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UPCOMING EVENTS

MARCH 29
Los Angeles
Brian Lowry
"Mysteries of Prime Time Television"

APRIL 27
Washington
(Embassy of Ireland)
Ronald Hoffman
"Princes of Ireland, Planters of Maryland: A Carroll Saga, 1500-1782"

FOR further information on Associates events, please contact Marianne Green at (202) 687-7446 or at libassoc@gunet.georgetown.edu

PORTRAIT OF A LADY

WITH A REPUTATION BUILT ON SUCH PRAISE AS "DRENCHINGLY beautiful" (attributed to Cecil Beaton), Clare Boothe Luce (1903-1987), playwright and managing editor of Vanity Fair, sat for as many studio portraits as any starlet. Her personal photographic collection, recently transferred to the library, includes prints by such notable photographers as Carl Van Vechten, Sir Cecil Beaton, Edward Steichen, and Alfred Eisenstaedt. This extraordinary visual archive documents Luce's careers in journalism, public affairs, and diplomacy; family estates as far-flung as Phoenix and Honolulu; and her hobbies of scuba diving and painting. The multi-talented Clare Boothe Brokaw, who made an advantageous second marriage in 1935 to Henry R. Luce, publisher of Time and Fortune, became a model for the successful modern woman and a champion of women's rights. In 1942 she won the congressional seat in her husband's Connecticut district; she became the first politically appointed woman ambassador in 1953, when Dwight D. Eisenhower, grateful for her tireless campaigning on his behalf, rewarded her with the post in Rome.

Soon after marriage, she persuaded Luce to embark on a new, phenomenally successful venture: a picture magazine called Life. The collection is rich in images by a number of premier photographers for that magazine. Margaret Bourke-White photographed Mrs. Luce on a wartime European tour; Thomas McAvoy caught her in an official portrait in Rome in 1956. Alfred Eisenstaedt idealized the Luces early on as the perfect couple playing croquet and shot evocatively blurry images at a New Year's party in 1956, but his extensive record of the Luces' 1962 vacation in Majorca (including photos showing Eisenstaedt himself, taken by either Clare or Henry) is a model for what the great photojournalist can do.

Mrs. Luce traveled to Europe in 1939 to report on the war for Life. She gained an interview with Winston Churchill and was probably the first woman correspondent to

(continues on page 6)
A TRIBUTE TO JON REYNOLDS

Many Associates, and many, many more Georgetown alumni/ae will join us in regretting the untimely death on January 2nd of Jon Kendall Reynolds (C'65), university archivist at Georgetown since 1971.

Jon was perhaps best known to alumni for the long series of quietly witty slide shows he prepared for reunions and for the annual John Carroll awards celebrations. His gift for sending up an awardee gently, or bringing out the less serious side of the Georgetown experience, were such that people looked forward eagerly to presentations that in other hands might not have been nearly so effective. But for those who had business with the archives, Jon was known and admired for the promptness and usefulness of his replies to queries. His knowledge of Georgetown was nothing less than encyclopedic, going far beyond that of Georgetown's first archivist (and something of a hero and model to Jon), Father Frank Barnum, S.J., who set up the archives in the McSherry Building in 1898.

As a historian, Jon believed strongly in the relevance of visual documents. He explored and organized the archives' large collection of photographs, a collection which has become a constantly useful resource to members of the Georgetown community. The first fruiting of this interest was Georgetown University: A Pictorial Review, a selection of 156 historical photographs and other visual artifacts displaying the history of the university which Jon organized and co-authored, published by the Alumni Association in 1976. Beginning with a single PC in 1983, Jon was instrumental in pushing the archives and special collections generally in the direction of modern technology. Over a period of years he developed the Georgetown Archives and Manuscripts Management System (GAMMS), software which is used in processing archival records as well as manuscript collections, and from which, as well as from Jon's twin interests in computer technology and visual historical materials, springs Special Collections' very considerable presence on the World Wide Web, a presence which Jon designed and managed.

