University Libraries to Host OVGTSL

by Mary C. English

On April 17 and 18 the University Libraries of Notre Dame will host the 1997 annual conference of the Ohio Valley Group of Technical Services Librarians (OVGTSL). The group was founded in 1924 and draws its membership primarily from the tri-state area of Indiana, Kentucky and Ohio. Each year the annual conference site rotates among those three states. While the group has representation from all types of libraries (academic, public, special, etc.), technical services librarians share a concern for the "behind-the-scenes" operations of a library regardless of type, including acquisitions, cataloging, serials and preservation. The planning committee for this year's conference is made up of several people from the technical services division at Notre Dame, as well as from Notre Dame's Kresge Law Library, St. Joseph County Public Library, Indiana University at South Bend, and Bethel, Holy Cross and Saint Mary’s colleges.

Through its scholarship program, OVGTSL sponsors up to six library school students, two from each of the three programs in the tri-state area (Indiana University, Kent State University and the University of Kentucky), to attend the conference.

In keeping with this year's theme of "Tradition and Innovation: Technical Services for the 21st Century," the conference's keynote speaker will be Michael Kaplan, head, Database Management and coordinator for OCLC/RLIN Operations in the Harvard College Library, Harvard University. Kaplan has been especially active in the development and promotion of technical services workstation technology, both at Harvard and on the national scene, and currently chairs the Program for Cooperative Cataloging's Standing Committee on Automation. He recently published a landmark article, entitled "Technical Services Workstations: A Review of the State of the Art" (Library Resources & Technical Services 40 (1996): 171-83) and has spoken widely on the topic at conferences and in a series of institutes sponsored by the Association for Library Collections & Technical Services, a division of the American Library Association.

The remainder of the program will include a combination of presentations, panel discussions and poster sessions, and will cover topics as diverse as organizing Internet resources, dealing with classification changes, continued on page 3

Libraries Welcome Robert Kusmer

by Sylvia Frost

Robert L. Kusmer joined the faculty of the University Libraries as the German/humanities cataloger on February 1, 1997. The position is not new but has been recently reshaped to meet the current subject and language needs of the Cataloging Department. Kusmer's responsibilities will focus on the original cataloging of materials in German and titles in the humanities, with an emphasis on philosophy.

Kusmer brings strong credentials to the position. He received his undergraduate degree from Cleveland State University in German language and literature with a minor in philosophy, and holds a Ph.D. in German from Northwestern University. His master's degree in library science is from Kent State University. He has taught German as a graduate assistant and also as a lecturer at Baldwin-Wallace College in Berea, Ohio, and has taught cataloging for the School of Library Science at Kent State University. In addition, he has been the recipient of stipends for study in Germany, at the Universität Konstanz and the Goethe Institut-Prien.

Kusmer comes to Notre Dame from the Mentor Public Library in Ohio, where he served as head of Technical Services. In this capacity he supervised all technical services functions, including acquisitions and cataloging, and was the original cataloger. He also had substantial responsibilities in collection development and reference. Kusmer had continued on page 3
Porrua Inquisition Collection
by Scott Van Jacob

“God was the first inquisitor.” Lodovico Paramo. *De Origine et Progressu Officii Sanctae Inquisitionis...*, 1598.

In November 1997 the University of Notre Dame purchased the Porrua Inquisition Collection from Libreria Porrua, possibly the best known rare book dealer in Spain. The collection was initially purchased from a private Spanish collector over 50 years ago by Porrua. Understanding the importance of the collection, the Porrua family continued to acquire materials until the collection reached its current size of approximately 550 items. Nationally, this collection complements and builds upon well-known Inquisition collections at the University of Pennsylvania and Indiana University.

