



Hubert H. Bancroft

The Silent Multitude of Voices in the Reading Room

—by Gray Brechin

The Bancroft Library is full of voices. Many are on paper, parchment or papyrus, speaking from the past, and many are in the minds of those using the Heller Reading Room today. From that dialogue between the past and the present will come voices that speak to those in the future, and so on, as long as documents are collected, organized, and preserved.

I was given a study carrel upstairs when I received a Bancroft Fellowship in 1996, but I seldom used it because that would have deprived me of the pleasure of watching, as well as partaking, in this process of synthesis. One becomes, in a reading room, a member of a community of scholars each silently listening to voices from the past to create their own. Each researcher approaches the material at hand with the skills gained from long practice. Isolated in my cubicle, I could not have watched Arthur Verhoogt reading Egyptian hieroglyphics from the Tebtunis papyri, while I, at an adjacent table, read the letters of the remarkable Phoebe Hearst who acquired them for the university.

Occasionally, a burble or squeal erupts from a researcher who cannot contain his or her excitement at a discovery or connection. One makes allowances; it comes with the dialogue.

In the Bancroft, it's all there, and scrupulously cross-referenced by generations of librarians. The Francis Griffith Newlands and James Duval Phelan papers, for example, reveal the motivations

of those who sought to promote vast hydraulic schemes, while the memoirs of engineers who worked for those promoters or observed them offer additional perspectives on the rationale for projects that have transformed the West. As the Bancroft's archivists organize raw data such as the Spring Valley Water Company and the Michael O'Shaughnessy papers, the story of water and land development will only be made richer for and by succeeding scholars. The resources available at the Water Resources Archives a few hundred yards from the Bancroft, and the ongoing work of Willa Baum's staff in collecting oral histories from the living, do much to tame any researcher's hubris; the story is never ending because the materials needed to tell it are constantly growing.

Yet one must try to make sense of what is there. So many voices at first make a cacophony. Gradually, one sorts them out, recognizes the names dropped, or goes in search of more background to understand what is being told.

One listens to the dead; strong personalities emerge from letters, diaries, and interviews. I followed, for example, the voracious curiosity and physical exploits that drove pioneer scientist George Davidson, whose last years were progressively darkened by failing heart and eyesight and the loss of his beloved son and wife. For a man who had observed so acutely and read so much, the increasing illegibility of his diary entries spoke as painfully of blindness as did his words.

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Researchers have a dialogue with the often brilliant and outspoken characters of the past in the Heller Reading Room.

From the Director

Bancroft Goes Digital

It started slowly. About ten years ago the Bancroft staff realized that we could make a real contribution to scholarship if we could convert our existing card file of books and manuscripts into machine-readable form and make it available online. The main library had begun just such a retrospective conversion project for its collections in the late '70s; but Bancroft was the first rare book and special collections library in the country to put its card file on line, a project that was completed in 1992. Almost overnight usage of Bancroft's collections doubled as scholars and students not only at Berkeley but around the country were able to gain access to the bibliographical records of Bancroft's treasures via the internet.

Emboldened by that success, Bancroft, in collaboration with the Electronic Text Unit of the main library, embarked on the next step, the conversion of the typed inventories and finding aids of the manuscript collections to a digital format that would also make them available world wide. As in the case of the retrospective conversion of the card file, one of the crucial constraints was the necessity of making use of existing materials rather than starting from scratch—especially in view of the fact that a preliminary study estimated that a complete re-inventory of the manuscript collections would take about 400 years to carry out.

We therefore decided to convert them using the Standardized General Markup Language (SGML) as the basis for the National Endowment for the Humanities-funded Berkeley Finding Aids Project. The choice has been validated by the fact that the pilot project carried out at Berkeley has been adopted as a national standard, now known as the Encoded Archival Description (EAD), by the Library of Congress. It is being used increasingly in other countries and it has made possible the union catalog of archival collections in major California institutions known as the Online Archive

of California (<http://www.oac.cdlib.org>).

One step led to another. Because of the ease with which they deal with images, the World Wide Web and EAD made it possible for us to think about gaining control of our massive pictorial collections (some three million photographs, engravings, oil paintings, watercolors, lithographs, drawings, and posters), first by cataloguing them at the individual collection level, a project carried out with the aid of a grant from the National Historical Publications & Records Commission, then by digitizing significant portions of the collections, again with the aid of external grants. These collections, like the Robert B. Honeyman Collection of Western Art, are now available via the Online Archive of California to scholars and students all over the world.

Our goal, however, is not simply to put as many images on the web as we can. Scanning a photograph and making a web site is easy. The art—and the difficulty—lies in organizing the materials so that researchers can find what they are looking for and only what they are looking for. It is disheartening, to say the least, to search for "San Francisco Earthquake," find 5,273 web sites, and then have to examine each one in turn in order to locate useful information on those sites.

All of Bancroft's projects in these first stages of the Digital Revolution have been designed to help us and collaborating institutions solve specific technical problems or propose international standards that can serve as a framework for individual efforts. Thus in the Digital Scriptorium project we are currently working with other institutions here and abroad to develop standards for describing medieval manuscripts. This in turn will make it possible to create



Charles Faulhaber and Tim Hoyer discuss digitizing a photograph of Joan Baez for the Free Speech Movement project.

Photo by Peg Skorpinski.

a visual union catalog so that scholars will no longer have to travel to a dozen different libraries to examine manuscripts of potential interest ("You mean that I'll no longer be able to justify a research trip to Paris?" was one shocked question when I presented this project to the campus' Medieval Studies Committee. There's a downside to everything....).

Through all of this development work there has been one constant figure: Tim Hoyer, the current Head of Bancroft Technical Services. Tim came to Bancroft as a graduate student in English in 1972. His first assignment was typing the master copy for Bancroft catalog cards—undoubtedly a stimulus to finding a better way to provide access to the collections. Tim has been the chief strategist for Bancroft's digital library projects. In addition, Tim has also written most of the grant proposals that have persuaded external funding agencies like NEH to fund these projects. Thanks to Tim and his dedicated technical services staff, Bancroft has acquired a national and even international reputation as a leader in the difficult process of providing digital access to special collections. With that as background, I'm very sorry to report that Tim has decided to take early retirement, despite our best efforts to persuade him to remain at Bancroft. We shall miss his intensity, intelligence, and intellectual integrity.

Charles J. Faulhaber

*The James D. Hart Director
The Bancroft Library*

Highlights from Bancroft's Web Resources

—by Merrilee Proffitt

Those who drop in on The Bancroft Library's web site (<http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/BANC>) will find the basics—an overview of collection areas, address, phone number, hours of operation, etc. But in addition to the essential information are a host of guides, aids, and resources that are available to all, free of charge, 24 hours a day. There are a variety of online visitors who may be using Bancroft's web-based resources. A casual web surfer may make a brief stop at the California Heritage Collection to look at photographs from Charles Lindberg's trip to Monterey before cruising on. A scholar planning a visit to Bancroft from afar may use the finding aids online to arrive better prepared to delve into a large manuscript collection. Or a high school student may read a first-hand account of the struggle for women's suffrage as part of Oral History Online.

