

BOOK COLLECTING AND BIBLIOGRAPHY*

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Introduction:

Many Australian scholars and students, especially in the humanities, suffer not merely from the non-availability of books and pamphlets, but as much from the lack of subject, author, publisher, book and manuscript collections, and of relative bibliographies and bibliographical information.

These serious gaps could be partly filled if book collectors were encouraged, by both libraries and the Australian Literature Board, to describe and list their collections; by the publication of these lists; and by the acquisition and separate maintenance of private libraries by institutional libraries, followed by the publication of appropriate catalogues. These matters will be discussed in considering the relationship between book collecting and bibliography.

Many of the world's great libraries began or were enriched by private collections.¹ The Bodleian Library in Oxford was established by Sir Thomas Bodley in 1602; the British Library collection began with the Cotton, Harleian, Sloane and Stowe Libraries. The names of Folger, Huntington, Lenox, Morgan and others are attached to United States Libraries; in Australia probably Petherick and Ferguson (National Library), and Mitchell and Dixson (Library of New South Wales) are outstanding, whilst both Turnbull and Hocken have given their names to outstanding New Zealand Libraries. As the then National Librarian, Sir Harold White, once told me, private collections are the reserve stocks of public libraries. However, the weight of taxation and probate, and the threat of capital taxation in Australia, have altered the propensity to donate, rather than sell, private collections to public libraries.

Librarians and academics seem to have given little thought, and politicians and the community none at all, to the place of the private library in the literary, scholarly,

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library and bibliographical world. If you peruse Ronald McKerrow² or Phillip Gaskell³ there is passing reference only to this connection.

Professor Colin J. Horne, Jury Professor of English Language and Literature at the University of Adelaide, made a strong plea in 1968 for a better understanding of the role of the private book collector, in an article entitled "Private collections and public libraries".⁴ He quotes the American scholar, C.B. Tinker, as saying that collecting "is a form of scholarship - exacting, imaginative, creative. Where, pray, would scholars be if there had been no collectors before them to bring together the books that made research possible? Collecting, libraries, publication, these three, and the first of these - without which the other two would not exist - is collecting."⁵

In considering the possible relationships between book collecting and bibliography, it will be necessary to understand:

1. What we mean in this context by the words "book collecting" and "bibliography".
2. The contributions of an Australian and an American book collector to bibliography.
3. The respective roles of collector and library in bibliography.
4. The place of private collections in institutional libraries, with a consideration of some specific examples.

1. *Book collecting and bibliography*

What then is a book collector, and what is bibliography? A *book collector* is a *bibliophile* who is a "lover of books; a book fancier".⁶ He could well be a bibliographer who was, as the Greek derivation indicates, "a writer of books, a copyist"; or in the more modern sense, from about 1814, "one who writes about books, describing their authorship, printing, publication, etc."⁷

He is usually an amateur "layman" although some librarians, publishers and book-sellers are also collectors. In his 1947 address at the Mitchell Library⁸ on *The layman and libraries*, Dr. W.S. Lewis, the American book collector whom we shall consider later, said that the layman's three

roles were as trustee, collector, and friend. He could have added on his own behalf "bibliographer".

Bibliography is an over-used and ambiguous word, and it requires strict definition.⁹ The New Oxford Dictionary provides four non-technical meanings¹⁰:

1. The writing of books.
2. The systematic description and history of books, their authorship, printing, publication, editions, etc.
3. A book containing such details.
4. A list of the books of a particular author, printer, or country, or of those dealing with any particular theme; the literature of a subject.

We are not so much concerned here with the first meaning (i.e. the writing of books) or the severe discipline of technical bibliography or textual criticism. We should be interested in both enumerative (or systematic) and analytical (or critical) bibliography,¹¹ but they fall within a highly technical area. We will consider the comments of W.S. Lewis:

The word 'bibliography' was (and is) confusing, because it is used to mean different things. A list of books on a subject is a bibliography of that subject; a list of an author's written work is a bibliography of that author. Early in the nineteenth century Dibdin used the word to mean book-collecting, and later Rive used it as a description of books and "other literary arrangements . . ." ¹²

Bibliography is usually considered as a service to other disciplines, especially to history.¹³ It is often forgotten that there is much scholarship, creative work and time behind a first-class bibliography. As D. H. Borchardt, Librarian at La Trobe University Library, and a distinguished bibliographer himself, said with feeling: ". . . the creative effort behind the compilation of a thorough and exhaustive bibliography is not appreciated."¹⁴

2. *The contributions of two outstanding Book Collectors*

Perhaps we can obtain some insight into book collecting by reviewing the respective places of A.E. Petherick and Dr. Wilmarth S. Lewis as outstanding Australian and American collectors, and their contributions to bibliography. A number of other Australasian private libraries will be considered later, in their relationship to institutional libraries and their contribution to bibliography.

