

The Institute for Historical Study Newsletter

Volume XV, No. 4

Winter 1994–1995

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

This is my final message as president of the Institute since, as is customary, my term will end in February. In looking back over the last two years, I am struck, once again, by how much the institute is a cooperative effort. Without the voluntary help of so many of our members, none of the Institute's programs would be possible. Whether it is planning an event, organizing a Work-in-Progress, or serving on a committee, the voluntary work of our members is what makes the Institute so effective.

Among these many volunteer efforts, I want to note a few that will bear fruit in 1995. As noted elsewhere in this issue [see Calendar], in March the Institute will present a program on the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations. This program is the result of months of hard work by Doris Linder and Sunny Herman, to whom the Institute is greatly indebted. It will be a memorable event, and I encourage all Institute members to attend.

Another project, which should greatly benefit the Institute, is the creation of a handbook of policies and procedures for the board of directors. In the past, directors have often relied on oral tradition to find out what needed to be done, when, and by whom. As a consequence, sometimes there has been confusion about what procedures have been followed in the past and the reasons for them. Elaine Rosenthal has volunteered to put together a guide to what needs to be done when, and what the Institute's policies and procedures are on a variety of matters, thus providing continuity and consistency from one board of directors to the next. This handbook should be a real boon to new directors and to all members of the Institute.

A third project, which the board approved in 1994, is an effort to attract more student members to the Institute. Frances Richardson Keller and Wolfgang Rosenberg have already devoted many hours to the task. This initiative is most timely and has the potential of expanding the Institute's membership significantly.

In closing, I want to encourage any member who has an idea for an Institute program or activity to

speaking out. It is through volunteer efforts, like those noted above, that the Institute will continue to thrive in the future as it has in the past.

—Michael Griffith

ANNUAL FALL DINNER

"Controversy and Hope"

Along with good food and sociability, Institute members at our annual dinner on 19 November received some hopeful observations about ways to improve public high schools. Ellen Huppert, our long-time board member, examined the question: "Can Public High Schools Teach Students to Think?"

Huppert, a community activist with the non-profit San Francisco Education fund, has been observing high-school classes for over twenty years. She opened her talk with a frank acknowledgement of the controversies swirling around our high schools. Charles Murray, whose book, *The Bell Curve*, claims to prove that the intelligence of whole racial groups is genetic and unchangeable, has received extraordinary media attention in spite of his faulty evidence. The right wing proposes to cure our school ills with less funding and more prayer. Lynne Cheney, former director of the National Endowment for the Humanities, has attacked the National History Standards recently published by the University of California after years of work by historians and school teachers. Recently a PBS documentary showed Berkeley High School torn by racial conflicts.

Yet, Huppert indicated that there are signs of hope—dedicated instructors using methods that engage students, even those with serious learning problems. Huppert chose to focus not on the students' problems but on their interactions with teachers. She selected several scenes from Frederick Wiseman's documentary *High School II*, and asked her colleagues to respond to them. Wiseman's *cinéma vérité* allows us to observe without any voice-over interpretation. The high school he filmed is Central Park East Secondary in East Harlem. It accepts any New York student who applies. Students work for extended periods in

seminars and individual tutorials to produce portfolios or exhibits for evaluation. They work in the community or in businesses, and describe their experiences in class. In the Senior Institute they must demonstrate competence on the college level in fourteen areas. The high school has few dropouts: sixty percent of its 1993 graduates entered private four-year colleges.

The audience agreed with Ellen that a coherent philosophy, which asked students to consider carefully how the viewpoints of the authors they were reading and the manner in which evidence was presented to them, pervaded the learning process. Teachers probed each student's thoughts. How did this subject connect to others? What alternative can we imagine? What difference does this subject make in our lives? Students were active and devoted; they offered their own views to others. Teachers consulted with one another about the learning processes. They frequently adjusted their perceptions and actions to the students' needs. The entire community of Central Park East Secondary seemed more alive than most classes we teachers encounter.

Bogna Lorence-Kot, commenting on Huppert's paper, noted that student competence depends a great deal on the emotional strength students derive from supportive families. No school can fully compensate for parental neglect or abuse. Others wondered what it would take for educational bureaucrats to create small classes or to grant daring teachers the freedom to engage students, as those in Wiseman's films were engaged. Nevertheless, the theme of the evening was not discouragement but hope. At last we heard some good news about public education and saw some inspiring examples of active learning. Ellen Huppert gave us much to consider, both now and in the future.

