‘A STOREHOUSE OF WISDOM’
Celebrating 50 years of the Baillieu Library
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1930s: The University Library comprises the General Library, situated in the north wing of the Quadrangle, and nine branches, with holdings of approximately 140,000 volumes. Overcrowding for students and the collection in the General Library is a huge problem. The librarian, Leigh Scott, lobbies for a new library, and the University is committed to building one, but funding is an issue and World War II prevents further planning.

1944: The William Lawrence Baillieu Trust provides £105,000 towards the establishment of a new university library.

1945: Architect John F.D. Scarborough and Partners is commissioned to plan the new library.

1952–1954: A site is chosen and the design and layout are completed.

1954–1955: Efforts continue to raise money for the new library. Estimated cost is £440,000; the University has a total of £135,000.

April, 1955: The University launches the Centenary Building Appeal to raise £1 million for new buildings, including the library.

17 December 1956: Vice-Chancellor G.W. Paton writes to the Victorian Premier Henry Bolte requesting financial assistance towards the cost of the new library.

9 January 1957: Premier Bolte agrees to provide an additional £100,000 to the University’s building grant for the next two financial years towards the cost of the new library.

25 January 1957: The building contract for the new library is signed.
March 1957–December 1958: Construction of the Baillieu Library stage 1 is completed. Architect: John F.D. Scarborough and Partners; Builder: Prentice Builders Pty Ltd. It is the first modern, purpose-built academic library in Australia and consists of a ‘semi-basement’ and five floors.

1958–1959: In the long summer vacation library staff move from the old General Library into the new Baillieu Library. 150,000 volumes of books go with them.

21 March 1959: The Baillieu Library is officially opened by the Prime Minister, Robert Menzies, at 2.30 pm. Speeches are made by the Chancellor of the University, Mr Justice Arthur Dean, the Prime Minister, and by Lord Baillieu on behalf of the Baillieu family, the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Sir George Paton and the chairman of the Professorial Board, Professor E.S. Hills. Lord Baillieu also unveils the memorial inscription in the library foyer.


1990s: The Better Baillieu Library Project raises money for the refurbishment of all six floors of the Baillieu Library over several stages, including information technology infrastructure.

2000: The entire south side of the first floor is refurbished to create the Percy Baxter Collaborative Learning Centre, containing multimedia workstations, two training rooms, discussion space, and providing access to many databases and software tools.

2003: The Information Resources Access Department relocates from the northern part of the ground floor of the Baillieu Library to a building off-campus. After the area is refurbished and given a separate entrance, the University’s bookshop moves into the space.

2009: The Baillieu Library accommodates the Arts and Humanities book, journal, microform and newspaper collections, the Special Collections (including the Reading Room, shared with the University Archives and the Grainger Collection), Rare Books, the Print Room, the Louise Hanson Dyer Music Library, the East Asian collections, the Percy Baxter Collaborative Learning Centre, the Unicard copy centre, the Library’s administration section and information and lending services.

Into the future: Planning for a major refurbishment of the Baillieu Library is underway which will improve student and researcher spaces and services and improve accommodation for and access to the collections.

A first-class library is the very corner stone of the life of any university. It is at once a storehouse of wisdom, a shrine of memory, a seed-bed for the germination, the nourishing of thought and research and a constant spur to action. So the opening of this Library today represents a significant development in the cultural and educational life of this great metropolitan University. As a family . . . we are indeed privileged to find ourselves associated with its building and we are deeply honoured by the decision of the University Council to name it the Baillieu Library.

Lord Baillieu, excerpt from his speech given at the opening of the Baillieu Library, 21 March 1959
Baillieu Library, c.1959, photographer unknown
As Lord Baillieu well understood, libraries are not only storehouses of wisdom, for they also enable sharing of scholarship, allowing knowledge to be discovered, worked upon and rediscovered by successive generations of scholars. To fulfil this aim, libraries are dynamic, readily adapting to the changing environment of scholarship and teaching. The Baillieu Library is no exception and access to technology now exists side by side with collections of cultural significance. While the activities undertaken within this library building may have changed over the past 50 years, the Baillieu Library has fulfilled this expectation, truly becoming a storehouse of wisdom that contains one of the richest collections in the country. Accommodating works that are rare and beautiful as well as works of scholarship, Lord Baillieu could scarcely have imagined the scale that this storehouse would attain. When the Library opened in 1959, the collection comprised 150,000 volumes. Now this building alone houses around a million volumes, predominantly from the University’s Arts and Humanities collections.