We expect to name a new archivist shortly; whoever it is will have a very hard job matching Jon's standards of achievement.
Library Begins Off-campus Storage

The library no longer has the shelf space to accommodate the more than 30,000 volumes which are added to the Lauinger and Blommer stacks each year. As a result, a program has been launched which will involve selecting and sending more than 150,000 volumes to an off-campus storage facility before the beginning of the Fall 2000 semester. Each book housed remotely has a location tag reading “Off-campus storage” added to its bibliographic record in GEORGE. Items in storage requested before 5 p.m. can be made available on campus the next business day (Monday-Friday). The necessity of off-campus storage was addressed reluctantly; in recent years we have added extensive amounts of shelving in Lauinger. But by last summer we had reached the point where no significant amount of shelving could be added without removing desperately needed seating and study space.

Since we have a circulation history for each book in the collection from 1993 onwards, the first choice for selection were those books published before a certain date (1980 for Science Library books, 1969, with a few exceptions, for Lauinger) which had not circulated in that period. Lists of candidates are reviewed first by library liaisons in each subject area; a second review is solicited from faculty, particularly those in the subject under review at the moment. While the goal obviously is to send to remote storage those books least likely to be used, an added incentive derives from minimizing the costs involved in bringing volumes once stored back to campus.

Selection of a storage facility required the investigation of a number of possibilities. The library first explored the possibility of building an extension to Lauinger, but extensive discussions led to the conclusion that other building priorities (e.g., the Southwest Quadrangle and new science facilities) would have preference over the library. The final choice, decided after recommendations were brought to the Main Campus Library Committee, the Library Advisory Council, the Provost, and the Main Campus Executive Faculty, was the storage facility run by the Washington Research Library Consortium (WRLC), located in Upper Marlboro, Maryland. The WRLC facility provides high-density, environmentally controlled storage for books, audiovisual and microform media, and archival records. For maximum density, materials are stored by size, with barcode links to individual titles.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Our collection of French literature was strengthened greatly by the recent donation of more than 700 books and a similar number of separate journal issues focusing on the Francophone literature of sub-Saharan Africa, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Pageard of Versailles, France. The literary content of the gift is reinforced by a number of related historical and anthropological studies on African culture, population, and religion.

The gift was secured through the good offices of Prof. Amadou Koné of the French Department, who accompanied the Pageards on their recent visit to the library.
DEACIDIFICATION PROJECT CONTINUES

Like Cock Robin, books printed on acidic paper would end up dead and buried. New life can be given these books—the pall lifted from the coffin, as it were—by treating their pages to counteract acid compounds present in them.

Beginning in spring 1999 the library began the long and costly process of identifying and treating acid-content books in its collections—not hard to find, since almost 80% of the library’s books were produced during the heyday of bad paper, which ended for scholarly books for the most part in the 70s. To date more than 2,000 volumes have been treated.

Principle support for the project, for which we are grateful, comes from the Lauinger Family Preservation Fund.

BLOMMER FAMILY CAMPAIGN PLEDGE

A recent Third Century Campaign pledge by the Blommer family foundation raises the amount that the family has given to Georgetown over the years to more than $500,000. The new pledge, to be paid over the next five years, will provide funding for the Blommer Science Library and to support the general needs of the library as a whole.

The Blommer connection with giving to Georgetown began in the 1950s, when Henry J. Blommer, Sr. (C’26), put the corporate airplane at the service of Father Bunn’s fundraising trips; when the Reiss Science Building was erected in 1962, he and his wife, Viola, supported the building of the library now bearing the family name. Other Blommers to have attended Georgetown include Peter H. (C’62) and his brother Joseph W. (C’64) as well as two sons of Henry Jr., Peter W. (C’85) and Stephen J. (C’89), and Peter’s wife, Ellen Downey Blommer (B’85).

NEW FINE ARTS GIFTS

The library has been most fortunate this winter in attracting a number of gifts of paintings, fine prints, and other graphic arts that strengthen our already substantial holdings. A number of these are enumerated in the acknowledgments on page six, but two in particular merit lengthier discussion. In a previous exhibit in the Fairchild Gallery we displayed a print by Salvatore Pinto (1905-1966) which was seen by his niece, Maria Pinto Carland, associate director of the Master of Science in Foreign Service (MSFS) program at Georgetown. Through her generosity and that of other members of the family we received ten prints by her father, Angelo Pinto (1908-1994), who shared his brother’s skill and dedication in printmaking. And from Dr. and Mrs. Forest Harris we received the crayon drawing by Reginald Marsh illustrated here, the original created for the dust jacket of the book Some Folks Won’t Work (Harcourt, Brace, 1930), written by Mrs. Harris’s mother, a writer best known for her volumes of poetry published under the name Clinch Calkins.
PLAIN-SONG ON THE PENOBSCOT