(a) *A.E. Petherick.*

The Prime Minister, Andrew Fisher, introduced the Petherick Collection Bill for the second time to the Federal Parliament on 17 October, 1911. He said in part that "it was a collection, not only valuable from a monetary and literary point of view, but one which, if once allowed to be scattered, could not, in my opinion, have been recovered."¹⁵

He was supported by seventeen other Members¹⁶ who praised the donor and his gift, and criticised the fact that the collection, together with Petherick, had been relegated to the vaults of Parliament House in Melbourne. Mr. Bruce Smith, Member for Parkes, showed in the debate more than usual knowledge of the subject, saying that Petherick "was gathering, at much cost to himself, and with great personal deprivation, this splendid collection of books, papers, manuscripts, maps, pictures, and a variety of articles . . ." ¹⁷ He went on to say " . . . that Mr. Petherick has been for years - in fact, the whole of his lifetime - preparing material for an index of Australian bibliography. It is a book which, if published, will fill half a dozen volumes, but it will be the most complete bibliography, or index to Australian historical data, that has ever been published . . . "

Edward Augustus Petherick died on 17 September 1917, a frustrated and disappointed man. C.A. Burmester describes him in the *Australian Dictionary of Biography* as bookseller, publisher, bibliographer and book collector.¹⁸ A study of his experiences can give us some idea of the relationship of book collecting to bibliography.

Petherick began his collection in 1865 with the idea of preparing a catalogue or bibliography of Australiana. His purchases were carried out within a limited budget, but during an era when now rare Australian books and manuscripts could be purchased for reasonable and indeed low

prices, with only limited competition from antiquarian booksellers, libraries and other collectors. His two editions of 1882 and 1886 of the *Catalogue of the York Gate Geographical and Colonial Library*¹⁹ were among the earliest listings of Australian material; they were followed by the two Francis Edwards Catalogues of 1898-9 prepared by Petherick.²⁰ In between he "Collected, Arranged and Catalogued" the 600 items contained in the *Catalogue of a Collection of Books Illustrative of Discovery and Colonisation in Australasia. Now in the Possession of M. Larkin, J.P., South Melbourne* (London, 1890).²¹ Both Larkin²² and his collection are worthy of further study.

Petherick issued the quarterly *Colonial Book Circular and Bibliographical Record* (later the *Torch*) between 1887 and 1890, and began his Collection of Favourite and Approved Authors in 1889. He was made bankrupt in 1894 and his stock of books was purchased by E.W. Cole. His Australiana collection was bought back by his wife and friends on his behalf, and his consuming ambition was that it should be donated to the new Commonwealth. To this end he published in 1896 his *Library presented to the Federated Colonies of Australia*.²³ It describes and summarises in eight pages the 6,500 books and pamphlets in the collection. When the collection was handed over to the Commonwealth fifteen years later, it contained 10,000 books and 6,500 pamphlets.

Petherick's memorandum contained four pages (printed on green paper) of a separate publication *Prospectus and Specimen Pages of a Bibliography of Australasia and Polynesia . . . In one Volume, Imperial Octavo, 900 or 1,000 pages*.²⁴ He anticipated that of the "over thirty thousand in number, a large proportion belong to Colonial publications which have never been included in any general catalogue before".²⁵ The figure of 30,000 titles at the end of the nineteenth century can be compared with the 19,017 numbered entries in the seven Ferguson volumes of the latter's *Bibliography of Australia*. This of course is not a valid comparison as Ferguson covered Australia only, there are many multiple entries or omitted items, and vast subject areas are not covered, especially in the 1851-1900 volumes.²⁶ But that cannot detract from the Petherick manuscript compilation which is still lodged at the National Library of Australia. A note is made in the *Catalogue of the books, pamphlets, pictures and maps in the Library of Parliament to September, 1911*,²⁷ that the Petherick collection is not included in that catalogue. However, he commenced listing

a "Bibliography of the State of Victoria" in the *Victorian Historical Magazine* in 1911 and 1912.²⁸ Petherick estimated that the series would occupy 100 pages;²⁹ it was part of a Bibliography of Australasia and Polynesia, which would occupy 1,000 folio pages.