—Sondra Herman

In Memoriam: Annette McComas

With great regret we report the death of Annette McComas, a long-time member of the Institute, on 7 October. A director and teacher of drama, Annette was active in the Institute play-reading group. While she was working on a fictionalized memoir of her childhood, she was also a member of the now-defunct historical fiction writers' group. The book, *Kansas and Me*, which she finally decided to write as a nonfictional account of Jewish family life in a small Kansas town at the time of World War I, will be published next year.

In the last few years, as she struggled gallantly with encroaching blindness and finally a recurrence of lung cancer, she was less active in the Institute, but

she never lost interest in our various activities. She will be greatly missed by her friends and colleagues.

MINIGRANT COMMUNICATIONS

The Inquisitor's Song

The IHS Minigrant Review Committee has asked that I share the ongoing results of the grant I was awarded in the November 1993 competition.

I used the funds to commission a translation, from the neo-Latin, of an essential document in William Tyndale studies: the posthumous memoir by Jacobus Latomus (d. 1544), who served as chief canonist and inquisitor for Tyndale's heresy trial in Vilvoorde, Belgium during 1535–36. It is the only record of these proceedings.

By the provisions of the grant, a draft of this translation is to be shared with the three persons working on biographies of the great heresiarch: David Daniell, John T. Day, and myself. (Actually, we are too late for David Daniell, whose *William Tyndale: a Biography* was published by Yale University Press in October 1994).

My translator, l'abbé Germain Marc'hadour of Angers, France, has sent me a smashing first installment. Latomus, who says he did not want to convict Tyndale, seems to have tried to make him as comfortable as possible. He acceded to Tyndale's request not to have to make anxiety-ridden court appearances. Instead, Tyndale and Latomus wrote 'books' of theological debate back and forth—a heresy trial by mail. In this first installment we see Latomus and Tyndale compiling together a list of all the beliefs they held in common—a long list in which some surprisingly liberal positions are included. But "justification by faith" was not included, and since Tyndale was adamant in the importance he placed on it, he was duly executed.

Is the memoir accurate and truthful, therefore historical? The answer—or part of it—may come from an unusual quarter: Latomus's near-unique reputation as a controversialist who wrote without venom, even when maliciously attacked. He absorbed insults such as that of Erasmus, who broadcast to the humanist literati that a certain publication by Latomus "isn't very good, but it's good for Latomus!" [Emphasis mine.]

One who never meets spite with spite, in his world or ours, has some claim on our credence, perhaps. May we conclude that Latomus's memoir was truthful in recording what looks like a contradiction in terms—a humane heresy trial?

I am so very glad to have been supported by the Institute in a project I have long wished to bring about. It will open many doors in Tyndale studies,

and in scholarship of the Church and its styles of justice on the continent.

—Anne Richardson

Letter to the Institute President

My participation in the Sixth International Congress on Historical Metrology was a joy from start to finish! I had the opportunity to meet long-time correspondents from the Netherlands, France, and South Africa and also the authors of several of my most useful references. Donald Gear displayed his just-released book on the animal-shaped weights of the ancient Burmese Empire, to which I had made an editorial contribution. My own presentation on the development of the balance in ancient Egypt was very well received. I felt proud not only to be the sole United States presenter, but also to appear under the aegis of the Institute. Several people took IHS brochures.

After the conference, we set out to visit some of the important European metrology collections. While I am currently working on the elephant-shaped weights of 16th–19th century Laos and the weighing instruments of pre-Hispanic Peru, I have a deep and abiding interest in worldwide historical metrology—ancient to metric times. We went first to Bruges, where there are two exceptional collections of continental European weights, only to find one museum temporarily devoting its entire gallery space to a special showing of 15th-century furniture, and the other closed for remodeling. (The city of Bruges, however, was spectacular.)

Next, to London, location of the headquarters of several Egyptology libraries and museums whose permission I need to reproduce the graphics in my published paper. I wish I could tell you what a thrill it was for me to actually work with the people at the Egyptian Exploration Society, the Petrie Museum and Library, the British Museum, and the London Science Museum.

The Science Museum displays what may be the world's finest general collection of weights, measures, and balances. After three wonderful hours of wistful admiration, I decided which photographs to order and then went back for one more look. And there, right behind the Anatolian disc weights, were five—count 'em—five decorative ring weights precisely like the two I have been attempting to document since my 1979 trip to Egypt! Although the library's historians could produce no information beyond that on the labels, I know now in which culture to search. I am positive that nothing has ever been published on these weights in English or French, and my German colleagues were also unfamiliar with them. My future article on the ring weights of 18th-century Sudan will always remind me of the grant-in-

aid so generously awarded me by the Institute for Historical Study. Again, my thanks.

