



Hubert H. Bancroft

NEWSLETTER OF THE FRIENDS OF THE BANCROFT LIBRARY

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Reading Papyri, Writing History

Hom^{er}'s account of the Trojan War was not the only one circulating in antiquity. By the Middle Ages the most popular description of the war was based on a Latin text describing itself as a translation of an eyewitness account given by Dictys Cretensis (Dictys of Crete). According to the prologue, Dictys fought against the Trojans and later recorded the war (in the Phoenician alphabet) on sheets of bark that were placed in his tomb upon his death. A thousand years later in the reign of the Roman emperor Nero, the prologue continues, an earthquake opened the tomb and the sheets were discovered and transliterated into Greek and subsequently translated into Latin.

Modern scholars were understandably a little dubious. For many years, they disputed whether the Latin text really represented an ancient text with a Greek, let alone Phoenician, original. Many scholars were content to assign it a medieval date.

The matter was decided in the Egyp-

tian desert. In the early part of the last century, excavators working on behalf of UC Berkeley unearthed a sheet of papyrus from a Roman house at Tebtunis. The find confirmed the antiquity of the Greek Dictys account. It provided a date no later than 250 CE for the sheet of papyrus (*P. Tebt.* II 268) indicating a date probably no later than 200 CE for its original composition, and certainly not excluding the Neronian date given by the prologue.

The Dictys account is just one of a great many papyrus finds that have added to the body of ancient literature that informs not only classical studies, but also part of the literary heritage of the West. Found in context and read along with the documentary texts for which the Tebtunis collection is famous, such literary texts can be used to write social history—to (re)unite literary texts with their usually obscure ancient audience.

The Center for the Tebtunis Papyri (CTP) was formed in 2000 to create scholarly focus and support for the study and decipherment of the largest collection of papyri fragments in the Americas. Dr. Todd Hickey, the collection's curator and papyrologist, joined CTP the following year and has set about to realize its goals. CTP's first priority is to preserve the papyri for future generations of students and scholars. This



This fragment of Greek papyrus (P. Tebt. 268) confirmed the antiquity of Dictys of Crete's account of the Trojan War previously only known from the Medieval Latin manuscript tradition.

year the Center was able to double the number of papyri in its online digital catalogue (for a total of 2,590 records), and approximately a third of the collection's 30,000 loose fragments were inventoried and placed in acid-free sheets. This past summer, Bancroft and CTP arranged for the Library's conservator, Lorna Kirwan, to spend four weeks studying with premier papyrus conservator Andrea Donau at the Vienna Papyrussammlung, and in the early fall, the Library purchased six custom cabinets that will safely house the papyri, while at the same time rendering them more accessible for study.

With world-class Classics and Ancient History and Mediterranean Archeology programs, Berkeley is well situated to

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Conservation Assistant Lorna Kirwan remounts a papyrus fragment in glass. This piece of papyrus and almost two thousand others were placed in destructive plastic mounts in the 1940s.



From the Director

A Bancroft Library for the 21st Century

The penny has dropped. More precisely, Proposition 47, a \$13.05 billion bond for public education facilities, was approved by California voters in November, 2002. The bond provides UC Berkeley with funds for seismic strengthening, including \$17 million for work on the Doe Library Annex, home to your favorite special collections repository, The Bancroft Library.

In anticipation of this decision, Bancroft and campus staff have been planning for the removal of The Bancroft Library, each and every staff member, book, manuscript, photograph, map, computer terminal, chair, coffeepot, and wastebasket, to temporary locations for over a year. The limitations on "surge" space will require that Bancroft transfer much of its on-campus collection to the Northern Regional Library Facility in Richmond. Current plans call for the staff and limited collections to relocate for about two years to "surge space" on campus starting in Summer 2005. For those of you familiar with the campus, the surge space in question is a set of pre-fab metal buildings just west of the Hearst Gymnasium. Designed by Harrison Fraker, Dean of the College of Environmental Design, these buildings served originally as the home of CED while Wurster Hall was undergoing seismic renovation.

In *Bancroftiana* n. 120 (Spring 2002) I reported on the initial architectural studies we commissioned from Mark Cavagnero Associates and in n. 121 (Fall 2002) I sketched out a vision of collaboration between Bancroft and other departments and research projects at Berkeley, a new model for special collections libraries in the 21st century. The library has long been described as the laboratory for humanists and social

scientists, the equivalent of the research laboratories in the sciences. A major difference, however, is that the library provides a space and an opportunity for individual research, while in scientific laboratories teams of faculty, staff, graduate students, and undergraduates work together on specific research problems, by definition advancing the state of the art. One of the crucial results of that kind of collaboration is the mentoring and acculturation of students into the ethos and methodology of scientific research. A Bancroft-based "collaboratory" could offer that same kind of experience in the humanities and qualitative social sciences. A *sine qua non* for that vision, however, is a building designed to make it possible.

Unfortunately, the Proposition 47 funds, while serving the vital needs of protecting life and materials from destruction during an earthquake, offer no support to expand or otherwise improve the building. Bancroft has therefore set out to raise private funds to provide not only collaborative work space, but also critically-needed improvements: the installation of climate control systems, modern security systems, and improved storage space. This is an obligatory opportunity to secure the safety of Bancroft and its collections, enhance our ability to serve our patrons better, and position ourselves for future improvements in the years to come.

Given the state of the economy and the Spring 2004 date for making final decisions on the scope of the project, we are now designing improvements for which we can raise support by next spring. Our strategy is to rank those improvements in terms of cost as well as in terms of their impact on Bancroft's programs; in short, what's the biggest bang for the buck?

Everyone agrees that the highest priority should be to protect the collections by renewing the building's fifty-year-old infrastructure (mechanical systems, wiring, plumbing) and adding all-important climate control and networking capabilities.

The most insidious threat to our collections are changes in temperature and humidity; and no library can function these days without a robust computer networking system. To serve our patrons and the public more effectively, we need a larger and more functional reading room, expanded exhibition space, and more seminar and study rooms devoted to the sorts of collaborative research sketched above. All this will require adding about 20,000 square feet to the space we already have. Mark Cavagnero Associates have presented us with the option of a rooftop addition, subject to campus design review, and various reconfigurations of existing space. We have just started to analyze in detail the pros and cons of each option. Once we have that analysis in hand, we will be able to put these options in priority order with price tags attached. This strategy will allow us to scale the size of the project to the funding available in a structured way. It won't be all or nothing.

The Library Advisory Board, the support group for the Library as a whole, and the Council of the Friends of The Bancroft Library are now establishing a Bancroft Renewal Committee of volunteers, faculty, and staff. Over the next several months we will jointly recruit members to serve on the Committee, set up a process to identify prospective major donors, and come up with a list of "naming opportunities" in the renovated building. For example, our current exhibition gallery is simply called "The Bancroft Gallery." A suitable donation would result in, for example, "The John and Jane Doe Exhibition Gallery." There will be a great many such opportunities.

