



NEWSLETTER OF THE FRIENDS OF THE BANCROFT LIBRARY

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Hubert H. Bancroft

Isabel Allende's Family Stories Amuse Mark Twain Gala Crowd

Mark Twain's spirited sense of humor was in the air at the Gala on April 5 as Isabel Allende accepted The Bancroft Library's 2007 Hubert Howe Bancroft award for her "imaginative recreations" of California history. The audience laughed as she explained that she was somewhat embarrassed to receive the award from such a distinguished library, because she comes from a family of book thieves. She then went on with great wit to describe the family's miscreant behavior as the audience listened with amused pleasure. The stories were worthy of Mark Twain.

Ms. Allende is the 10th recipient of the H. H. Bancroft Award, following last year's winner, Joan Didion. Her

work includes 16 books of fiction and memoir, including *Eva Luna*, *House of the Spirits*, *Paula*, *Daughter of Fortune*, *Zorro*, and, most recently, *Inés of My Soul*.

Her works have been translated into 27 languages and have sold more than 11 million copies. Ms. Allende's receipt of the award highlights The Bancroft Library's Latin Americana collection, which includes material on Mexico and Central America from Pre-Columbian indigenous civilizations and cultures to the present, including the Spanish Empire before 1821, folklore, art, Mexican Inquisition documents, and much more. Ms. Allende has used Bancroft in researching her books.

Actress Rita Moreno charmed the audience as Gala Host, demonstrating why she is one of very few performers to win an Oscar—the first Hispanic actor to win one—an Emmy, a Tony, and a Grammy.

The display cases on view throughout the evening set the tone for "Wit, Wine & Wonder," the theme of the fund-raising event held at the Bonham and Butterfield's auction house in San Francisco. Tuba and banjo music played during the reception while the crowd viewed the exhibition organized by Lin Salamo with the help of her colleagues at the Mark Twain Papers and Project. Letters, manuscripts, vintage photo-

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Mark Twain enthusiasts gathered in San Francisco at Bonhams & Butterfields auction house.



From the Director

“The Library is inside.”

Yale’s Chief Research Archivist Judith Schiff tells a lovely story about the construction of the Sterling Memorial Library at Yale during the 1920s. Once, when the library was still in the planning phase, University Librarian Andrew Keogh, fearing that the magnificent new building would overshadow the collections, wryly proposed that the following motto be carved over the main entrance: “This is not the Yale Library. *That* is inside.”

I was reminded of that anecdote because Bancroft staff have been planning our activities once we get back inside our magnificent new building in the Fall of 2008. In fact, we will start moving back in as soon as the building is finished, still scheduled for May 2008, a process that will take us at least three months. Bancroft staff under the leadership of Chief Cataloguer Randy Brandt and Archivist Alison Bridger are hard at work planning the integration of collections currently held in the Allston Way building, in the campus’s Marchant building on San Pablo Avenue, and in two different locations in the Northern Regional Storage Facility in Richmond—a four-dimensional jigsaw puzzle and a logistics nightmare.

But even as that planning is going on, we continue to concentrate on major initiatives funded primarily through extramural grants and donations:

The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation has provided a three-year grant for a complete survey of our backlog of 45,000 linear feet of unprocessed or partially processed archival collections. A team of four archivists will apply standard archival appraisal methodolo-

gies to each collection to determine its scope and content, identify preservation needs, and estimate the resources necessary to make each collection fully accessible to researchers. For the first time we will be able to set priorities for processing these collections on the basis of their physical condition and importance for scholarship. We can also use this information to seek additional grant and donor funding for the processing of high-priority collections.

We have two separate National Endowment for the Humanities grants to allow us to stabilize and process our photographic collections. Much of one grant will go for the construction of cold storage units in the renovated building in order to keep sensitive photographic materials at the correct temperature and relative humidity. The rest of that grant and the entire second grant will allow us to make a start on the huge project of preserving and processing the 4.6 million prints and negatives in the photographic archive of the *San Francisco Examiner*, last year’s major acquisition.

A National Historical Records and Publications Commission grant will support the processing of our Spanish Borderlands collections. These include the scholarly papers of former Bancroft director Herbert Bolton and two of his students, Abraham Nasatir and George Hammond, who, like his mentor, also served as Bancroft’s director. All three of them dedicated their academic careers to a study of the border regions of Mexico and the southwestern portions of the U.S. under Spanish and Mexican rule until 1848. Their papers contain much unpublished material from Spanish and Mexican archives that complements Bancroft’s extensive holdings of primary source materials collected by Hubert Howe Bancroft in the nineteenth century.

Bancroft’s three research programs, the current object of our fund-raising

efforts in Phase II of the Centennial Campaign, also continue to work on significant projects. The Mark Twain Project, in collaboration with UC Press and the California Digital Library, is planning to launch the Mark Twain Project Online in October. Eventually this will offer everything that Mark Twain wrote, including his letters. The online materials will include not only the scholarly editions for which the project is justly famous but also facsimiles of all of the manuscripts on which those editions are based. The other major Mark Twain project is his Autobiography, much of which he sealed until 100 years after his death in 1910.

“Bancroft Recovers UC Acquisitions of Ancient Papyri” (p. 7), the article from Professor Donald Mastronarde, Director of the Center for the Tebtunis Papyri, recounts the recovery last summer of more papyri, including what is now the oldest piece in the collection.

Finally, the Regional Oral History Office is currently working on large-scale projects for the Rosie the Riveter World War II Home Front National Historical Park, the Port of Oakland, the U.S. Forest Service in California, and the evolution of Kaiser Permanente, the nation’s first HMO (see p. 12). Upcoming but contingent on funding are similar large-scale oral history projects on the history of venture capital in the Bay Area, Silicon Valley, and real estate development. Few activities over the last 50 years have had a greater impact on the physical landscape of northern California or on the economy of the state and the nation.

In the meantime the members of the Centennial Campaign Committee, chaired by Mac Laetsch, will continue to seek endowment funding to ensure that Bancroft’s wonderful staff has the resources it needs to carry out the work that goes on “inside the library.”

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

Friends Gather for Sixtieth Annual Meeting

The Friends of The Bancroft Library met on Saturday, May 5, 2007, at Adagia Restaurant in Berkeley for lunch and a business meeting to discuss successes of the past year and plans for the future.

Craig Walker, Chair of the Council, reported on the Friends' many accomplishments during 2006-2007, including the successful conclusion of the Campaign to Renew The Bancroft Library and the successful Mark Twain Wit, Wine & Wonder Gala, held in San Francisco in April (see pp. 8-9).

Three students received the Hill-Shumate Book Collecting Prizes for Undergraduates, created to encourage college students to build their own libraries. First prize went to Sudev Jay Sheth for his collection on northern Indian vocal and percussion music. Ashley Fiutko received second prize for her Egyptology collection. Third prize went to Christopher Montes for his collection on modern American military history.