Finding Aids

Finding aids are inventories, registers, indexes or guides to collections held by archives and manuscript repositories, libraries, and museums. Finding aids provide detailed descriptions of collections, their intellectual organization and, at varying levels of analysis, of individual items in the collections. A finding aid will typically contain a bit of history about the collection, biographical information about the collector (artist or photographer in the case of a pictorial finding aid), notes about how large the collection is, and perhaps a summary of the organization of the collection. Finally, there is the container list. The container list is just that—a rough summary of what is in which carton, box, or folder for the entire collection. Folder titles usually are something like: "Alameda County. Recorder's Office [Typed transcripts, relating to land transactions] 1852-1859". Over the last several years, Bancroft finding aids have been converted to an encoding scheme called EAD, or Encoded Archival Description. The EAD standard allows researchers not only to view finding aids online, but also

facilitates complex searches. This allows researchers to conduct searches to determine if the material is housed in the Bancroft Library. Patrons may also browse the finding aids online to obtain an overview of the library's holdings in manuscript collections. Those who use the finding aids online may be able to arrive at the library better prepared to conduct their research.

The California Heritage Collection

One "virtual collection" of finding aids is of interest to the casual user and scholar alike: the California Heritage Digital Image Archive (<http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/CalHeritage>). In this resource, digital facsimiles of photographs are linked directly to finding aids, allowing on-line researchers to find, select, and view collections of historical photographs from their home computers. The collection contains over 28,000 separate images from more than 160 separate collections. The user is presented with thumbnail images as part of the container list. Clicking on an image brings up a larger image in a separate window for closer examination. For those who are interested in a medley of Bancroft's pictorial holdings, check out the California Cornerstones collection.



From BANC PIC 1962.019—ffALB, No. 47A view of Tenaya Lake by Eadweard Muybridge. Available via the California Heritage Collection.

Oral History Online

With increasing academic and public interest in first-hand accounts and personal perspectives on historical events, oral histories were a natural addition to the Bancroft Library's pioneering work in

online access to collections. As with the finding aids, the oral histories are encoded according to a standard developed by the Text Encoding Initiative (or TEI). Researchers can read the oral histories online at their leisure, or may search across all of the oral histories at the push of a button to hone in on a key piece of desired information.

One of the highlights of the Oral Histories Online collection (<http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/BANC/ROHO/ohonline>) is the Suffragists Oral History Project. In the early 1970s this Project, under the auspices of Bancroft's Regional Oral History Office (ROHO), collected interviews with twelve leaders and participants in the woman's suffrage movement. Tape-recorded and transcribed oral histories preserve the memories of these remarkable women, born between the 1860s and the 1890s: their formative experiences; their activities to win the right to vote for women; and their careers as leaders of the movements for welfare and labor reform, world peace, and the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment. In January of last year, the nineteenth century met the twenty-first, as the words of these activist women became the first ROHO oral histories made accessible for scholarly research and public information online via the Internet.

Other oral histories recently unveiled online document the Free Speech Movement at Berkeley. Future plans for expanding offerings online include oral histories on the disability rights and independent living movements; the Earl Warren gubernatorial era; the Black Alumni Series; the history of the Richmond Waterfront during World War II; and bio-science and biotechnology.

Looking At Rare Manuscripts

When considering Bancroft as a "rare book library" people often think of ancient texts. While California Heritage and Oral Histories Online deal with 20th

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Paramount Theatre Archives at The Bancroft Library —by Peter Hanff

In 1998 Professor Dunbar H. Ogden, Department of Dramatic Art, assisted by Irene Moran and Michael Hackenberg, produced a two-volume typescript *Guide to Theatrical Materials in The Bancroft Library*. The guide encompasses more than five hundred pages covering Bancroft's manuscripts, pictures and portraits, holdings in the University Archives, printed materials (including texts of drama from classical Greek, Roman, American, British, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and other European sources), the theatre, playwrights, dance, film, programs and playbills. Not surprisingly, in a library as active as Bancroft, these collections have continued to grow; but in 1999 there was a major spike in that growth when Bancroft added a major new body of materials to the collection: the records of the Paramount Theatre in Oakland, California.

The Paramount Theatre, the last full-sized movie palace of the San Francisco Bay Area and the largest theater auditorium of its kind on the West Coast, closed its doors on September 15, 1970, just shy of its thirty-ninth birthday. Fortunately just a few months earlier civic leaders had underwritten a study to determine the feasibility of building a new arts center in Oakland. Their goal was to create a "Performing Arts Hall" that would support concert, ballet, symphony, opera, and light opera presentations with a seating capacity of 2,700. The closure of the Paramount made its facilities potentially available, and the study found that the existing building more than met the various criteria. After extended negotiations, the Oakland Symphony Orchestra Association purchased the building from National General Theatres on June 2, 1972. Thus Oakland became just the sixth city in the U.S., and the first in the West, to create a major arts center from a retired motion picture house.

The Paramount was planned as early as 1926 by Paramount-Publix Theatres, the exhibition branch of Paramount Pic-

tures Corporation. Ground-breaking, however, did not take place for the theater until late 1930, and during construction, economic pressures of the Great Depression forced Publix to sell the giant theater to the Fox-West Coast theater chain, which opened the Paramount on December 16, 1931. The remarkable theater was created by San Francisco native Timothy L. Pflueger, renowned for his designs for The Pacific Telephone Building (1925), 450 Sutter Street (1930), The Pacific Coast Stock Exchange (1930), and later for The Union Square Garage (the first subterranean parking structure of its kind ever built [1942]), and San Francisco's I. Magnin building (1948).

For the Paramount, Pflueger chose the clean and open designs of the Moderne movement rather than the more eclectic rococo, oriental, Egyptian, or baroque styles of most other movie palaces of the

era. Indeed the Moderne style was used only briefly for motion picture houses, with the first theater of real consequence in the style being the Pantages Theatre in Hollywood (1930), and the last being Radio City Music Hall in New York (1932). The Great Depression brought a rapid end to construction of such elaborate theaters.

The Oakland Symphony Orchestra Association's commitment to restore the Paramount led to the first large-scale restoration of its kind in the Far West. From the outset of the project, Peter Botto, hired as General Manager of the newly renamed Paramount Theatre of the Arts, combined superior research and organization skills to assure that the restoration preserved the fine decorative motifs and elements of the original design. Skidmore, Owings and Merrill were retained for new construction; but the timing was fortuitous, for Timothy Pflueger was still available to ad-



The lobby of the Paramount Theater is a splendid example of Moderne decor.

Gabriel Moulin Studios, San Francisco

vis, and Anthony Heinsbergen, an 81-year-old designer of over 750 movie theater interiors, came out of retirement to help coordinate the restoration of the theater's decorative elements. Botto balanced the restoration with adaptation of the Paramount for its new multiple purposes, providing a fully equipped, modern edifice with a seating capacity for 3,000, with virtually all of the original design elements either cleaned, restored, or replaced with authentic recreations of the original materials such as the carpeting and upholstery.