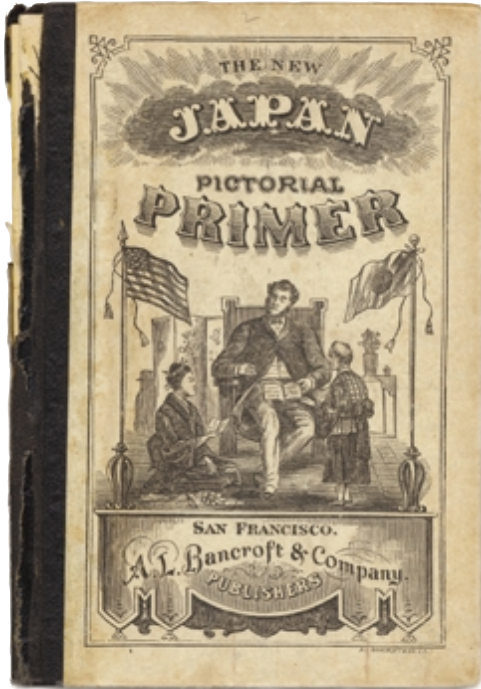
Because of the short time frame the coming Bancroft Renewal Campaign must be intense and focused. Of necessity the Friends will play an important role in this effort. You will be hearing more from us in the near future.

Charles B. Faulhaber

Charles B. Faulhaber
The James D. Hart Director
The Bancroft Library

California Children's Books at The Bancroft Library

The children's books published in 19th-century California open a window onto the cultural history of California youth. And The Bancroft Library, with between 100 and 200 such titles, is an ideal place from which to view this generally unfamiliar aspect of our state cultural heritage.



The New Japan Pictorial Primer. Introductory to the New Japan Readers. William Elliot Griffis. San Francisco, A.L. Bancroft, 1872.

Tablas Para los Niños que Empiezan a Contar, (Agustin Zamorano: Monterey, 1836) was the first children's book published in Alta California. It presented the math curriculum for the earliest secular schools in the colony and taught multiplication tables, monetary conversions in bases 8, 12 and 34, and time concepts among other lessons. This small, one signature book signaled the beginning of culturally distinct books for California youth. Zamorano and Romero, the schoolmaster, could have reprinted a Mexican or Spanish text. Instead, they produced an original math book designed for particular needs of young, male *gentes de razon*.

The international flood of immigrants to the Gold Rush left a multicultural impression on the local children's literature.

Uncle John's Stories for Good California Children, (Hutchins and Rosenfeld: San Francisco, circa 1860) spun original tales set in Europe, New England, California, Java, China, and on the Pacific Ocean. By the 1860s, publishers here began issuing literature that addressed the experiences of local youth.

Anton Roman was the most prolific mid-century publisher for young Californians. From his main office in San Francisco and outpost in New York, he issued the Inglenook Series and Golden Gate Series, the latter with an engraved frontispiece based on a Carlton Watkins photograph looking toward the Golden Gate. Roman employed outstanding artists and engravers. F.O.C. Darley signed the illustration for the fanciful biography of Emperor Norton in *Fairy Tales From the Gold Lands*, that appeared in the first of two volumes dated 1868 and 1872. Roman introduced young readers to literature that reflected the land, personalities, and experiences of California.

William Elliot Griffis's primers, spellers, and readers were the first Western schoolbooks in post-shogun Japan. They introduced Japanese students to American language and culture. The Bancroft Library copies, published in 1872 and

1873 by A.L. Bancroft in San Francisco, and others with Stone & Chipman in Yokahama, Japan, belonged to Griffis, and bear his notes for revisions. Comparing Lesson XXIX in two editions of *The New Japan Pictorial Primer* reveals some of the many changes. The first edition portrays a man sitting at a dining table, a waiter standing beside him. The reading lesson states, "This man keeps his hat on his head while he eats." In the second edition, there is no hat in sight and the waiter becomes African American.

Ho! For Elf-Land!, written and illustrated by the popular actress Alice Kingsbury (A.L. Bancroft: San Francisco, 1877), is fanciful, sensual, and feminist. One story describes a girl riding a swing that goes so high, it catches on the horn of the moon. She meets the little man who lives there. He gives her a drink of "fermented moonbeam" and then they dance. Following the stories for children, Kingsbury addressed several essays to the presumably adult, female reader. The final one titled "Woman, Past, Present and Future" begins "I stand up in defense of my sex ..." and rails against injustices to women. One might imagine A.L. Bancroft's reaction based on the fact that the essay is expunged from the second

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Fairy Tales From Gold Lands. 2nd Series. May Wentworth. New Edition. New York, San Francisco, A. Roman & Co., 1870. The Golden Gate Series.

California History in her DNA

Helen Kennedy Cahill, better known as Peggy Cahill, is a friend of The Bancroft Library with California history in her DNA. A 1938 graduate of UC Berkeley with a major in English and minors in History and French, Peggy Cahill has been active in preserving her family's history as well as the history of Stockton, which her great grandfather, Charles M. Weber, founded. She follows in a long line of California history makers and preservationists.

She also comes from a long line of Cal graduates. When her mother went to college it was the custom for the seniors to wear their caps and gowns every Friday and on graduation. The gown was kept and Peggy wore her mother's gown when she graduated from Berkeley on the 25th anniversary of her mother's graduation. Peggy still has the mortar board.

Her great-grandfather, Karl David Weber, left Bavaria at the age of 22, on October 6, 1836. After his arrival in New Orleans, he headed to Texas where he joined Sam Houston's forces. Returning to New Orleans, he intended to go north to visit relatives in Illinois, but in St. Louis he joined the emigrant group that opened the California Trail, the Bidwell-Bartleson Party. The original group was composed of 69 men and one woman of whom 31 men and the one woman and her baby girl were the first company of American immigrants to enter California over land. They had to abandon their wagons in the Nevada desert and continued on with their cattle. Eventually they were forced to eat their oxen and then their mules. When they arrived in San Joaquin Valley after a six month journey, the group had very few possessions. They finally came to rest at John Marsh's rancho at the base of Mt. Diablo on November 4, 1841. Shortly after his arrival, Karl called himself Charles.

From John Marsh's Rancho, Weber went to New Helvetia where John Sutter promised General Mariano Vallejo that he

would assume legal responsibility for "Carlos Maria Weber." This was the first time that Maria was added to Weber's Spanish-adjusted name. Weber became a supervisor for Sutter, studying the land and its growing capacity. From Sutter, he learned about building and managing and how to negotiate with native peoples.

Leaving Sacramento, Weber went into business in San Jose at the age of 28, building the first water-powered flour mill in California, the first shoe factory, and a large hide and tallow business. In February, 1844, the governor awarded Weber and his partner a land grant in the San Joaquin Valley near a place called "French Camp" for the French fur trappers who wintered there. Weber became a naturalized Mexican citizen. That was the founding of Stockton. Commodore Stockton had promised Weber a schooner for the Stockton-San Francisco trade after the Bear Flag Revolt of 1846 and the U.S.-Mexico War (1846-48). The schooner never materialized, but the city was named on the Commodore's promise. During that turbulent period, Weber was first considered a Californian and then an American. He was offered the position of captaincy by Mexican General José Castro, which he declined, and he later accepted the position of Captain in the Cavalry of the United States.