One should not forget that Petherick was by profession an antiquarian bookseller. The work of these important people should in no way be forgotten, overlooked, or rejected, as it was by Professor Horne in his 1968 article. Petherick used his training and experience in cataloguing in much the same way as Frank Maggs, James Dally, Kenneth Hince, Gaston Renard and other booksellers have done over the years. We are indebted to them for their book knowledge and their sharing of this information.³⁰

Proper recognition has been given to outstanding bibliophiles in Mitchell, Dixson, Turnbull, Hocken and others, often by naming a collection or library after them. Petherick was rewarded with the post of Archivist, under the National Librarian, at a salary of £500 per annum; he was also awarded the C.M.G. But it would appear that the name of Petherick has been largely forgotten.

(b) *Dr. Wilmarth S. Lewis.*

It would have been a pleasure to meet Dr. Wilmarth Sheldon Lewis the collector and editor of the papers of Horace Walpole, either during his several visits to Australia or in the United States. The reading of his *Collector's Progress*³¹ and *Horace Walpole's Library*³² should be required for all academics, librarians and collectors. Dr. Lewis collected and reconstructed most of the 8,000 volumes of Walpole's eighteenth century library originally at Strawberry Hill, London. Walpole had acquired his books to build a working library.³³ He "had little of the owner's vanity that de Ricci called 'the mainspring of collecting', but he liked owning books that once belonged to famous collectors, and he liked to think of them belonging in the future to men and women who would enjoy them, in part at least, because he had owned them."³⁴ Walpole not only classified his library, but established the Strawberry Hill Press. The library was dispersed mainly at sales in 1842 and 1883.

Dr. Lewis has spent a lifetime re-collecting and reconstructing the Strawberry Hill Library and Press, and Walpole's extensive correspondence, which he has edited.

His library at Farmington, Conn., U.S.A. is one of the most distinguished in the world today, containing as it does more Walpoliana than all the other Walpole collections together. The detective methods of Dr. Lewis, his dedication and knowledge would be difficult to equal.

Professor F.A. Pottle stated:

Our science of bibliography would be sadly hampered indeed, were it not for the generous and largely disinterested service which private collectors perform by buying and putting freely at our disposal books which our public libraries cannot or will not purchase.³⁵

In this case Dr. Lewis did not proceed to produce bibliographies of Walpole and the Strawberry Hill Press, but called in Professor Allen T. Hazen³⁶ who produced *A Bibliography of the Strawberry Hill Press* (1942) and *A Bibliography of Horace Walpole* (1948). It is seldom that we find, as in the case of Sir John Ferguson, the collector and bibliographer together.

Dr. Lewis is a living example of the contribution the private collector can make to literature and bibliography. In summary, he collected and re-constructed the eminent eighteenth century library of Horace Walpole; he is editing the Walpole letters; his several books and lectures are readable classics of bibliographic scholarship; his arrangement with Yale University and its library should be pointers for similar working relationships; and his work has led to the publication of two outstanding bibliographies. In addition the subject matter itself is about an outstanding private library, a book collector, litterateur and private printer.

Further references will be made to the views of Dr. Lewis on the disposal of book collections.

3. *The roles of collector and libraries in bibliography.*

The collector can make a number of contributions to the world of books:

1. He can develop his own collection.

2. He can become involved in the planning and operations of the book scene, by making bibliographical contributions; by being appointed a trustee of an institutional library (how few have been!); by becoming a Friend of one or more libraries; by supporting his national and community libraries; and by joining bodies such as the Book Collectors' Society, the Private Libraries Association and the Bibliographical Society.
3. He can consider the eventual disposition of his collection. This will be discussed separately.

The role of the library is more complex and institutionalised, and should now be considered.

Shortly after the arrival in Australia of the present Director-General of the National Library, it was suggested to him that the book collectors could play a number of important roles in library development and operation, and in bibliography in Australia. It was pointed out that there was a need to provide a voluntary stock-taking of the present book holdings in private hands.³⁷ Some collectors might object to the all-embracing State sticking its nose into their private interests; I would not. In fact all my index cards are sent at regular intervals for photocopying at the National Library.