Following the thorough and sensitive restoration of the Paramount Theatre of the Arts, the rich and varied programming was also managed by Peter Botto, making the theater a showcase of Oakland and the entire Pacific Coast. Since the rededication in 1973, nearly every form of theater and performance art has been mounted at the Paramount. Docents tours of the building are regularly scheduled, and in virtually every way the Paramount has become a cultural beacon for Oakland, the East Bay, and Northern California.

Late in 1998, as Botto planned his retirement, he approached Bancroft to determine whether we might be interested in having the archives he put together documenting the restoration of the Paramount and the wealth of theater programs he managed in the years following. During my preliminary inspection of the archives, I recorded the following:

- Cartons of restoration files; most folders labeled; cartons labeled; 15–20 containers;
- Press release files—many in binders; about 8 cartons's worth (presently on shelves);
- Sign-in logs (probably not worth retaining);
- Restoration contracts files;
- blue prints (a duplicate set would need to be made for retention at Paramount Theatre);
- Organ Pops Concerts files, 18 cartons;
- Program/promotion articles (presently in vertical periodical boxes); about 6 cartons worth;
- 1973 Paramount Premiere files, 14 cartons;
- Accounting records, 28 cartons—probably not needed for retention;
- Paramount Posters, a stack perhaps 15 inches high;
- Pictorial collections (some dating back to before ground-breaking in 1930)."



Gabriel Moulin Studios, San Francisco

The mighty Wurlitzer theater organ sits at the front of the Paramount Theatre auditorium.

Nearly anything a theater historian, an urban historian, a California architectural historian, or a student of the evolving culture of Oakland from 1970 onward, might want was represented in the Paramount Theatre archive.

Bancroft managing archivist Mary Morganti accompanied me for an assessment of the work that would be involved in preparing the collection for research access. Within moments of inspecting the containers, Mary turned to me and said quietly, "Peter, these records are so well organized that we could *almost* make them available for use in Bancroft tomorrow!" Mary's enthusiasm for the collection, and for the theater itself was contagious, and as soon as we returned to the Library, several staff members offered to help retrieve the collection. Even more fortunate was that a remarkable Bancroft donor shared Mary's enthusiasm and agreed to under-

write the archival processing of the collection to make it accessible to Bancroft researchers as soon as reasonably possible.

The Paramount Theatre Archives join strong collections of theater history, California architecture, and cultural history at Bancroft. To celebrate the acquisition and Peter Botto's distinguished career as General Manager, on June 8, 1999, the Paramount Theatre and its new General Manager, Leslee Stewart, hosted a reception at the Theatre for Friends of The Bancroft Library, Library Associates, and the Deco Society of California, with a behind-the-scenes tour conducted by Botto.

*Peter E. Hanff
Deputy Director*

How Collections are Processed

—by Lauren Lassleben

When a collection of archival records or personal papers is received at The Bancroft Library, a series of steps is taken in order to make certain that these valuable and unique materials are properly preserved and made available to researchers in a timely manner. A number of Bancroft staff members are involved in this process, no matter whether the collection is a purchase or a donation, and whether there are only a few folders or the cartons number in the hundreds.

Accessioning Materials

If the collection is large, the appropriate curator, often accompanied by an archivist, will visit the collection to survey and select the materials which he or she judges to have permanent historical value. The collection is then packed and transported to the library or off site, to the Northern Regional Library Facility in Richmond, California, depending on its size and priority for handling.

Upon receipt, a member of the acquisitions staff prepares a preliminary catalog record and enters basic data about the collection into the Electronic Collections Management System, a database containing information on all of The Bancroft Library's unprocessed collections. Donor cards are prepared, and a letter of acknowledgment is sent if the papers were a gift. The curator fills out a form designating how he or she would like the material to be processed and cataloged. From that time on, the preparation of the collection for use is the responsibility of Bancroft Technical Services. In the case of a collection which is a priority for use, archival processing may start as soon as staff and funding are available.

Archival Processing of Collections

Once the collection is assigned to an archivist, he or she will examine the papers for clues to its provenance, original order, range of dates, physical condition, and special factors such as the necessity for foreign language and/or special subject

expertise. The archivist notes the existence of restricted, confidential, non-essential and/or duplicate materials. Printed materials, sound recordings, historical objects and photographs are routinely separated from an archival collection for individual cataloging, but care is taken to retain information explaining their relationship to the collection. Storage and conservation needs are noted. When all of this information has been gathered and weighed by the processing archivist, he or she proposes a processing plan to the supervising archivist, who reviews the plan, suggests modifications and oversees the work.

Archival collections are usually divided into record series, discrete units which can be defined by type of record (correspondence, field notes, or financial records, for example), or by subject (such as genealogical records or committee files). It is up to the archivist to ascertain whether the original order is sufficiently clear cut and understandable to be retained. This is the ideal situation, because by maintaining the original order it is possible for the researcher to gain additional insight into the mind and habits of the creator of the records. If the collection has little or no order, the

archivist must impose an arrangement that is feasible to implement and easy to understand for those who will use the collection. Time is of course a critical factor here, with more elaborate arrangement schemes requiring more work than may be practical, given available staffing and funding. Sometimes series are arranged at different levels of detail, depending on the archivist's judgment as to which record series will be in more demand by users.

The Bancroft Library hires and trains students to help with archival processing. They often bring subject and language expertise to the table, as well as considerable energy and sometimes a personal academic interest in the papers. The archivist and student(s) work as a team, dividing up the tasks, including rehousing the papers in acid-free folders and containers, transcribing information onto file folders, alphabetizing, putting documents into chronological order, doing background research and preparing a guide to the collection, called a finding aid.

Public Access to Collections

The completed Bancroft Library finding aids, now mounted on the California Digital Library website (<http://www.oac.cdlib.org:28008/dynaweb/ead/>), provide a detailed description of the library's processed collections. Finding aids contain a summary page which indicates the provenance, access policy, funding



Marilyn Kwock, curatorial assistant, processes history of science archives at The Bancroft Library.

source for processing (if any), copyright, preferred citation, size, collection number, name(s) of processor(s), and the date the collection was completed. The finding aids also contain a biographical note for personal papers, or an administrative history for organizational records. The scope and content note provides the archivist's analysis of the content of the collection and its potential for scholarly use. The series description contains a capsule summary of the kinds of records the collection contains, and where they can be found. The remainder of the finding aid is a container list, a detailed description of the records: either a list of the individual file folder titles or a summary description of the contents of each container. The ability to search electronically by key word through a finding aid is one of the great benefits of having it available on line. It is certainly the case that the electronic versions of the finding aid have proved a boon to researchers who cannot easily come to Berkeley to do their initial research.

Preservation of Collections

In addition to rehousing documents in acid-free media, which is done in house, other preservation measures may be necessary. The Bancroft Library is most fortunate to count on the abilities of the Library Conservation Division's skilled staff members. The conservation staff is available for consultation and such treatments as cleaning, flattening, mending, mylar encapsulation, book repair, and construction of special wrappers, portfolios and boxes. The Library Photographic Service handles high quality document and photographic scanning, copies photographs, and produces archival quality microfilming.

The Bancroft Library seeks always to balance preservation and access, so that our unique primary source materials will be protected and at the same time made available to interested researchers.

