For over a decade in the late nineteenth century, San Francisco’s The Wasp buzzed about the powerful and the pretentious, stinging both with relish. For the scholar investigating the contested terrain of western and national politics and race relations, it remains one of The Bancroft Library’s most valuable and delightful resources.

Three brothers who apparently left Bohemia for political reasons founded The Wasp as a satirical weekly in 1876. The Korbels developed a successful San Francisco business manufacturing redwood cigar boxes that required lithographic labels, which they also produced. Hence, shortly after it began publication, The Wasp began to feature colored political cartoons. By the spring of 1877, it had developed its hallmark folio-size format with a pair of full-page cartoons on the front and rear covers and a double-page graphic as a centerfold. It appears to have pioneered the mass production of large-scale colored cartoons in the United States. Despite many changes of ownership and fluctuating literary quality, it would maintain this layout for twenty years.

Such an ambitious production schedule proved costly. The Korbels sold the magazine in 1881 in order to devote themselves to the production of the Russian River wines and brandies that still bear their name. Most newspapers and magazines lost money, but they served the political ends of those who owned them. Charles Webb Howard, president of the Spring Valley Water Company and owner of much of

Continued on page 8
In Bancroftiana, n. 120 (Spring 2002), I sketched out our plans to renovate and expand the Doe Annex, the building that houses Bancroft. Here I would like to explain in more detail the kinds of programs and activities that such an expanded and renovated building would allow.

We start from the fact that Bancroft stands at the very heart of the Berkeley campus, in the middle of one of the richest assemblages of academic talent in the world, physically within several hundred yards of the English Department, the School of Library and Information Studies, the Center for Studies in Higher Education, the Department of History and the various departments of foreign languages, the Department of Philosophy and the Townsend Center for the Humanities, the Department of Physics, the Colleges of Chemistry and Engineering . . .

Since I began my term as director of Bancroft in 1995, I have always wanted both to tap this collection of academic talent for its expertise in helping Bancroft decide what to collect as well as offer to it the riches already lining our shelves, the riches of almost 150 years of sustained collecting effort, beginning with Hubert Howe Bancroft in 1860.

Bancroft already collaborates actively with faculty from many of these colleges and departments. Over 35 faculty members serve on various Bancroft faculty advisory committees; and last year faculty from fifteen different departments worked with curators to bring students into Bancroft, either for a single class or for an entire semester. In an hour class some fifteen or twenty different items might be examined, to start to give the students some insight into the different kinds of primary sources we have—letters, diaries, photographs, archival collections, newspapers, and a rich assortment of graphics materials (oil paintings, watercolors, woodcuts, engravings, lithographs, etchings)—and how to analyze them. In a semester-long class we can lay out systematically the resources in Bancroft for the exploration of a given field. In my case, for example, I have used Bancroft’s superb collection of manuscripts from Spain and Spanish America, ranging from the 11th century to the 18th, to teach graduate students paleography (how to read the very difficult scribal hands of the period and use them to date undated manuscripts), codicology (how to analyze the physical characteristics of manuscripts), and textual criticism (how to compare differing versions of a text in order to establish the most authoritative version).

My colleagues Joe Duggan and Jennifer Miller teach similar courses for the Departments of Comparative Literature and English respectively; while Carla Hess in the Department of History focuses on the history of the book in 18th century France.

In many respects, however, these kinds of collaborations, however useful, are almost serendipitous, the result of a chance encounter between a Bancroft staff member and a faculty member, although sometimes such relationships go back many years; and they have now been considerably strengthened by the contacts with the faculty advisory committees.

But what if we tried systematically to foster such collaborations between Bancroft staff, faculty, and students, both for instruction and research? Why couldn’t Bancroft become the nucleus of a group of faculty with common research and instructional interests in the history of the book, for example, from the Middle Ages through the 20th century? We have the books and the scholars who know how to use them. What we lack is space, seminar rooms where students and faculty working on long- or short-term research projects could gather their secondary source materials together and have ready access to Bancroft’s primary source materials.

While Bancroft’s collections, amazingly deep, broad, and varied, have been the primary source of its world-wide reputation, it has been a challenge to provide access worthy of those collections in the existing facility. A renovated and expanded Bancroft, by allowing us to integrate research and teaching into the warp and woof of Bancroft programs, would turn Bancroft into one of the intellectual centers of the Berkeley campus, just as it is today the physical center. We can create a national, indeed, an international, model of the special collections library as a laboratory for researchers, faculty, and students in the humanities and qualitative social sciences.