—Ruth Willard

Letter to the Institute President

As you might imagine, I was much gratified to receive your letter and the \$500 Minigrant check, and I thank you for informing me that the Minigrant Review committee thinks well of my project. I've already begun to put the money to good use—two hours yesterday spent copying microfilm at the UC Library.

I hope to have the book ready for publication no later than next spring—sooner, if I can manage it. . . . I'll also endeavor to do a Work-in-Progress later this year, by which time I will have some visual materials to supplement my verbiage. Sincerely,

—Peter Browning

Letter to the Institute President

On behalf of Bob Dawson and myself, I want to thank you and the Minigrant Review Committee for the \$300 grant. Our project had stalled for lack of funding; the grant has given both of us the impetus to get back to work on it. I have begun filling out the forms for a larger NEH grant, so consider the minigrant a kick-start that was badly needed.

We have decided to put off the reconnaissance flight of the northern Sierra until fall, when the Pacific high begins breaking down and the winds start blowing. The air in the Central Valley has been terrible lately and would make for some extremely uninteresting photographs. If possible, we are going to stretch the grant to pay for two flights, since we also want to see the logging of the sequoias that is going on in the southern Sierra. . . .

Again, many thanks. The grant is a great help. I hope someday to be able to contribute to the endowment myself. Sincerely,

—Gray Brechin

If YOU would like to apply for an Institute Minigrant, you, too, might be able to send a similar letter of appreciation! THE NEXT DEADLINE FOR APPLICATIONS IS 1 MAY 1995.

WORK-IN-PROGRESS

Malcolm Barker

Like many of the newcomers whose accounts he has collected in *San Francisco Memoirs 1835–1851: Eyewitness Accounts of the Birth of a City*, Malcolm Barker first saw San Francisco from the deck of a ship pass-

ing through the Golden Gate. This was 1960, and he was working in the purser's department of a British cruise ship. He fell under San Francisco's spell, metaphorically jumped ship the following year, and became a permanent resident. A former newspaper reporter, Malcolm became fascinated with San Francisco history. He began his own publishing business, Londonborn Publications, whose first imprint was his 1984 account of two famous dogs, Bummer and Lazarus, reputed to have belonged to "Emperor Norton." (Malcolm turned up no connection between them and the famed San Francisco eccentric.)

In the course of his research into a biography of Samuel Brannan, Malcolm discovered so many fascinating first-person stories that he was inspired to collect and publish them. At the gathering at Patricia Swensen's home in October, he noted that *San Francisco Memoirs* is both a work-in-progress and a finished product. Volume 1 has recently been published by Londonborn Publications. A second volume, covering the years from 1852 to the turn of the century (or perhaps later) is in preparation, and there may be a third volume.

The memoirs come from a variety of sources: some were previously published in newspapers, magazines, and books, and a few have never been published. In addition to research in libraries and archives in California and Utah, Malcolm has made the rounds of antiquarian bookstores. Among the gems in the collection is a letter from Samuel Brannan's wife, Ann, in which she glories in having earned \$500 in three months, making shirts and pants—a considerable sum for the time. Samuel Brannan had led the first party of Mormons to California, arriving in San Francisco by sea on the *Brooklyn* in July 1846. Once here, he used Mormon funds to begin his personal empire. (Like many long-time residents of the Bay Area, I know Brannan Street, but had no idea how important a figure Samuel Brannan was in both Mormon history and the early history of San Francisco.)

One excerpt, "A Lady at the Montgomery House," comes from *Frontier Lady: Recollections of the Gold Rush and Early California*, by Sarah Royce (mother of Josiah Royce). Royce had made the westward journey in a one-family wagon as far as Sacramento. After the great flood of 1850 the family moved to San Francisco, whose primitive and overcrowded conditions are described vividly in her memoir. She also left a moving description of the excitement in San Francisco when news arrived of the admission of California to the Union.

Why did Malcolm begin his collection with the year 1835? Had he wished to tell the whole history of San Francisco, he would of course have begun with early Spanish accounts. But his theme is the impact of San Francisco upon English-speaking newcomers

and visitors. Richard Henry Dana's description in *Two Years Before the Mast* of what he saw in 1835 in the tiny civilian settlement at Yerba Buena Cove (where the bay came up to what is now Montgomery Street) seemed an appropriate jumping-off point.