Daphne Taylor-García received the Reese Fellowship Award, established by New Haven bookseller Bill Reese to encourage research on American bibliography and the history of the book in the Americas. Ms. Taylor-García, a doctoral candidate in Ethnic Studies at Cal, will study the relationship between printing, colonial expansion, and racial representation in the 16th century, using Bancroft's superb collections.

Following the business meeting, Professor William B. Taylor, the Muriel McKeitt Sonne Professor of Latin American History, presented a fascinating lecture, "Trouble with Miracles in The Bancroft Library: A Mexican Episode." The Bancroft Library holds the largest collection of original Mexican Inquisition manuscripts in the United States—135 dossiers of trials, investigations, and admin-



Pieces from Bancroft's early Latin American collection intrigued Kyle Budenz, a Bancroft student assistant, and Friend Karen Steadman.

istrative issues, including some of the Inquisition's most significant cases.

Professor Taylor related the case of a young woman of prominent family in northern Mexico, gravely ill, who prayed for a miracle to save her life; she vowed that she would become a nun if God saved her. She did recover, but her family raised questions as to whether her recovery was in fact miraculous and, more importantly, whether she was of sound mind when she made her vow to enter the convent. In the end, the ecclesiastical authorities in Mexico City decided that a financial contribution to the Church would suffice to free her from the obligation.

Drawings and other illustrations accompanied the lecture, which gave the Friends a sense of the kinds of social, cultural, and institutional research that can be carried out in the enormous treasure of Bancroft's Inquisition papers.

—Camilla Smith
Editor, *Bancroftiana*

FRIENDS COLLECT BANCROFT KEEPSAKES

Each year the Friends of The Bancroft Library publish a Keepsake of a unique item in Bancroft's collections, or a short study based on a given holding. These are rare items, handsomely printed, frequently the first published edition of a unique manuscript or rare document owned by the Library.

Members of the Friends of The Bancroft Library who currently donate \$250 or more per fiscal year receive these Keepsakes. The most recent Keepsakes have been beautifully designed and printed volumes, including Bancroft's centennial publication, *Exploring The Bancroft Library*.

Some titles of the publications over the years include *A Kid on the Comstock* (1968), *A Sailor's Sketch of the Sacramento Valley in 1842* (1971), *A Yosemite Camping Trip, 1889* (1990), *California Indian Characteristics & Centennial Mission to the Indians of Western Nevada and California* (1975), *Kipling in California* (1989), *Mark Twain, Press Critic* (2003), *Recollections of Old Times in California* (1974), *Songs of the Cowboys* (2001), and *The Diary of Captain Luis Antonio Argüello, 1821* (1992).

Bancroft saves a few Keepsakes each year. Those who have missed these treasures, or wish to provide them for friends, can now purchase those that are still in print at the Bancroft Store. Simply go online to <http://bancroft.berkeley.edu/friends/keepsakes.html> to see which Keepsakes and other publications are available for purchase; or e-mail a request to bancstor@lists.berkeley.edu.

THE ARTHUR BROWN JR. PAPERS

A Collaborative Success

For years, the Arthur Brown Jr. papers and architectural records of Arthur Brown Jr., the architect of San Francisco's City Hall (and the Doe Annex, Bancroft's home) haunted the tiers of The Bancroft Library. The hundreds of rolls of drawings were in heavy demand by users for projects such as restoring San Francisco's Opera House after the 1989 Earthquake and the renovation of San Francisco's City Hall, a gem of the American Renaissance. Responding to a research request for them could bring fear to the pit of the stomach of the unfortunate staff member who had to handle it. Many of the drawings could be served, but it required a great deal of searching and uncovering on the part of staff to do so. The physical condition of the papers was poor, because the bulk of the drawings were stored in their original tubes and portfolios, just as they had come from Brown's office, his daughter's home, and his granddaughter's storage unit. After the last accession in 2002, the papers consisted of 35 unorganized cartons, approximately 600 tubes of

drawings, 100 oversized folders, 100 portfolios of folded drawings, 120 framed drawings, 2 cartons of glass negatives, and 1 folder of photographic prints.

To meet user demands and to preserve the collection first required the integration of all materials into a single collection and then their arrangement, rehousing, description, and preservation. At the time, Bancroft lacked the staff, space, and expertise for the project, but we knew we had to do something. David de Lorenzo, Associate Director of The Bancroft Library and Head of Technical Services, in collaboration with Waverly B. Lowell, Curator of Berkeley's Environmental Design Archives (EDA), wrote a proposal to the Getty Foundation, which, to the delight of all concerned, was funded in the spring of 2005.

Arthur Brown Jr. (1874-1957), with his business partner John Bakewell (1872-1963), formed the architectural firm of Bakewell & Brown. Together they designed a large number of significant California build-

ings: Berkeley City Hall (1908), Palace of Horticulture at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition (1915), San Francisco City Hall (1915), Green Library at Stanford University (1919), the Pacific Gas & Electric building in San Francisco (1925), Pasadena City Hall (1925), Temple Emanu-El in San Francisco (1925), and San Francisco Art Institute (1925). After the dissolution of Bakewell & Brown in 1927, Brown went on to practice as Arthur Brown Jr. & Associates, which designed The San Francisco War Memorial Opera House and Veteran's Building (1932), Department of Labor and Interstate Commerce Commission Building in Washington D.C. (1934), Coit Tower (1933), Hoover Institution at Stanford University (1941), and Sproul Hall and Doe Library Annex at the University of California, Berkeley (1949). Brown's career spans the waxing and waning of public and professional support for the Beaux-Arts style of architecture and the growing popularity of the Modern style.

In the summer of 2005, while Bancroft staff were engaged in the process of moving to temporary quarters while its permanent building, Doe Annex, was being seismically retrofitted, Bancroft contracted with the Environmental Design Archives to carry out the project work, given EDA staff's expertise in such works.

In July 2005 Dayna Holz and Betsy Frederick-Rothwell were hired to carry out the arrangement, description, and conservation of the papers and drawings under the direction of Waverly Lowell and with help from student assistants, as well as the involvement of Bancroft's Theresa Salazar, Curator of Western Americana, and Jane Rosario, Principal Processing Archivist.

When processing began, Dayna and Betsy determined that the papers were in poorer condition than they had been when originally surveyed. With limited funding for conservation, the



One of Brown's earliest commissions, Berkeley City Hall, was designed in 1908 and completed in 1909.