Weber met Helen Murphy at Sutter's Fort while detained by Sutter during the war period. Helen was a member of the Murphy-Stephens-Townsend Party, the first overland party to bring wagons into California in 1844. In 1850 Helen and Charles married and moved to the new home the groom had built on what is still Weber Point in Stockton. Throughout the rest of his life, Weber built bridges and flood control, donated land for churches, schools, and parks, and gave and sold land to settlers. Stockton grew into a successful community. The Weber children were Charles II, Julia Helen, and Thomas Jefferson. Charles II was the father of

Helen May Weber who married Gerald Driscoll Kennedy. Their children were Katherine, Moira, Geraldine, and Helen (Peggy) Kennedy, our current friend of Bancroft.

Aunt Julia, Captain Weber's daughter, never married. An unusual woman for her time, she was an intellectual, a constant reader, deeply interested in women's rights. She insisted that her brother, Charles, who was thinking it unnecessary, send his daughter, Helen May Weber, to the University of California at Berkeley. In 1913, Helen and two friends were the first women graduates in agriculture at Berkeley. Helen intended to carry on the family ranching tradition in Stockton. She married a Cal graduate, Gerald Kennedy, who had a lifetime interest in banking and agriculture. Throughout her life, Helen Kennedy cared for and preserved the Weber family papers, furniture, and memorabilia which had been left to her by Aunt Julia.

Although Captain Weber never joined the California legislature, preferring to work behind the scenes, he had a great deal to do with bringing California into the Union, according to letters in the State Library. Peggy's grandfather, Charles Weber II, served in the State Assembly for one or two terms, and Charles Weber III, Peggy's uncle, was in the State Assembly for sixteen years. Through the generations, from Aunt Julia, to Helen Kennedy, to Peggy Cahill, an interest in history led each to preserve the early stories and artifacts of California. "Aunt Julia was terribly proud of her father and what he had done. She knew what a part he had played in California history with John Marsh and early leaders, and he was so in favor of California coming into the Union...I'm very glad Aunt Julia did preserve family things...I just wish now that I had asked Mother more."

Peggy was born in Stockton in 1916. She was named Helen, after her mother and her great-grandmother. Because having so many Helens was confusing, the family began calling her Peggy. Out of school two years between fourth and sixth grades because of tuberculosis, Peggy spent time at home with a tutor, most of it reading on a great big porch off her bedroom.

As a student at Berkeley, she worked on the *Daily Cal* her first two years. James Kennedy Moffitt, president of Crocker Bank, who served as regent for many years, was a first cousin of her father. (His brother was Dr. Herbert Moffitt after whom Moffitt Hospital at UCSF was named.) James Moffitt, left the first large bequest to The Bancroft Library of \$100,000. He was also a great book collector.

Peggy married John Cahill in 1942 prior to his naval service in World War II. He had graduated in civil engineering from Stanford University and studied at UC Berkeley where his father had graduated in civil engineering.

They moved to Marin County in April 1946. Peggy did volunteer work for the Art and Garden Center, the Sunny Hills Junior Auxiliary, and Catholic Social Service Auxiliary. She was also a member of the Junior League of San Francisco. "My volunteer work was mostly writing and I'd do the history of these various organizations, the research and all. It took time but I enjoyed doing it." She was a member of the California Committee on Fulbright Scholarships for three or four years, having been appointed by Governor Reagan in 1967. She was the first woman on the Board of Trustees of the Berkeley Graduate Theological Union, and followed in her mother's foot steps when she became a member of the Council of Friends of The Bancroft Library.

Peggy began attending the California Historical Society monthly luncheons and met Dr. George Hammond, Director of the Bancroft, who was sitting at her table for one of the lectures. When Hammond heard that her great grandfather was Charles Weber he asked to be introduced to her mother, Mrs. Gerald Kennedy.

With the introduction, Peggy's mother became interested in historical lectures and went to all that were available. She served on the Friends of The Bancroft Library council for eight years. In addition to her papers, Helen Kennedy had built a fine collection of Californiana and also had a re-

markable collection of early maps which were donated along with a number of rare early horticulture books. At Bancroft, she also met the notable research scholar and staff member, Dale Morgan, who was particularly interested in Helen's early maps of California and the West. She then decided to donate the Weber papers and maps to The Bancroft Library. In 1966, George P. Hammond and Dale Morgan published *Captain Charles M. Weber, Pioneer of the San Joaquin and Founder of Stockton*. The book was a gift to Bancroft from Helen Kennedy and all 700 copies quickly sold out.



Peggy Cahill, a staunch supporter of The Bancroft Library.

Helen Kennedy was also interested in fine printing, The Grabhorn Press, The Book Club of California, and she had a long friendship with Lawton Kennedy, the distinguished printer. All four of her daughters shared these passions in one form or another. Peggy and her sister Moira Holden shared an interest in history and worked with their mother on the distribution of the Weber papers. Kate and her husband Harold Cookson participated in her interest in the Southwest and in fine printing. Geraldine Cole and her husband, Jerry Cole, are collectors, she of Thomas Bewick, an English wood engraver and he, in turn-of-the-century Monterey Bay area artists. Jerry also served on the Council of Friends of The Bancroft Library. Both have

been active in the local book community, the Roxburghe Club, The Book Club of California, and the Gleason Library of the University of San Francisco. They have traveled with fellow members of the Grolier Club and the International Association of Bibliophiles.

Peggy was asked to speak in San Francisco in 1961 for the Pioneer Society and the National Council of Catholic Women, then at the Stockton Haggin Museum in 1974. Her pamphlet, "Captain Weber and His Place in Early California History" for *The Pacific Historian* in 1976 was an extension of the 1974 lecture.

The valuable family papers all went to The Bancroft Library. Peggy and her sisters presented one of the rarest just before Bancroft Director James D. Hart died. The document is the only known copy of *Mason's Laws* in Spanish and English. Governor Mason was sent out to rule California when it became independent of Mexico, before statehood. "Our copy is the only one with the laws he drew up both in Spanish and English. The Huntington Library has one in English and the State Library has one in English," explains Peggy Cahill.

Peggy finds it fascinating to know how other generations and other civilizations have lived and made their mark. The 1846 and 1848 letters of Charles' brother, Adolph Weber, home to Germany telling about life in California in the early days are particularly amazing to Peggy. She is fascinated by reading Fremont's accounts of lupine coming up to his boots, of the Great Plains, and of fields of flowers, grasses, and valley oaks. Peggy enjoyed serving her two terms on the Council of Friends of The Bancroft Library and at 86 she is still interested in history. She finds it, "Not only fascinating, these accounts are important. People should look back. The same mistakes are made generation after generation."

— Camilla Smith

Hazards of the Forests of Watsonville— as reported by Regent Arthur Rodgers

The family of Arthur Rodgers, a regent of the University from 1883 until his death in 1902, has given The Bancroft Library a fine small collection of materials that reflect life in the early years of the state of California and the speed with which an industrious person could become established here. Seventeen nineteenth-century letters, two certificates from the California Superintendent of Public Instruction, and an 1895 *San Francisco Chronicle* wedding announcement comprise the collection and make us acquainted with one of our more interesting founding fathers. The wording of the letters and the punctuation of the time give a vivid sense of how quickly style and usage change.



Illustrated History of the University of California
by William Carey Jones. Berkeley [CA]: Students'
Cooperative Society, 1901.