The strength of the collection lies in its diversity of materials representing the Spanish Inquisition. While the Inquisition was in force in Spain in the 14th century, it was not until the late 15th century -- with the marriage of Isabella of Castile and Ferdinand of Aragon -- that the Inquisition became an instrument to promote racial purity and Catholic orthodoxy throughout the two kingdoms. The collection’s publications of the Holy Office portray the development of the administrative machinations as it executed these tasks during this time. Further, the Holy Office’s careful record keeping found in these documents captures Spain’s social and political life of the period.

Certainly, publication by the Holy Office was voluminous, yet the Porrua collection’s 500 items capture the significance of the Spanish Inquisition not only in general, but also in detail. The collection (consisting of manuscripts, primary and secondary resources) can be divided into distinct sets of materials: the Holy Office’s manuals of instructions; indexes of banned books; *autos de fe*; certificates of familiars of the Holy Office; trial proceedings; early works commenting on the Inquisition; and a selection of secondary works from the 1860s to the present. The publication chart below underscores the collection’s representation of the Inquisition from the 15th through the 19th century; it is followed by discussion of some specific examples.

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Inquisition manuals acted as the play books directing the efforts of the Holy Office. Possibly the most important work in the collection is a first edition of the manual, *Directorium Inquisitorium ... (al fin:) Explicit totum directorium inquisitorum heretic pravitatis compilatum aunione*, published in Barcelona in 1503. This manual, compiled by the 14th-century inquisitor general of Aragon, Nicolas Eymeric, was the basis for all such manuals to follow. A second edition of this work is also found here. The collection includes a 1561 manual published by the second inquisitor general of the unified Spain, Fernando de Valdés, *Compilación de las Instrucciones del Oficio de la Santa Inquisición...* that included the establishment of regional Holy Offices in five jurisdictional districts. This particular edition contains a manuscript with the procedures for swearing in new officials of the Holy Office. Six other manuals, including a 1576 edition of a manual by Tomás de Torquemada, can be found in the collection.

As with the manuals in the collection, the indexes of banned books published by the Holy Office reflect the evolution of the Holy Office from the 15th century onward. The early editions (see Valdés’ *Cathalogus Librorum*, Valladolid, 1559, based on an index published at the University of Louvain in Belgium) are reprints of foreign indexes. Inquisitor General Gaspar Quiróga’s two-volume work, *Index et Catalogus Librorum prohibitorum* and *Index Librorum Expurgatorum*, Madrid, 1583-84, was the first index reflecting the Spanish Inquisition’s own listings. This work helped Spaniards of the day identify books that may have slipped by the Holy Office by including criteria for prohibition: e.g., all books by Moors and Jews, books on astrology, as well as all vernacular bibles. It is worth noting that the recently acquired Durand Collection contains works, such as Boccaccio’s *Decameron*, that were banned in these indexes. It is possible that this same title could have been found in the library of Inca Garcilaso de la Vega (1539-1616) during his time in Spain.

Official publications of the individual Holy Offices located throughout Spain recorded the Inquisition’s day-to-day operations. The 200 plus publications found in the Porrua collection include papal bulls and royal proclamations relating to the Inquisition. These works notified the populace about banned books, heretical behavior, defending racial purity, demanding obedience to the king, etc. One 18th-century document is an unfilled form that authorizes an official to visit bookstores in order to monitor their holdings for banned and expurgated books. Two separate publications here demand a halt to the mistreatment of Holy Office officials in Brazil and Mexico.