There was some discussion about the early name for San Francisco: Yerba Buena? San Francisco de Asís? In the introduction to his book Malcolm discusses the "popular notion that San Francisco was called Yerba Buena before the Americans renamed it in 1847." All the evidence he has found points to the designation "San Francisco" for the area as a whole in Spanish records and other documents going back to the late eighteenth century. Confusion appears to have arisen because the civilian settlement at Yerba Buena Cove became the commercial center of the growing city.

From Dana's account of 1835, the collection moves chronologically through the memoirs of Captain William Richardson's son Steve and other early settlers, the first Mormons, and the adventurers who flooded into the area from all over the world after the discovery of gold. A logical stopping place was 1851, when the city was devastated by the worst of several great fires.

Malcolm feels that these collective stories give us an unvarnished picture of early San Francisco history, in contrast to the more grand and glorious versions of later historians. They also include details about everyday life that, at least until fairly recently, were disregarded by professional historians. For example, Mrs. Dolly Bates's description of the fire of 1851 and its aftermath tells that food was expensive then (a week's meals at the Bates's boarding house cost \$12), and that getting water from a nearby well for the daily washing and cooking was a considerable chore. These stories are the raw material of social history.

Malcolm's love not only of San Francisco history but of books as physical things is quite apparent. He showed us the camera-ready copy for *San Francisco Memoirs*, which has been carefully and beautifully crafted. Since two other Institute members, Peter Browning and Peter Palmquist, are also involved in publishing as well as writing and editing handsome historical texts, it seems that a workshop on the topic of "making the whole book" should be a future Institute undertaking.

—Joanne Lafler

Peter Mellini

In 1980 Peter Mellini gave if not the first then the second presentation to the newly formed Institute for Historical Study. He conducted a tour at the Stanford Art Museum of his exhibition of caricatures from *Punch*. It was no surprise, then, that he was asked to write the article on *Punch* for the *Encyclopedia of*

Twentieth Century Britain. His work to date was presented at the home of former journalist Jules Becker, on 20 November. Peter reported that he found *Punch* quite a stodgy and conservative magazine, rather more paunchy than punchy, according to *The New Yorker*, until a new editor, E. V. Knox, arrived in 1932 and dragged the magazine into the twentieth century. He and his art editors would meet each week to decide upon the theme of the main political cartoon, which was then given to one of several cartoonists, some of whom were quite talented. (E. H. Shephard, who illustrated *Winnie the Pooh*, was one of them.)

What struck Peter was the fact that, while quite staunchly Conservative, *Punch* did not support Chamberlain on appeasement in 1938. Since 1933, the cartoons had been critical of Hitler and his allies, the oppressive new government, and the Jew-bashing. If *Punch* does represent the views of a significant percentage of the British public, then it is quite possible that with a different leader, Britain could have challenged Hitler at a much earlier moment and prevented his accumulation of territory and power. Evidently, the received opinion is that the public willingly went along with a right-wing group that wished to cooperate with Hitler.

It is difficult to gauge public opinion in the years before polls. *Punch*, moreover, has evidently lost its circulation figures for those years, and the reprinted volumes lack the advertisements that would indicate something of the income level of the target audience. *Punch* seems to have appealed to the middle class, but whether it attracted the opinion makers or the followers is unclear. Was a majority indeed ready to return to battle less than twenty years after the end of hostilities? Peter believes that *Punch* indicates that there was a significant backing for a firmer policy of opposition to Mussolini and Hitler. Britain, however, could hardly be expected to fight without the French, who were more concerned with the Left than with Fascism. The example of Bosnia suggests that Chamberlain may have read the signs aright, that the will was lacking until the enemy was at the door. But the lesson of Munich for us might be that we and our Chamberlainite allies are all busy reading the "will of the people" and have no leader with the courage or charisma to direct that will.

—Georgia Wright

BOOK REVIEW

William F. Stobridge, *Regulars in the Redwoods: The U.S. Army in Northern California, 1852–1861*, Vol. XVI, Frontier Military Series. Spokane: The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1994. 283 pp., illus., \$29.95.

This is an excellent book. It is not an easy one to read, however. We all know the ending, and the

means to the end is rather disturbing to experience, even through the written word. One perceives the anguish of the well-camouflaged Regulars, with their military drills, maneuvers, raids, skirmishes, and marches. *Regulars* reveals how calling on the cavalry to remedy an impossible social and cultural predicament was painful for everyone involved—the Indians, the white settlers, and the cavalry. Stobridge meticulously recorded the moves, the events, the orders, and the soldiers who, on the whole, valiantly tried to settle a very complicated human situation in gold rush California.