It was further suggested to the Director-General that the National Library hold a seminar in Canberra for collectors (and indeed for booksellers, publishers and others interested in the book). This would introduce them to the national collection, showing the facilities available to them as users, describing the technological changes in book handling, encouraging the collectors to learn the processes of bibliography, and introducing them to A.A.C.O.B.S. In turn, librarians could learn from these bookmen their views - favourable or otherwise - on the provision of library services, and book collectors and other users could be asked to provide information and perhaps be encouraged to undertake research work in fields which librarians and academics peculiarly call their own, but in which they either cannot or will not produce the information that is lacking.

My personal experience is that, since the beginning of 1973, the National Library has cancelled, without notice, explanation or apology, all information coming to amateur

users in the library field, such as myself. This includes annual reports, Australian National Bibliography or other publications as well as information sheets. The reaction of fellow users at this lack of public relations cannot redound to good relationships with Canberra - whether Minister, Trustees, Director-General or staff. Attempts have been made over the years to stress the point that the user is badly served by this restrictive library service, which alienates the interest, and possibly leads to the loss by the libraries of private collections.³⁸

Again presuming to use personal experience, an attempt has been made over the last thirty years to acquire all the books published in some 120 different subject fields. An impossible task for the individual, but rarely, if ever, tackled by the libraries for obvious reasons - lack of time, money and personnel - but most often because of lack of initiative. The layman acquires the bulk, the ephemera, the odd and the variable; he enters fields that the local library has not even thought, or considers it needs to think, about. The J.K. Moir collection, particularly the Australian literature section, in the State Library of Victoria is a notable exception, encouraged by the then librarian, left by will, and a most useful area of reference in that library.

The fields of collection by the private librarian are usually limited by both inclination, time, space and price considerations. A collection of 5,000 books and pamphlets could be considered a large one, and it could of course be of high quality. The subject collection, although perhaps complete and large, could be erroneously regarded as a "magpie" collection of bits and pieces. The ephemera and minor items must be part of the total picture. With a subject collection, librarians are often overwhelmed by the feet of scarce shelf space that the fine and rare items take alongside the dross of near current or more readily available works which they dismiss as "duplicates" - forgetting that the library user is better served by having physically all the works together. The position is aggravated by the lack of cross subject references in the indices where the book might deal with a number of subjects.

Professor Colin Horne believes³⁹ that "most students of the humanities working in Australia are seriously handicapped by the paucity of old and rare books in our libraries." I would go further by stating that there is a paucity of new and available books, a lack of subject collections, reference and bibliographies. As I have said elsewhere,⁴⁰ this is the

reason why I began a private collection thirty years ago. Those working on bibliographical lists also find gaps that exist in the collective Australian library system to be serious impediments to operation and completeness.

Collectors are motivated by many things - need for working tools, literary interests, acquisitiveness, pride, a part-time hobby or interest, and today even investment as a protection from inflation. In the experience of Professor Horne⁴¹ "great collectors, fired by the zeal of acquisitiveness as they must be, are not thereby selfish men." But important author bibliographies have sometimes been made by collectors, as in Hugh Macdonald's bibliography of Dryden, Sir Geoffrey Keynes's Sir Thomas Browne, the Shakespeare lists provided through the Folger collection, including seventy-seven copies of the First Folio, and many others.

And so, Professor Horne concludes, "libraries have a role in encouraging and aiding the private collector."⁴²

The relations of W.S. Lewis and Yale are an ideal instance. Besides assisting Lewis in various ways with his collecting (they even presented him with Walpole material) the University took over the responsibility for editing and publishing Walpole's correspondence, placing it under Lewis's editorship because of the skill and knowledge of the subject that his collecting had demonstrated. For the collection itself Yale has prepared an honoured place in its own library, to which Lewis is bequeathing it."

4. *The place of private collections in institutional libraries.*

The book collector has several choices as to the disposal of his collection:

1. Leave it to his own family. There has to be a genuine interest by one or more members of that family, or the library will be dissipated.
2. Dispose of it to an antiquarian bookseller, where the collection is large and/or valuable.

3. Sell it by auction and thereby make individual items available to booksellers, librarians or other collectors.
4. Sell or exchange with private collectors.
5. Donate or sell it to an institutional library, either for integration or as a special collection.