Letters Arthur wrote and received from members of his family during 1865 refer to relatives left behind in the South and discuss the sadness of the Civil War. To his sister Amanda he wrote, "I love my relatives dearly, but how am I to enjoy their Society unless I return to Tennessee." Somewhat disingenuously he adds, "But duty to my family would say Stay Here."

A few months later, he is writing copiously from the Lexington, California area to "Dear Father and Mother" that "Since I wrote to you last I have been about 100 miles down the country in Montara and Santacruz (sic) counties looking at the

country with a view to buy land if I liked it as well as [into?] the coast. I am going to start tomorrow back up to Petaluma, Sonoma County to look again at the land that I wrote to you about a short time since I can buy land (unincorporated) in Santa Clara county within 5 miles of Gilroy for \$20.00 an acre" where "one man can cultivate two acres easier than one at home."

South of Gilroy, Rodgers found a mountain range, well-watered and came to "the headwaters of the Pathro (Pajaro?) River which at this place is in the high hills back of the coast range mountains affording pasture 6 months of the year for vast herds of stock...extending down the coast to Mexico." After further exploring, he found a small inland village of stock raisers and Spaniards, called San Juan; then, changing to a westerly direction, he came to the fertile Pathro Valley where 50 to 60 bushels of corn to the acre were produced and 300 to 500 bushels of Irish potatoes. The only town in the valley, he finds, is Watsonville, where fruit also abounds and there is a nearby steamboat landing. Rodgers notes that, "the surplus crop is shipped to San Francisco where it finds a ready market."

Although land turned out to be more expensive in the Watsonville area, after further research, Arthur and his brothers decided that profits were likely to be more generous as well. By 1867, he writes from Woodside that future letters should be addressed to Watsonville. The Rodgers' fruit growing and processing interests flourished there, and the family was active in the community until the early 1990s. Among his descendants are two nieces who voted in the first election after women were allowed to vote in California (1919) and noted author John Steinbeck.

In addition to establishing a business, Arthur found time to study for and receive general and secondary certificates from the California Superintendent of Public Instruction, in 1867 and 1870, followed by a

degree from the University of California in 1872. The same year, he began reading law with the firm of Wright and Nourse and passed the bar in 1875.

Whether he ever taught school is not clear, but it is evident that he was a person of great energy and wide interests. By 1878, he was writing to his family from Edinburgh and Glasgow; and in 1880 and 1881 from Hong Kong, Beirut, and Bombay, from whence he went on to Constantinople and Vienna on the classic Grand Tour of the well-educated, well-financed young fellow of the period. His letters are interesting and entertaining, and he obviously had been waiting a long time to see the world.

When he first explored the area north of Watsonville, he had written, "the road passed over table land and undulating plains, here I see the finest forests of live oak that I have seen in the country [which] in many places fills the very description that we so often get of the jungles of India, where the wild beasts rove at large and where it will ever be impossible to subdue him until the forest is wiped away by the hand of civilization the huntsman only dares to penetrate the outskirts of the jungle at the hazard of his life."

Perhaps fruit-growing seemed tame after the ruins of the Temple of Jupiter at Baalbek. Or perhaps his travels were judged to complete the necessary cosmopolitan polish. Whatever, he went on to a distinguished career in the San Francisco law firm of Rodgers & Paterson and as a noted litterateur. He also became interested in public affairs and was appointed a regent of the University of California in 1883 by Governor George C. Perkins.

After many years wedded to his books and his profession, Rodgers surprised his colleagues and friends by marrying the lovely widow, Elizabeth Montgomery, as fully reported in the *San Francisco Chronicle* for May 16, 1895. The clipping, included in the Rodgers collection, features charming pen-and-ink sketches of the principals by George E. Lyon.

—Gabrielle Morris,
Regional Oral History Office editor, retired

Revolutionary (French) Ideas

Have you heard of the plan to create a circus in order to turn Parisians into good citizens? Do you recall the time the angel of death rained thunderbolts down on members of the French clergy and aristocracy? What about the printing press on the moon? If you spend your time reading from The Bancroft Library's pamphlet collection on the French Revolution, you will encounter these and other fascinating topics.



Projet de cirque national et de fêtes annuelles. *Propose par le Sieur Poyet, Architecte de la Ville de Paris. Bernard M. Poyet. A Paris: De l'Imprimerie de Migneret, Rue Jacob, F.S.G. no 40, 1792.*

In 1923, Bancroft acquired the collection of Alexandre Auguste Ledru-Rollin, a nineteenth-century French politician famous for his advocacy of universal manhood suffrage. Fueled by subsequent acquisitions, French Revolutionary materials currently number in excess of 10,000 documents and date from 1789-1799. Historical resources range from posters to official government proclamations to a manuscript diary kept by an anonymous Parisian royalist, who each day recorded the weather, his social activities and on occasion, news of who was guillotined that day.

At the heart of the collection are thousands of serene and simple looking pamphlets. Although many of these documents are catalogued and readily available to stu-

dents and scholars, a number of pamphlets remain untouched. However, since 1996 student assistants—including myself—have had the opportunity to examine, study, and catalog these rare items, many of which are not found in leading French libraries. Once this work is complete, Bancroft's collection will be an invaluable tool for researchers around the world. Anyone with Internet access will be able to search and locate previously unknown pamphlets by title, author, or subject heading and trace the work of specific printers and publishers.

I began work on the pamphlet collection in the summer of 2002. I thought this project would be a good way to get my hands on some rare material from eighteenth century France and help me learn a little more about the French Revolution itself. As I quickly discovered, there was more I needed to learn about the Revolution. I knew something about the fall of the Bastille and the execution of the king, but I soon realized that this paltry knowledge would not suffice. So, off I was scurrying around the library to figure out just what some of the pamphlets were really about, and in the process I learned a great deal about obscure generals and politicians, uprisings in out-of-the-way towns, and the intricacies of property law during the Revolution.



L'Épidémie française: satire. [S.L.]: De l'Imprimerie de la Lune, Dans le Palais où André a recouvert le cadavre de Rolland, 1790.



Détail de l'horrible conspiration formée, par Robespierre, Couthon & St.-Just: les 8, 9 et 10 Thermidor. Paris: De l'Imprimerie de Guilhemat, Imprimeur de la Liberté, 1794.

To be honest, some of the pamphlets I come across are, well, not terribly interesting to me. I have encountered a number of items relating to tax law as well as numerous declarations of the patriotism of this or that town. However, I have also found some real gems such as the long discussion of why a national circus, as mentioned above, was so necessary. Some of the pamphlets bring out the more grizzly side of the French Revolution. I find it impossible to forget one celebrating the death of Robespierre and his collaborators. Appearing above the title is a woodcut with the image of a guillotine, in front of which the executioner gleefully holds up the head of one of the executed men. Another pamphlet describes the death of a royalist general. It can be refreshing to see that in the midst of war and upheaval, the French maintained a keen sense of humor. A satirical pamphlet claims to be printed on the moon, and there are pamphlets that make fun the king, the clergy, and famous politicians. A personal favorite is one that pretends to record the proceedings of a group of aristocratic women who demand a national academy of fashion. It is a collection that includes everything from the banal to the gruesome to the ridiculous and as such it is a wonderful indicator of the incredible riches and complexity of the age.

