

Only someone who has been involved in a cooperative family research venture can appreciate how much work and effort Mr. Jones expended to make this family association so successful. In addition to the book, the association organizes large family reunions and publishes *Journal of the Johannes Schwalm Historical Association, Inc.* In the first issue of volume four (1989) of the *Journal*, Mr. Jones wrote an essay entitled 'Historical Echoes' that is a miscellany of family information.

Mr. Jones was made a member of AAS in October 1978. He attended annual meetings in the 1980s and served on the library committee from 1980 to 1983. He was also active in many other organizations including the National Association of Independent Tire Dealers, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania German Society, the Society of German-American Studies, the Shrewsbury Historical Society, the Worcester Art Museum, the Worcester Historical Museum, Free and Accepted Masons, the Lancaster (Penn.) Mennonite Historical Society, and the Evangelical and Reformed Historic Society.

Mr. Jones died on December 30, 1989. Elizabeth Jones, his wife, had died in March of the same year. He leaves a son, Gerald K. Jones, and three grandsons, including one, Stephen, who is married to a former member of the Readers' Services Department at AAS, Ann M. Ouellette Jones. Mr. Jones was a favorite member of our AAS family, and we miss his visits to the reading room and his anecdotes about his latest Hessian find.

Nancy H. Burkett

### LEWIS LEARY

The study of American literature as a field of learning emerged from World War II solidly established. Pioneered really in the 1920s, struggling to survive during the 1930s, it prevailed after

1945. Those who effected that triumph were a generation of scholars; and among them Lewis Leary was a captain. Therefore, he was awarded the Jay B. Hubbell medal by the American Literature Section of the Modern Language Association in 1976. Much of his significant work, moreover, concerned American writers who flourished before 1876.

Born in Blauvelt, New York, in 1906, he graduated from the University of Vermont in 1928, eventually proceeding to Columbia for graduate work. Doubtless for economic reasons, he taught elsewhere while his graduate experience grew: the American University at Beirut, 1928-31; the University of Miami, 1935-40. His Columbia Ph.D. came in 1941. Columbia then still held to the custom of requiring a published book before finalizing the Ph.D., and Leary's *That Rascal Freneau* (1941) presumably satisfied the requirement. It remains the standard biography of 'the Poet of the Revolution' and the best of Leary's many books.

Scholars of Leary's generation expected to cover the whole of what was then considered to be American literature (from about 1600 to about 1945, that is) and he did, publishing or editing books on Nathaniel Tucker, Irving, Whittier, Emerson, Mark Twain, Ezra Pound, and Faulkner, among others.

In 1941 he joined the Duke University faculty, taking leave to serve in the OSS, 1942-45, and returning after the war only to accept a call back to Columbia in 1952. There he became chair of the English Department during the years, some of them politically desperate (1962-68). In 1968, he accepted a Kenan Chair at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, from which he became emeritus in 1976. The same year, he was elected to membership in the AAS.

A flashing Irish wit and the ability to tell a good story well made Lewis a lively companion. He remembered fondly his football days at Vermont. He could tell of the fateful German bombing of the harbor of Bari during the Italian campaign of 1943. He was a man quick to imagine and carry out deeds of generosity. These

humane qualities made him an amiable colleague and a successful mentor of students. He died in Chapel Hill on May 1, 1990.

Edwin H. Cady

### VERNON DALE TATE

Vernon Dale Tate, archivist, librarian, and pioneer in microforms, was born in Mount Carmel, Illinois, on January 3, 1909, the son of Alvis and Ida May (Short) Tate. His higher education was at the University of California in Berkeley, from which he earned election to Phi Beta Kappa and took a bachelor's degree in 1929, a master's in 1930, and a Ph.D. four years later. After a series of fellowships and project positions, he went to work for the National Archives, where he served as chief of its Division of Photographic Archives and Research from 1935 to 1946. From there he moved north to become director of libraries at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which post he held from 1948 to 1955. After spending a year as a State Department consultant in Italy, he became librarian, with the rank of professor, at the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland. After leaving the librarian's post in 1967, he remained at Annapolis for two years as the academy's archivist.

During his library career, Tate was active in organizations involved in the rising technology of micrographics. In 1938, he published *The Present Status of Equipment and Supplies for Microphotography* and in that same year became editor of *The Journal of Documentary Reproduction*. He was for many years after 1952 executive secretary of the National Microfilm Association and, beginning in 1970, archivist of the Archive of Micrographics.

Tate was elected to membership in the American Antiquarian Society at the meeting in April 1955, no doubt in part because of his acquaintance with such persons as Clifford K. Shipton and

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