ON view this fall in the Fairchild Gallery in Lauinger Library will be *Extraordinary Journeys: Portuguese Rare Books at Georgetown University* (1580-1710). The exhibition, primarily drawn from the holdings of the Woodstock Theological Library, will extend into the three Woodstock display cases on Lauinger's lower level. The inspiration for Lauinger's exhibition came from the Smithsonian summer exhibition *Encompassing the World: Portugal and the World in the 16th and 17th Centuries* at the Sackler and Freer Gallery of Art and the National Museum of African Art. That exhibit presents hundreds of extraordinary works of art that explore the unity and diversity of the cultures that contributed to Portugal's trading empire.

Portugal's contacts with the kingdoms and empires of Africa and Asia, and later with the vast expanse of Brazil, led to unprecedented examples of cultural exchange, including the creation of strikingly beautiful and highly original literary productions. The exhibition at Lauinger highlights the far-ranging Portuguese publications originating from the world's first truly global communications system.

*Extraordinary Journeys* includes works in Latin, Portuguese, English, Spanish, and French. It features approximately forty rare books, by noted Portuguese authors such as Agustinho Barbosa (1590-1649), Bartolomeu dos Mártires (1514-1590), Jerónimo Osório (c. 1514-1580), Fernão Mendes Pinto (d. 1583), Álvaro Semmedo (1585-1658), and António Vieira, (1608-1697). The exhibit displays some of the rare and handsomely illustrated works by Portuguese Jesuit missionaries in the Far East, detailing their explorations and their often violent deaths. It documents the fragile political situation in Europe at the time as well; the testimony of Francisco
Recently I heard a phrase from a radio commercial—for what product or service, I don’t know—that said something like “Wherever in the world people may be going, they’re all going in the same direction: the future.” As aphorism, this may or may not be useful; but as library principle, the phrase does reflect where we want to be. Many libraries are moving forward rapidly toward an undefined future, even as we respect and retain some of the traditions of the past. Our progress is both enhanced by mass digitization projects and hampered by them, particularly when we consider the concept of library as place. I believe this is particularly true for academic libraries.

An engineer recently asked me, “How soon before your entire collection is digitized?” This was a very practical way of expressing what another colleague told me she was asked by someone at her institution: “What is the teleology of the 21st-century library?” In both instances there is an underlying assumption that the world of library information will be accessible ubiquitously, and therefore the academy may no longer need physical libraries. That assumption probably arises from conventional wisdom that few people go to a library for information any more; from national library studies suggesting decline in usage of physical collections; from perceptions of user behavior in the net-savvy world; and from the availability of high-quality federated searches through a very simple dialog box with access to “everything.” Yet so many academic librarians report borrowing statistics that are at least holding their own, if not actually growing, as well as increases in physical visits verified by gate counts—especially among those institutions that have remodeled or have included “user-friendly” amenities like coffee bars within the library.

It is not difficult for a librarian to imagine that the future of, say, ten years, will still include physical objects among our collections almost to the extent that they exist today. Yet it’s clearly a truism that certain disciplines can benefit more rapidly from e-access than others. An engineer may think that the digital object is the future and that the problem of a sustainable digital archive will be resolved. Virtual space is thus more important to the engineer than physical space. However, in addition to the type of library, the type of user is critical to the prediction of what libraries need to be in our foreseeable future. A scholar, researcher or professor thoroughly versed

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in her field understands the literature of the discipline, along with the quality sources in which important work is previewed or published. But the average undergraduate isn’t so well versed; that’s one of the aims of her education. Browsing a library’s catalog or a library’s shelves is quite important to the discovery, serendipitous or systematic, of portions of that literature. The next step is to know that there is a place to go to receive expert advice on what constitutes quality of resource. That place is the library.

Librarians already offer terrifically innovative ways to meet their users wherever they exist. Many librarians are “embedded” in classrooms, faculty offices, student residences. Many communicate with 24/7 virtual reference; others text message or IM their constituents. In these respects, librarians are moving fast toward the future and the concept of “place as library” resonates. But what physical libraries provide, which not enough people recognize, is both community and opportunity for the extension of scholarly communication. When students gather with their colleagues to discuss a group project, they know they have immediate access to resources and services they will need. When faculty members bring their students into a library’s communal area for office hours over a cup of coffee, they extend the conversation beyond the classroom into a more relaxed, yet still scholarly environment. When librarians expose the fabulous research materials, regardless of format, to a class of emerging scholars, they offer interaction to those who might otherwise be reluctant to approach a faculty member. In fact, in Educause terms, we have entered the “interaction age.” Libraries are “living and learning” centers and we need to design our spaces, both physical and virtual, with our continuously growing and changing users in mind.