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Lord Baillieu
50 years, the underlying purpose has not wavered. The Library continues to support teaching and research within the University and engages with the intellectual and cultural life of the city of Melbourne, for example, through its comprehensive exhibition program.

Since its inception, and notwithstanding financial and other challenges, a community has grown up around the Baillieu Library united by these common aims — a community of scholars and researchers, aided by expert and committed library staff whose familiarity with the collections is beyond dispute. This community has been joined by Friends of the Baillieu Library and donors who share the passion for building a collection of significance. The University Library remains immensely grateful for the generous support of our Friends and donors.

Of course not all of the University community would share such lofty sentiments — some would remember the Baillieu Library as a crowded house of toil and enforced quiet study, of idiosyncratic air-conditioning, and baffling catalogues and indexes. But I suspect that many more students have fond memories of the Library as a social and intellectual hub where intellectual possibilities became manifest and social engagement was rampant despite the stern admonition of librarians and attendants.

And so we celebrate 50 years of the Baillieu Library and the richness and diversity of its community, as reflected in the essays, illustrations and photographs that are included in this booklet. Students, researchers, academic staff, benefactors and Friends of the Baillieu Library are all represented. These groups have all played a significant role in the life of this building and in developing its wonderful collections. Treasures from the collections are also exhibited, made possible by the generosity of donors and Friends. The building itself is a treasure in its own right and a celebrated example of modernist architecture.

I would like to thank contributors to this volume for sharing their recollections and expertise, and to the staff of the Baillieu Library who have compiled this booklet. It will remain an apt tribute to the great building that we know as the Baillieu Library and to the great community that has enlivened these walls.

Jenny Ellis
Acting University Librarian, February 2009
A university exists for a variety of things, tuition, lecturing, reading, conversation, discussion and the broad sweep of social and athletic activities. All of these things must be added together if we are going to have a university that is to be a great place and perhaps of all these things, the one that is hardest to get, the hardest to achieve, is an adequate library, because buildings cost fabulous sums of money; books, indeed, cost fabulous sums of money. . . . The truth is that to get library facilities that are worthy of a famous and great university like this, is the hardest thing in the world, and therefore this is a great day in the history of the Melbourne University. . . . And so, as to libraries at universities in general and to this one in my own university in particular, I want to say how delighted I am to have had the privilege of coming here to declare it open.

The Prime Minister, Robert Menzies, excerpt from his speech given at the opening of the Baillieu Library, 21 March 1959
As a schoolgirl I was one of the throng attending the Baillieu Library’s opening ceremony, thanks to my father Darren, a lifelong bibliophile. Dad’s interest in the future of Australia as well as its history led to friendships with many other book-minded people who sought to improve facilities for the getting of wisdom in Melbourne. (I should mention that it was this band of dedicated enthusiasts who went on in later years to found the Friends of the Baillieu Library.)

The opening of the Library was a dream come true and long awaited. Dad had often talked to his children about the importance of education and about his family’s humble beginnings in this country. His father was one of ten sons of the original pioneer James George Baillieu who arrived in Victoria in 1853. Amongst Dad’s nine uncles was Edward Lloyd Morgan Baillieu who died in July 1939 leaving a substantial bequest to the University in memory of his brother William Lawrence Baillieu who died in 1936. World War II and years of rationing postponed the use of this bequest for its intended purpose to help build the University a large central library. Melbourne’s hosting of the Olympic Games may have been a catalyst for action. Prime Minister Robert Menzies secured vital Commonwealth Government funding for the library project and at last it all started to happen.

My memories of the opening of the Baillieu Library are now a bit confused due to the awe I felt on the occasion. Such a huge modern building! So many dignitaries in gowns! I recall standing on the lower stairs to watch the Prime Minister, the Chancellor Justice Arthur Dean, my father’s cousin Clive Lord Baillieu and the rest of the official party pass by and move to the area south of the main entrance. The speeches were made close to where the 1888 Alexandra printing press now stands. In recent weeks I have been reading some of the remarks made during the opening ceremony and took particular note of the Prime Minister’s words in which he
said that ‘the truth is that to get library facilities that are worthy of a famous and great university like this, is the hardest thing in the world, and therefore this is a great day in the history of the Melbourne University’. Menzies’ comments seem just as relevant today as they were in 1959.