I mentioned in my last column that Bancroft already has three strong research programs that could serve as nuclei and models for the vision I have sketched here: The Regional Oral History Office, the Mark Twain Project, and the Tebtunis Papyri Project. With adequate space, each of these could begin to develop joint research and teaching projects with other academic programs on campus. Bancroft could then also contemplate serving as a home for other programs on campus that have close ties with our collections, such as the Center for California Studies, the Emma Goldman Papers, the University History Project of the Center for Studies in Higher Education, or the long-contemplated program in the history of the book mentioned above.

As I write this, we are planning a survey of major donors, people and organizations who have already demonstrated their interest in Bancroft, to gauge the potential for raising sufficient external funding to create a Bancroft Library for the 21st century.

Charles B. Faulhaber
The James D. Hart Director
The Bancroft Library
The Bancroft Library's collections are making substantial contributions to an ongoing website project, “Women’s Work in the Long Nineteenth Century,” http://www.kennesaw.edu/hss/wwork/ coordinated by two professors from Kennesaw State University, near Atlanta, Georgia.

Professors Ann Pullen and Sarah Robbins are creating an interdisciplinary website exploring various types of “women’s work” from 1780 to 1920. The website presents thematic clusters of images (e.g., from advertising cards and newspaper illustrations) depicting women at work in a wide range of social contexts. Short explanatory essays and interpretive questions accompany each set of images. Several of the visual elements which Robbins and Pullen have selected for the website came from research they began at Bancroft in the summer of 2001. Images Bancroft has provided for the project are drawn from several different sources, including the Honeyman Collection of Early Californian and Western American Pictorial Material.

Pullen and Robbins are preparing the site with an audience of instructors and students in mind. For students, the website offers an accessible archive of primary visual documents presented with interpretative material to help viewers set the images in historical context. For instructors, the professors include copies of syllabi from their team-taught women’s studies course. By integrating literary texts with primary and secondary historical material, the class provides students with multiple opportunities to undertake collaborative research and to prepare technology-infused projects on the social practices and ideologies that dominated women’s work roles in the nineteenth century. A bibliography and PowerPoint presentations originally shown in class complement the image gallery and syllabi on the website.

During their most recent offering of the course in the Fall of 2001, Pullen and Robbins had students design and write presentation segments of images and interpretive material for the web. Teams of students first selected several images from the growing archive of photographs the professors have assembled by mining collections like those at The Bancroft Library and the Library Company of Philadelphia. Choosing images around which they could construct an argument about women’s work, the student teams then researched their topics and wrote brief introductory essays and study/discussion questions to accompany the images. After evaluating and editing the teams’ projects, Pullen and Robbins mounted some of the student presentations on the website.

Images acquired at Bancroft are featured in two of these student-authored sections of the website. One set of materials tells a woman-centered story of the California Gold Rush. Another of the segments depicts women’s work experiences at San Francisco’s Ghirardelli Chocolate Factory.

In the months ahead, Pullen and Robbins will be designing more theme-based sections for their website, including one on women missionaries who worked in the Hawaii and in Africa. For that segment of the online gallery, the professors will be drawing on images from Bancroft’s Nellie Jane Arnott Darling Papers and from the photo album associated with the Caroline M. and George Babb letters.

—William E. Brown, Jr.
Head, Public Services
The Bancroft Library
The Bancroft Website

In January 2002 The Bancroft Library launched a revised and expanded website to better serve its many users. The homepage now has a much different appearance and over the last few months several new webpages have appeared, providing digital access to a wide variety of collections and materials found in the library.

The Cased Photographs Project
http://bancroft.berkeley.edu/collections/casedphotos/project.html

The cased photographs project provides access to digital images and detailed descriptions of daguerreotypes, ambrotypes, tintypes, and related photographs in the collections of The Bancroft Library and the California State Library.

The Bancroft Library presents “Images of Native Americans,” a digital companion to an exhibit of rare books, photographs, illustrations, and other archival and manuscript materials that debuted in the Fall of 2000, to celebrate the acquisition of the University of California, Berkeley Library’s nine millionth volume.

The Meiklejohn Civil Liberties Institute Archives
http://bancroft.berkeley.edu/collections/meiklejohn.html

The Meiklejohn Archives include the best legal “briefs,” transcripts, and motions in cases reported in the Civil Liberties Docket since 1955. For the law profession, these materials have served as a major resource for lawyers involved in civil liberties cases anywhere in the United States.