Ironically, librarians today are often faced with displacement—either of seating for users or of shelving for materials—because we have outgrown our facilities as our resources and services grow. Those who assume that ubiquitous digital access negates the need for physical expansion are forgetting that libraries are learning spaces. And perhaps most importantly, our mission to collect and preserve materials for posterity moves us forward to the future, not backward to tradition. The future of 21st century scholars and scholarship rests with libraries, and spaces for living, learning and research will be more important than ever.
A LITTLE NATURAL HISTORY

Edward M. Barrows, Professor of Biology at Georgetown, gave a Walking Tour of Georgetown University's Outdoor Campus and Gardens to Georgetown alumni and Library Associates over Reunion Weekend in June. Author of the book *Nature, Gardens, & Georgetown*, Professor Barrows gave some valuable insights into the local flora and fauna. His book reveals much natural history of the University and the surrounding area, including the fate of local trees during the Civil War, the history of the College Walks, the many memorial gardens, and the birds, insects and other wildlife most likely to be seen on a stroll through campus.

EVERYBODY'S A CRITIC

Maureen Corrigan, Critic-in-Residence and Lecturer in Georgetown University's English Department, spoke to alumni over the 2007 Reunion Weekend in June. In her talk, entitled *Everybody's a Critic*, she expressed her concern about the recent, tremendous decline in book reading and the production of literary publications in the United States. Corrigan, who is also a book reviewer for the National Public Radio show, "Fresh Air," mentioned some helpful reading habits, which she feels would help people stay interested in snuggling up with a book before they fall asleep at night, such as alternating between fiction/non-fiction and heavy reading/lighter reading. More notes from the story of Corrigan's passion for reading can be found in her book: *Leave Me Alone, I'm Reading: Finding and Losing Myself in Books.*
LIBRARIES ~ LIFE’S LASTING LEGACY

Does the smell of a book transport you to the first library books you held as a child? Do you remember all the new worlds you discovered reading?

Have you ever stood before a Beethoven manuscript and shivered at the thought that the composer himself touched that same page, as he added notes and notations to capture the music he heard in his head?

Libraries help form some of our earliest and most lasting memories, while simultaneously exposing us to entire new worlds of thought and ideas. From science and music, to religion and politics, libraries offer readers and researchers alike a rich bounty of material from which to learn, grow and synthesize new bodies of knowledge.

Georgetown’s Libraries are the beneficiaries of years of gifts and skilled stewardship. As each generation uses the Libraries and resources provided by past generations, it is imperative that it also extend a hand forward, to ensure the caliber of the collection is even better for those who will follow.

We invite you to become part of the living legacy of the Georgetown Libraries by including the Libraries in your estate plans or through an outright gift to endowment. Your generous financial contributions will help to preserve the Beethoven manuscript, purchase scholarly journals and keep pace with advancing technological developments.

For more information on becoming a member of the prestigious Georgetown Legacy Society and including the Libraries in your plans, please contact the Office of Gift Planning at 202-687-3069 or toll free at 800-347-8067. You may also send email to giftplanning@georgetown.edu.
COMINGS AND GOINGS

Welcome to John E. Buschman, who joins the library in September as the Associate University Librarian for Collections Development, Preservation and Scholarly Communication.

Welcome to our new Science Reference Librarian, Yan He, who joined the Blommer Science Library in mid-August.

Welcome to our new Digital Services Librarians, Robert Laws and Molly Sorice, who joined the Digital Services and Technology Planning division of Lauinger Library this spring. Matthew Tan, who joined us as a Reference Librarian and Web Services Coordinator last year, has become our third new Digital Services Librarian.

Farewell to Pamela Noyes, who, after 17 years of service to the Georgetown University Library as a reference librarian, retired at the end of May. Head of the Research and Instruction Department for the past 15 years, Pam ably led researchers and library staff through the many changes witnessed in library research during her tenure.