—Sarah Horowitz

BEAR IN MIND

The Many Lives of a Library Exhibit

Exhibits at The Bancroft Library highlight important and interesting collections, inform and entertain a wide spectrum of visitors, encourage scholarly research, stimulate new acquisitions, and contribute to the growth and development of the library and its programs. A recent exhibit, "Bear in Mind: The California Grizzly at The Bancroft Library," achieved these goals in a variety of ways.

This exhibit allowed the co-curators, Susan Snyder and Bill Brown, to highlight a wide spectrum of materials, including paintings, photographs, lithographs, maps, and other visual materials. Other items on display included handwritten transcriptions of interviews with early California settlers and pioneers, documents from Berkeley biologists, and a wide range of advertising and commercial publications. Loans from Cal's Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Museum of Vertebrate Zool-

ogy provided a California grizzly bear skull and claw, and California Indian artifacts. A wealth of rare books, journals, musical scores, posters, and other materials enhanced the visual and textual documentation of the bear's extinction. Consideration of the California Grizzly Bear as the symbol of the State of California and as mascot for the University of California, Berkeley provided the opportunity to explore the "re-creation" of this animal in our contemporary culture.

In the course of creating the exhibit, Bancroft staff located and acquired rare and unique historical documents central to the exhibit's theme. Most notably, Bancroft acquired the original manuscript for Theodore Hittell's *The Adventures of James Capen Adams: Mountaineer and Grizzly Bear Hunter, of California*, published in 1860. The 600+ pages, Hittell's written record of interviews with Adams, a noted hunter, trapper, and showman, provide a detailed glimpse into the life and times of one of California's legendary figures.

The Friends of The Bancroft Library hosted an overflow crowd at the



Oski at The Bancroft Library, UC Berkeley, for the opening reception of "Bear in Mind...", December 12, 2002.

opening reception on December 12, 2002. More than two hundred guests dined on many favorite foods of the California Grizzly Bear as Director Charles B. Faulhaber offered welcoming remarks. Exhibit co-curators Susan Snyder and Bill Brown discussed the process of identifying, selecting, and displaying the more than one hundred items on view.

Publicity efforts for the exhibit began with the distribution of a two university press releases to Bay Area media outlets, including newspapers, radio



"Bear Brand Strawberries, A Lusk & Co.," a fruit can label from the Schmidt Lithographic Company Records.

and television stations, and UC Berkeley publications. One press release promoted the exhibit while the other highlighted a companion effort, the creation of "Bears of Berkeley" a map that identifies some twenty-seven grizzly bear statues and artforms in and around the Cal Campus. With the support of the University Relations Office a digital slide show of selected images and the text of the two press releases appeared on the university's home page. In subsequent days area newspapers contacted The Bancroft Library and articles appeared in such papers as the *San Francisco Chronicle*, the *Oakland Tribune* and Marin and Contra Costa County newspapers.

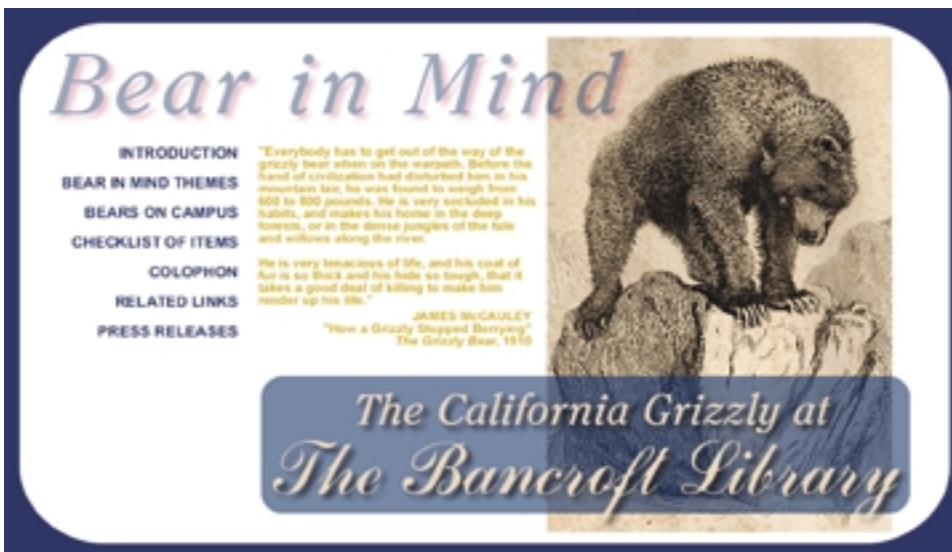
San Francisco radio station KQED FM, also intrigued by the unusual ex-

and guests during Homecoming Weekend, October 18-19, 2002. Some 550+ individuals visited Bancroft to view the exhibit and collect exhibit posters, buttons, and the "Bears of Berkeley" map.

As news of the exhibit traveled, exhibit curators reviewed inquiries from such diverse or-



"Go Bears," this banner, prepared by the Cal Student Pep Club hung from The Bancroft Library, one of many factors that helped the Cal football team defeat Stanford in "The Big Game." Bancroft staff member and Cal grad Mary Elings (Class of 1989) was particularly proud to have this banner hanging below her office window.



"Bear in Mind..." Web site at: <http://bancroft.berkeley.edu/Exhibits/bearinmind/>

hibit and the array of materials gathered for display, broadcast an interview with exhibit curators. UC publications also publicized and promoted the exhibit. *The Berkeleyan* (August 21, 2002) printed a lengthy, illustrated article and *Bene Legere* (Fall, 2002, No. 61), the University Library's newsletter published a two-page color story. *California Monthly*, the journal of the UC Berkeley Alumni Association, published a cover story on the exhibit in the November, 2002 issue. "Bear in Mind" also proved to be an attractive option for visitors

organizations as the Oakland Zoo, the Smithsonian Institution, and the California Exhibition Resources Alliance (CERA), a consortium of museums and historical agencies across the state. The latter organization is interested in securing funding to allow facsimiles of these exhibit materials to travel throughout California in future years. The Oakland Zoo has received funding to create a "California Wilderness" habitat display, and our information on the California Grizzly Bear may prove useful in this important project.

The popularity of this exhibit will continue long after the actual exhibit is removed. A digital version of Bear in Mind (bancroft.berkeley.edu/Exhibits/bearinmind/exhibit) is now available, and Heyday Press of Berkeley, California is pursuing publication of an illustrated volume, expanding upon the images and text provided in the exhibit.

— William E. Brown, Jr.
Associate Director, Public Services



Big Game Football Program, 1920.

A STEP AT A TIME

Combining teaching with research and collection development at the Regional Oral History Office

I believe that no activity in the university should be divorced from teaching. When I accepted my appointment at Berkeley as Professor of History and Director of the Regional Oral History Office in The Bancroft Library, I wanted to develop a teaching program to bring students into ROHO and the Bancroft as active collaborators. I offered my first class in the spring 2002 term, History 103R, "American Lives, American History: Oral History and the Understanding of Social Change." Students were asked to conduct a short interview and then write an analysis of how the interview added something new to understanding an aspect of US history.