The Bancroft Store
http://stores.yahoo.com/bancroft-store/

The Bancroft store offers a variety of historical and literary publications, fine press keepsakes, and other images, posters, and souvenirs derived from the collections of The Bancroft Library. Items for sale include materials relating to the history of California, the American West, and Latin America; Mark Twain; and a wide range of scholarly and popular topics.
My first encounter with The Bancroft Library was during the Fall 2001 semester. In lieu of a regular class meeting, my instructor for a history seminar scheduled a presentation at Bancroft. I must admit that at the time I was a bit overwhelmed, and the whole presentation seemed to fly right over my head. I knew I would probably be working at The Bancroft Library, though, as I planned to write my undergraduate thesis on the development of the San Joaquin Valley. Still, I was too intimidated to actually make it into the Heller Reading Room.

As the spring semester rolled around it became time for me to begin my thesis paper. This would be my last semester at Berkeley, and it seemed due time (I began my studies at Cal in the Fall of 1987). I enrolled in my history thesis-writing class, not knowing how or where I would begin such a formidable project. Again, my instructor scheduled a presentation at Bancroft. This time I knew I had better pay close attention, or it might be another semester at Berkeley.

Something clicked. Bill Brown led the presentation, in which we perused vintage photographs of San Francisco and letters to family members from miners during the California Gold Rush period. The ability to examine these important historical documents really piqued my interest and filled me with inspiration. After completing a preliminary search at The Bancroft Library website and taking a few deep breaths, I decided to make my first entrance into the Heller Reading Room.

“All patrons must register with the Library,” the receptionist informed me. I wondered what I was getting myself into. I will never forget how nervous I was as I entered for the first time. I did not have much experience with primary source research, but I plunged right in. The first documents I reviewed were part of the Frank Norris Collection. Wow! I couldn’t believe that I was actually holding pages of the original manuscript for The Octopus in my hand. “Better be very careful with these,” I told myself.

Well, from there I was off and running. As I delved deeper into my research, I realized that The Bancroft Library would provide a wealth of information for my primary source paper. My thesis was a comparative study of the Yokuts Indians and early Anglo-American settlers in the San Joaquin Valley, entitled The Struggle for Survival in the Big Valley. Among the resources I consulted at The Bancroft Library were several early histories of the San Joaquin Valley as well as the memoirs of Anglo-American settlers in the region. I was also able to review sources Frank Norris used in writing The Octopus. Probably the most important primary source material I analyzed was a collection of records relating to the Mussel Slough Affair, a conflict that occurred between American settlers in the San Joaquin Valley and the Southern Pacific Railroad. Each day I spent in Bancroft I grew more confident, and the progress of my research seemed to benefit as a result. This was due in no small part to the help and encouragement of many Bancroft staff members, who seemed only too willing to help.

Although I’ll be leaving Berkeley after this semester, I won’t be sad because I feel that I have experienced something very special. I realize that researching at The Bancroft Library is a rare and special opportunity, and I truly cherish the times I spent in the Reading Room. And who knows, one day I may return to Bancroft as a professional researcher. At any rate, at least I can tell others who have a special interest in the history of California and the West that The Bancroft Library is an invaluable resource for them. My thanks to Bill Brown and everyone who has helped make my time at Bancroft seem more like play than work.

—David Daramus
UC Berkeley Class of 2002
Fifty-Five and Counting!
The Friends Annual Meeting, April 27, 2002

On Saturday April 27, 2002, the Friends of The Bancroft Library gathered in the Heller Reading Room to celebrate its fifty-fifth Annual Meeting. Some ninety members of the Friends and their guests enjoyed a preview of Bancroft’s new exhibit, “The Foundations of Anthropology in California, 1901-1960,” a tribute to the key figures and events in the development of anthropology here at Berkeley.

Charles Faulhaber, James D. Hart Director of The Bancroft Library reported on many new acquisitions and a litany of programs, symposia, and activities at Bancroft, and Victoria Fong, Chair of the Council of the Friends, offered inspirational remarks on the fundraising activities and contributions of the Friends during the past year. The Friends presented a special volume to The Bancroft Library in honor of Charles Faulhaber, a wonderful 14th-century manuscript from Saragossa. This volume is a key source for the religious history of medieval Spain and Berkeley students and faculty will benefit from this gift for years to come.

John Heilbron, Professor of History Emeritus received the fifth Hubert Howe Bancroft Award. Professor Heilbron, a native of San Francisco, received both his undergraduate and graduate degrees from the Berkeley and has served the university in several capacities including a faculty member in History, chair holder, Chairman of the Academic Senate, and Vice-Chancellor. As a graduate student Professor Heilbron was instrumental in the organization of the Archive for the History of Quantum Physics with his mentor Thomas S. Kuhn, and he engaged with critical discernment in the practice of interviewing significant scientists to record their historical recollections. His support proved crucial to the development of the Rare Books Collection of The Bancroft Library, with particular emphasis on Western European natural philosophy, and source for much of his scholarly writing, including the epoch-making Electricity in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries (1979).