LIGHT AND SHADOW IN ARABIA

On exhibit in the Gunlocke Room this summer are The Photographs of Dorothy R. Miller: Visions of Arabia, 1947-1979. Since 2005, the highly acclaimed photographer from Santa Clara, California has donated to Georgetown more than 400 superb 8 x 10, black and white photographs taken during her many years living in Saudi Arabia, a country about which the Special Collections Research Center has significant collections.

Miller first went to Saudi Arabia in 1947 to work in oil company Aramco’s Law Department. In 1951, about the time she learned to do her own developing, she discovered that “people were paying more attention to my pictures and I was becoming conscious I should have more training.” Thus she left in 1959 to take an intensive six-month course in photography at the Brooks Institute in San Francisco. She returned to Saudi Arabia and Aramco in 1967 to work in the company’s Treasurer’s Organization, her enthusiasm for the country and photography unabated. Her images range from Aramco personnel and facilities, to Saudi people, to stunning scenes of countryside, to memorable images of sand, to nature studies of flowers, trees, and animals. She depicts Qatif and Hofuf, Dhahran and Dammam, al-Khobar and Abqaiq.

When she finally retired to the United States in 1977, Miller began to sort through her vast collection, first printing out the 10,000 negatives on contact paper, then choosing those to crop and print. She averaged four hours a day, three days a week, in her photo lab. The result is a timeless and enchanting record of a country in the 1950s and 1960s.

Guest Curator William F. Stapp, formerly Curator of Photographs at the National Portrait Gallery, has mounted the exhibition of some 80 images. Although most are of Saudi Arabia in black and white (Ms. Miller’s dictum: In color you look for color... In black and white, you work with light and shadow), there are a few in color of her trips to Petra. The library is hugely indebted to Dorothy Miller for the gift of the photographs and to Will Stapp for such an excellent exhibition.
The library recently received 26 letters by English novelist Graham Greene to the celebrated Swedish actress, Anita Björk. Dating from Christmas 1971 to 1990, they are a testament to a friendship that endured long after a 1950s love affair that had lasted almost four years.

Greene biographer Norman Sherry, in his *Graham Greene: Volume Three 1955-1991*, describes their relationship as having begun at Christmas 1955, after playwright and mutual friend Michael Meyer introduced them. He quotes Meyer: "...She has just about everything—she's beautiful, talented, highly intelligent, a linguist...I am sure they would have settled down permanently but for Anita's unwillingness to continue her career abroad...and her wish to bring up her children in Sweden."

The letters from Greene to Björk reflect a warmth and easy familiarity made up of friends in common and visits from each other's relatives, interspersed with comments on writing, travel, plays and politics. Much of the Björk side of the correspondence can be inferred. Greene is glad she “laughed at Raffles” and “liked Dr. Fischer.” He in turn hopes “the Norwegian film goes well” in 1980 and is glad she is “having a happy time working with Ingmar Bergman” in 1989. He importunes her almost every year to come again to the Cannes Film Festival.

It is already difficult, as we converse daily with friends across continents by email, to re-imagine recent decades when the post was the communication of choice. As Greene relied on the written word delivered across countries (usually from Antibes to Stockholm), his complaints in his letters about the slowness of the post was bitter. Perhaps, though, it did make each letter and card more valued. A card from Anita arrived in good time in 1981, just when a friend’s note was needed. Greene was “pleased and touched” by her timely card; his planned trip to Panama had just been disrupted: “every year for five years I have been going as a guest of Omar Torrijos—each year about now he always sent me my ticket & it had arrived & I had cabled the date of my arrival and suddenly—the news of his death. I had grown to love the man and he had a real affection for me.”

These letters, a vestige of a larger correspondence presumed lost, are rich with glimpses into the lives of two extraordinary artists. A gift from Anita Björk’s daughter Lo Dagerman, they will add another layer of depth and understanding to the library's substantial archive of Greene’s work. We thank the Björk family for their generosity in safeguarding these letters at Georgetown.
de Faria (b.1653) highlights the violent tension between Catholics and Protestants in England during the “Papal Conspiracy” of 1679. Also shown are the theological contributions to Catholicism by the Portuguese Jesuits during the late sixteenth to the early eighteenth centuries.

Extraordinary Journeys is organized by Professor Michael Ferreira of the Department of Spanish and Portuguese; Visiting Professor Ana Maria Dos Santos Silvia Delgado of Spanish and Portuguese and the Camões Institute; and graduate student of Spanish and Portuguese Patricia A. Soler.