The circumstances in the gold country of California, which had become a state only two years earlier and still had little or no American legal machinery, left too many difficulties for the Regulars to solve. Yet this was their mission. It was absolutely impossible for a battalion or two of troops to be all over Northern California settling disputes between Indians and whites. Creation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to handle "the Indian problem" resulted only in casting a veil over the real issues.

These problems originated when the United States acquired California as a result of the Mexican War. California was inhabited by Mexicans (Californios) and Indians. Historically, vanquished peoples experience cruelties and hostility, but when they are of another race their treatment is almost inevitably harsher. The American settlers and gold seekers came west believing that California (and its riches) was there for the taking. Hadn't they just conquered it? The Indians and Californians feared these new arrivals, their American conquerors. They were very different from the Americans who had previously come to California's shores as peaceable traders. The victorious Americans made no attempt to understand Indians, but ignored, enslaved, or attempted to destroy them. The regular cavalry was more often summoned to protect the Indians from the whites rather than the reverse. The work of Hollywood 'historians' has contradicted this truth.

Stobridge's style is straightforward, his work is well organized and systematic, and he also reveals irony and humor in this book. His capacity to step back from minutiae and survey the whole of the action kept this reviewer interested throughout the book. I would have appreciated a longer summary concerning the larger meaning of this work.

For this reader, *Regulars* stimulated many questions about the historic use of our soldiers. Does our Federal government clearly define the reasons for calling out our troops and the tasks assigned to them—whether in the gold fields of California in the 1850s, or the 1906 earthquake and fires in San Francisco, or in Somalia in 1993, or Haiti in 1994? And if these points *are* clarified, are they based on reality and truth? Using today's jargon, the Regulars could

have been labeled "peacekeepers" in the redwoods. Any of us who have watched United States peacekeeping troops, wherever they are, will follow *Regulars* with sympathy and respect for the soldiers who tried to do the right thing in the 1850s. To read this book is to discover the humanity of the Regulars as they attempted to reconcile their orders from Washington with the reality of early American Northern California.

—Mae Silver

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Conferences

The annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Conference on British Studies will be held **24–26 March 1995** at CSU in Sacramento. Contact IHS member Peter Mellini, Dept. of History, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA 94928.

The 14th Annual Conference on the Holocaust will be held **9–10 April 1995** at Millersville University. Contact: Jack Fischel, Dept. of History, Millersville University, Millersville, PA 17551.

The Western Social Science Association will hold its annual meeting in Oakland, CA **26–29 April 1995**. There will be history panels presented. Contact: Benjamin D. Rhodes, Dept. of History, University of Wisconsin, Whitewater, WI 53190.

"The Legacy of Margaret Fuller: Cultural Critique in America," the annual conference of the New England American Studies Association will be held at Babson College **29–30 April 1995**. Contact: Fritz Fleischmann, Humanities Division, Babson College, Babson Park, MA 02157-0310.

An interdisciplinary conference, "The Woman and Gender in Science Question," will be held at the University of Minnesota **12–14 May 1995**. Contact: Women and Gender in Science Conference, Professional Development and Conference Services, University of Minnesota, 218 Nolte Center, 315 Pillsbury Dr. SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455-0139.

The Western Association of Women Historians is holding its 26th Annual Conference at Asilomar in Pacific Grove, CA **2–4 June 1995**.

The Fifth Annual Virginia Woolf Conference, "Virginia Woolf: Texts and Contexts," will take place at Otterbein College, Westerville, Ohio (near Columbus) on **15–18 June 1995**. Proposals will be accepted if postmarked by **1 February 1995**. Contact Beth Rigel Daugherty, English Department, Otterbein College, Westerville, Ohio 43081 or call (614) 823-1659.

The 16th annual conference of the National Women's Studies Association, "Women's Movements: Cultural, Intellectual, and Political [R]evolutions," will be held **21–25 June 1995** at the University

of Wyoming, Laramie. Contact NSWA '95 at Laramie, or call (307) 766-6872.

Call for Papers/Articles

Proposals for the annual meeting of the North American Conference of British Studies are solicited by the deadline of **15 March 1995**. The conference will be held **5–8 October 1995** in Washington, DC. Contact Dr. Dorothy O. Helly, Dept. of History, Hunter College CUNY, 695 Park Ave., New York, NY 10021.