Featured speaker and novelist Thomas Sanchez spoke to the Friends on his life as a writer.

Pictured from left to right: Louis H. Heilbron, Alison Browning, Charles B. Faulhaber, and Professor of History Emeritus and Recipient of the Fifth Hubert Howe Bancroft Award, John L. Heilbron.
In collaboration with his Berkeley colleague, Professor Roger Hahn, Heilbron created the History of Science and Technology Program at The Bancroft Library, now one of the major repositories for the personal papers of scientists in the nation. Heilbron founded the Office for the History of Science and Technology at Berkeley, which has a proud 30-year history of collaboration with The Bancroft Library. The organizations regularly sponsor exhibits, colloquia, and publications.

Charles B. Faulhaber accepts a wonderful 14th-century manuscript from Saragossa acquired in his honor by the Friends. This unique volume is a key source for the religious history of medieval Spain.

The group adjourned the Annual Meeting to hear a fascinating presentation by novelist Thomas Sanchez. The author’s first novel, *Rabbit Boss* (1973), the hundred-year saga of a California-Nevada Indian tribe, was named by the *San Francisco Chronicle* as one of the most important books of the twentieth century. His most recent work, *Day of the Bees* (2000), joins *Mile Zero* (1989) and *Zoot-Suit Murders* (1978) to create an impressive body of fiction. Sanchez spoke on his life and his work, reflecting on the many personal intimacies that inform and influence a writer.

See you next year!
Point Reyes, secretly bought the magazine and installed E.C. Macfarlane as publisher and front man. It was probably Macfarlane who hired Ambrose Bierce as The Wasp’s editor without telling him who actually owned the magazine.

For five years, “Bitter Bierce” dominated The Wasp, making it a major literary and political journal and initiating the acerbic definitions that would become The Devil’s Dictionary. Bierce’s vituperative wit complemented masterful cartoons by G. Frederick Keller, a superb lithographic artist inherited from the Korbel ownership. Though others produced drawings as well, Keller was The Wasp’s mainstay.

Under Bierce, The Wasp lampooned and lambasted the state’s most powerful corporations and individuals. He had a special animus for the Southern Pacific “Octopus” and for the Big Four who owned it, but he also attacked the high cost and inferior quality of water provided to San Francisco by the Spring Valley Water Company. In one cartoon, Howard picked the pockets of customers dying of cholera brought to them by his water company. Apparently unable to control his editor, Howard sold the magazine in 1883, the year Keller died. Bierce left it three years later.

Many of The Wasp’s cartoons are so topical that they are indecipherable except to specialists, referring to long-forgotten scandals and corrupt politicians. Others retain sting—and embarrassment—more than a century on, for they give the lie to San Francisco as a tolerant town. All racial and ethnic groups except the normative Anglo-Saxons were fair game for the most degrading caricatures by Keller and others. Irish were depicted as Neanderthals and Jews as hook-nosed Shylocks. But the Chinese bore the brunt of The Wasp’s venom. Week after week, they appeared as swarming rats, vampires, and the fiendish tools of monopoly capital. (Surprisingly, African-Americans seldom appear). Like the later Sunday cartoons, The Wasp is therefore a bonanza of source material for those studying racial relations and stereotypes.

For its first ten years, The Wasp built a stable of powerful enemies. With Bierce’s departure in 1886, it lost much of its edge and gradually morphed into a journal of humor and society news rich with lucrative advertisements for patent medicine. The famous color cartoons stopped prodding the edges of libel and guttered out in the late 90s. Like insects trapped in amber, the magazine left behind images that give historians vital clues to the tenor of a bygone age.

—Gray Brechin
Scholars in the Making
Graduate Student Instructors and History 101

Before graduating with a history major from Berkeley, students in the department face head-on the task of writing history when they take History 101, a required seminar on research and writing. Many students find themselves looking at primary sources within The Bancroft Library.

Students frequently describe these initial visits to Bancroft, generally their first time at any archive, as “intimidating,” as did Kim Hogeland, who was researching interactions between Anglo-Americans, Mexican Californians, and Native Americans around the time of the gold rush. However, by the second visit she felt more comfortable and began to enjoy the experience.

The documents Hogeland consulted are about 150 years old, so she spent the majority of her time at the Bancroft perusing microfilm. “I have to say that I love the microfilm room. So secluded, quiet, dark, all alone up there at the top of the stairs. Despite the wear and tear on my eyes, I like looking at microfilm.”