This last course of action has the support of Dr. Wilmarth Lewis - "Whether scholars think of their benefactors or not, it is a bibliographical tragedy to break up a special library. When a collector has gone deep into a subject and brought together extensive materials for its study, each item in it gains importance in the context of the whole."⁴³

It has already been pointed out that it is the duty of librarians to seek out, and if possible acquire, book collections, or at least make an offer to take over those parts of them that might have a particular place in their own collection. How the Trustees of any institutional library can make a negative decision on any offer so made, without looking at the detail of the material in that collection and the gaps in their own collection, is a tragedy that should be fully investigated so that it will not occur again.

The National and State Libraries would benefit by maintaining contact with book collectors and users, who would perhaps be more inclined to make available to them all or part of their libraries to fill the gaps in individual Australian institutional libraries. Dr. Lewis states further:

The library should cultivate collectors who will give it collections which the library wants. A great library is a collection of collections. Some of them have been made by the librarian and his predecessors but in a large library many of them have come by gift. No library in the world has enough money to buy all the books, manuscripts, maps and coins it wants. When even the wealthiest libraries have subscribed to the learned and unlearned journals and bought all the current books they must have very little money left over for new collections. At most they can only hope to fill in gaps here and there in collections they already possess. If they are going to grow in usefulness they must have new collections. And these must come largely from owners of private collections.⁴⁴

There is little evidence in my experience of institutional libraries actively seeking private collections, or even knowing the "collection which the library wants". Librarians usually will not deviate from their narrow routines, laid down by the limitations of the Trustees and of their own experiences, the restrictions and rigidities of the Dewey classification system, and the mechanisation and computerisation of library systems. As previously stated, many frown on the idea of subject or composite collections with the plea that these would duplicate their present holdings, and upset the even tenor of their intricate apparatus.

It would be most instructive to follow the struggles of other book collectors to present their collections to the state. We have already met A.E. Petherick who attempted for many years to present his collection to the Commonwealth. Sir John Ferguson could well have been an exception to the rule of difficult collection disposal. He worked closely with the Mitchell Library, of which he was a trustee; his library which I visited on a number of occasions and was the base for his great *Bibliography of Australia*, is fully recorded in that work, and now resides in the National Library. One cannot overlook the great co-operation and contribution of libraries throughout Australia and overseas given to Sir John's mammoth task, which should have been tackled much earlier by the National Library. The question now is whether, after the acquisition of the rights to the bibliography, the National Library will restrict itself to institutional libraries and librarians, or investigate the holdings of private librarians, and indeed of antiquarian booksellers, and make use of the intensive research that has been undertaken by these non-librarians. The answer to this question so far is that offers of assistance have not been accepted.

Sir John Ferguson received recognition during his lifetime from the universities and the Crown. He was a great Australian who added much to the world of bibliography.

David Scott Mitchell provided in his Will dated 14 February 1901 that the Mitchell Library should be "permanently arranged and kept for use in a special wing or set of rooms."⁴⁵ The Public Library of New South Wales at the time Mitchell offered his collection (17 October 1898) had the finest Australasian collection. In addition, Mitchell's solicitor, Dr. James Norton, was chairman of trustees of the library and there was the closest working relation with

the principal librarian, H.C.L. Anderson. As the latter gave evidence on 11 September 1900 to the *Select Committee on the working of the Free Public Library*:

I now buy all his (Mr. Mitchell's) books for him, and I sent away £670 last week for one work; and I have sent away, during the last fifteen months, over £2,000 for books which he has purchased for it. I do his work as secretary. He spends £2,200 a year on fresh books. . . . I get no pay whatsoever from Mr. Mitchell, but I send his orders for European books. . . . I write his letters, and send the money for him through the Agent-General of New South Wales, and do all the business connected with the matter. . . . By my action I save Mr. Mitchell at least 12½ to 15 per cent. on all his purchases; therefore I save that much for the country. . .⁴⁶

This Select Committee is one of the most fascinating and revealing documents of book collecting, bookselling and library matters printed in this country. But it makes the point that there was the closest kind of co-operation between trustee, librarian and book collector. Mitchell's entire collection, together with an endowment of £70,000, was transferred either before or immediately after his death on 24 July 1907. His frustrations at the delays in erecting the Mitchell Library can be well imagined and it was only after the personal intervention of the Premier, J.H. Carruthers, that the construction of the library proceeded.⁴⁷

Sir William Dixon died on 17 August 1952. He had previously donated a large collection which was housed in the Dixon wing of the Public Library of New South Wales. He was created a Knight Bachelor in 1939. The terms of his bequest provided that his collection of 20,000 volumes should be permanently kept separate from any other collection and that it would be subject to the same rules and regulations as those in force for the Mitchell Library.