The collection contains 25 certificates conferring the title of “familiar of the Inquisition” to individual Spaniards. These certificates, largely manuscripts from the 16th and 17th centuries, conferred all privileges and responsibilities unto Spaniards found to be racially and religiously pure according to the precepts of the Inquisition. Familiars, who would be referred to as Friends of the Inquisition today, were known for their racial purity, their support of the Church and their advocacy of the Inquisition. Of interest here are genealogical trees ensuring the familiar was an old Christian (meaning no ancestors were Jews who had been forced to convert to Catholicism) and the signatures of inquisitors and their administrators.
The public reading of sentences to the accused, *auto de fe*, was a periodic spectacle of the Inquisition. Many, if not all, of these ceremonies were recorded by the local Holy Office. The Porrua collection contains over 30 *autos* held between 1559 to 1779 with the majority of them occurring in Madrid. The 1559 *Auto Público de Fe que se Celebró en la Villa de Valladolid*... is of particular importance as one of the first judgments against Spanish Protestants. All members of the small group, numbering no more than 55, were arrested and punished. Included among those sentenced was Dr. Agustín Cazalla, the former chaplain to Charles V. Porrua notes in the collection catalog that a copy of this *auto* cannot be found in the Inquisition archives at Valladolid. Also included is the first *auto* published in Portugal, 1612, and the first *auto* published in Mallorca, 1691.

Those who are interested in studying the Inquisition and who can read Spanish will find the many secondary works included in the collection to be particularly useful. These texts include biographies of the major actors, histories of regional Holy Offices and works on the Spanish Jews. Raimundo Gonzalez de Montes' *Sanctae Inquisitionis Hispanicae*..., Heidelberg, 1567, one of the first works published that was critical of the Spanish Inquisition, is included here, as are numerous works on the Latin American and Filipino Inquisition by José Toribio Medina, the great Chilean bibliographer.

The collection is available for viewing in the Hesburgh Library's Department of Special Collections. Copies of the Porrua Inquisition Collection catalog can be obtained from Scott Van Jacob, 219/631-6587. Any questions regarding the collection can be directed to Lou Jordan, 219/631-5636.

**Kusmer continued from page 1**

additional cataloging and reference experience in a prior position at Cleveland State University. He has been closely involved in the selection of, and transition to, a new online catalog in both libraries, experience which will be particularly useful since the University Libraries will be selecting a new online system to be implemented by the summer of 1998.

The University Libraries look forward to the contributions that Kusmer will be making in coming years towards strengthening and enhancing the quality of the Libraries’ catalog, and we welcome him warmly as our new colleague on the library faculty.

**OVGTSContinued from page 1**

the history and future of preservation, technical services homepages, cross-functional staff training and the Program for Cooperative Cataloging.

All sessions will be held at Notre Dame's Center for Continuing Education, running from Thursday morning until noon Friday. A reception and banquet on Thursday evening will be followed by a brief business meeting and entertainment provided by members of the Notre Dame Glee Club. On Friday afternoon attendees can take advantage of one of several tours which have been arranged, including the St. Joseph County Public Library, the Northern Indiana Center for History, a walking tour of the Notre Dame campus, or the University Libraries' Preservation or Special Collections departments. A conference homepage has been set up to provide the latest information:

[http://www.nd.edu/~serials/ovgtsl.htm](http://www.nd.edu/~serials/ovgtsl.htm).
By the time this issue of Access goes to print, I will have departed Notre Dame after more than 18 years of service. They have been exciting and rewarding years, though not without their moments of frustration and, in some cases, disappointment. The Libraries are very different from what they were in 1978. Many of the changes would have occurred regardless of the director, but none would have happened without the extraordinary efforts of many individuals in the Libraries at all levels. I have said it before in these pages, and it is still true: people do make the difference, and in that, Notre Dame is blessed, for it has in the Libraries people who care and do something about it.

This caring and doing has been evidenced frequently. For example: the collection shift of 1980; the introduction of the NOTIS system and the database conversion; the "Great Barcoding Project" of 1988; the MARCIVE project; and the difficult adjustments that many have endured in the transition to the era of electronic resources. These and many others have been what I call "triple F" events: Fun, Frustrations and Friendships. The accomplishments and the spirit behind them are what make for a great library, which is what Notre Dame has.