When History 101 students do get the opportunity to examine actual documents, they find the experience especially exciting. Like Hogeland, Jung Yeon Judy Byun also used a lot of microfilm for her paper on the economic causes of Chinese exclusion, but she also got the chance to examine “some old handwritten pamphlets.” She remarked that “it was cool to actually hold some old handwritten pamphlets.” She remarked that “it was cool to actually hold something that someone had written more than 100 years ago.”

For these students, using Bancroft exposes them to the hard work necessary to produce an original piece of historical research, which at the time can seem “annoying and stressful.” Byun remembers, “I used to be there all day recalling material, transcribing material, going through them on microfilm, etc. It was a long and painful task.” Students sometimes find that additional equipment would help, like one student who realized by the end research that “a laptop would have really made my life easier.” Regardless, as Byun says, “Looking back at my times at the Bancroft… it was enjoyable.”

Hogeland, who used gold rush letters, the Larkin papers, and “Documents on the Conquest of California,” found she “really liked the documents on the conquest, tracing how events came to a head, seeing what the various officials were saying to each other. Being from the mid-1800s, the tone of the documents, even when expressing outrage, was pretty cordial and official.”

The process of turning primary sources into a well-documented paper with a clear argument is both time-consuming and challenging. One student, studying land practices in an area of Mexico, found writing the paper very interesting, but “it was also stressful because oftentimes the sources did not lead me to the direction I had intended my paper to take.”

Similarly, Joel Prudhomme, studying uses of the Mexican-American border by Mexicans, found that the process of exploring primary sources at Bancroft could be “frustrating and stressful when hours of work didn’t produce any results and I saw the semester moving along quite rapidly while I seemed to be making no progress, or even going backwards.” Luckily, he also experienced the positive side of research, the excitement of “sporadic and often euphoric encounters with sources” that helped him develop his argument.

Some of the students who use Bancroft to research their 101 papers consider a career in history. For example, Hogeland plans to take a year off from school and then begin graduate school to study history, focusing on the American West, while Prudhomme and Byun are both considering graduate study in western history. Byun agrees on the importance of undergraduates using Bancroft: “I think all Berkeley students should use Bancroft at least once during their studies at Berkeley. When else will you get the chance to do so?”

Not all history majors are headed for careers in the field, but the experience of exploring the world of the professional historian first-hand is valuable nonetheless. Kristine Carter, who begins law school in the fall, used sources at Bancroft that helped her to examine Mark Twain’s portrayal of the West Coast. She feels that it was “just unbelievable that I can use sources that scholars and historians use in their research and I’m only a history undergrad.”

—Ellen L. Berg

Graduate Student Instructor, History 101
“Permission to Drink Anything”  
Mark Twain’s Letters to Eduard Pötzl

The Bancroft Library was recently able to acquire for its Mark Twain Papers a remarkable file of nine letters written by Mark Twain, his wife, and his daughter Clara, to Eduard Pötzl (1851–1915), the Viennese humorist and journalist who had long written for the Neues Wiener Tagblatt and who befriended the Clemenses during their visit to Vienna in 1897–98. The new letters—more than double the number of letters Clemens was known to have sent to Pötzl, and they greatly enrich our grasp of their developing friendship in a way that only personal documents can.

The Vienna years of Mark Twain’s life were recently the subject of an entire book, Our Famous Guest: Mark Twain in Vienna, by Carl Dolmetsch, published in 1992. Dolmetsch made extensive use of Mark Twain’s notebooks for this period (they are among the still unpublished documents in the Mark Twain Papers), and he spent several years living in Vienna, looking for and reading documents and newspapers that helped reconstitute the story of Clemens’s visit. One experienced reviewer predicted that the resulting book would “reign as definitively the last word on the Hapsburg dynasty.” But good as the book is, that is a risky claim to make when new letters by Clemens are still being found at the rate of one a week.

The Clemenses arrived in Vienna on the evening of September 27, 1897, and were soon installed in the Hotel Metropole, where Clemens was temporarily confined by a sudden attack of gout. As Dolmetsch shows, the highly competitive Viennese press were all over the story of this famous American’s presence in their city. Among the first to publish an interview with him was Siegmund Schlesinger of the Neues Wiener Tagblatt, on October 2. By then Pötzl must already have introduced himself and given Clemens some of his books, for in the Schlesinger interview Clemens “mentioned his admiration for Pötzl’s ‘gallery of pure Viennese types’ from which he hoped to learn much” (Dolmetsch, 35). That same day, Clemens wrote to Pötzl, thanking him for the books, which may have included Bummeløs and Lauten, published in 1896 and 1897. This is how he expressed his gratitude in one of these nine letters, published here for the first time:

Hotel Metropole, Oct. 2’97.

My Dear Sir:

I hasten to offer my sincerest thanks for the books; & to add that I wish there were more of them.