*Lauren Lassleben,
Supervising Archivist*

Three Monuments in the History of Science Arrive at Bancroft

The Bancroft Library recently acquired three monuments in science. The first paper on differential calculus, written by Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibniz in 1684, arrived at the library in October. These volumes played an important role in the history of science. In 1681 Leibniz had studied the proportions between a circle and a circumscribed square, and the resistance of solids. *Nova Methodus pro Maximis et Minimis* ("New Method for the Greatest and the Least") was published as an exposition of his differential calculus.

What was then called the "infinitesimal calculus" originated in the 17th Century with the researches of Kepler, Cavalieri, Torrecelli, Fermat, and Barrow, but the two independent inventors of the subject were Newton and Leibniz. A controversy developed in the beginning of the 18th Century as to just who had been first with the discovery. This controversy led to an unfortunate split between English and Continental mathematics that lasted through the first quarter of the 19th Century.

In 1714 the English Parliament issued "An Act for Providing a Publick Reward for such Person or Persons as shall Discover the Longitude at Sea" which led to the creation of the Commissioners for the Discovery of the Longitude at Sea. The printed document is another of the new science acquisitions in the Bancroft. As English trade and empire needs increased, so did the need for long distance measurements at sea.

The Commission was empowered to award up to £2000 for any scheme that seemed worthy of further investigation and then to award between £10,000 and £20,000 depending on the accuracy of the device or method. The prize remained unclaimed for most of the 18th Century, finally being awarded in 1773 to John Harrison.

After experimenting with two large, cumbersome marine clocks, Harrison came up with a large watch. His inven-

tion was tested on a voyage to Jamaica in 1761. On arrival, more than nine weeks later, it was only five seconds slow, within the limits of arc or longitude required. He received the first half of the prize following a second test, and the final payment twelve years later after facing numerous obstacles.

The third scientific arrival at the Bancroft this fall is the first edition of the seminal work that led to the internationally recognized metric system. The three-volume work by Pierre François André Mechain and Jean Baptiste Joseph Delambre was published in 1806-10.

In 1790 the Académie des Sciences in Paris set up a commission to consider an internationally uniform system of measurement which could replace the various systems in use throughout the world. The commission recommended in 1791 that the unit of measure should derive from a dimension of the earth: a ten-millionth part of a quadrant of the earth's meridian extending between Dunkirk and Barcelona. The corresponding unit of weight would be the gram: the weight of one cubic centimeter of water at 4°C.

The Constituent Assembly then set up a commission under the astronomers Mechain and Delambre to put the proposals into practice. The French Revolution hindered their work. Mechain was once arrested at one of the measuring points at Essonne near Paris by citizens who thought his activities were counter-revolutionary. In 1799 they completed their task of measurement. The original platinum bars on which they marked the length of a meter and the weight of a gram survive today in Paris.

The three volumes contain the history of the enterprise, the observations, and the calculations. The third volume was finished in 1810, twenty years after the project was begun. When Delambre presented a copy of this work to Napoleon, the emperor responded, "Conquests pass and such work remains."

*Camilla Smith,
Council of the Friends of The Bancroft Library*

Ancient Lives: The Tebtunis Papyri in Context

—by Arthur Verhoogt

The Bancroft Library Gallery offered an unusual sight during the last months of this millennium. From September through November, the cases were filled with objects that were, on average, two thousand years old, which is quite unexpected for a library so famous for its collections of Western Americana. Among other things, the Tebtunis exhibition served to highlight the immense variety and richness of Bancroft's collections. There was no mistaking that this was something different.

The nature of the objects shown varied considerably. There were many artifacts lent by the Phoebe Hearst Museum of Anthropology, including a pair of beautiful statuettes and a (somewhat less beautiful) crocodile mummy; from Bancroft, there were papyrus documents ranging from part of a roll, to small fragments the size of a fingernail. The common denominator of all the exhibits, however, and the reason why they were together in the first place, is that they were all found at the same spot in Egypt, ancient Tebtunis, during the same excavation, one century ago last year.



UC Berkeley Librarian Jerry Lowell welcomes the Egyptian Consul-General Hagar Abdel El Islambouly to the papyrus exhibit while Marie-Noëlle Bliss and Peter Hanff look on.

Surprisingly, the Bancroft exhibition marked the first time these objects had been brought together. Although both papyri and artifacts were found during the same excavation, they became separated within months after their discovery. Eventually, the papyrus documents ended up in The Bancroft Library and the artifacts in the Phoebe Hearst Museum of Anthropology, both on the Berkeley campus and separated

by only about 500 yards.

The Tebtunis collections of the Bancroft Library (papyri) and the Hearst Museum (artifacts) are singular in many respects. First of all, the sheer number of objects should be emphasized. While the artifacts number 2,000, the papyrus fragments, for which a full count is still necessary, already amount to over 22,000, a number that may seem at first glance to be a barrier to research; but there is another aspect that is helpful: their context. Everything was found during the same excavation, and all the material can be related to one particular region in Egypt in one particular time span.

In the last hundred years, it is the papyri that have received most of the scholarly attention. Some 1200 (only a tiny percentage of the total) have been published, most of them with translations and commentary in the four volumes of the series *The Tebtunis Papyri* (1902; 1907; 1933 and 1938; 1976). More recently, a large number of these published texts has been made available in digital format on the Internet (<http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/APIS>; see also *Bancroftiana* no. 112, 1998) with catalogue records and images.



Professor Arthur Verhoogt (University of Leiden) discusses the Tebtunis Papyri at the seminar in the Morrison Library.

It is well-known among papyrological specialists and non-specialists alike that the documents from Tebtunis published to date have advanced our knowledge in various fields of study. In Greek philology, for example, the Tebtunis papyri have brought works to light that were thought to have been lost forever. Notable among these is a fragment of a play by the Greek playwright Sophocles (his *Inachus*; P.Tebt. 692), which had not been copied in the medieval manuscript tradition and was hence only known in summary before the discovery of this fragment. In the field of ancient history, the Tebtunis papyri have provided the sources necessary to reconstruct the administrative, religious, and social history of Tebtunis and other neighboring villages in the Greek and Roman period. The remains of the official archive of Menches, clerk of the village of Kerkeosiris between 120 and 110 BC, are especially significant in this respect. Extracted from the crocodile mummies of Tebtunis, in which the documents were used as wrapping, they provide the only known source for this aspect of village administration for this period.



One of the mummified crocodiles was on display as part of the exhibit.

We have learned so much from so little that it is tantalizing to consider

what the remaining 95% of the collection will tell us, especially when combined with a study of the archaeological material, which has been rather neglected so far. While the papyri by themselves offer a wealth of documentation otherwise unknown for the world of antiquity, the artifacts add another dimension to them by providing the physical background for the documents. For example, when contracts mention loans of money, the archaeological finds can illustrate the coinage of the period, and the objects which actually changed hands. Painted portraits attached to some of the human mummies in the Roman period (one of which was on display in the Gallery) put a face on the people who are mentioned in the documents.