Brown studied at the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris, and the elaborate San Francisco City Hall (1913-1915) is a fine example of Beaux-Arts Classicism.

archivists decided that they and their student assistants would do the majority of the work. Project staff were trained by professional conservators in basic treatment techniques, such as wet-paste mending, adhesive removal using heat, removal of cardboard backing using a custom-made Teflon tool, removal of wax-based dry-mount with heat, and removal of water-based adhesive. With this training, the project staff carried out almost all basic conservation and preservation treatments necessary for ensuring the longevity of Brown's papers. One of the biggest challenges was unfolding, humidifying, flattening, and rolling the fragile full-scale detail drawings that often exceeded five feet in length.

As with many historical collections, documents created by Arthur Brown Jr. were dispersed to various organizations throughout his life and posthumously. Many of the early administrative and financial documents of Bakewell & Brown went with John Bakewell after the dissolution of the firm. Many drawings and other documents for large institutional projects were given to the original client by Arthur Brown's widow. Colleagues and employees retained other materials and then donated

them along with their own papers to other institutions. While this is a natural process for historical documents, such dispersal can be quite frustrating for researchers. One of the goals of the processing project was to gather together or establish the locations of as many of Brown's papers as possible.

The first collaboration came before the project began when Waverly Lowell encouraged the staff of The Architectural Drawing Collection at the University of California, Santa Barbara, to transfer the small Bakewell & Brown Collection to Bancroft. Additionally, although many of the Stanford University-related projects had been transferred to Stanford by Brown's family before the bulk of the collection came to Bancroft, some Stanford materials remained in Bancroft's collection and vice versa. Happily, the University Archivist at Stanford University, Margaret J. Kimball, agreed to exchange the Stanford drawings for Berkeley drawings, thus reuniting projects and reducing confusion and travel time for researchers.

Other collaborations took place within the Berkeley campus. Not only did the Environmental Design Archives project staff contribute knowl-

edge and expertise to the processing of the Brown papers, but this arrangement also allowed them to compare related collections held at the Environmental Design Archives, and in some cases to reunite project records by transferring records from the EDA to Bancroft. The UC Berkeley Capital Projects office also collaborated to reproduce official plans for university buildings and transfer the originals to the University Archives.

Completed in June 2007, this collaborative project has been a great success. After The Bancroft Library returns to Doe Annex and is open to the public (in late 2008; check bancroft.berkeley.edu for information), the Arthur Brown Jr. papers will become accessible as they have never been before. The finding aids for the manuscripts and pictorial collections will be published on the Online Archive of California (www.oac.cdlib.org), and the tubes and framed items will no longer confound and daunt Bancroft staff and patrons.

—Jane Rosario,
Principal Archivist
with much assistance from
Waverly Lowell, Betsy Frederick-Rothwell,
and Dayna Holz

The Unidentified Man at the Beginning

From 1947 until 1982 virtually all of Cal's public ceremonies were orchestrated by Garff Wilson, professor of Rhetoric. Whether he was welcoming a king, a pope, or even the Dalai Lama, Garff was, in his own words, always *The Unidentified Man on the Right*.

While Garff is fondly remembered, there is an even more important "Unidentified Man at the Beginning" whom few of us have ever heard of. In May 1910, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, the President of the University of California, speaking at the University's Charter Day ceremony in the Hearst Greek Theater, bestowed the LL.D. degree on the Reverend Doctor Samuel Hopkins Willey with these words:

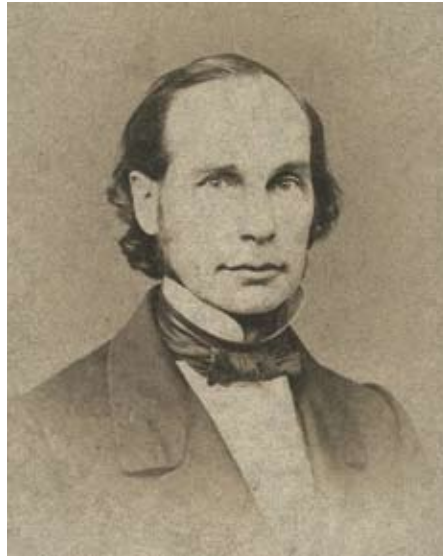
Samuel Hopkins Willey, founder, prophet, seer, beholder. It has been given you to see the hilltop of vision transmuted into the mountain of fulfillment, and a dim-focused future dissolve upon the screen into a firm, clear present. The prayer you offered when the foundations of this commonwealth were laid found its largest answer through the institution you established. Your life is a bond between our beginning and our present, between your dream and its embodiment, between your prayer and its answer. Upon you, the foremost benefactor of California, first citizen of the state, I confer the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Wheeler's words of 1910, spoken to an audience described as well over 10,000 people, were well chosen and remarkably appropriate. Willey can be credited not only with the founding of today's University of California but also the founding of today's San Francisco public school system, Mills College, and The Hamlin School, the last being more of a revivification than a founding.

This year the Friends of The Bancroft Library will publish Samuel Hopkins Willey's long-forgotten *Personal Memoranda*, the engaging, well-written

journal of his voyage to California in 1848-1849.

In 1877 or early 1878, Hubert Howe Bancroft asked Willey to write down his recollections of his coming to California. Willey not only had an excellent memory but also a diary written at the time of perhaps the most historically interesting part of that voyage. Bancroft acquired both of these documents and had the first, because of Willey's less-than-excellent handwriting, transcribed by one of his employees—as it turned out, not too accurately.



From 1862 to 1869, Samuel Hopkins Willey headed the College of California at Berkeley, precursor of the University of California.

With the exception of the footnote use Bancroft made of the transcribed copy of the *Personal Memoranda* in writing his *History of California*, no subsequent published use of these fascinating documents has been discovered.

Willey tells in crisp detail the story of his learning of his commission to California by the American Home Missionary Society, of his boarding the *S.S. Falcon* in New York City just two weeks later, of a brief, hot, and humid stop at Havana, of listening to the story by the "Discovery of Gold" messenger in New Orleans, of crossing the Isthmus of Panama by canoe and mule, and of traveling on the first voyage of the *S.S. California* to Monterey (during

which the ship was lost in a dense fog for several days and almost ran out of fuel).

It is the story of his voyage on the *S.S. California* that is described twice, first in the pages of his *Diary and Commonplace Book* in which he kept somewhat random notes for 50 years (1848-1908), and later (likely using the first as a memory jogger) in his *Personal Memoranda*.

While his voyage ended on February 23, 1849, upon his landing in Monterey, his *Personal Memoranda* continues until September 3, 1849, when he gave the opening prayer at the first session of the Constitutional Convention in Monterey's Colton Hall. Of his time in Monterey in the months after his arrival, he describes his meetings there with Walter Colton, Thomas Larkin, First Lieutenant William Tecumseh Sherman, Colonel Richard Barnes Mason (after whom Fort Mason is named), Captain Henry Wager Halleck (of, later Civil War fame, along with Sherman), and many, many more, including a fascinating woman, Doña Angustias de la Guerra y Noriega, the wife of Don Manuel Jimeno Casarín, and after his death, of Dr. James L. Ord, the brother of Major-General Edward C. Ord, after whom the Monterey Peninsula's Fort Ord is named.