I would be less than honest if I did not admit that I look forward to the sun of Arizona -- I shall not miss South Bend winters. On a more professional level, I leave Notre Dame and the Libraries with mixed feelings: satisfaction at what has been accomplished; frustration that more was not possible for both our users and our personnel; gratitude for the support and effort of many people inside and outside the Libraries; and, finally, a certain sadness in leaving so many personal and professional friends within the Libraries and the University.

I also leave with a sense of what must happen in the years ahead in the areas of personnel, staff development, technological infrastructure, resources, library instruction, facilities and space, and fiscal support for the Libraries to achieve the level of excellence the University's aspirations require. The prospects for these things to happen are encouraging, for the Libraries have many blessings: an outstanding main library building, a rapidly growing endowment, a major six-year budget improvement program, many friends inside and outside the University and a dedicated group of library personnel.

While the new director has not yet been named, I am confident that he or she will be an outstanding individual and will have the full support and cooperation of the Libraries' faculty and staff.

I close with deeply felt and special thanks to the many talented individuals in the Libraries who have contributed to so many achievements. I will miss you and, because of you, will always remain a Friend of the Libraries at Notre Dame.

Implementing a comprehensive preservation program has become more critical and more difficult as academic libraries strive not only to prolong the useful life of their aging paper collections, but also to deal with the challenges associated with changes in the format of scholarly communication. The text has shifted. Understanding how that shift affects use and retention, as well as understanding the life and deterioration of the new media, comes under the aegis and scope of preservation.

In the last seven years, with recognition of the value of library resources to the University's mission, preservation has assumed an increasingly important role at Notre Dame. Aside from their incalculable intellectual value as a repository of knowledge, these collections, more than 150 years in the making, represent an immense financial investment which increases in value annually; their preservation requires comprehensive planning and effective implementation.

The University Libraries of Notre Dame officially opened their new conservation treatment laboratory at the recently renovated Reyniers Building in April 1996. Built by the University and equipped in part by a grant from the Charles E. Culpeper Foundation, it is a lasting testimony to the University's commitment to the preservation of its rich and varied collections and a landmark in the history of the University Libraries. The new facility and equipment ensure the possibility that a full-scale preservation program consistent with peer institutions and worthy of the University's rich collections can flourish.

The new conservation laboratory provides 2,888 square feet of operational floor space divided into four specialized rooms, each dedicated to the core operations associated with a comprehensive preservation program. Factors contributing to the classification of this facility as a laboratory are: chemical usage in the workplace; sensitive and dangerous equipment requiring compliance with OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration) safety regulations; the use of solvents; and regulated waste disposal.

Currently the laboratory supports one professional, five staff, 70 hours of student assistance and over 15 pieces of specialized equipment weighing in excess of five tons. Among a few key pieces of equipment highlighting the scope of preservation activity are: book presses; electric guillotine; fume hood; humidification and suction table with chamber; 4' x 6' document washing sink along with deionized water; sonic welder; hot stamp letter press; board shear; microscope; freezer/dryer; and light table.

The Book Repair Unit is devoted to the physical repair of all paper-based materials from the general collection, e.g., maps, books, serials, periodicals, single sheets and pamphlets. The Brittle Books Reformatting Unit bears responsibility for pre-filming and post-filming processes.
associated with microfilming, whether that microfilming activity is internally funded or supported by major grants. Eventually, the unit will provide for assessing, cleaning, repairing and duplicating the aging film collection. In the future, this unit will also become the locus for preservation digitizing projects.

The Conservation Lab, clearly the most sophisticatedly equipped room in the facility, with a deionized water system, microscope, light table and a humidification chamber, will provide for technically advanced treatments associated with the restoration and conservation of rare and unique collections. To date, this unit has conducted restoration of a 16th-century manuscript, photographs, art on paper and a palm leaf manuscript.

The Disaster Recovery Unit stands in reserve and is dedicated to salvage operations associated with materials damaged by fire, water or infestation. A specialized freezer/dryer has been acquired to extract gallons of water at a time from water-logged materials by sublimating the ice crystals. Reaching temperatures well below minus 30 degrees, the freezer will exterminate infested collections by destroying the cell structure of the parasites while leaving paper and leather fibers intact.