The centennial of Berkeley's Tebtunis excavation was certainly a moment to look back. It was also, however, a moment to look forward. The potential of the material is known; various snippets of life in Tebtunis have been revealed in the past century. There is, however, more to come if time, energy, and money are invested. The certain result of this investment will be a fairly detailed reconstruction of many aspects of daily life in one village in Egypt. By comparison we can then expand the picture arising for Tebtunis with the data known from texts and archaeological finds for other villages and thus arrive at a comprehensive social and economic history of Egypt in the Greco-Roman period.

Several avenues of research will be worthwhile. The first is an integrated study of documents and artifacts as suggested above. Let artifacts shed light on documents and vice versa. Equally important will be the integrated study of literary texts and documents and the integrated study of



An enthralled visitor examines a papyrus in the Tebtunis exhibit at Bancroft.

Greek texts with their contemporary Egyptian (Demotic) texts. The latter approach will be especially worthwhile because this part of the collection (perhaps 30% of the total number of documents) has not yet been studied. This is the more regrettable, because Greco-Roman Egypt was, after all, a multi-cultural society (with Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, Jews, etc.). Perhaps the study of the interaction between these various groups, as depicted in the documents and artifacts, will lead to a better understanding of the social processes at work in this society. A better understanding of those processes then can possibly lead to a better understanding of similar processes in our own society. Thus the ancient lives of Tebtunis may be of more than academic interest for people today.

*Professor Arthur Verhoogt,
University of Leiden*

Photos for this article by Bruce Cook.

Mark Twain by Middlekauff

—By Robert Middlekauff

Two years ago Robert Hirst, the editor of the Mark Twain Papers, suggested that I consider working on Twain in the Twain Project in the Bancroft Library. He believed that a historian should take a crack at Twain. I do not think that he meant that literary scholars should end their research, but only that Twain offered a challenge to all sorts of scholars.

As a matter of fact, over the years a number of historians have studied and written about Mark Twain. One of the best, Dixon Wecter, came to the Department of History from the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery in San Marino as the editor of the Twain Papers shortly after the end of the Second World War. Wecter died a few years later, but not before completing what was published posthumously as *Sam Clemens of Hannibal*. It is a marvelous book and though now almost fifty years old, it is still the standard study of Twain's early years.

Robert Hirst's kind invitation and the example of Dixon Wecter helped convince me that I should begin to study Twain. Mr. Hirst spoke to me at just the right time; I had just published a book on Benjamin Franklin and I was looking for a big subject that would carry me into retirement. That The Bancroft Library housed a collection of Twain materials and was supporting their publication made the idea even more appealing. But of course the chief appeal was Twain himself, a fascinating man, a great writer, and to me at least a mysterious, even enigmatic figure.

So I made my way to the Twain rooms in the Bancroft where the staff made me feel at home, even though having me there made their quarters more cramped than ever. If ever a great publication project needed more and better space, and more money, this one does.

Since I began working in the Papers, I have been asked what I am doing there. The question owes something to the way American history is divided up by professional historians. The main boundary, really a dividing line, is usually drawn at

1789. All those historians who study the early period, 1607–1789, are colonial and revolutionary historians; those who study what comes after 1789 are national period historians. For a long time neither type crossed the line—and, to bring this to my case, I fall on the wrong side of the line. Mark Twain lived from 1835 to 1910, and I am an historian of the English colonies in America.

Anyone who has read this far might conclude that in studying Twain I have wandered into unknown territory, indeed that I am lost. Anyone who reaches this conclusion would be right. In these early months of my research, I find myself in two kinds of wilderness. The first is (for me) the unknown ground of nineteenth-century America; the second, the wilderness that is “post-modern” literary scholarship. Sustained effort in the form of reading Mark Twain's writings—fiction, letters, speeches, and the like—and the historical scholarship and some of the sources of nineteenth-century America will eventually get me out of the first kind of wilderness, or at least help me get my intellectual bearings; I have no such hope of ever fathoming the meaning of much recent literary scholarship; and I plan to escape its wilderness by wild flight, or better yet avoidance.

Historians usually begin research on a problem with questions; the answers, they assume, will emerge from original sources. Asking the right questions is one thing; finding the appropriate sources, another. I know enough to ask questions of some importance about the America that existed for Mark Twain. But when I began reading Twain's writings, I did not feel that I knew enough about him to frame questions that would lead to anything illuminating about him. And there was—and is—the matter of his connections to his time. Because of my ignorance, I began my work in an unaccustomed way—I started reading the scholarship about Twain, and for the most part I stayed away from his writings. As I have implied



Mark Twain, 1880

above, my usual practice is to begin with the original sources. The body of scholarship that bears on the questions I have in mind comes later. But in this case, I abandoned my old methods in order to get a sense of what others have done. Last summer I shifted course, having had my fill of literary, or what is today more commonly called “cultural” studies, and began reading Twain—his works and his correspondence. That is where I am now.

It is an exhilarating assignment. The major difficulty for me at this stage in my work is that everything Twain wrote that I have read is interesting and so is almost everything that interested him. The difficulty comes in sorting things out with the intention of finding something manageable that I can write about without repeating what others have said. At present my questions are focused on the American democracy of Twain's time. Just about everything he wrote reveals something about the subject, everything from *Roughing It* to *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court* (and including virtually all that came in between these wonderful books).

In my research I have the splendid resources of the collection in The Bancroft Library, the definitive editions already published under the auspices of the Twain Project, and the advice and counsel of the experts on the staff headed by Robert Hirst. It is hard to conceive of a more attractive opportunity for an historian.

Robert Middlekauff,
Preston Hotchkis Professor of American History

From Mine to Natural Reserve

ROHO records the transition

—By Laura McCreery

Californians who witnessed the history of the modern-day McLaughlin gold mine have a few stories about how mining has changed since the Gold Rush. For starters, no fewer than 327 permits were required before mining could begin in 1985.

Sylvia McLaughlin, the celebrated Bay Area environmentalist, saw the stack of permits while representing her late husband Donald, the geologist after whom the mine was named. “It was wheeled in on a dolly, and it was at least four feet high,” she says.

To put it another way, in the early 1980s it was not easy to get approval for an open-pit mine at the confluence of Napa, Lake, and Yolo counties, just 70 miles north of San Francisco Bay and 20 miles from the vineyards of the Napa Valley. But in due time permits arrived from state and federal agencies and myriad local governments. What followed—fifteen years of mining, reclamation, and reuse—was an extraordinary chapter of California history, and Bancroft’s Regional Oral History Office was there to record it.

Interviewer Eleanor Swent and her advisers conceived a community oral history of the McLaughlin mine that would capture the entire project. “It’s unusual, maybe even unique, to document a mining operation from start to finish while it’s going on,” Swent says.

When interviews conclude later this year, Bancroft will have at least 12 volumes of oral histories—recollections from



This old bucket hauled quicksilver from the mercury mine.

individual geologists and officials as well as from ranchers and merchants, county planners and mayors, newspaper editors and school superintendents.

The McLaughlin mine lies at the center of the historic Knoxville Mining District, where dozens of mines produced mercury for more than a century. McLaughlin now inhabits the site of the former Manhattan mercury mine, which dates from 1862.