When the members of the Friends of The Bancroft Library receive their copies of Willey's *Personal Memoranda*, they will discover included with it an informative introduction setting the stage and providing brief biographical sketches of the several dozen historical personages that Willey mentions and Willey's on-the-spot diary of his voyage from Panama City to Monterey. This never-before-published material is a powerful lens for looking into the story of the founding of our state told by the founder of the University of California.

—Jim Spitze
The Friends of The Bancroft Library
Publications Committee

Bancroft Recovers UC Acquisitions of Ancient Papyri

Why has UC benefactress Phoebe Apperson Hearst been a repeated recipient of posthumous thanks at Bancroft events more than 85 years after her death in 1919? The answer lies in the tangled history of the materials from Egypt she acquired for Berkeley's museums and libraries over 100 years ago.

Among her other gifts to the University, Mrs. Hearst founded study collections by underwriting archaeological and anthropological expeditions and acquisitions, including a papyrus-hunting excavation at Tebtunis in winter 1899-1900 and the Hearst Expedition at Naga ed Deir and other sites from 1901 to 1904. The written material from Egypt is now in the custody of The Bancroft Library, and since 2001 has been receiving intensive scholarly study and conservation through the Center for the Tebtunis Papyri (CTP).

Upon his arrival as Curator of Papyri and Assistant Professor of Classics, Dr. Todd Hickey delved into the history of the collection, and the work done by Hickey and the graduate student researchers he supervises revealed two major failures in the delivery of Mrs. Hearst's UC acquisitions.

The first failure came to light from research into the numbers penciled onto many Tebtunis pieces, each preceded by a capital T. Within the last 10 years scholars have realized that during their excavation the Oxford papyrologists Bernard P. Grenfell and Arthur S. Hunt reviewed their latest discoveries each evening, separated out promising pieces, and labeled these sequentially starting at T-1 (T for Tebtunis). The numbers were thus *prima facie* evidence that a piece came from the expedition financed by Mrs. Hearst, and not from any of the subsequent explorations at the site.

By sorting through thousands of pieces to locate those with T-numbers, and by following up on reports of T-numbers on pieces in collections elsewhere, we determined that several boxes of papyri still in Oxford should

have been sent to Berkeley in the 1930s and 1950s. With the cooperation of the Egypt Exploration Society and Professor Alan Bowman of the Oxford papyrus collection, three boxes containing about 1,000 pieces were carefully packed and shipped to Berkeley in 2005.

Research into the T-numbers continues, since it is apparent that the remaining gaps may reflect items still in Oxford or pieces incorrectly transferred to other owners. Reuniting the 2005 pieces with the rest of the collection both serves the needs of researchers, who now have related pieces in closer proximity, and fulfills the terms of Mrs. Hearst's original agreement.

Dr. Hickey came upon an even greater surprise when he found the evidence for a second failure of delivery. Yale Egyptologist Kelly Simpson had published from 1963 to 1986 four splendid volumes of *The Reisner Papyri*, presenting an important group of Egyptian Middle Kingdom accounts written in hieratic script regarding laborers pressed into service for royal projects. These papyri were at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. Correspondence in The Bancroft Library showed that George A. Reisner, a famous American archaeologist who spent more than 40 years excavating sites in Egypt, was under contract to Mrs. Hearst at the time these 4,000-year-old scrolls were discovered lying on top of a stone coffin.



The Reisner Papyri scrolls were photographed lying on the coffin as discovered.

Our archives also showed that UC faculty had tried both in 1924 and 1963 to arrange for the delivery of these valuable papyri. Renewed correspondence in 2003 did not produce any action, but in

spring 2006 I was able to visit the MFA personally and, with the cooperation of Lawrence Berman, MFA Curator of Ancient Egyptian, Nubian, and Near Eastern Art, to study and copy documents there about the history of the Reisner Papyri. This correspondence revealed the delays were because George Reisner was distracted by other projects and finds and because Hugo Ibscher, the famous papyrus conservator to whom he entrusted the Middle Kingdom rolls, was notoriously overextended.

The mounted plates from one roll were shipped to Boston in late 1937, but poor communication, the war, the deaths of Reisner in 1942 and of Ibscher in 1943 prevented any effective communication with UC. The remaining rolls were kept at Ibscher's house outside Berlin, hidden from the East German authorities after the war, and secretly moved to the American Sector of Berlin and stored "in the home of an old lady who owns a small stationery store not far from the R.R. station of Zehlendorf," as the story was later reconstructed when Yale professor Karl Pelzer met with Ibscher's son Rolf, also a conservator, to arrange for completion of conservation and shipment of the papyri to Boston.

By combining the information here with that in Boston, we could establish our claim to these papyri and so came to an agreement for the delivery of the Reisner Papyri and about 40 other Hearst Expedition papyri to Berkeley, where their arrival was celebrated in November 2006 with appropriate thanks to Mrs. Hearst.

We hope to be able to display some of the Reisner pieces and other treasures in the papyri collection in a display case in the renovated Library Annex when the papyri and CTP move back there in 2008.

For more on these two adventures in recovery, see <http://tebtunis.berkeley.edu/new.html>.

—Donald Mastronarde
Director, Center for the Tebtunis Papyri



Amy Tan joined Isabel Allende and her husband Gordon at the gala.

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graphs, and other artifacts demonstrated “Mark Twain at Play.” His leisure pursuits, from amateur theatricals to yachting, were the subject of the exhibit. He loved music and song, cats and cigars, charades and games. As Salamo says, “[H]e was an enthusiastic inventor, an obsessive billiards player, a charismatic raconteur, a mischievous correspondent, and a sought-after luncheon and dinner guest.”

The Bancroft Library’s Mark Twain Papers and Project, the world’s largest archive of original manuscripts and documents by and about Mark

Twain, houses virtually every document in Mark Twain’s hand known to survive, as well as an ambitious scholarly publishing program.

A highlight of the evening was the game that Rita Moreno and Bob Hirst, General Editor of the Mark Twain Papers, played with the dinner guests, inviting them to guess whether or not Mark Twain really said some of the pithy quotes attributed to him. First on the list was everybody’s favorite, “The coldest winter I ever spent was a summer in San Francisco.” Unfortunately, Twain apparently never said that about San Francisco, but rather made the statement about a summer in Paris!

The broad appeal of Mark Twain brought people together from many walks of life. Guests included notable authors (Amy Tan), historians (Kevin Starr), Nobel Prize winners (physicists Charles Townes and George Smoot, economist Daniel McFadden), University administrators (Chancellor Robert Birgeneau and UC President Robert Dynes), along with members of the Friends of



Bob Hirst pointed out amusing Mark Twain artifacts on display.