I have just been reading “Darf ich Rachen.” How sharply it reminds me of an experience of my own; & by this sign I recognize that back of it lies truth, actuality, fact. I did not publish mine, but I have never forgotten it nor ceased to value it. It was three years ago, in Paris, when I had my first attack of gout.

The first physician forbade red wine but allowed whisky; the second forbade whisky but allowed red wine; the third—but by your own experience you see how it ended: by consulting six doctors I achieved permission to drink anything I wanted to—except water. The trouble with less thoughtful people is, that they stop with one doctor.

I am down with the gout again; but this time I haven’t any doctor at all. This is the very Past-Mastership of wisdom.

Sincerely Yours

S. L. Clemens*

The very next day, October 3, Pötzl published a sketch about Mark Twain, “Der Stille Beobachter” (The Silent Observer), a comic fiction which depicted him standing on a city bridge observing the passers-by, writing in his notebook, and being greeted by two workmen who attempt, without success, to talk with him in German. Pötzl obviously sent Clemens a copy of this featured sketch (feuilleton) as it appeared in the Sunday paper, and offered to show him around the city when he was well. Here is Clemens’s reply, written on October 4:

Dear Mr. Pötzl:

Thank you ever so much for the books & the Feuilleton, & for the offer to show me the city: I accept the whole, gratefully. I shall be very glad to have you along when I get arrested on the bridge, because you will be able to explain the case to the police (and divide the punishment.)

The Gicht is gone at last, & I could get out of bed now—and shall, within the hour.

Tomorrow forenoon I shall finish my breakfast by 11, & shall be dressed & glad to see you if you can come. I am tired of the house; I want to get out on the bridge.

Sincerely Yours

S. L. Clemens*

So it is clear that when Pötzl “came calling at the Metropole” the next day (Dolmetsch, 36), the two humorists had already begun their acquaintance in the form of these two charming letters, and the gift of Pötzl’s books. For the rest of their correspondence (most of which is fully preserved, with envelopes) the curious reader must either come upstairs to the Mark Twain Papers, or await its appearance in the Mark Twain Project’s Electronic Edition of Mark Twain’s Complete Letters, now in progress.

—Robert H. Hirst  
General Editor, Mark Twain Papers

* These previously unpublished letters by Mark Twain are © 2001 by the Mark Twain Foundation.
Anthropologist Elizabeth Colson doesn’t often think of the past. If asked, however, she easily recalls the year 1946, when she first traveled to Africa. Taking field supplies from Johannesburg, she and two other researchers journeyed for three days to Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia). There she met a fellow anthropologist, J. Desmond Clark. “Desmond somehow knew we were coming, and he met our train,” she says.

Colson, an American from Minnesota, and Clark, a Londoner, crossed paths that year when she became senior research officer and then director of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute. He was curator of the David Livingstone Memorial Museum.

“With Desmond, of course, prehistory was everything,” Colson says, “although as curator of the museum he had to be interested in contemporary things, too.”

Desmond Clark’s death in February 2002 ended this friendship of more than half a century. But the stories survive.

Clark, Colson, and three other anthropologists recently documented their experiences through oral histories. Available as manuscripts and on the Web, the interviews complement Bancroft’s other holdings in anthropology, archaeology, and linguistics.

As told in the oral histories, Colson and Clark each spent substantial time in Africa, directing institutions and lighting up the developing field of anthropology with their work. While he pursued prehistory, she explored social-cultural issues among the Plateau and Gwembe Tonga. Both joined the Berkeley faculty in the 1960s.

Two other interviewees, George Foster and the late Mary LeCron Foster, met at Northwestern University and did their graduate work at Berkeley, where he also joined the faculty. He was a founder of medical anthropology and a pioneer of long-term field research in social anthropology. She, a linguistic anthropologist, explored the relationship of gestures and body language to semantic significance.

The Fosters chose Mexico as their principal research area. On a trip there in 1941, they took only an umbrella tent, dried food, blankets, and folding cots to live among the Popoluca Indians. George Foster recalls that a shaman, summoned to treat a young man’s epileptic episode, later declined to discuss medical methods. “He was not a good informant,” Foster says in his oral history. “In primitive societies medical knowledge is something people hang onto. They don’t reveal it to others.”

Suzanne Riess, who conducted all the oral histories except Clark’s, found the material captivating. “Anthropologists are insightful people, really ideal subjects for interviews,” she says.

Riess most recently interviewed another social anthropologist, Burton Benedict, whose early fieldwork was in Mauritius and Seychelles in the Indian Ocean. He joined the Berkeley faculty in 1968, serving as chair of anthropology and the first dean of social sciences in the College of Letters and Science. He also directed the anthropology museum for six years, where he mounted a major exhibition on the Panama-Pacific International Exposition of 1915.