Though miners knew in the 1800s that some gold existed in the region, they had little interest in it. Instead of the sizable gold nuggets found in the Mother Lode, the Knoxville District held only spidery deposits formed when hydrothermal activity forced hot minerals into the surrounding rock. In short, the gold was hard to get and there wasn’t much of it.

Changes in mining processes now allow retrieval of minerals that were once too fine to isolate. Upon discovering significant gold resources at the old Manhattan mine in 1978, the Homestake Mining Co. eagerly pursued the prospect.

“The price of gold was high,” Homestake executive William Humphrey told Swent. “And of course, when the prices are high, just human nature, a man always thinks they’re going to stay high and get better.”

From the outset the new mine brought forth a community story filled with disparate views and priorities. For one thing, the land at the proposed site was in dire straits.

“It was pretty nearly a moonscape,” said corporate lawyer Dennis Goldstein. “The vegetation had been stripped off. There were big cuts and gouges and trenches—it really was among the most devastated terrain I had ever seen.”

Some individuals, concerned about the health effects of disturbing contaminated land, discouraged their counties from going along. But Homestake’s momentum was hard to slow. “I think it was divide and conquer,” said John Ceteras, a



Dennis Goldstein, holding a gold bar produced at the McLaughlin mine, found the site a moonscape.

Yolo County organic farmer.

Other interviews emphasized the spirit of cooperation. “I think it worked out very well,” Napa County planner James Hickey told Swent. “[The project] demonstrated that a large number of diverse governmental agencies can work together.”



John and Gretchen Ceteras spearheaded the movement to turn the toxic area into a natural reserve.

The involvement of many people at the start, including Ceteras and Hickey, spawned a certain mutual investment in the outcome. The company’s mining scheme took shape alongside an innova-

Continued on page 12

McLAUGHLIN *continued from page 11*

tive plan for reclamation and later conversion to protected public use.

As the McLaughlin site gave up its three million ounces of gold, the concurrent environmental efforts brought more than a dozen awards and commendations from such groups as the Sierra Club and the Soil Conservation Society of America. The project also lent economic vitality to one of California's most depressed areas.

Meanwhile, the company cleaned up three abandoned mercury mines on the 11,000-acre site. Officials also curtailed livestock grazing and reclaimed vast acreage in preparation for the moment when part of the site would transfer to community use.



The McLaughlin mine now inhabits the site of the former Manhattan mercury mine (1862).

When that moment came in 1992, the University of California established the Donald and Sylvia McLaughlin Natural Reserve. Homestake still owns the land, but after 2002, when the mine closes, UC Davis will administer the 7,050-acre parcel as part of the University's natural reserve system, a network of protected California lands that serve as outdoor classrooms and laboratories.

Located at the headwaters of Putah and Cache Creeks, the McLaughlin reserve protects unusual serpentine habitats—as well as typical Coast Range woodlands, grasslands, and chaparral—for research and teaching purposes. Already the reserve has hosted UC Davis courses in the sciences and humanities—population biology and environmental horticulture students roam the oak woodlands alongside creative writers. When the transition is complete, the McLaughlin reserve will be



When the mine closes in 2002, UC Davis will administer the reserve. Sylvia McLaughlin, pictured here with Professor Susan Harrison, is proud that it will bear her name.

one of the largest in the system and will form the heart of a 300,000-acre region of cooperative land stewardship.

Sylvia McLaughlin takes pride in the natural reserve that bears her name. "It's serving as a model for how used-up mines can have a second life," she says.

Professor Susan Harrison, who directs the UC Davis natural reserve system, predicts the oral histories will prove as valuable as museums full of art or archaeological finds. "In some ways they are more valuable," she says, "because they record the interconnected web of ordinary human lives."

Last fall Harrison invited Eleanor Swent to tell students about her interviews directly, and their enthusiasm was unmistakable. "Most of the students are ecologists, so they are not necessarily people who like or appreciate mining. One effect of listening to Eleanor was to deepen our sense of the human stories that make up mining, just like any other human activity."

Through the efforts of Swent and her advisers, Bancroft is participating in the community it serves. In recording the oral history of the McLaughlin mine, hundreds of questions have been asked and answered for the future use of all, scholars and students alike.

Laura McCreery directs the Library School Oral History Series for the Regional Oral History Office.

Copyright 2000 Laura McCreery.

WEB RESOURCES *continued from page 3*

Century materials, older collections have not been forgotten in this digital age. Two digital library projects which deal with very old manuscripts (and which have been detailed in previous issues of *Bancroftiana*) are the APIS (Advanced Papyrological Information System) and Digital Scriptorium projects. APIS, as the name implies, is a resource for ancient Greek papyri from Egypt, while the Digital Scriptorium caters to scholars of medieval manuscripts. Each of these projects has its own database; those who have never seen an Egyptian papyri or a medieval manuscript are hereby invited to do so.

From the APIS web page (<http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/APIS>), users may click the "database option." Once you have entered the database search screen, you may choose to search on the subject term "beer," which yields four results. One of these is a scrap of papyrus dating from approximately 132 B.C., an "Account of payments of beer-tax." Users can view not only the information about this rare item, but also the image. Those with a good connection to the web (or a lot of patience) can view the "medium-size" image at a whopping 504 kilobytes. While you may not be able to read the ancient Greek script, you will be able to see the individual fibers in the papyrus itself.

The Digital Scriptorium web page (<http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/Scriptorium>) also has a database link. My favorite search, the word "elephant" in the caption field (searched from the "text" portion of the database) currently yields two results. The images from Columbia's Plimpton MS 281 show a very unusual elephant. Actually, to me it looks more like an aardvark (note the paws)!



So whoever you are and wherever you may be, we invite you to put on your most comfortable clothes, even settle down with a cup of coffee and enter The Bancroft Library at a time that best suits your schedule — online.

*Merrilee Proffitt
Director of Digital Archive Development*

VOICES *continued from page 1*

How human, too, was the brilliant and outspoken engineer William Hammond Hall, whose inability to suffer fools prevented him from attaining the success that he felt his due. Or Phoebe Hearst, who was relentlessly driven to improve herself and humanity with the fortune inherited from her husband despite the disappointments inflicted by an equally willful son. I came to like these ghosts for their foibles as well as their virtues, and to feel as if they were standing behind me in the reading room, watching as their voices and mine took shape on my laptop monitor. Is everyone there attended by such specters?

I encountered voices through the serendipity of browsing, too. Bancroft Fellows are given stack privileges, and mine allowed me access to entire runs of magazines that once stood on the shelves of the main library but now repose in off-site storage. Since there is no better way to know a period than by reading its magazines and newspapers, having all of *Sunset* and *Overland Monthly* at hand was essential, as was the chance discovery of lesser

known periodicals and books of which I was unaware. I discovered an early index to the *Overland Monthly*, written in a spidery Victorian hand that led me to an 1871 article I had earlier overlooked. In it, John Muir paid a descriptive visit to Hetch Hetchy Valley. He returned home, "rejoicing in having added to my net wealth one more Yosemite Valley." He could not know that forty years later, the effort to save that valley from a reservoir would hasten his death.