Cal Chancellor Robert Birgeneau welcomed the crowd.



Gala chair Camilla Smith thanked Rita Moreno for hosting the event.



Gala chair George Smith discussed Mark Twain with Jim Flack.



Rita Moreno perused the program with Isabel Allende.



Jim Bancroft shares a light moment with Jim Brennan.



Friendly competition reigned as bidders vied for auction items.

The Bancroft Library and the Mark Twain Luncheon Club.

The gala evening was successful in raising over \$150,000, which was matched by a grant to the Mark Twain Project from the National Endowment

for the Humanities, for a grand total of more than \$300,000. Chair Beverly Maytag and the other members of the Gala Committee deserve heartiest congratulations

—Camilla Smith
Editor, *Bancroftiana*



Michael and Leslie Krasny joined John De Luca and UC President Robert Dynes in congratulating Isabel Allende.

An Excerpt from Isabel Allende's Acceptance Speech

I grew up in the house of my grandfather, with several crazy uncles. One of them, Uncle Pablo, always wore, even in summer, a heavy black coat with big pockets to hide the books he stole in his friends' houses, bookstores, and libraries. He taught me at an early age that books belonged to humanity in general and to him in particular. He was a collector. Like Bancroft, he collected anything that was printed on paper: books, maps, old photographs, letters, journals, travel logs. His stuff was all over the house. In his bedroom the walls were covered with bookshelves and the only furniture was a soldier's cot in the middle illuminated by a light bulb hanging from the ceiling, where he slept and read. One night, during one of those famous Chilean earthquakes, we heard a terrible noise, as if a train was loose in the house. We ran to Uncle Pablo's bedroom, where the noise came from. The bookshelves had collapsed on top of the bed, burying my uncle under a mountain of volumes. We dug into the cloud of dust and pulled out books desperately until we managed to rescue him bruised but alive. "It would have been an elegant literary death..." was all he said when he was able to speak.



Charles Faulhaber delighted Isabel Allende with the Hubert Howe Bancroft Award.

WHAT MARK TWAIN SAID

"[The Bible] is full of interest. It has noble poetry in it; and some clever fables; and some blood-drenched history; and some good morals; and a wealth of obscenity; and upwards of a thousand lies."

"Of all God's creatures there is only one that cannot be made the slave of the lash. That one is the cat. If man could be crossed with a cat it would improve man, but it would deteriorate the cat."

"When I reflect upon the number of disagreeable people who I know have gone to a better world, I am moved to lead a different life."

"Courage is resistance to fear, mastery of fear not absence of fear, except a creature be part coward it is not a compliment to say it is brave; it is merely a loose misapplication of the word. Consider the flea: incomparably the bravest of all the creatures of God, if ignorance of fear were courage."

"If you pick up a starving dog and make him prosperous, he will not bite you. This is the principal difference between a dog and a man."



Rita Moreno and Bob Hirst quizzed the audience about Mark Twain quotes.

"In Boston they ask, How much does he know? in New York, How much is he worth? in Philadelphia, Who were his parents?"

"It takes your enemy and your friend, working together, to hurt you to the heart; the one to slander you and the other to get the news to you."

"Biographies are but the clothes and buttons of the man the biography of the man himself cannot be written."

"In certain trying circumstances, urgent circumstances, desperate circumstances, profanity furnishes a relief denied even to prayer."

"Reader, suppose you were an idiot. And suppose you were a member of Congress. But I repeat myself."

"He [Adam] invented sin he was the author of sin and I wish he had taken out an international copyright on it."

"Heaven goes by favor; if it went by merit you would stay out and your dog would go in."

"The trouble ain't that there is too many fools, but that the lightning ain't distributed right."

"On the whole it is better to deserve honors and not have them than to have them and not deserve them."

"Only one thing is impossible for god; to find any sense in any copyright law on the planet."

Sloan Foundation Funds Digitization of Bancroft Special Collections

Providing Open Access to
 “The World’s Most Important Recorded Knowledge”

In December 2006 The Bancroft Library was awarded funding through the Open Content Alliance to digitize historic California materials from its collections. The effort is part of a multi-institutional project generously funded by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation. The goal of the million-dollar grant is to “foster the building, acceptance and implementation of universal, open access to the world’s most important recorded knowledge.” The other project partners include the Internet Archive, the Boston Public Library, the Research Library at the Getty Research Institute, and Johns Hopkins University Libraries. The resulting digitized materials will be available through the Internet Archive as part of the Open Content Alliance.

The Open Content Alliance (OCA) is a partnership between the Internet Archive, Yahoo, and Microsoft. The OCA is seeking to digitize public domain (pre-1923) publications and make them “. . . available to all pursuant to OCA principles, meaning that they will be freely viewable, downloadable, shareable, printable, indexable and navigable by any individual or entity.”

The project was envisioned by Internet Archive Founder and Digital Librarian Brewster Kahle, who has been the driving force behind the OCA. Kahle, a long-time friend and advocate of The Bancroft Library, is pleased to have the Bancroft involved in the project, “The Internet Archive has been thrilled to work with the Bancroft team and the collection, both of which are top of the field. We have enjoyed working with the thousands of beautiful books that Bancroft is interested in bringing to the public. We look forward to helping bring more books, periodicals, and one-of-a-kind materials to a world wide audience through the Internet.”

The first items to be scanned will be volumes cataloged as part of the Zamorano 80, eighty significant books relating to the history of California dating from the colonial period to the early 20th cen-

ture, originally selected by the Zamorano Club, a group of Los Angeles bibliophiles, as the cornerstone of any serious collection of California history. The titles include rare imprints and more readily available volumes, but all are considered key documents on topics related to California history and literature.

Bancroft is also digitizing early California serials, such as the *Overland Monthly* and the *Argonaut*, the Archives of California, and Bancroft Dictations. The Archives of California include descriptions and transcriptions of early California documents that formed part of the Spanish and Mexican archives for Alta California that were housed in the San Francisco City Hall; the originals were lost in the 1906 San Francisco earthquake and fire.

The Bancroft Dictations comprise narratives from important early residents of California and the West that were recorded by H.H. Bancroft and his assistants. These include personal narratives from pioneers, political leaders, and individuals who experienced events in California in the 19th century. The dictations also include dictations from Californios, or Mexican Californians, 12 of which were taken from women.

The Bancroft Library materials will be scanned by the Internet Archive, which has been actively involved in mass digitization and book-scanning research and development since 2003. They have developed book-scanning workstations called “scribes” that gently and efficiently capture images and full text of each book scanned.