Two things made the class a special learning opportunity. First, professional ROHO staff worked with me to help train students. Alyce Kalmar, a senior majoring in history, conducted interviews with punk musicians active in San Francisco in the 1970s. Caroline Crawford, ROHO's veteran music interviewer, mentored Alyce, sharing practical tips Caroline has learned over the years of interviewing dozens of classical, jazz, and blues musicians. Caroline is one of many talented staff on campus with deep knowledge of subjects of value for students. We can augment the value of a Berkeley education if students were to interact more with the many professionals like Caroline on campus who can contribute to teaching.

Secondly, interviews from the class have led to new additions to the Bancroft's oral history collections. Punk music was a topic that ROHO has never touched. Alyce's transcripts will be bound together into a volume and added to ROHO's music history collection. Alyce's senior thesis will be an appendix to the volume, her analysis and insights aiding future students of this topic. Another history senior David Washburn conducted interviews for my class with migrant workers from Mexico,

providing insight on the Latino experience in this state. His interviews complement ROHO's Mexican American Leadership in California project, funded by the Wells Fargo Foundation.

When students know that their work can become part of the Bancroft collections, their attitude transforms. The assignment is no longer done simply to complete requirements. They produce work that future students and scholars will turn to for information for years to come. Knowing this, students prepare their work with greater care, and their writing takes on greater confidence.

History 103R was the first step in a program to bring students into ROHO. The ten students enrolled in the class worked hard, most on projects of their own design. Sarah Woodcock interviewed fire fighters. Her work for my class won her a highly competitive Summer Undergraduate Research Fellowship that allowed her to continue working with me. She completed a senior thesis examining the integration of the Oakland Fire Department in the 1950s, based on professional-level oral history interviews. Her interviews will form a series on fire fighting in California. Several students contributed to ongoing ROHO projects. Ben Bicais interviewed a retired day care teacher on child development programs developed during World War II for the children of women employed in defense industry, an interview that fits into ROHO's Rosie the Riveter/World War II Homefront project undertaken in collaboration with the National Park Service and the City of Richmond.

David Washburn joined the Rosie the Riveter/World War II Homefront project team. He focused first on the history of Mexican Americans in Richmond before and after the war, a subject for which there was little documentation. David interviewed eleven people on their war and

postwar experiences. His interviews join the Bancroft collections and they will be on display at the National Park Service's visitor information center for the national historic park in Richmond. He wrote a senior thesis based on his interviews, and he is now writing an honors thesis on country music in wartime Richmond.

ROHO is a special place on campus where research, education, and collection development form a seamless web. In addition to course offerings, I am offering undergraduates research apprenticeship opportunities through the URAP program. Seven students have interviewed for a project studying Portuguese and Brazilian migration to California.

This spring, I am teaching a freshman seminar on the history of UC. Students study ROHO's many interviews conducted with faculty and administrators, talk to interviewers and interviewees, and then conduct a brief interview on an aspect of campus history. Professor Len Duhl and I are offering a course cross-listed between the Department of History and the School of Public Health to introduce students to the use of oral history for the study of health and health care in California. I will offer a humanities research class in the Townsend Center next academic year, as we continue to expand our outreach on campus.

Working closely with students benefits oral history research because their interests open up new research areas, while providing students with practical research experience that will be valuable to them after they graduate. Successful education always involves mutual learning. A class is going well when I am learning something from the students, when they respond to what they are learning from me with perspectives that open up new ways of looking at the world for me. Creative interaction between students and staff at ROHO brings in new research materials permanently enriching the collections of The Bancroft Library.

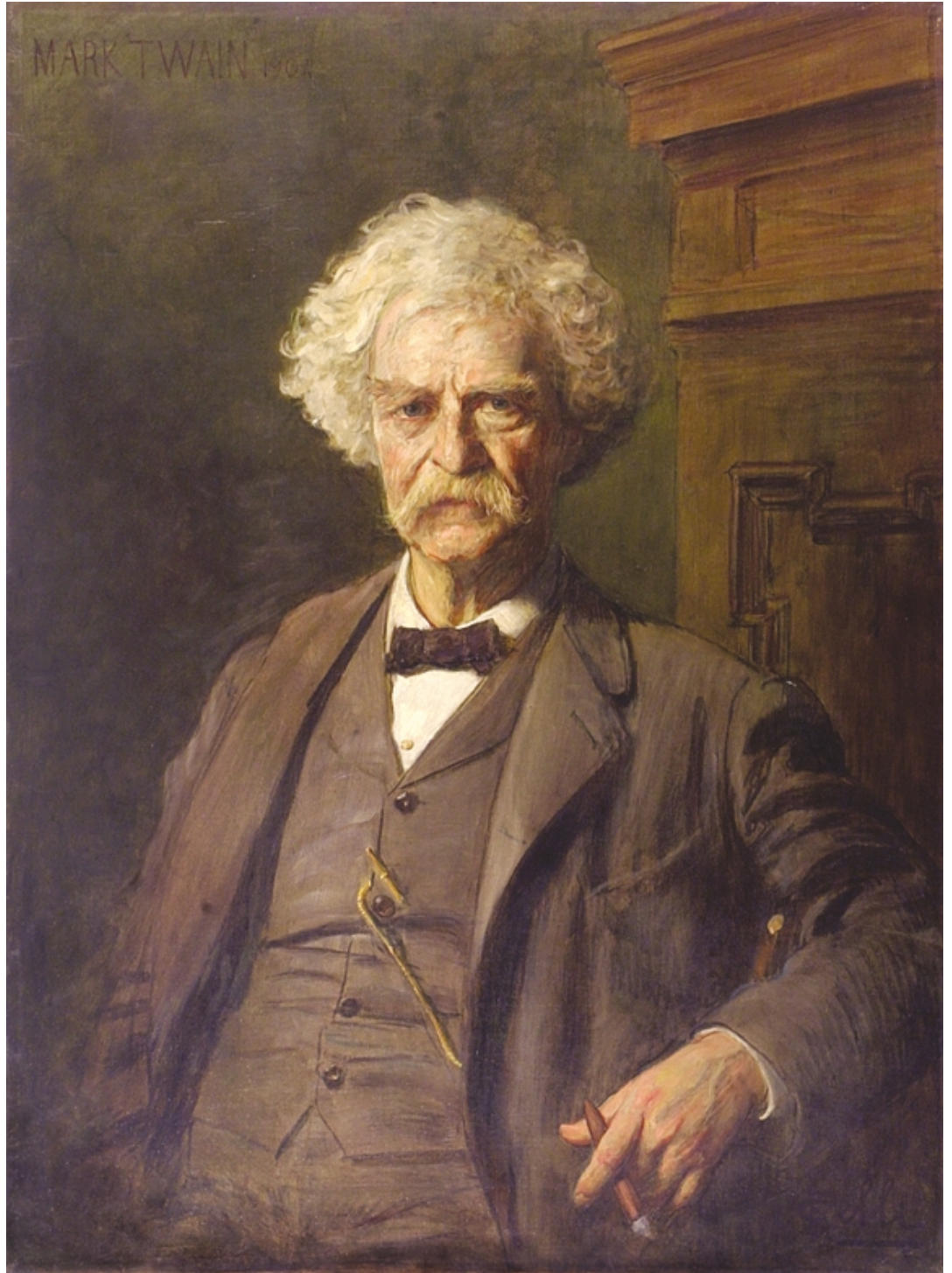
—Richard Cándida Smith
Professor of History
Director, Regional Oral History Office