For the late nineteenth century, the *Overland* was the West's leading intellectual and literary magazine. Since its motto was "Devoted to the Development of the Country," I expected to find it rich in promotional articles, and was not disappointed. But it also included the eloquent voice of a Ukiah woman named Helen Carpenter, outraged by the kidnapping and enslavement of Pomo Indian children she had witnessed, and that of a timber locator named C.B. Watson. Towards the end of his life, Watson grew ashamed of the role he had played in the destruction of magnificent forests. He concluded a 1920 article called "War on the Forest Pri-

meval" by reflecting on the ruin left in the wake of the pioneer and the rhetoric so often used to glorify it. "'Westward the star of empire takes its way,' is a phrase that has been made to do duty on many occasions," he concluded. "Animals great and small have become or are rapidly becoming extinct, in the gratification of man's avarice or amusement. Whole tribes and nations of picturesque men and women have vanished before this great 'star of empire.'"

It was just such minor voices, as well as the major ones, that I sought among the bound volumes and acid-free boxes stored in Bancroft. I can't remember whether I let out a burble or a squeal when I encountered Watson's remorse. His was voice so minor for the time that he wrote, however, that I could never find him again. I can only hope that by republishing his reflection, a reader will put me back on his trail. That, after all, is part of the dialogue eternally taking place in a great research library such as Bancroft.

Gray Brechin
Ciriacy Wantrup Post-doctoral Fellow
Department of Geography

New Acquisitions at Bancroft

Bancroft has recently acquired two new pieces: *Songs of the Cowboys* and the Babb collection of Letters and Photographs.

Thorp, N. Howard (Nathan Howard), 1867-1940. *Songs of the cowboys*. Publisher: Estancia, N.M. : News Print Shop, 1908

Songs of the Cowboys is the first published book of cowboy songs, and also one of the rarest published works on the topic. This small format hand-printed work, measuring about 6" x 4", could easily be slipped into a cowboy's chaps pocket for use while out on the range. Thorp dedicates it to "Ranchmen of the West" and to "the younger generation who know not of the trip from Texas to Dodge."

Caroline M. and George Babb — A collection of letters and a photograph album.

This remarkable group of 52 letters by Caroline M. Babb, 12 letters by George Babb, and an album of 131 photographs taken by the Babbs of the Hawaiian people, architecture, views of the region, and crops provides rich documentation of Hawaii from 1891 to 1893.

The Babbs, a young couple from Maine, taught at Kamehameha School in Honolulu. Mrs. Babb's correspondence begins with five letters detailing the cross country trip from the east by train to San Francisco. Later letters describe the school and its teachers and students along with descriptions of the natural surroundings and the local

customs. There is much about the couples' social activities—from reports on fly fishing to baseball games to formal social gatherings. Of special note are a letters from the Babbs dated Jan. 1893 describing the 1893 Revolution.

The photographs record the native Hawaiian students who attended Kamehameha School, the faculty, the campus, as well as images of Chinese and Japanese workers; while landscape views include Diamond Head, volcanos, and plantations. There is also a portrait of Princess Kaiulani, the heiress to the throne.

All in all these documents provide a valuable account of Hawaii in the year leading to the 1893 revolution and the immediate post-revolutionary period.

—by Theresa Salazar

Bancroft Loses a Friend

The passing of Dr. Woodrow Borah on December 10 at the age of 86 was also the passing of an epoch for The Bancroft Library. He was one of the last links to the traditions of research and faculty collecting for the library during the years of Director Herbert E. Bolton and Librarian Herbert I. Priestley.

Building on Bolton's and Priestley's interdisciplinary methods, Borah was influenced by European schools of geography and social and economic history. As he worked on the demography of colonial Mexico, these new methods prompted him to expand considerably his vision and use of library and archival source materials. Professor Borah not only used the rich published sources of The Bancroft Library, but he plumbed the original and microfilmed archival and manuscript collections that make Bancroft so well known. While in the field, he arranged for microfilm from Mexican national and regional archives, films that are still sought out by scholars today.

Over the years Dr. Borah told many stories of field collecting books and government documents going back to the late 1930s. Some of the great serial collections and multi-volume sets in Bancroft came from his cool but tenacious scouring of offices, basements, and storage rooms. He also was the master bibliographer who sought obscure yet useful works that provide the character, richness, and uniqueness of the published holdings of The Bancroft Library. The catalog is shot through with hundreds of records that read "gift of Woodrow Borah."

Besides his gifts of microfilm and published materials, Dr. Borah leaves behind two substantial collections of personal research materials covering the wide range of historical investigation he pursued well after his retirement in 1980. These collections will provide future generations of researchers rich and unusual data that will continue to advance research in Mexican and Latin American history.

*Walter Brem
Curator of Latin Americana*

Chemistry Symposium in Honor of Kenneth S. Pitzer Held January 9 to 13, 2000

Oral History Presented

An international symposium, January 9 to 13, 2000, sponsored by the College of Chemistry honored the life and scientific contributions of Kenneth S. Pitzer (1914-1997). Invited speakers and poster sessions covered all areas of theoretical chemistry.

Professor Pitzer's wife of 62 years, Jean Mosher Pitzer, was at the symposium, along with their two sons and daughter, to accept the presentation of the bound copy of the oral history of his life.

As the recently completed oral history makes clear, Kenneth Pitzer was a distinguished man by any measure. He was described by his Berkeley colleagues as "one of the greatest physical chemists of this century." Also a fine administrator, he served as technical director of the Maryland Research Laboratory, which designed and tested devices for behind-the-lines warfare during World War II, and after the war as the first director of the Atomic Energy Commission (1949-51). Later he became President of Rice University (1961-68) when race restrictions to admission were lifted and then President of Stanford University (1968-71) during the height of the campus turmoil over the Vietnam War.

Born in 1914 in Pomona, California, Kenneth S. Pitzer graduated from the California Institute of Technology in 1935 and two years later completed his Ph.D. at the University of California, Berkeley, where he was immediately appointed to the faculty of the Chemistry Department and spent most of his distinguished career. From 1951 until 1960 he was Dean of the College of Chemistry. In 1971, he returned to Berkeley, becoming professor emeritus in 1984.

In chemistry, Professor Pitzer pioneered spectroscopic investigations

of low-frequency molecular motion and developed methods for calculation of thermodynamic properties of complex molecules. A member of the National Academy of Sciences and, from 1965-68, of the President's Science Advisory Committee, Professor Pitzer was recognized by many awards, including the National Medal of Science.



Kenneth S. Pitzer

Professor Pitzer was a life trustee of Pitzer College, one of the Claremont Colleges, which he helped his father found. At the Pitzer College graduation in 1966 he spoke of "Orthodoxy and Dissent." He said the college should be a place to "pass on to the next generation the intellectual heritage of humankind" as well as a place to "encourage students to question ideas which are commonly accepted today." He championed "responsible dissent" of students. Berkeley honored him with election as Alumnus of the Year, the Clark Kerr Medal, the Berkeley Citation, and the naming of Pitzer Auditorium in Latimer Hall.

