation and it is impossible to tell when the project will be completed.

There is still a great deal of work to be done in the field of Australian bibliography, and there is a real need for finding lists and records of primary source material for the study of Australian history. The possibilities opened up by increasingly sophisticated technology for listing and identifying such material are endless but the costs are high and the exploitation of the technology depends also on the resources available to the searcher. For the present and the immediate future, scholars will have to continue to rely on the basic work being done 'by hand' in so far as the constituent parts of bibliographies and finding lists have to be constructed by a knowledgeable person. They do not flow out of a computer terminal like Minerva from the head of Zeus.



Lurline Stuart, Nineteenth century Australian periodicals: an annotated bibliography. Cover illustration reproduced from a supplement to Cosmos magazine, 30 December 1897. Published in Sydney by Hale & Iremonger, 1979.

NATIONAL AND GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES

AUSTRALIAN audio visual reference book. Melbourne, D.W. Thorpe, 1974-

Australian audiovisual software is listed under title and subject matter in this annual, while overseas material is included under subject. Information on film libraries, schools, grants, Australian suppliers and producers.

AUSTRALIAN books: a select list of recent publications and standard works in print. Canberra, NLA, 1933-

This annual lists recommended works related to Australia. Arranged under broad subject headings; includes prices. Title varies.

AUSTRALIAN books in print. Melbourne, D.W. Thorpe, 1956-

A priced list of commercially produced Australian books including book series, addresses of Australian publishers and agents for overseas publishers. Includes index by author and title. Also available on microfiche.

AUSTRALIAN bookseller and publisher. Melbourne, D.W. Thorpe, 1921-

A monthly containing much advertising, some newsworthy articles, lists of books published in the month and a list of 'next month's new books'. Until 1970 published as *Ideas about books and bookselling*.

AUSTRALIAN government publications. Canberra, NLA, 1952-

Lists publications by Australia's seven governments. It appears quarterly, the fourth issue each calendar year being a cumulation for the year. Those consulting *AGP* should study carefully the introductory notes.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING SERVICE. *Monthly catalogue of publications placed on sale.* AGPS, 1976-

Publisher's catalogue, available gratis, listing publications placed on sale. Complemented by weekly list and annual cumulations covering publications both priced and free.

AUSTRALIAN maps. Canberra, NLA, 1968-

Lists sheet maps. Quarterly since 1974, with annual cumulations continuing a cumulation of 1961-73. Entries arranged according to area.

AUSTRALIAN national bibliography. Canberra, NLA, 1961-

The most comprehensive reference work for all books published in Australia. Published monthly with quarterly cumulations on microfiche, and annual ones both on microfiche and in book form. For further comments see the essay to this chapter.

AUSTRALIAN serials in print. Melbourne, D.W. Thorpe, 1981-

Lists serials (journals, magazines) but not series, appearing regularly or irregularly, under the same name and available to the public. Includes subject and title entries. Infrequent updates. For further comments see essay to this section.

BORCHARDT, D.H. *Australian bibliography: a guide to printed sources of information* (3rd edition). Sydney, Pergamon, 1976. 270 p, illus.

First issued in 1963, this is the standard work on Australian information sources.

BORCHARDT, D.H. ed, *Australian official publications.* Melbourne, Longman Cheshire, 1979. 365 p.

Essays offering an overview of government administration as seen through its publications. Recent changes in government departments affect some data in this work.

CRITTENDEN, V. ed, *Current Australian reference books: a list for medium and small libraries.* Canberra, AACOB Working Party on Bibliography, 1982. 80 p.

Compiled as an acquisitions guide for school and small public libraries, the list is annotated and shows prices at the date of publication. Revised editions are planned.

FERGUSON, J.A. *Bibliography of Australia.* Sydney, A & R, 1941-69. 7 vols, illus.

The most comprehensive bibliography of books published about Australia 1794-1900. The scope of the work, including criteria for inclusion, is set out in the introductions to vols 1, 3 and 5. Facsimile edition, Canberra, NLA, 1975-77.

KEPARS, I. *Australia.* Oxford, Clío Press, 1984. 292 p. (World bibliographical series, vol 46). A list of standard and recommended works on Australia.

A very useful list of over 950 entries with annotation arranged under 42 subject headings.

MAYER, H AND KIRBY, L. *ARGAP 2: a second research guide to Australian politics and cognate subjects.* Melbourne, Longman Cheshire, 1984. 264 p.

MAYER, H. et al, *ARGAP: a research guide to Australian politics and cognate subjects.* Melbourne, Cheshire, 1976. 329 p.