Henry Allport under the terms of his Will dated 14 February 1949 offered to the Tasmanian Government his home "Cedar Court" and his extensive and valuable "collection of Australiana including all book manuscripts pamphlets records maps pictures prints and other articles relating to the history of Australia Tasmania New Zealand and the Pacific" together with other articles "as a permanent Public Reference Library of Australiana and Museum of

Fine Arts as nearly as maybe on the lines of the Mitchell Library in Sydney but with a small Fine Arts Museum attached . . . "48 If the Tasmanian Government agreed in writing to accept such gifts the collection would be transferred to the Public Library of Tasmania. "Cedar Court" was a fine old home and the collection even finer, but the Board considered that both the capital outlay and annual expenditure on "Cedar Court" would be unduly costly. Under the Allport Library and Museum of Fine Arts Agreement 1966⁴⁹ the collection was transferred to the State Library at Hobart. As an interesting and comparatively modern document on the transfer of a private library to a state library, the schedule to the Allport Library Agreement Act is deserving of careful study.

Alexander Turnbull bequeathed his collection to "His Majesty the King asking that it should constitute a reference library in the city of Wellington. He desired 'without imposing any trust', that the contents should not be lent but be kept together as the nucleus of a New Zealand National Collection; that duplicate copies should not be sold, exchanged or given away; that use of the library should be at the discretion of the New Zealand Government and guided by the rules of the British Museum and the Mitchell Library."⁵⁰ Turnbull had originally bequeathed his books, manuscripts, maps and pictures to the Victoria University College of Wellington.⁵¹ His emphasis on duplicates could possibly have been connected with his own purchase of the Hocken duplicates.⁵²

Reference to the "Crown" raises the long-term responsibility of the recipient of a donated library to hold it within the terms of the arrangement. This became evident from the findings of the N.S.W. *Select Committee on the working of the Free Public Library* (1900) where donated books had been sold. As the Crown has the final accountability and responsibility for the handling of such a trust, it would be preferable for such a donation to be made to Her Majesty. The other important consideration in such a bequest was that it should be subject to the rules of the Mitchell Library, which are recognised as basic ground rules.

Finally, the transfer of a private to an institutional library (or the Crown) is a two way affair. The *Institution* should clearly state the terms and conditions on which it will house the transferred library. If it is to be held as a separate or subject collection, consideration should be

given to the long term shelf arrangements, the marking of the books, perhaps with an appropriate bookplate, the maintenance of a separate index, the possibility of producing bibliographies of particular subject holdings, whether access should be open or limited, the filling of gaps with duplicates from the Library's own duplicate holdings, the encouragement of the donor to endow or fill gaps with further donations and the degree of his participation in the handling and continuance of the donated library by perhaps an honorary appointment.

Some of the *Donor's* responsibilities have already been stated, but, having made the decision to part with his collection, he should interfere as little as possible in its subsequent handling. This is largely dependent on the working relations with the Librarian, who could encourage the donor to transfer the collection as soon as possible, realising at the same time that there could be some treasures the donor might want to hold for at least the time being.

Consideration would need to be given to the insertion in a will of clear terms of bequest, as well as probate, income and capital taxes, stamp duty and transfer costs. These are technical matters which have been partly considered previously⁵³ but are rather the subject of further study.

Attention is merely drawn at this stage to the need to revise the restrictive nature of allowable gifts to public libraries and universities under Section 78 of the Income Tax Act, which reads *inter alia* (my underlining):

- (a) Gifts (not being testamentary gifts) of the value of two dollars and upwards of money *or of property other than money which was purchased by the taxpayer within twelve months immediately preceding the making of the gift, made by taxpayer in the year of income to any of the following funds, authorities or institutions in Australia -*
- (v) a public university
 - (xxvii) a public library, public museum or public art gallery

The book collector can play some very interesting roles in the field of bibliography.

NOTES

¹See Ian F. McLaren, *Some Libraries of the World: Inaugural S.A. Brown Memorial Address*, 17 July, 1975.

²*An introduction to bibliography for literary students* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1927).

³*A New Introduction to Bibliography* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1972).

⁴*The Australian Library Journal*, July 1968, pp. 181-188.

⁵op.cit., p.181.