The Internet Archive currently has 11 scribe stations in operation at the Northern Regional Library Facility in Richmond. The Bancroft materials will be digitized under specialized working conditions and will be added to the



The Internet Archive Scribe Scanner is one of eleven stations at the Richmond facility.

regular books being scanned from UC library collections both in Northern and Southern California.

The digitized materials from Bancroft will be available through the Internet Archive’s “American Libraries” website (<http://www.archive.org/details/americana>) and will be linked to Bancroft library catalog records. The digital files will be submitted to the California Digital Library Digital Preservation Repository for long-term preservation and access.

In keeping with our mission of gathering and disseminating historical information, The Bancroft Library is pleased to be participating in the Open Content Alliance project and sharing in their commitment to universal access. With the generous funding from the Sloan Foundation, the Bancroft’s important historic collections, seen here in the original Bancroft reading room in the 1880s, will be made even more openly accessible to the world than they have been in the past.

—Mary W. Elings
*Archivist for Digital Collections
 The Bancroft Library*



The Bancroft building was located at 721 Market Street, San Francisco, before it moved to Berkeley in 1906.

Regional Oral History Office

The Kaiser Permanente Project

While medicine is most surely a science, the delivery of medical care is often thought of, and indeed practiced as, an art. After all, traditionally it has not been the science of clinical trials and up-to-date research that guides the hand and sways the mind of the physician in the examining room; rather, it has been the influence of tradition and the accumulation of individual experience, even intuition, that drives what happens between primary care provider and patient. Since the 1970s, however, the so-called art of medical care has been placed under much scrutiny and has received much criticism from physicians seeking to deliver it based upon research and evidence-based guidelines rather than just personal experience or the authority of tradition. Nowhere has this movement toward evidence-based medicine been more important than in the nation's largest nonprofit HMO, Kaiser Permanente.

The study of this movement towards evidence-based medicine forms one of the core themes of a new series

of interviews currently underway at Bancroft's Regional Oral History Office (ROHO). The anticipated five-year project—we've just completed year one—looks at the history of Kaiser Permanente, and U.S. medical care overall, since 1970. We expect to conduct interviews with about 75 doctors, nurses, health plan leaders, researchers, and other experts for a total of at least 350 hours of recordings. Interviews in each of the five years will focus on a specific theme. In the first year we examined "evidence-based medicine," or EBM. This year, year two, we are exploring the meaning of "core values" within the organization. And in years three through five we'll look at "diversity/culturally competent care," "government relations," and "medical economics." This substantial collection will augment ROHO's already important series of 22 interviews conducted in the 1980s and 1990s with Kaiser Permanente's founding generation.

One of the ways in which we explored the role of EBM at Kaiser Permanente was to look at the impact

of new technologies on health care delivery and information systems. Kaiser Permanente was a great place in which to study this impact because leaders within the organization tested the feasibility of using computers for medical record keeping as early as the 1950s (in contrast, even today most hospitals, let alone independent doctors, do not have robust electronic medical records; they continue to rely upon paper charts).

Dr. Morris Collen, who was interviewed both for the founders series in the 1980s and for the new series on EBM, recalled that innovation was driven by need. After reading that the U.S. Public Health Service recommended periodic health examinations and under pressure from the legendary Harry Bridges to provide them to members of the International Longshore and Warehouse Union, top Kaiser Permanente doctor Sidney Garfield asked Dr. Collen to establish a logical procedure for conducting health checkups for thousands of health plan members. Not much pressure was needed, however, since the notion of health checkups included with health plan membership fit neatly within Kaiser Permanente's model of care: prepaid group practice. In contrast to traditional fee-for-service practice in which the physician is rewarded when patients get

sick as they remit fees for procedures, tests, and so forth, the idea of prepayment reversed the equation, rewarding the doctor instead for keeping his patients healthy and out of the hospital.

Still, the prospect of scheduling and providing regular health checkups was a daunting one. And if physicians alone were to conduct them and screen test results individually, it would have been prohibitively expen-



Evidence-based medicine encouraged the use of new technologies for health care delivery and information storage.

sive too. Searching for a solution to the problem of soaring costs, Dr. Garfield sent Dr. Collen to what he described as “the first international meeting on medical electronics” in 1958. The latter became a quick convert to the rational use of computers in a medical setting and soon contracted with a New York technology company to build an automated chemical analysis machine to test blood samples and then generate the data on punch cards—in essence, creating some of the first electronic medical records. The data was then automatically cross-referenced with early clinical guidelines; and the test administrator would schedule additional tests if needed or would retain the data as part of the patient’s medical record if the patient appeared healthy.

These records, interviewees have told us, now form the basis of a vast medical database upon which hundreds of studies have been published and on which many clinical guidelines have been established. Still, the quarry of a fully functional and easily accessible electronic medical record, dynamically linked to care guidelines and drug formularies, has remained elusive to Dr. Collen and many of his successors. Serious attempts were made in the late 60s and early 70s, but the technology failed and funding dried up. It was especially interesting, then, to conduct interviews on this topic in 2005 and 2006, just as Kaiser Permanente HealthConnect, their first electronic medical record system, was in the process of being rolled out. Time will tell if HealthConnect succeeds and is adopted by other providers. The interviews that are part of the new series of Kaiser Permanente, however, reveal the challenges of the past that might just help guide the hands of those working in the present.

The Kaiser Permanente Oral History Project webpage, which includes transcripts to the interviews on evidence-based medicine, can be found at: <http://bancroft.berkeley.edu/ROHO/projects/kaiser/index2.html>

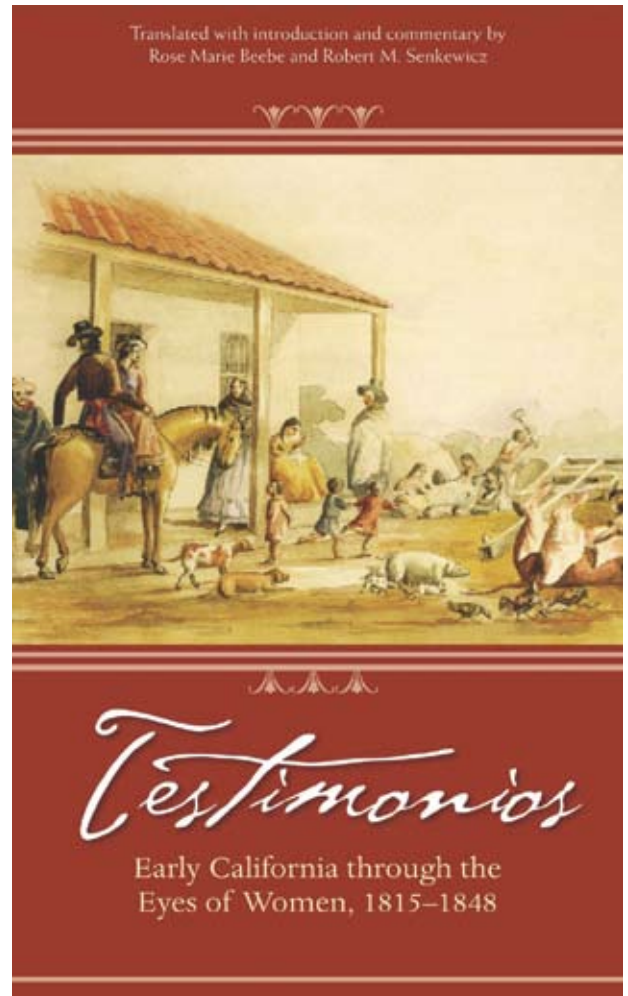
—Martin Meeker
Academic Specialist

Bancroft *Testimonios*:

Californio Perspectives on Life in 19th Century California

In the 1870s, 80 people of Mexican ancestry who had lived in California before the Gold Rush were interviewed by the staff of Hubert Howe Bancroft. The written transcripts of the interviews amount to over 5,000 handwritten pages and they are now among the most precious gems of the collection of The Bancroft Library, an extremely important set of historical and literary documents. As historical sources, these first-hand accounts of life offer an unparalleled view of Hispanic life in California before the US conquest. As literary texts, these documents can be termed *testimonios*, which are in the words of one scholar “mediated narratives by a subaltern person interviewed by an outsider.” They offer vivid examples of a subjugated people attempting to reclaim their historical voice in a time and place that was increasingly inhospitable to their culture, heritage, and experiences.

Two decades after California became a state in the American union, San Francisco bookseller Hubert Howe Bancroft decided to compose a large multivolume history of California. To his credit, Bancroft realized that the experience of California before the American conquest had to be an integral part of this total history. As a way of including this perspective in his work, Bancroft decided to try to collect as many surviving textual documents and first-hand reminiscences from the residents of pre-United States California as he could.



A collection of Testimonios from Bancroft was recently published by Heyday Books.

Bancroft realized that Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo, the last military commander of Alta California, would be a pivotal figure in this endeavor. After the conquest, Vallejo had collected a large quantity of documents and had begun to write a history of Alta California. His unfinished manuscript and notes, however, were destroyed by a large fire that consumed his house in Sonoma in 1867.

In 1874, one of Bancroft’s staff members, Enrique Cerruti, persuaded Vallejo to cooperate. Vallejo donated a considerable number of documents to Bancroft and also gave Cerruti an extensive interview. Largely on the strength of Vallejo’s reputation, Cerruti was then

Continued on page 14

able to conduct interviews with 17 additional *Californios*. Four other Bancroft staff members, Emilio Piña, Rosendo V. Corona, Vicente Perfecto Gómez, and Thomas Savage, participated in this textual recovery and interview project. Piña conducted six interviews; Corona, two; and Gómez, ten. Savage, who became the principal agent in this project, conducted or supervised a total of 50 interviews.

The interviews sometimes contained information about California that was not readily available from other sources. For instance, Lorenzo Asisara told Savage a story that he had heard from his own father about the way in which the Indians at Mission Santa Cruz had killed the resident priest. Apolinaria Lorenzana and Eulalia Pérez offered intimate glimpses into the daily life of both the indigenous and Hispanic population of the missions and gave many details that never made it into the official ecclesiastical reports.

The interviews also contain a considerable amount of information about domestic life at the *ranchos*, which dominated the California economy from the 1830s until the American conquest. For example, José del Carmen Lugo described the daily schedule of *rancho* life in great detail, while Antonio Coronel gave a full account of social and gender roles on the *ranchos* and in the *pueblos*.

The interviews also sketched out many aspects of popular culture. Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo recounted a series of *décimas* (Spanish poems with 10-line stanzas) that were current when he was growing up. Eulalia Pérez recited the songs and music to which she had danced in her younger days. Inocente García recalled some popular songs that had been composed in the wake of the Bouchard invasion in 1818. Guillermo Zúñiga remembered some verses that had been composed about the Chumash Indian revolt of 1824. Juana Machado described how the *Pastorela* nativity play was celebrated in San Diego.

The interviews, however, were not only about the past. The *testimonios* reveal quite clearly that many members of the community were acutely aware that their own culture and experiences were routinely denigrated by the Americans who had taken over their country in 1848. Teresa de la Guerra vigorously insisted the Alta California was “civilized” well before the Anglo-Americans arrived. Vallejo at times tempered his criticism of the Americans with humor. He said that the newcomers had very little knowledge of Spanish and little inclination to learn it. In their ignorance they would simply take a Spanish place name and put the word “San” in front of it. He quipped that he expected soon

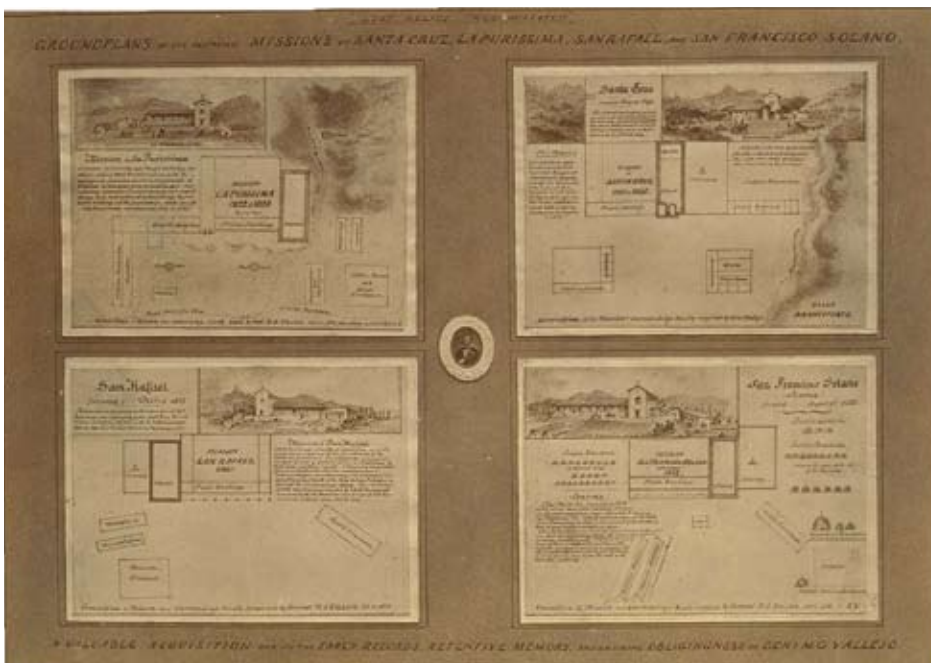
to hear some American refer to a well-known mountain in the East Bay region of San Francisco as “San Diablo!”