Idiosyncratic but contains useful information on the bibliographies of the social sciences. Complements Borchardt's *Australian bibliography* with notes on reference sources of all types.

RADFORD, W. *Guide to Australian reference books: humanities.* Sydney, Library Association of Australia, 1983. x, 81 p.

A list of reference books. The coverage is idiosyncratic.

INDEXES TO PERIODICALS

APAIS: Australian public affairs information service. Canberra, NLA, 1945-

A subject-arranged index of Australian journal articles. Indexes 200 Australian journals comprehensively and about 1200 others selectively in the social sciences and humanities. Annual cumulation.

AUSTRALIAN business index. Sydney, 1981.

A frequency guide to the contents of the Australian finance and business press; it indexes selected general periodicals and major Australian newspapers.

AUSTRALIAN education index. Melbourne, ACER, 1957/58-

Specialist reference tool covering education, psychology and related areas. Quarterly with annual cumulations.

AUSTRALIAN science abstracts. Sydney, Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science, 1922-56/57, vols 1-35.

Vols 1-16 issued by the Australian National Research Council; vols 17-35 issued as a supplement to the *Australian J of science*. Continued by *Australian science index*, for which see below.

AUSTRALIAN science index. Melbourne, CSIRO, 1957-83, vols 1-27.

Comprehensive source of references to Australian scientific literature. Author and subject indexes issued at the end of each year. Publication abandoned.

CRITTENDEN, V. et al, *Index to journal articles on Australian history.* Sydney, History Project Inc, 1980-82. 4 vols.

Crittenden's index continues T. Hogan's work (see below) of references to Australian history in Australian journals. See also Monie (1983).

CURRENT Australian and New Zealand legal literature index. Sydney, Law Book Co, 1973-

Quarterly subject approach to legal literature, unorthodox in that it caters for the social sciences rather than the legal profession and its traditional manner of citation.

HOGAN, T. et al, *Index to journal articles on Australian history.*

Armidale, NSW, University of New England, 1976. 203 p.

A base list containing references in Australian journals published before 1973. Continued by V. Crittenden (see above). It is planned to complete the series to 1988 by 1989.

MONIE, J. *Index to English language journal articles on Australia published overseas to 1900*. Sydney, History Project Inc, 1983. 132 p.

Monie's work extends T. Hogan and V. Crittenden's indexes (see above) to sources published outside Australia.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

AUSTRALIA. Dept of Territories. *Annotated bibliography of select government publications on Australian territories, 1951-64*. Canberra, The Department, 1965. 55 p.

A guide to public and semipublic statements on areas which in the decade and a half under review became increasingly important to Australia.

BEAUMONT, C. *Local history in Victoria: an annotated bibliography*. Melbourne, La Trobe University Library, 1980. 295 p.

Entries arranged alphabetically by place for the Melbourne metropolitan area and then for the rest of Victoria. Issued with M. Hyslop's *Victoria directories, 1836-1974*.

BETTISON, M. and SUMMERS, A. comps, *Her story: Australian women in print 1788-1975*. Sydney, Hale & Iremonger, 1980. 181 p, illus.

A bibliography of books (extended to 1978), articles, government publications and theses, annotations and a listing of over 170 women's journals.

BORCHARDT, D.H. *Checklist of royal commissions, select committees of parliament and boards of inquiry*. Sydney, Stone Copying Co (pt 1); Sydney, Wentworth Press (pts 1A, 2, 3); Melbourne, La Trobe University Library (pts 4, 5), 1958-78. 5 pts in 6 volumes plus consolidated index by J.Hagger and A.Montanelli.

A unique index to public tribunals of inquiry at both federal and state level to 1960. Important for research into the development of law and society in Australia. Borchardt covers the commonwealth, NSW, Qld, Tas and Vic. Volumes for SA and WA by E. Zalums (see below). The set is being brought up to 1980.

CROWLEY, F.K. *A guide to the principal documents and publications relating to the history of Western Australia*. Perth, Dept of History, University of WA, 1949. 74 p.

CROWLEY, F.K. *The records of Western Australia*. Perth, Publications Committee of Western Australia, 1953. 1094 p.

CROWLEY, F.K. *South Australian history: a survey for research students*. Adelaide, LBSA, 1966. 200 p.

These guides, designed to help advanced students in their research, are still useful though, of course, much has been published since.

DANIELS, K. et al eds, *Women in Australia: an annotated guide to records*. AGPS, 1977. 2 vols.