Benedict’s inspired leadership of the Hearst Museum of Anthropology is just one of many successes celebrated by the Department of Anthropology during its 2001 centennial. Today, with the second century of anthropology at Berkeley underway, the oral histories stand as documentation of the past, but also as a bridge to current issues.

Elizabeth Colson’s research on social change caused by forced migration supplies a base for what has become a major concern with uprooting and resettlement. The longitudinal studies begun by George Foster in Mexico in 1945 and by Colson in Zambia in 1956 are reaching a new generation of long-range anthropologists. Mary LeCron Foster’s commitment to peace and conflict studies led the International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences to host a peace and conflict group.

In the world of paleoarchaeology, the skull and jaw fragments newly unearthed in the Djurab Desert of Chad suggest human ancestors lived nearly seven million years ago, far earlier than previously thought. Though Colson rarely recalls the past, she does think of her longtime friend Desmond Clark at such moments of prehistoric discovery. “Desmond would have been fascinated with all that,” she says. “He would have wanted to see the fragments with his own eyes.”
The Bancroft Library Study Awards

The Bancroft Library, with partial support from the Friends of The Bancroft Library, is pleased to host another group of University of California doctoral students in its 2002-2003 Fellows Program. Recipients are selected by a panel of UC Berkeley faculty members, in consultation with Charles B. Faulhaber, James D. Hart Director of The Bancroft Library. Bancroft fellows engage in doctoral research projects that require extensive use of the collections and research materials of The Bancroft Library.

Summer Awards

Samantha Holtkamp Gervase UCLA
Life and Law in the Lower Mississippi River Valley: Categories and the Expansion of America, 1800-1860
The Mississippi River system provides a crucial lens into the social and legal processes of the antebellum western world. The river itself acted as an important transportation route, for persons, goods, and ideas. The system challenges the idea of boundaries and represents literal fluidity. The Mississippi River enabled movement between North and South as much as it did East and West. Those who worked on the river, traveled on the river, and even those who lived near the river were part of a social context more diverse than is often portrayed by scholars used to encountering rigidly defined systems. The labeling of the lower Mississippi River Valley as “South” rather that the “West” had shifted historical questions in a particular direction. Such a shift hides historical processes and assumes the inevitable development of regional structures. Viewing the area as both western and southern reveals dynamics that previous scholarship had ignored.

Rudy Poscallo Guevarra, UC Santa Barbara
On Common ground: Mexican and Filipinos in San Diego Agriculture, 1920-1965
This dissertation is a comparative social history of Mexican and Filipinos in San Diego, California from 1900 to 1965. It examines various factors that contributed to the development and growth of multiethnic Mexican-Filipino communities in San Diego. The context of this community formation is a shared colonial past with Spain, Catholicism, Spanish language, immigration, racial segregation, and mutual wage labor experiences. The primary focus of this research is to delineate the migration patterns, community formation, and racial unrest that occurred as a result of the labor activities of Mexican and Filipinos in the agricultural sector of San Diego, California.

Chantelle Nicole Warner, UC Berkeley
Literacy Identity Construction in Works of Dutch Clandestine Literature Written During the Second World War
This research will involve a comparative analysis of works within the Clandestine Dutch Book Collection housed in The Bancroft Library and the post-war writings of these authors and their followers. A primary focus will be an analysis of the presence of what Louis de Jong calls the "geest can verzet" (the spirit of resistance) in those works which do not explicitly deal with the Second World War or occupation subjects and their relation to Dutch Reconstruction of identity which necessarily followed the events of the war.

Academic Year 2002–2003 Awards

Yu-fang Cho, UC San Diego
Visions of Pacific Destiny: Culture of Western Expansion and American Women’s Work if Benevolence, 1880s–1900s
This project explores nineteenth-century U.S. nation-building and racially inflected conflicts over territorial claims, economic interests, and spheres of political influence indexed by several key historical events: the 1830 Indian Removal Act, the Mexican War (1846-1848), the 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act, and the 1898 Spanish-American War.

Dulcinea Michelle Lara, UC Berkeley
Historical Evolution of Education and Its Detrimental Ideological and Identity Forming Consequences on New Mexico
Education for Chicano/Mexican American students in contemporary New Mexico is in crisis. Many schools and surrounding communities are characterized by a devastating combination of community violence and deep sense of racialized inner-hatred, manifested through high drop out rates, low life expectations, crime, and extreme poverty. This research investigates the origins of this crisis by examining the complicated process of identity formation.