Pitzer died in 1997, having achieved exceptional distinction as a scientist, educator, administrator, public servant, and philanthropist. His papers were left to The Bancroft Library, giving researchers both oral and traditional written sources. Copies of the oral history are available for research use in Bancroft, while bound copies may be purchased from the Regional Oral History Office (510-642-7395).

*Camilla Smith,
Council of the Friends of The Bancroft Library*

Desiderata

Bancroftiana from time to time publishes lists of books or manuscripts that the Library lacks. We would be particularly pleased to receive gifts of any of the materials 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, write a note, or send email to bbearden@library.berkeley.edu

Western Americana

Territorial Enterprise. Utah Territory, Carson City, Virginia City, Nevada. Begun as a weekly on Jan 1, 1859. Ceased publication in Sept 1861. Continued by the *Daily Territorial Enterprise*. (1861-1905) The first newspaper published in Nevada. We are particularly interested in any copy (or clipping) from the Virginia City Territorial Enterprise from Sept 1861 through March 1866, when **Mark Twain** may have published accounts in it.

Hillyer, Katharine. *The Amazing Story of Piper's Opera House in Virginia City, Nevada*. [Virginia City, 1953]

Barba, Alvaro Alonso. *Arte de los metales en que se enseña el verdadero beneficio de los de oro, y plata por azoque*. Madrid: Imp. Del Reyno, 1640. (We have later editions only, and copies of pages of this first edition.)

Bamford, Mary Ellen. *Angel Island: the Ellis Island of the west*. Chicago: Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society, 1917.

Latin Americana

Bolton, Herbert Eugene. *Guide to materials for the history of the United States in the principal archives of Mexico*. Washington, D.C.: Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1913. New York: Kraus Reprint, 1965. (We would like to have extra copies of this on hand.)

History of Science & Technology

Boscovich, Ruggero Giuseppe. *De aurora boreali*. Rome, 1738

— *Observatio defectus lunae habita Patavii*. Rome, 1743

— *Dissertatio de maris astu*. Rome, 1747

Euclid ... *Elementorum* ... Translated by Bartolommeo Zamberti. Venice, 1505

Alexandre-Gui Pingre. *Journal du voyage de M. le Marquis de Courtanvaux ... pour essayer par ordre de l'Academie, plusieurs instruments relatifs a la longitude*. Paris, 1768.

Correspondence and personal papers of Berkeley's Nobel laureates in science, including Luis Alvarez, Melvin Calvin, Owen Chamberlain, William Giaque, Donald Glaser, Ernest Lawrence, Yuen Lee, Edwin McMillan, John Northrop, Glenn Seaborg, Emilio Segre, Wendell Stanley, Charles Townes

Rare Books & Manuscripts

We are interested in acquiring these first English editions of books by Virginia Woolf.

Mr. Bennett and Mrs. Brown. London, Leonard and Virginia Woolf, [1924]

Mrs. Dalloway. London: Hogarth Press, 1925

Mrs Dalloway's party; a short story sequence. London, Hogarth Press, 1973

Night and day. London, Duckworth and Company [1919]

Nurse Lugton's golden thimble. London, Hogarth Press, 1966

A room of one's own. London: Hogarth Press, c1929

Three guineas. London: Hogarth Press, 1938.

To the lighthouse. London: Hogarth Press, 1927.

The voyage out. London: Duckworth, 1915.

The waves. London: Hogarth Press, 1931.

Welcome, Iris Donovan, Circulation Supervisor in Bancroft

The Bancroft Library is very pleased to announce that Iris Donovan has joined the Public Services Unit as a career employee effective October 1. Since May of this year Iris had been serving as a casual appointment in the same capacity. Her official title is Circulation Supervisor, and she keeps a vigilant eye on the Bancroft stacks as well as on the flow of material to and from the reading room and to and from the Northern Regional Library Facility in Richmond while supervising 15–18 student assistants. Prior to May, she was a member of the Bancroft Technical Services acquisition team. A graduate of UCB in Celtic Studies with a focus in Irish folklore, Iris made one of her first projects the deaccessioning from storage and rehousing of Bancroft's collection of 2,400 18th and 19th century Irish pamphlets. Messages can be left at 510-642-1595, or she can be reached at idonovan@library.

Bancroft on Campus

“Roma/Pacifica: The Phoebe Hearst International Architectural Competition and the The Berkeley Campus, 1896-1930”. Through March 10, 2000, Berkeley Art Museum

“Posters from the Free Speech Movement.” Free Speech Movement Cafe, Moffitt Library.

Annual Meeting

April 15

Luncheon & Business Meeting
Noon–2:00, Heller Reading Room

Program: *California Literature in the 21st Century* (Maxine Hong Kingston, Richard Rodriguez, Michael Krasny)

Other Cal Day events:

Tours of the Mark Twain Project
Tours of the exhibit:

Looking Backward, Looking Forward: Visions of the Future of the Golden State

Spring 2000 Calendar

EXHIBITS

"Annual Gifts to the Library"
December 10, 1999 – March 10, 2000
Bancroft Gallery, The Bancroft Library

"Looking Backward, Looking Forward: Visions
of the Future of the Golden State"
March 17 – June 9
Opening Reception: March 17, 5:00 pm

INAUGURAL LECTURE

Wednesday, February 23
*'An Impure History of Ghosts': Shakespeare, Marx,
Derrida*
Richard Halpern, Department of English
4:00 pm in the Morrison Room, Doe Library

LECTURES

Thursday, March 23, 7:00 pm
*Mud, Gold and Ink: Conjuring Lives from Letters
and Diaries*
William Benemann, author of *A Year of Mud
and Gold: San Francisco in Letters and Diaries,
1849-1850* (U. of Nebraska Press, 1999)
Morrison Room, Doe Library

Thursday, February 10, 7:00 pm
Carl Sagan: Scientific Messianism and Democracy
Keay Davidson, San Francisco Examiner
Science Editor and author of *Carl Sagan: a life*
(Wiley, 1999) Morrison Room, Doe Library

ROUNDTABLES

An open, informal discussion group, the
Bancroft Roundtable features 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.

FEBRUARY 17

Lucinda Glenn Rand, Archivist at the Graduate
Theological Union Library, Berkeley
*Christian Seed in Western Soil: The Graduate
Theological Union and the University of California*

MARCH 16

Robert Perez, Bancroft Library Study Award
Scholar
*Indian Resistance to Colonialism: The Pimas of
Sonora*

APRIL 20

Jessica Teisch, Bancroft Library Study Award
Scholar
*Envoys of Empire: California Engineers and the
Common World Destiny*

MAY 18

Daniel Herman, Central Washington State
University at Ellensburg
*Stalking the Hunter: Thoughts on the Origin of
America's Hunting Tradition*

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1999–2000

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THEATRE
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ANCIENT LIVES
Page 8

+ Synonyms. *Strychnos acuminata* Wall. *Strychnos bancroftiana* F.M.Bailey. *Strychnos barbata* A.W.Hill. *Strychnos celebica* Koord.
Strychnos cinnamophylla Gilg & Gilg-Ben. *Strychnos dubia* A.W.Hill. *Strychnos forbesii* A.W.Hill. *Strychnos hypogyna* C.B.Clarke.