⁶OED, I, 847.

⁷OED, I, 846.

⁸*Australian Quarterly*, June 1947, also reprint, Sydney, Public Library of N.S.W., 1947. See *Collector's Progress* (New York: Knopf, 1951), pp.233-6 for Australian visit.

⁹McKerrow, p.321.

¹⁰OED, I, 846-7.

¹¹Gaskell, pp.321-335.

¹²*Collector's Progress* (New York, 1951), p.91.

¹³D.H. Borchardt, *Australian Bibliography: An Assay*. Reprint from *College and Research Libraries* (May, 1962), pp.207-212; 251-4.

¹⁴Borchardt, p.207.

¹⁵*Commonwealth Hansard* 1911, p.1456.

¹⁶Messrs. Atkinson, Thos. Brown, Deakin, Finlayson, Fisher, Fowler, Glynn, Groom, Hall, Howe, W.E. Johnson, Kelly, McDonald, Palmer, Ryrie, Sampson, Bruce Smith, and J. Thomson.

¹⁷*Hansard*, pp.1466, 1467.

¹⁸(Melbourne, 1974), V. 438-9.

¹⁹*Ferguson* 14086a and 14087. Petherick arranged for the sale of this library in 1905 to the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia, South Australian Division. One of the earliest attempts at Australian Bibliography is contained in *Handbook to Australasia* ed. William Fairfax (Melbourne, 1859) [F.9545].

²⁰F.14093 and 14095.

²¹F.11415.

²²F.11416. It was purchased by S.J. Way in 1895 for £500. See *Catalogue of the Charles R.J. Glover Library* (Adelaide, 1970), item 1459.

²³F.14089.

²⁴F.14090.

²⁵*Catalogue of Books relating to Australasia* (London: Francis Edwards, 1899), p.220. F.14095.

²⁶See *Ferguson*, V (1851-1900), A-G, pp.(vii)-viii.

²⁷Melbourne, Government Printer, 1912, p.(iii).

²⁸*Victorian Historical Magazine*, II, 35, 87, 137, 179; III, 41, 89, 177; IV, 5.

²⁹*op.cit.*, II, 47.

³⁰See "A Collector looks at The Second Hand Booktrade in Australia. A Paper read by Ian F. McLaren at a Symposium on the Second-hand Booktrade in Australia, held by the Friends of the Monash University Library . . . on 10 April 1970." Processed.

³¹New York, A.A. Knopf, 1951.

³²(Cambridge: University Press, 1957). Limited 750 copies.

³³*Horace Walpole's Library*, p.9.

³⁴*op.cit.*, pp.64-5.

³⁵F.A. Pottle, *The Literary Career of James Boswell* (Oxford, 1929). Quoted in *Collector's Progress*, p.251.

³⁶*Collector's Progress*, op.cit., p.96.

³⁷See Horne, op.cit., p.187.

³⁸See "A User Looks at Librarianship" by Ian F. McLaren, in *Librarianship for tomorrow's world* (Melbourne, 1969).

³⁹Horne, op.cit., p.181.

⁴⁰*The Library of Ian McLaren* (Melbourne, 1974), pp.2-3.

⁴¹Horne, op.cit., p.185.

⁴²Horne, op.cit., p.187.

⁴³*Collector's Progress*, op.cit., pp.251-2.

⁴⁴*The Layman and libraries* (Sydney, 1947), pp.10-11.

⁴⁵G.D. Richardson, *The colony's quest for a national library*, Sydney, 1961, p.28. Reprinted from *Journal and Proceedings of the Royal Australian Historical Society*, LXVII, pt.2 (1960).

⁴⁶N.S.W. Parliamentary Paper A4/1900, p.24.

⁴⁷See *The Standing Parliamentary Committee on Public Works, of the N.S.W. Parliament: Report relating to the Proposed Mitchell Library*, N.S.W. Parliamentary Paper 1905.

⁴⁸Two codicils were added dated 23 May 1963 and 1 May 1964.

⁴⁹Tasmanian Parliamentary Paper 41/1966 of 11 November 1966.

⁵⁰E.H. McCormick, *Alexander Turnbull His Life His Circle His Collections* (Wellington, 1974), pp.286-7.

⁵¹op.cit., p.203.

⁵²op.cit., p.226.

⁵³Evidence submitted to the Committee of Inquiry into Public Libraries by Ian F. McLaren, 7 July 1975.

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