Members of our family have taken great pleasure over subsequent years in maintaining a close association with the Library and the staff who work there. My late mother Diana very much enjoyed her many years on the Committee of the Friends of the Baillieu Library. ‘They are such wonderful people,’ she would say. I would echo that fervently after my dozen or so years on the Committee. I appreciate the insights into the life of the Library that membership of the Friends has afforded me.

As the Baillieu Library enters its second half century and awaits its refurbishment it is a great pleasure to join others in celebrating the service that this Library has provided to the University and to wish it well for the future.

Fiona Baillieu
This page: Spiral staircase, ground floor, Baillieu Library; above: January 1959, photograph: Visual Aids Department, University of Melbourne; right: 2008, photograph: Lee McRae

Opposite page, top left: Front of Baillieu Library at night, 1959; top right: Original Baillieu Library entrance steps with view into the foyer, 1959; below: Circulation desk, ground floor, Baillieu Library, 1959, photographs: Wolfgang Sievers. Reproduced with kind permission of the National Library of Australia.
This is a day of great jubilation, it is a day when the Vice-Chancellor and the academic and administrative staff can set aside, for a little while, all the troubles which oppress them wherever they turn today. Problems of inadequate accommodation, desperate problems. . . . The building of this Library has involved drawing off from other urgent, desperately urgent, needs money that we could have used well there, but we thought it proper that a library should have first priority, and the first and most important thing to have was a properly equipped and properly accommodated library, where there was at least reasonable room for those students who desire to use it.

Chancellor of the University, Mr Justice Arthur Dean, excerpt from his speech given at the opening of the Baillieu Library, 21 March 1959

Far left: Title page of Cl. Claudiani quae exstant, Amstelodami: ex officina Elzeviriana, 1665. Gift of Dr J. Orde Poynton, 1959. Special Collections, Baillieu Library, University of Melbourne
The year I joined the History Department in 1965, a man appeared to talk to the staff, bringing with him a little attaché case from which he produced library volumes with many pages damaged or simply cut out, or even limp boards with no contents whatsoever. This was Dr Orde Poynton, Consulting Bibliographer, who was surveying the entire (not that it was very extensive) collection, almost all at that time on open shelves, selecting books to be put in a ‘research’ collection (later ‘B’ collection) and even volumes for the rare books collection. He came to show the academic departments — which hotly resisted any such division of the collection — the need to protect books against such appalling damage. He was also to be seen regularly sitting next to Mary Lugton, the Reference Librarian, surveying shelf after shelf, book by book, and assessing them for relocation. Dr Poynton was to donate some 15,000 books to the Baillieu Library, many of which joined the rare books.

The nucleus of that collection is, however, owed to another figure, and a tragic one. George McArthur (1842–1903) was the son of a baker and born at Linlithgow in Scotland. He migrated to Australia around 1850 and came to live in Maldon, where he was described as a gentleman. In October 1903, he took his own life.

By his will the library received 4,000 to 5,000 volumes, particularly rich in early Australian travels, bibles, Burnsiana and works of fine arts. The library at this time was in the ‘northern annexe’ of the Quad, and the Council instantly conducted a dental examination of the bequeathed equine: ‘The addition of this collection to the library has seriously taxed the already overcrowded accommodation of its shelves and has necessitated the removal to the Biology School and the Engineering School of the books bearing on the work of those schools.’¹ There is no mention of McArthur in either Scott’s or Selleck’s history of the University.² The vicissitudes of the ever-peripatetic collection had begun.
The segregation of rare items from the main collection was initiated in 1961 by the librarian Axel Lodewycks: books published before 1800 and Australiana before 1900. These were housed in the Leigh Scott Room in the new Baillieu Library, opened in 1959. After the move of the library from the northern annexe to the main northern wing of the Quad in 1926, the need for a new library had been planned since the 1930s — and had taken more than 20 years to eventuate, and only then thanks to the generosity of the Baillieu family. With extensions to the north in the 1970s — but never the originally planned stack block — a new room was built for the rare books.