The new facility and its equipment have provided the Preservation Department the ability to expand outreach services and programs. Last year the department provided disaster recovery assistance for several institutions. In July the Associated Mennonite Biblical Seminary brought us 80 water-damaged volumes which were immediately placed in the freezer/dryer where they remained for two months. The freezer/dryer performed better than expected, thoroughly drying the volumes with no warping of textblocks or water staining of pages.

In September a local Catholic church, Little Flower Church, had its safe stolen and broken into. Finding no money, the vandals threw the safe into the St. Joseph River and with it the baptismal, birth, death and marriage registers of the church going back to the 1930s. The police recovered four of the eight registers, soaked with water, silt and all manner of debris from the bottom of the river. Each register was gently taken apart by hand and each sheet gently rinsed under the reverse osmosis (RO) water connected to the new sink. The sheets from the registers were placed in the freezer/dryer. After two months, the dried items were flattened, repaired and rebound, and returned just before Christmas to Little Flower Church.

Beyond its availability for disaster recovery operations, the facility has been a center of attention and education to many librarians in the area who have a need to know about the realities of a preservation operation. In November the facility hosted three special sessions. The first was a four-hour workshop offered to the Midwest Chapter of the Music Library Association. The workshop introduced the unique approach the department is taking to the preservation of the printed music collection at the University Libraries. Beyond the theoretical and practical issues associated with music collections, the workshop included demonstrations of the new equipment. Students in two classes from IUSB's (Indiana University at South Bend) library science program were also introduced to the principles of preservation and the specialized uses of the equipment.

What is so exciting about the Reyniers facility is not just that it allows the University to achieve its preservation goals, but that it enables outreach programs that make a difference for other institutions and professionals. A direct result of the educational outreach program is the inauguration of a preservation internship next fiscal year with an IUSB library student.

The administration of the new facility alone is complex and ongoing. Not only must new habits be formed in compliance with OSHA regulations, but also the training associated with the new equipment alone will take over a year to complete. As for the comprehensive preservation program, additional staff support, comprehensive policies, procedures and planning, an adequate operational budget and aggressive grant seeking activity are all needed to realize the facility's full potential and the Libraries' programmatic objectives.

Growth and expansion are essential ingredients for all institutions and especially for institutional programs. Any laboratory conceived today must be flexibly designed to accommodate growth and expansion. In the time between the submission of the original grant proposal and the purchase of equipment for the new laboratory, preservation technology, economics and work efficiency, along with changes in EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) rulings, engineering improvements and cost factors required abandoning one programmatic objective in favor of a future goal. The University Libraries' preservation program can conceive and plan for an on-site mass deacidification chamber that could deacidify 10,000 volumes annually. The need for a massive solution and the possibilities of cooperative inter-institutional programs make this a more realistic vision for the future than individual item treatment. To this end, much of the laboratory's space can be reconfigured and new space can be annexed from adjacent buildings.

Change is the reality of the future. If the material characteristics of library collections should shift, if the future library is no longer a place, but a space on the net, if the demands and needs for preservation become radically transformed, the preservation program must become flexible. More significantly, because budgets are not infinite, the preservation function, as well as other library functions, may have to seek other avenues to sustain programmatic objectives. Long-term insularity is suicide. We must be cooperative, creative and, if need be, entrepreneurial. Whether we choose the path of external funding, cooperative efforts or an entrepreneurial approach to our programs, these issues will affect us, even in the halo effect of preservation's relatively recent good fortune. Spearheading cooperative projects and serving as a regional facility were elements built into the vision of our new preservation conservation laboratory.

However the future may change, the preservation conservation facility must be able to sustain its ongoing programmatic objectives. While the future may not yet be written, it is certain that when it is, it will be preserved.
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