Jeffrey Alan Ow, UC Berkeley
Contested Isles: The History and Representation of Ellis Island and Angel Island
This dissertation examines the interaction of federal and state agencies, commerce, and public interest groups regarding changes in the immigration policies and conceptualizations of American nationalism through the transformations of Ellis Island and Angel Island Immigration Stations into social history museums.
William Penn Mott, Jr. Papers

A Celebration

On Thursday evening, May 23rd, 2002, The Bancroft Library and the William Penn Mott Family celebrated the opening of the William Penn Mott Jr. Papers with a reception for family members and friends of the late environmental leader. Some 125 people gathered in the Edward H. Heller Reading Room to view selected documents and materials from the Mott Papers, to enjoy the premier of a video documentary on the life of William Penn Mott, Jr., and to hear remarks from colleagues and friends who served with Mott and supported his efforts on behalf of local, state, and national parks in California and across the nation.

Featured speakers that evening included Edwin Meese, former U.S. Attorney General; Destry Jarvis, Executive Director of the National Recreation and Parks Association; Richard Trudeau, Chair of the Mott Memorial Fund; Mary Ellen Butler, author of Prophet of the Parks: The Life of Bill Mott; and John D. Mott, California Department of Parks and Recreation.

Generous donations from the William Penn Mott Jr. Family, William Penn Mott Jr. Foundation, and Ambassador L.W. “Bill” Lane and his wife supported the processing of the Mott Papers and the reception.

The entire staff of The Bancroft Library received this email farewell from one of our graduating student employees, and as you can imagine, the sentiments expressed brightened everyone’s day.

Dear All,

This is one of the most amazing places I can fathom working in—I get to sneeze on the dust of dead pioneers’ journals, illuminated manuscripts, copies of Ulysses, thus actually taking in molecules of their substance, which has hopefully now rubbed some wisdom into me!—and the aisles are clearly haunted in some of the darker tiers too . . . Honestly I think this kind of library is necessary to the psychic health of the world, and it's a serious privilege to get to know its insides and help its blood circulate, to be welcomed in as a student.

I think all of you other employees at The 'Croft have made the place as friendly, un-stuffy and comfortable as I can imagine, and I'll so much miss working here. Leaving here is almost more like graduation than graduation was, if that makes sense. Susan and Iris, thanks for being the greatest of supervisors from the beginning—and Lauren and Liz too. Susan, I'd say you've been my original Bancroft mentor: this all started because you hired me, plus you could whip me in any paging duel unless I properly drugged your lunch or paid someone to secretly re-file the carte de visites...

But this is for everyone, so I'll just say that I doubt I'll be around such an intelligent and cool building full of people in any other workplace. Besides the whole pleasure of worthy toil, I'll miss running into you all in the stacks, chatting at the circulation desk and on NRLF runs. Thanks, and good luck to you. It's been a great 4 years and it's making me as big and sentimental as a drunk.

Keep it real, Matt

Peter Hanff, Deputy Director at Bancroft, with former U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese.

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Mott III, Curator Theresa Salazar, and Archivist Liz Stephens examine the Mott Papers.

John Mott, with Curator of the Bancroft Collection, Theresa Salazar.
Fall 2002 Calendar

EXHIBITS
August 26 – November 27
Bear in Mind: The California Grizzly at The Bancroft Library

The California Grizzly Bear stands as an enduring symbol of strength and power and is intimately linked with the history and development of our state. Californians have drawn upon the bear as a religious, political, social, and economic symbol. Bears appear in such diverse materials as Native American ethnographies and the artwork, diaries, letters, sketches and literature of early settlers, trappers, and gold miners. Twentieth century depictions include posters, advertisements and trade cards, popular literature and poetry, journals and newspapers, sheet music, photographs, and scientific studies and publications.

Wednesday, October 16, 6-7 pm
Bear in Mind II: A Curator’s Tour

Please join Bill Brown for a curator’s tour of this exhibit and view additional materials of historical interest.

December 16 – February 21, 2003
Gifts to Bancroft Library

ROUND TABLES
An open, informal discussion group, Bancroft Roundtables feature presentations by Bancroft staff and scholars. All sessions are held in the Lewis-Latimer Room of The Faculty Club at noon on the third Thursday of the month.

September 19
Seth Rosenfeld
The FBI, UC Berkeley, and the Freedom of Information Act

October 17
Robin Grossinger
Elise Brewster
Archival Resources and the Changing Landscape of the San Francisco Bay Area

November 21
Peter Palmquist
"Uncle Freddy" Coombs: The "Mad Hatter" of Californiabai Pioneer Photographers

December 19
Bancroft staff members
Holiday Readings

THE FRIENDS OF THE BANCROFT LIBRARY

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