The major benefactor of this part of the collection, however, was Dr John Orde Poynton (1906–2001), born in London, son of a Harley Street specialist, and a Cambridge graduate. After serving in several London hospitals, he went out to Malaya in 1936 and was a prisoner of war in Changi for more than three years (this was strangely always passed over by him in *Who's Who*). He migrated to Australia in 1945 and settled in Adelaide, where after a brief tenure as lecturer in Pathology (1947–1948), he became director of the Institute of Medical and Veterinary Sciences (1950–1961). What was revealed by him in *Who’s Who* only in the 1990s was that he was also chairman of the Friends of the State Library (1955–1961). Everything indicates that he originally intended to donate his collection to Adelaide, but he was attracted by the plans for the Baillieu Library from 1958 — and his first marriage had broken down in 1957. Poynton was appointed Consulting Bibliographer from January 1963 until 1974 (he dated it 1961–1971). His position was highly anomalous, for he was responsible only to the Vice-Chancellor, not to the appallingly maltreated librarian, Axel Lodewycks. Poynton was given a large office formed from one half of the then staff reading room (yes, staff actually read in the library!) Apart from the rare books, his influence can still be detected in the endless yellow recommendation slips in the still indispensable card catalogue.

The first instalment of the Poynton collection was announced in December 1959. Fundamental to a collector whose tastes were described as 'patrician' were Greek and Latin classics. We have, for example, Aldine editions of Lucan (1502, 1515), Cicero’s orations (1546) and Horace (1566). And, it seems, the only volume from Gibbon’s library in Australia: his Claudian (Elzevir 1665). There is a complete set of the Delphin editions of the classics — 60 volumes, so called because they were commissioned for the Dauphin Louis (son of Louis XIV), who never read any of them, because any love of learning was beaten out of him. There is the *Nuremberg Chronicle* (1493) and a Second Folio Shakespeare (1632), and a large collection of Scottiana. Such collectors were also by definition fundamentally interested in first editions (here mainly 18th and 19th century) and modern private presses: William Morris’ Kelmscott Press and the Golden Cockerel Press among them. There is a catalogue of the collection by, for example, date and publisher, at the end of the card catalogue.
An historian, for his or her part, is fundamentally interested in the human background to events and things. The Baillieu Library possesses a rare book collection which would be hard to equal in the country. It has sprung largely from the gifts of two very different people, whose personal circumstances lie behind those gifts. Their bequests will best be honoured by the gratitude we show, the care we take of them, and the use we make of them.

Ronald T. Ridley
Professor Emeritus, School of Historical Studies,
University of Melbourne

Notes
1 Melbourne University Calendar, 1905, p. 380.
5 *Nuremberg Chronicle. A history of the world from creation to 1493*, compiled by Hartmann Schedel, and famous for its woodcuts by Michael Wohlgemut and Wilhelm Pleydenwurf.
‘Group of Epacris’, plate 5, opp. p. 17,
Bush Friends in Tasmania, by
Louisa Anne Meredith,
London: Macmillan, 1891.
Special Collections, Baillieu Library,
University of Melbourne
The Baillieu Library is probably the best thing that has ever happened to the University of Melbourne. ... Among its advantages are that it invites, instead of repelling, students to wander around all the sections, with free access to all. ... It also provides a separate seat for each student, so that one is not constantly aware of others' elbows, and even if the beautiful views of the University lawns may prove distracting, the natural light and space are an immense improvement on the crabbed blackness of the old central library.

Editorial in the student newspaper, Farrago, 24 March 1959
Students at the circulation desk, ground floor, Baillieu Library, August 1967, photograph: Department of Audio-Visual Aids, University of Melbourne
Reproduced with kind permission of the National Library of Australia
2008, photographs: Dave Tacon.
Reproduced with kind permission of the artist
Above left: Date and photographer unknown; above right: 1990s, photograph: Michael Silver; bottom: 2008, photographs: Dave Tacon. Reproduced with kind permission of the artist.
Reading room, second floor, Baillieu Library, 1959, photograph: Visual Aids Department, University of Melbourne

Opposite: Second floor, Baillieu Library, 2007, photograph: Lee McRae
I loved the Baillieu Library so much I wrote a really bad poem about it in second year. I found it in my diary. I can only bring myself to quote the last few lines, which imagined the consequences of the sun going out (?!), one being that reading in libraries would no longer be possible:

no more backs of hands
on pink cheeks, keeping
the face from dropping onto the text.