Annotations give a feminist appraisal of documents relating to women and held in archives, libraries and by individuals.

DILLON, J.L. AND McFARLANE, G.C. *An Australian bibliography of agricultural economics, 1788-1960*. Sydney, Government Printer, 1967. 433 p.

The only literature survey of Australia's most important primary industry. References presented in an excellent system of classification.

FLINN, E.D. *The history, politics and economy of Tasmania in*

the literature, 1856-1959. Hobart, University of Tas, 1961. xxiv, 119 p.

Dated but still useful.

GILL, T. *Bibliography of the Northern Territory of South Australia*. Adelaide, Government Printer, 1886. 118 p.

Gill compiled a bibliography of SA as early as 1885 but that is now superseded by F.K. Crowley's work (see above). The listing of writings on the NT, updated to 1938 by C.H. Hannaford is, however, still a useful starting base for researchers. Reprinted in 1962.

GINSWICK, J. *A select bibliography of pamphlets on Australian economic and social history, 1830-1895*. Sydney, Law Book Co, 1961. 24 p.

Based on the holdings of the Mitchell Library, this bibliography lists contributions to Australian economic thought in the pamphleteering age.

IRISH UNIVERSITY PRESS. *Index to British parliamentary papers on Australia and New Zealand, 1800-1899*. Dublin, IUP, 1974. 2 vols.

Provides a key to reprints of British parliamentary papers issued when the Australian colonies were administered from Britain. A rich source for the study of Australian history, this index makes them eminently accessible.

JOHNSTON, W.R. *A bibliography of Queensland history*. Brisbane, Library Board of Qld, 1981. 149 p.

Useful guide to the literature on the history of politics of Qld.

KNIGHT, K.W. AND ADAMS, J. *Politics and administration in Queensland: a select bibliography*. Brisbane, Dept of Government, University of Queensland, 1974. 328 p.

MILLS, C.M. *A bibliography of the Northern Territory: monographs*. Canberra, Canberra College of Advanced Education Library, 1977-83. 5 vols.

An attempt at comprehensive bibliography for monographs published in, or about, the NT to 1981. Includes some fugitive materials within the definition 'monograph'; extensive coverage.

MONIE, J. *Victorian history and politics: European settlement to 1939; a survey of the literature*. Melbourne, Borchardt Library, La Trobe University, 1982. 2 vols, illus.

A thorough bibliography of the Victorian scene divided into subject areas. Excellent treatment of the whole literature relating to one state. Complements Beaumont (1980).

MURRAY-SMITH, S. AND THOMPSON, J. eds, *Bass Strait bibliography: a guide to the literature on Bass Strait covering scientific and non-scientific material*. Melbourne, Victorian Institute of Marine Sciences, 1981. 271 p, map.

Produced with the help of the Victorian Institute of Marine Sciences Information System and data contained in the CSIRONET, this list is close to a definitive bibliography of the region.

PIKE, A. AND COOPER, R. *Reference guide to Australian films 1906-1969*. Canberra, National Film Archive, NLA, 1981.

A reliable index to this popular medium.

UNION list of higher degree theses in Australian university libraries. Hobart, University of Tas Library, 1967-

Classified index to theses accepted in Australian institutions of tertiary education, excluding Bachelors' honours theses. Currency of information leaves something to be desired. The first list is a cumulated edition to 1965.

ZALUMS, E. *A bibliography of South Australian royal commissions, select committees of parliament and boards of inquiry*. Adelaide, Flinders University of SA, 1975. 178 p.

Covers the period 1857 to 1970.

ZALUMS, E. AND STAFFORD H. *A bibliography of Western Australian royal commissions, select committees of parliament and boards of inquiry 1870–1979*. Adelaide, Flinders University of SA, 1980. 116 p.

For annotation on both lists see Borchardt, *Checklist of royal commissions* ... above.

ZERNER, M. comp. *Australian studies, University of Queensland: a select guide to resources: humanities and social sciences*. Brisbane, Australian Studies Centre, University of Qld, 1981. 110 p.

In spite of the detailed attention paid to some material for Australian studies held in Brisbane libraries there are many gaps, and bibliographic and location questions are left unanswered.

LIBRARY CATALOGUES AND UNION LISTS

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. *Research catalogue*. Boston, Mass, G.K. Hall, 1962. 15 vols and map supplement.

The society's library contains a sizeable Australian collection which is listed, together with its New Zealand material, in vol 14: Australasia.