For others, the criticism was more personal. Rosalía Vallejo, Mariano Guadalupe’s sister, poured out her bitterness at the treatment her brothers and husband had received at the hands of the Bear Flag insurgents who imprisoned them for two months at Sutter’s Fort in 1846. Josefa Carrillo, like many land owners, found herself faced with a new and unfamiliar legal system, an 1851 federal law that imposed heavy burdens on those who sought to prove the validity of their land titles, and a host of squatters staking out their own claims on her property. She was forced to mortgage some of her land to pay legal fees to try to retain the rest of it. In her interview, she was extremely resentful that she lived in a town, Healdsburg, that was named for a man whose relatives had been able to buy a part of her *rancho* very cheaply at an auction.

These remarkable *testimonios* are important for the alternative perspective they offer on the social development of California and the entire U.S. Southwest. For instance, the Indian voice represented in some of these *testimonios* is much more direct than the voice that too often has to be teased out of political or ecclesiastical documents. The women’s *testimonios* are also highly significant because they offer a different view of public life from that encountered in many historical narratives. The California that emerges from all these *testimonios* was a complicated place in which the familial normally intersected with the political and in which the public sphere creatively interacted with the private sphere to create a different and more humane society than the one the Americans brought. In these interviews we genuinely encounter history “from the bottom up.”

—Rose Marie Beebe
Professor of Spanish Literature
Santa Clara University

—Robert M. Senkewicz
Professor of History
Santa Clara University



General M. G. Vallejo helped reconstruct from memory the groundplans of the destroyed missions of Santa Cruz, La Purisima, San Rafael, and San Francisco Solano.



A GENTLEMAN AND A SCHOLAR

Rare book dealer Jeffrey Thomas fought a long battle with cancer with dignity and impressive courage that was the admiration of all his friends and colleagues. He died at his home in San Francisco on Saturday, June 2nd.

Jeffrey had been a fixture of the San Francisco antiquarian book trade for decades. He opened his own shop in 1982. Before that, he had worked for the legendary Warren Howell on Post Street. Jeffrey subscribed to Howell's notion of book selling: he didn't sell books, he "placed" them. He was born in New York, had a B.A. from Yale and a Ph.D. in English from Berkeley. In the 1960s, he served as an Army intelligence officer in Italy.

Jeffrey will be remembered by friends and colleagues as a true gentleman who shared his extraordinary knowledge without bravado or pretension. His taste in books was eclectic and he refused to specialize in any one field. Visiting his shop or his stand at the book fair, one never knew what to expect. It was essential to go see what treasures he had and to hear what he had to tell you about them. Friends and colleagues spoke of his ability to connect with librarians, collectors, dealers, book scouts, and even book people fallen on hard times.

He was a patron of the San Francisco Opera and of the Symphony, and was serving on the Council of the Friends of The Bancroft Library at the time of his death.

We shall all miss this quiet, gentle, knowledgeable man whom we all considered a friend. Our condolences go out to his wife Evelyne and their two children.

—Anthony S. Bliss
*Curator of Rare Books and Literary Manuscripts
The Bancroft Library*

Desiderata

Bancroftiana from time to time publishes lists of books that the library needs. We would be particularly pleased to receive gifts of any of the books listed below. If you can help, please telephone Bonnie Bearden, Rare Books Acquisitions Assistant, 510-642-8171, or you may send a fax to 510-643-2548, or email to bbearden@library.berkeley.edu.

African Americana

Imamu Amiri Baraka

Towards the creation of political institutions for all African peoples
Jihad Productions, 1972.

David Bryant Fulton, *Recollections of a sleeping car porter*. Jersey City, 1892.

Sutton Elbert Griggs

[His press National Public Welfare League, Memphis]

The story of my struggles, 1914 (pamphlet)

Guide to racial greatness, 1923

Stepping stones to higher things, 1925

The winning policy, 1927

Cooperative natures and social education, 1929

June Jordan

New days, a book of poems (or *New days: poems of exile and return*)

NY: Emerson Hall, 1973 or 1974

Anna Maria Mackenzie, *Slavery, or, The times*. Dublin: 1793

English novelist. Mixed marriages approved in this early novel.

James Ephraim McGirt

Triumphs of Ephraim. Philadelphia: McGirt, 1907

Clarence Major, *Dark and feeling: Black American writers and their work*

NY: Third Press, 1974

James W. C. Pennington

A textbook of the origin and history of the colored people. Hartford: 1841

Ann Plato, *Essays*. Baltimore, 1850, or Hartford, 1841

Joel Augustus Rogers

Gems of Negro history. NY : 1937- (Serial publication)

The Ku Klux spirit, 1923

World's greatest men of African descent, 1931

Women Writers

Eliza Farnham, *Woman and her era*. NY: Davis, 1864, 2 volumes

A milestone by an early exponent of feminism.

Charlotte Perkins Gilman

Women and economics: a study of the economic relations between men and women as a factor in social evolution. Boston: Small, Maynard, 1898.

[Hogarth Press] Laura Riding. *Voltaire*, 1927

Virginia Woolf, *On being ill*. 1930

The Lily; a ladies' journal devoted to temperance and literature

Edited by Amelia Jenks Bloomer. Seneca Falls, NY: 1849-1856.

The first newspaper owned and edited by a woman that focused solely on feminist matters.

Little Review. Edited by Margaret C. Anderson

Fall 2007 Calendar

EXHIBITION

Extended until January 12, 2008

PAST TENTS

California Historical Society
678 Mission Street, San Francisco

The book *Past Tents: The Way We Camped*, co-published by The Bancroft Library and Heyday Books in 2006, is now an exhibit. Hosted by the California Historical Society, the exhibit is a humorous look at America's infatuation with the great outdoors.

EVENT

Thursday, November 15, at 6:00 pm

LECTURE BY JOHN AUBREY DOUGLASS

International Students and the Roots of Diversity at Cal

Library Reading Room
2121 Allston Way, Berkeley

John Aubrey Douglass, Senior Research Fellow at UC's Center for Studies in Higher Education, will discuss the history he researched for his new book, *The Conditions for Admission: Access, Equity and the Social Contract of Public Universities* (Stanford University Press, 2007).

ROUNDTABLES

An open informal discussion group featuring presentations by scholars engaged in Bancroft research projects. Sessions are held in the Lewis-Latimer Room of the Faculty Club on the third Thursday of the month at noon.

Thursday, September 20

DONALD M. SCOTT, Independent Scholar
The Man Who Named the Storms

Thursday, October 18

JAMES R. SMITH, Author
San Francisco's Lost Landmarks

Thursday, November 15

JEAN PFAELZER, Professor of English, University of Delaware
Driven Out: The Forgotten Wars Against Chinese Americans

The Council of the Friends of The Bancroft Library

2007–2008

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