A lot of sleeping went on in the library (and not just by me), especially in its warmer zones. In first year I discovered that the library had its own ecosystem, of hot and cold, quiet and noisy, light and dark regions and sub-regions — not to mention unusual varieties of the human species. I learnt to choose different spots to read in, depending on the season and the subject.

The Baillieu building was not nearly as old or impressive as the State Library, but it had its own secrets and charms. In the dim basement aisles, where you turned on the light by pulling on a string, I found the hardbound academic journals, with their volume upon volume of deliciously obscure and heavily footnoted articles, on any subject you could dream of. I figured out how to use the indexes, which were only in hard copy then, and happily lost whole days sitting cross-legged before piles of heavy tomes, cross-referencing between subject keywords, author names and article abstracts, and scribbling numbers on torn slips of paper. When I wanted a break, I went up to the first floor toilets and read the juicy graffiti on the walls, where students, safe in anonymity, laid bare their deepest fears and secrets and asked the questions they would never dare ask of their friends or parents or teachers. And then back down to a safer world of historiography, bibliography, philology.

At this time the library was in the painful process of adapting
and researching and drawing and painting and composing that sits, waiting to be rediscovered, in the Research and Periodical and Music and Microfilm sections. In the twenty-first century city, where every empty block of land is being developed into apartments, and where shops with ancient stock, like Steinbergs’ drapery or dust-choked Job Warehouse, close down when their ageing owners lose heart or die, the library is one of the only places left that offers the possibility of stumbling across something old and forgotten. Only op shops compete. And hard rubbish day.

Libraries can induce a kind of paralysis: a sense of horror at everything one doesn’t know, at the amount of stuff people have written about — and slaved over — that gets forgotten. On the other hand, if you acknowledge that one human can never embrace the whole lot, but think of it as a secret forest through which you can weave your own little path, it becomes less frightening — and it can even be seductive.

The new Library might be said to mark the event of the most far-reaching importance to the University as a whole to have occurred since its foundation.

Axel Lodewycks, Librarian, ‘The Baillieu Library’, University of Melbourne Gazette, 10 September 1959, p. 1
The Friends of the Baillieu Library was founded in 1966, seven years after the Baillieu Library was opened, with the expressed aim to ‘provide a fund for the purchase of books, manuscripts or prints required by the Library’. This aim still remains at the core of the Friends’ activities, but, over time, these have broadened to include funding conservation and cataloguing of materials, assisting with publications and events for members. Of more recent date is the active lobbying of the University on matters affecting the Library in the broadest sense.¹

Since 1966, at least 262 items have been added to the University’s collections with the Friends’ assistance. Most have been purchased outright, though in some special cases, partial funding was provided to assist with the purchase of particularly important items.

The compass of these purchases has been broad. A very important purchase, was made in 1974 — an illuminated manuscript produced in England around 1350, a breviary according to the use of Sarum (Salisbury). This is one of the undisputed treasures of the Baillieu Library and was once part of a larger breviary (a book containing the texts for the celebration of Divine Office), the other part of which is in the Bodleian Library in Oxford. It is one of only 40 known English breviaries from the first half of the 14th century.² Several individual leaves from manuscripts were also purchased in the Friends’ early years.

The purchase of original mediaeval manuscripts is now well beyond the resources of the Friends. However, funds over the years have been used to purchase fine facsimile versions of important manuscripts, including several produced for the Court of Berry in France. Other facsimiles of manuscripts held in collections in Italy, Germany, France, the United Kingdom and the United States have also been bought. In 1997, for example, the Friends’ major purchase was Der Kreuzzügertribel (The Morgan Crusader Bible).
This superb facsimile of a medieval manuscript was produced as a close copy of the original manuscript in a limited edition of only 980 copies. A very different facsimile, but equally fascinating, was the 1999 purchase of the *Li Mingzhong Ying zao fa shi: 36 juan* by Jie Li (1035–1110), a very rare 1925 facsimile, with colour plates, of a 12th century Chinese building manual. As a work of fine printing alone, it is significant. Its place in the history of architecture is even more important.

Works which fall within the broad category of ‘the art of the book’ have been a notable feature of the Friends’ purchases for many years. The Friends were instrumental in completing the University’s collections of two major English private presses: the Golden Cockerel Press and the Kelmscott Press. The first Golden Cockerel titles were purchased in 1972, and the final one 20 years later. In all, 21 titles were purchased, along with several items of ephemera from the Press. The Golden Cockerel Press, founded in 1920, produced 214 titles before its closure in 1960. It produced limited editions of classics and contemporary works to the very highest standards and using well-known artists and typographers.