BRITISH MUSEUM. *General catalogue of printed books ... to 1955*. London, Trustees of the British Museum, 1965–66. 263 vols.

The catalogue of the British Library (formerly the British Museum) is an important bibliographic source for Australian material. Because of its size the catalogue is only available in major state and university libraries. Supplements in both book and microfiche form cover books accessioned from 1956 to 1982.

BURMESTER, C.A. *National Library of Australia: guide to the collection*. Canberra, NLA, 1974–82. 4 vols.

Though not strictly a library catalogue, Burmester's extensive commentary on the NLA holdings is a unique contribution in form as well as in content.

MITCHELL LIBRARY, SYDNEY. *Dictionary catalog of printed books*. Boston, Mass, G.K. Hall, 1968. 38 vols.

The catalogue of the world's largest Australiana collection. One supplement was issued in 1970.

NEWSPAPERS in *Australian libraries: a union list* (4th edn). Canberra, NLA, 1984–85. 2 pts.

Shows the holdings of foreign (pt 1) and domestic (pt 2) newspapers in major Australian libraries. The second part includes bibliographical and publishing details of each paper.

PETHERICK, E.A. *Catalogue of the York Gate Library, formed by Mr S. William Silver: an index to the literature of geography, maritime and inland discovery, commerce and colonization* (2nd edn). London, Murray, 1886. cxxxii, 333 p.

A small portion of this famous collection is of Australian interest. The York Gate Library—its catalogue was first printed in 1882—was acquired by the South Australian Branch of the Royal Geographical Society in 1905.

ROYAL COMMONWEALTH SOCIETY. Library. *Subject catalogue of the library of the Royal Empire Society, formerly Royal Colonial Institute, by Evan Lewin*. London, The Society, 1930–37. 4 vols.

Reprinted in 1967.

ROYAL COMMONWEALTH SOCIETY. Library. *Subject cata-*

logue of the Royal Commonwealth Society, London. Boston, Mass, G.K. Hall, 1971. 7 vols.

Each of these two massive subject catalogues includes a volume on Australia (vol 2 of the first catalogue and vol 6 of the second).

GUIDES TO MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS

MANDER-JONES, P. *Catalogue of the manuscripts in the library of the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia, South Australian Branch*. Adelaide, Royal Geographical Society of Australasia, South Australian Branch, 1981. x, 54 p, illus. A small but significant collection of manuscripts relating principally to SA, but including some unexpected items such as Joseph Banks's Newfoundland diary of 1766 and a few records of convicts sent to Van Diemen's Land.

MANDER-JONES, P. *Manuscripts in the British Isles relating to Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific*. ANUP, 1972. 697 p. A well-organised list of primary source material. Careful study will repay scholars in search of original sources. This catalogue is complemented by the listings of the AJCP (see below).

MITCHELL LIBRARY, Sydney. *Catalogue of manuscripts of Australasia and the Pacific in the Mitchell Library, Sydney*. Sydney, Trustees of the Public Library of NSW, 1967–69. 2 vols.

Covers manuscripts catalogued between 1945 and 1967.

MOZLEY, A. *A guide to the manuscript records of Australian science*. Canberra, Australian Academy of Science in association with ANUP, 1966. 127 p.

Describes the nature and shows the location of archival material related to the sciences in Australia. Additions are published in the *Historical records of Australian science*, issued quarterly by the Australian Academy of Science.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF AUSTRALIA. *Australian Joint Copying Project handbook*. Canberra, NLA and the State Library of NSW, 1972–

The project microfilms documents in British libraries and the Public Record Office related to the history of Australasia. The *Handbooks* offer some guidance to thousands of reels of film. A unique source of information for the study of Australian history.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF AUSTRALIA. *Guide to collections of manuscripts relating to Australia*. Canberra, NLA, 1965–. 3 vols, loose leaf.

Lists manuscript source material and collections of private papers and government archives. Comprehensive index.

UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE ARCHIVES: *guide to collections*. Melbourne, The Archives Board of Management, University of Melbourne, 1983. 210 p, illus.

Useful guide to this important archive of business, labour and trade union records.

VICTORIA. Public Library. *Catalogue of the manuscripts, letters, documents, etc. in the private collections of the Public Library of Victoria*. Melbourne, Public Library of Vic, 1961. 157 p.

Supplemented by the 'recent acquisitions' listings in every April issue of the biannual *La Trobe Library Journal* (1968–).

WHITE, O. et al. *Our heritage: a directory to archives and manuscript repositories in Australia*. Canberra, Australian Society of Archivists, 1983.