The difficulties of missionary work among Native Americans can hardly be underestimated, and not least of them was that of introducing the concept of church music. An imaginative approach to this problem is outlined in one of the more unusual rarities in the library’s collection, the treatise by Eugene Vetromile, S.J., entitled *Ahiamihewintuhangan; the Prayer Song*, published in New York in 1858. John Gilmary Shea, the 19th century Catholic historian and collector, owned three copies, now all at Georgetown; the OCLC database records the presence of copies in only six other libraries. As Vetromile puts it in his brief introduction:

*The native Americans have a natural disposition to music. Their feelings are readily expressed by tones. . . . The rules of Harmony being too complicated for them, and the strict mathematical division of time in modern music, retarding the spontaneous expression of their heart, account for the preference that they give to melody above harmony, and to the Gregorian Chant above the Figured Song. The solemnity of Church-music suits the Indians, who are generally grave even to sadness, and who have none of the giddy vivacity peculiar to some nations of Europe, and who despise it.*

In fact, with the help of several Native Americans Vetromile established a singing school led by three able Indians, Salomon Swassin, Sapiel Sakalexis, and Misel Nicolas. Swassin also served for a number of years prior to 1858 as teacher and leader of the choir of the city of Bangor, Maine, and taught many of the members of the choir of the Catholic church of St. John the Evangelist. According to Vetromile, Swassin “cannot repress the joy of his heart in remembering that he first planted Church-music in Bangor, that he was the first leader of the choir, and that he first, with other Indians, made the humble old St. Michael’s Chapel resound with sacred melody.”

Whatever his talents as a musician, Vetromile was a serious student of the language of the local Native Americans (variously Penobscot, Eastern Abenaki, or, more commonly, Micmac) and Shea’s papers preserve a number of his manuscript translations and grammars as well as an extensive manuscript hymnal.
A NOTE OF APPRECIATION

We thank all those friends of the library who have donated books, manuscripts, or other library materials in recent months. Among them are:

- **Margaret Bearden**  
  Additional files for her collection of materials on the Lincoln assassination

- **Martin Berkofsky**  
  Archives relating to a concerto manuscript by Max Bruch discovered in the 1970s

- **Msgr. Francis A. Carbine**  
  A group of fine prints, including a color lithograph by Benton Spruance

- **Laurie L. England**  
  Additional fine paper ephemera and related items

- **Davette Himes**  
  More than 100 volumes, principally on aspects of women's studies

- **John C. Hirsh**  
  A group of more than 20 items on travel and modern literature

- **Bernard Kripkee & Roa Lynn**  
  Three paintings by John Harne and Yves Popet

- **Gertrude Pinto and family**  
  A group of 10 fine prints by Angelo Pinto

- **James E. Sale**  
  An additional group of more than 30 miscellaneous fine prints

- **Daniel Schorr**  
  An additional group of nearly 100 books and journal issues, principally on current events

PORTRAIT OF A LADY (continued from page 1)

Visit the vulnerable Maginot Line. Since her coverage proved too substantial for a magazine article, it appeared as a book, *Europe in the Spring*, and the promotional portrait photo for the book is preserved in the collection. Also worthy of note are four large-format early color prints by innovators Edward Steichen and Harry Warnecke.

The collection, which is still being processed, provides a fascinating glimpse into the high-profile world of the fashionable and famous, from Connecticut to China, to Europe, to Egypt, and to points in between. Memorable among the images are Ambassador Luce being received by Pius XII; the visits of Churchill, John Foster Dulles, and Joe DiMaggio in Italy; a masked ball with Gina Lollobrigida; the Luces entertaining the Nixons in Phoenix; and Mrs. Luce with Bernard Baruch, Cardinal Spellman, NASA astronauts, and a host of others. With its wide array of subjects and documentation of historic figures and events, the Clare Boothe Luce collection provides a captivating picture resource.

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JOIN THE ASSOCIATES

Readers of this newsletter who are NOT already members of the LIBRARY ASSOCIATES can receive information on how to join by contacting Marianne Green. Write her at the library address, or call her at (202) 687-7446, or fax her at (202) 687-7501.

Programs are always STIMULATING, and the benefits are GREAT!