The Kelmscott Press was founded by William Morris in 1891, with the aim of producing fine books designed within the framework of the Arts and Crafts movement. The first Kelmscott Press titles were acquired by the Friends in 1975, and in recent years the completion of the collection was a major priority. Finally, only the great 1896 Kelmscott edition of *The Works of Geoffrey Chaucer* was wanting. This was acquired in 2005 with substantial funds coming from the Library Endowment Fund as well as more modest contributions by the Friends and the Ivy May Pendlebury Estate. That the University was prepared to provide substantial funding for this purchase was a most welcome reinforcement of the importance of the Baillieu Library collections.

The subject of voyages and travels has always been of particular interest to the Friends and, over the years, at least 15 titles have been added. Most have dealt with Australia and the South Pacific, but have ranged as far afield as Iceland. In 1979, the Friends enabled the acquisition of François Péron’s *Voyage de découvertes aux terres australes exécuté ... pendant les années 1800–1804*, published in Paris between 1807 and 1816. These volumes are of great importance to the history of European discovery in Tasmania, and the expedition took back to France a very important collection of natural history specimens as well as much geographical information.

In 1996 the Friends made one major purchase to mark the retirement of Mr Rodney Davidson as President of the Friends, a position which he had held for 18 years. The book was *A Second Voyage Round the World* (1776). This work is commonly known as the ‘Cambridge Cook’ because of the widely held view that the anonymous author was a Cambridge University student. It appears to be a surreptitious account of Cook’s second voyage from the journal of one of the officers, published anonymously, a year before the official account. This purchase was particularly pleasing since it
was the only significant contemporary work on James Cook's voyages not held in the Baillieu Library's Australiana Collection, and was on its list of 'most wanted' items. The addition of this book adds greatly to the research value of the collections of Cook and of voyages within the Library.

In earlier years, the Friends purchased a considerable number of works in the area of the sciences — botanical, physical and zoological as well as medical history. Many of them are of great importance, especially the work acquired for the Friends' 'coming of age' in 1987: Pierre Bulliard's *Herbier de la France, ou, Collection complete des plantes indigènes de ce royaume* (Paris, 1780–1809). This important work was probably the first botanical work completely colour-printed without retouching by hand. Each plate was colour-printed using a separate plate for each colour.

Our most recent purchase, in late 2008, was the first official publication of the Royal Society, published in London in 1664. This adds to the already impressive holdings of the Baillieu Library of early imprints of the Royal Society. Entitled *Sylva, or, a Discourse of Forest-Trees, and the Propogation of Timber in His Majesties Dominions*, it is by John Evelyn, better known as a diarist but also a founding Fellow of the Royal Society.

A major decision taken about ten years ago was to provide funds to assist the Library with the conservation of its collections. Projects funded include the conservation of some early newspapers and an important early edition of *Holinsbed's Chronicles*, and an important heraldic manuscript from the Gorman Cambridge Collection — *The Foundations of the Universitie of Cambridge* (1662).

Funding was also provided for the cataloguing of historical maps of the University, Melbourne and Victoria. A total of 168 maps were catalogued, including 77 which were not recorded as being held by any other library. As a result of this project, all the Library's historical maps of the University are now catalogued, as are the majority of the historical maps of Melbourne.

In 2008, the Friends funded a new and revised catalogue of the Gorman Collection, *Cambridge in Books: The university, the town and the country*, held by the Baillieu Library and formed by the late Dr Pierre Gorman CBE, a major benefactor of the Library and a stalwart Friend over many years. The first edition of the catalogue was compiled by Dr Gorman in 1998, since when the collection has doubled in size to over 2,500 items.

Over its first 40 years, the Friends group has made a significant contribution to the holdings of rare and fine works in the Baillieu Library. The funding of some recent projects has recognised the importance of conserving and cataloguing works, besides simply purchasing them. This combination can be expected to continue in the coming years. The Friends of the Baillieu Library is committed to pursuing its aims within the resources available to it. The steady state of its membership numbers remains a matter of concern and work remains to be done in attracting new members.

Graham N. Dudley, President, Friends of the Baillieu Library
Notes


Opposite: Baillieu Library building under construction, 1957, photograph: Visual Aids Department, University of Melbourne;