MARK TWAIN PAPERS

The Last Portrait of Mark Twain

In the spring 1998 issue of *Bancroftiana*, we asked the question, “Where is the last portrait of Mark Twain?” Now, finally, we can provide the answer. The oil portrait of the author, completed in Florence in the spring of 1904 by the distinguished Italian painter Edoardo Gelli, heretofore was known only in the form of an engraving reproduced in *Harper’s Weekly* in September 1904. The painting itself had been shipped to America and exhibited at the 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis, but then it had dropped from sight. Lin Salamo of the Mark Twain Project suggested in 1998 that Gelli’s painting—which Clara Clemens Gabrilowitsch (later Samossoud) claimed was the last one done of her father—might be “languishing forgotten in some attic.” Salamo has since tracked the painting down, by way of a listing in the Smithsonian’s National Portrait Gallery online database. It was in storage—miscatalogued as the work of “G. Eelli”—at the Henry Ford Museum in Dearborn, Michigan. Curator Henry J. Prebys, alerted by Reference Archivist Carol Whittaker, was quickly able to locate the portrait—a small work on canvas (28 inches by 38 inches) in a “gilt composition frame”—in “good condition” in the museum’s storage facility.

Unfortunately, because of the sketchy documentation of Ford’s many early acquisitions, the museum has not been able to provide any provenance information. A 1936 letter from Clara to Henry Ford indicates that she donated her father’s favorite writing desk to the museum, and there is a slim possibility that she also donated the Gelli portrait at that time. The portrait has now been photographed, and it is reproduced here courtesy of the Henry Ford Museum.



Edoardo Gelli's portrait of Mark Twain, 1904. From the Collections of Henry Ford Museum & Greenfield Village (id. # 00.3.8706).

*An American loves his family.
If he has any love left over for
some other person he generally
selects Mark Twain.*

—Thomas Edison

A Family Affair

At the end of April, 2002, Jamy and Charles Faulhaber traveled down to Bakersfield to participate in the presentation of *Following the Cattle King: A Lifetime of Agriculture, Water Management, and Water Conservation in California's Central Valley*, the oral history of George W. Nickel, Jr.

This was truly a family affair for a variety of reasons. In the first place, George Nickel is the great-grandson of Henry Miller, one of the towering figures of California's nineteenth-century history as the owner of the Miller & Lux cattle empire, at its height over a million acres of

his extensive knowledge of water issues in California. George finally agreed in 1998, provided that Jamy would serve as the interviewer because of her own familiarity with his family and with water issues. Jamy's father, Harold O'Banion, and George served together on the State Reclamation Board under Governor Edmund G. "Pat" Brown during the 60s; and Jamy frequently accompanied them on their trips to Board meetings in Sacramento. George would fly his own plane from Bakersfield, pick Jamy and her father up at the Dos Palos air strip, near Los Banos in the San Joaquin Valley, and then go on to Sacramento. On those trips Jamy

would learn a great deal about California water issues, especially flood control, as George and her father discussed the the board's agenda.

The oral history interviews, conducted over a period of three years, from 1998 to 2001, were held at the Nickels' Rio Bravo Ranch near Bakersfield, as well as during vacations in Lake Tahoe or on the beach in Carpinteria. In addition to George's oral

history, it also includes an interview with his wife Adele (Dodo) Nickel and interviews with three of George's oldest friends, Dr. Benson Roe, William Parrott, and Douglas Moody.

After tracing George's family background and early years growing up on the Peninsula and at UC Berkeley, the oral history focuses on George's early career with Miller & Lux, the legal issues involved in breaking the Henry Miller Trust, flood control, water rights, and land development in the San Joaquin Valley, the development of Buena Vista Lake and Rio Bravo in Bakersfield, George's service on the State Reclamation Board (1959-66), and environmental issues on the Kern River. George has been a key player in some of the most significant develop-

ments affecting Bakersfield (including his successful plan to double the size of the city) and the San Joaquin Valley; and the oral history provides fascinating insights into the politics and economics of water and land development in California.

Copies are available (\$65) from the Regional Oral History Office, University of California, Berkeley 486 The Bancroft Library #6000, Berkeley, CA 94720-6000 (checks should be made payable to UC Regents).

—Jamy Faulhaber



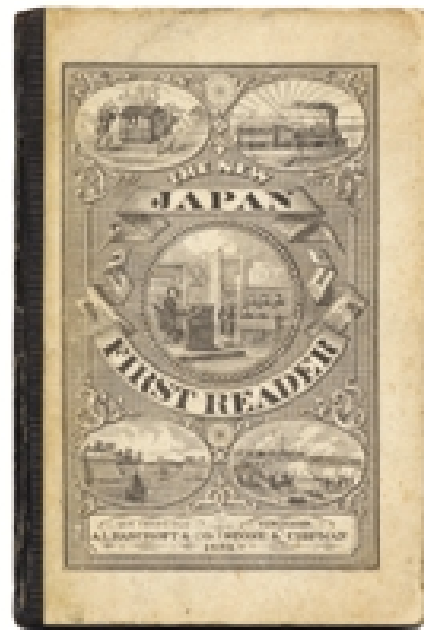
George Nickel (left) receives a copy of his oral history transcript from Jamy Faulhaber, April, 2002.

range and farmland in California, Nevada, and Oregon. George was responsible for placing the extensive Miller & Lux archives in Bancroft almost forty years ago. They have proved to be a gold mine for scholars ever since, most recently for David Igler, whose *Industrial Cowboys: Miller & Lux and the Transformation of the Far West, 1850-1920*, was published last year by the University of California Press.

This was a family affair from Bancroft's side as well, since Jamy Faulhaber, Charles's wife, served as a pro bono interviewer for the oral history. The project started in 1997, when George came to Bancroft to use his great-grandfather's papers and we suggested that he might be a good subject for an oral history, given his family background and

CHILDREN'S BOOKS *continued from page 3*

edition (1878.) In its place, Cooley penned a fantasy of an obnoxious boy who is changed into a mule, a sloth then a hedgehog before reforming his



The First Reader of the New Japan Series. William Elliot Griffis. San Francisco, A.L. Bancroft, 1873.

ways.

There exists no comprehensive bibliography of juvenile literature published in California.

California in Juvenile Fiction, edited by Joseph Gaer as part of the California Literary Research Project, monograph #12 (1935), which identifies California imprints as well as juvenile literature set in California, remains the best place for historians to begin their search.

—Jim Silverman

PAPYRI *continued from page 1*



Curator and Papyrologist Dr. Todd Hickey pulls a box of mounted papyri from the CTP's new, custom-made papyri cabinets (in Cal-blue!).

train students in the technical aspects of working with papyri and to incorporate the information they yield into studies of ancient society, religion, economics and literature. Through the Undergraduate Research Apprentice Program, Farhad Mahmoudi, Estelle Hofschneider, Molly Allen, Arica Bryant, Susan Duong, and Paul Waite have assisted CTP with a variety of tasks, including cataloging, interleaving, and digital imaging. Dr. Leonidas Petrakis and Monte Vista High School student Grace Jackson have also contributed to the interleaving work. Graduate students William Short, Ken Jones, Brigit Flannery, Chris Hoffman, and the present author, Elisabeth O'Connell, have participated in these projects as well, and are also editing a selection of texts for publication. These editions will appear in volumes six and seven of *The Tebtunis Papyri*, a series that has been dormant since 1976. Volume five of the series, Arthur Verhoogt's, *Regaling Officials in Ptolemaic Egypt* is forthcoming.

Last spring, Hickey taught a graduate seminar in papyrology, and he and Professor Donald Mastronarde have introduced papyrology to the undergraduate

curriculum this spring in their "Graeco-Roman Egypt" and "Papyrus and Greek Literature" courses, respectively. Hickey will also continue teaching Coptic, the last stage of the Egyptian language in which the Greek alphabet replaced the cumbersome Egyptian script. Through the Moffitt Fund, Bancroft was able to purchase two fragments of Coptic texts (one on papyrus, the other on parchment) for CTP, pieces associated with the late antique archive of the Egyptian bishop Pisenhius. The addition of these Coptic texts ex-

pands the breadth of the collection to include examples of all the languages and scripts commonly used in Graeco-Roman Egypt. Through its recently inaugurated annual lecture series, CTP is hoping to involve the community as well. In April 2002 and April 2003, Cambridge Professor Dorothy Thompson and King's College, London Professor Dominic Rathbone presented CTP's first and sec-

ond public lectures respectively. Willy Clarysse of the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven has accepted an invitation to lecture in 2003.

The Center has also been active within the national and international papyrological communities. Stanford and Sacramento State University have already joined a regional partnership initiated by Hickey, wherein the Center will collect records and images of papyri held by institutions in the western United States and incorporate them into the Advanced Papyrological Information System (APIS) web database. The goal is to make material from disparate collections accessible to scholars working throughout the world. In 2004, Berkeley will host the American Society of Papyrologists (ASP) second Summer Seminar, a six-week program that will introduce graduate students and junior faculty to prominent North American collections and provide them with the skills to use papyri in their research.

It has been a productive (and busy) year for CTP. Readers will be able to keep abreast of further developments (and opportunities) on CTP's new website (tebtunis.berkeley.edu), which is set to launch in summer 2003.

— Elisabeth O'Connell



Ancient History and Mediterranean Archeology graduate student Elisabeth O'Connell examines a papyrus fragment.

Peter Palmquist

The Bancroft Library lost a dear friend and colleague with the untimely death of Peter Palmquist, 66, famed Arcata photographer and historian. Peter was a frequent visitor, collaborator, and speaker at Bancroft. The author of more than 60 books, Peter accumulated what some recognize as the greatest collection of 19th century Western photography. Approximately 85,000 of his estimated 250,000 images were taken by Humboldt County photographers. At the time of his death Peter was at work on an archive of women's photography of the American West.

Peter's accomplishments are too lengthy to list in total. He is the founding editor of *The Daguerreian Annual*, past president of the National Stereoscopic Association and founder and curator of the Women in Photography International Archive. In his career, Peter participated in more than 100 exhibitions of historical photography. He discovered his love for old photographs while shopping in a McKinleyville antique store. A woman there asked him if he collected anything, and when he replied no, she gave him a few old photographs which would become the genesis of his later passion.

Susan Snyder, Head of Access Services, described Peter's relationship with many Bancrofters, "Peter Palmquist was an extraordinary person. He was generous and eager with his knowledge and time, yet modest, warm, and witty. He was supportive and encouraging; he contributed and participated; and he would appear in unexpected places. He excelled in putting together odd pieces and making a whole. Peter was a whole-maker."

James Eason, an integral part of Bancroft's Pictorial staff, observed that, "Over the years, Peter took an active interest in our collections and their welfare. He was an early advocate for improved housing and conservation work for our unique daguerreian holdings and, of course, for our large collection of mammoth plate prints by Carleton Watkins. In 1999-2000, with grant funding for a major project secured, Peter worked intensively with our Conservation Treatment Lab staff to physically stabilize and document all of our daguerreotypes, ambrotypes, and cased tintypes. These priceless historical artifacts are now better preserved for future generations, and they are fully cataloged and digitized for viewing over the world-wide-web. (<http://bancroft.berkeley.edu/collections/casedphotos/project.html>)."

Eason also noted that, "In less formal capacities, Peter has been a source of advice on



major acquisitions, written expert letters of support for grant applications, authored articles for *Bancroftiana*, given talks to the campus community, and even provided a day-long workshop for Bancroft staff in the identification and dating of photographs. Over the past few years he was also very active in a project, initiated by the Getty Museum, to compile a catalogue raisonné of all known Watkins mammoth plates world wide. He participated in an intensive survey of Bancroft's 650-plus mammoths believed to be the largest collection in existence. The loss of Peter Palmquist is deeply felt at Bancroft and around the world. Not only have we lost a priceless resource, but we have lost a good friend. It is hard not to look forward to his next appearance in the Reading Room."

The Special Collections Treatment Team in the Library's Conservation Unit had a close working relationship with Peter. "Peter worked in the Conservation Treatment Laboratory with the conservation staff over a period of nine months. Together we stabilized and documented The Bancroft Library's cased photographs. He would open up each cased photograph with great skill, care and attention. As he opened the cases, he would share his discoveries, drawing on his mastery of the history of daguerrotypes, ambrotypes and cased tintypes. His intellectual generosity made us all richer. It was a great pleasure to have his presence here in the lab and we were greatly saddened to hear of his death. He will be sorely missed by the photographic conservation community for the treasury of knowledge that he had amassed over the years."



The Golden Gate — View from Telegraph Hill, San Francisco. W 193 — *New Series Pacific Coast Views. Scenic California, Photographed by Carleton E. Watkins, ca. 1885. Peter Palmquist was an authority on the work of Carleton Watkins. He frequently wrote and lectured on Watkins, and many photographers of the American West.*

Donors to Bancroft: Part II

A list of generous supporters to The Bancroft Library appeared in the Fall 2002 issue. The names below were omitted from that list. We are delighted to acknowledge these individuals and regret the delay.

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"California Grizzly Bear on railroad tracks," Overland Monthly and Out West Magazine, July 1868.



Spring 2003 Calendar

EXHIBITS

Through July 18

Then and Now: Student Photographs of the Berkeley Exhibit

A selection of historical and contemporary photographs of the Berkeley Campus, as created by university students, will examine the evolution of life at Cal.

ANNUAL MEETING

Saturday, April 19

A Conversation with Martin Cruz Smith

2:30–4:00pm

Maude Fife Room, Wheeler Hall

Martin Cruz Smith, author of *Havanas Bay* (1999), *Rose* (1996), *Red Square* (1992), *Polar Star* (1989), *Stallion Gate* (1986), *Gorky Park* (1981), and his most recent work, *December 6: A Novel* (2002), will discuss his literary career.

ROUNDTABLES

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.

April 17

Jeffrey Alan Ow, Bancroft Fellow
Contested Isles: The History and Representation of Ellis Island and Angel Island

This dissertation examines how the interaction among federal and state agencies, public interest groups, and commercial interests effected the transformation of Ellis and Angel Islands into social history museums as immigration policies changed and new conceptualizations of American nationalism evolved.

Scanning and photography contributions:
Erica Nordmeier

The Council of the Friends of The Bancroft Library

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Page 6



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IDEAS
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