Women and Language, an interdisciplinary research journal, invites submissions for a special spring 1996 issue, "Women and Storytelling." Poetry, personal narratives, essays, letters, research reports, criticism, book reviews and notices, and related items are welcome. Deadline: **15 June 1995**. Contact Jo Radner, Dept. of Literature, American University, Washington DC 20016-8047.

Victorian Studies is preparing a special issue, "Victorian Information Culture," and seeks essays on publishing and the press, developments in printing and photography, and intellectual property—patents and copyright. Interdisciplinary approaches are especially welcome. Deadline is **1 September 1995**. Contact: James Eli Adams, *Victorian Studies*, Indiana University, Ballantine Hall 338, Bloomington, IN 47405.

A new quarterly journal, *Studies in Prolife Feminism*, is scheduled to start publishing in January 1995. It would like essays, articles, and reviews that examine life issues, e.g., abortion, capital punishment, euthanasia, and war, from a nonviolent feminist perspective. Contact: Feminism and Nonviolence Studies Association, 811 E. 47th St., Kansas City, MO 64110.

Indiana University Press began publication of *Jewish Social Studies: History, Culture, and Society* in the fall of 1994. It will have three issues annually, and will emphasize the history of modern Jews, featuring work that deals with the Jewish experience in the fields of literary, cultural, and social studies. Contact: Kathryn Caras, Journals Manager, Indiana University Press, 601 N. Morton St., Bloomington, IN 47404-3797.

MEMBERSHIP NEWS

Judith Albert and Frances Richardson Keller are co-chairs of the Women's Heritage Museum's first annual Jeanne Farr McDonnell Book Award lunch on 9 February 1995, to be held at the University Club in San Francisco. Books by several IHS members have been nominated for the award, and among the judges for the award is Alison Lingo. Jeanne McDonnell, who is also a member of the Institute, is the Executive

Director of the Women's Heritage Museum. The Museum's Third Book Fair will be held at Fort Mason on 18 March. For information, call (415) 433-3026.

Michael Black is working on a book project, "California's Last Salmon: The Unnatural Policies of Natural Resource Agencies," to be published by the University of California Press. An article, "Recounting a Century of Failed Fishery Policy Toward California's Sacramento River and Steelhead," published in *Conservation Biology*, 8 (3), in September 1994, is part of this project. Other articles published or about to be published by Michael include: "The Frankenstein Effect: How Hatchery Programs Threaten Wild Salmon," in *Bay on Trial*, 6 (2), Spring 1994; "Toys in the Reservoirs? A Century of Failed Western Fishery Policy," forthcoming in *Illahee: Journal for the Northwest Environment*; and "Tragic Remedies: A Century of Failed Fishery Policy on California's Sacramento River," in *Pacific Historical Review*, 64 (1), February 1995. Michael contributed to and co-edited (with Frank Fischer) *Greening Environmental Policy: The Politics of a Sustainable Future*, forthcoming in 1995 from Paul Chapman Press, Ltd. of London and St. Martin's Press of New York.

Gray Brechin has received the 1994 California Historical Society annual Award of Merit for Architectural Preservation. He also reports that he has finished another chapter for his forthcoming book, "Imperial San Francisco," on the de Young family's use of the San Francisco Chronicle.

Paula Gillett presented two papers last fall: "From Haydn to 'Home Sweet Home': Music in Late-Victorian Philanthropy," at the North American Conference on British Studies, and "Music and Morals: A Theme in Victorian High Culture," at the Western Conference on British Studies.

A new play by Rella Lossy, "Emma in Exile," will have a directed reading on Sunday, 26 March, at 5:00 p.m., at the Northbrae Community Church (941 The Alameda) in Berkeley. The play deals with Emma Goldman's two-year exile to Russia.

The Plenary Session of the June 1995 Conference of the WAWH will be devoted to the commemoration of the 75th Anniversary of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution. Glenna Matthews will be one of the speakers on the special panel.

William McPeak will present an exhibition of documents, books, arms, armor, and accoutrements of Renaissance militaria, focusing on the impact of new technology on society and warfare, entitled "Vestiges of Chivalry: Art, Technology, Ethics, and Change in Sixteenth-Century Military Science," at the Central Library of Saddleback College in Mission Viejo, California. The exhibit will run from 14 January to 17 February 1995. For further information, contact Dr. Ann Hagerty at (714) 582-4544.

The diligent work of Karen Offen and Lyn Reese has finally paid off; they have succeeded in their efforts to have the study of women included in the California History Curriculum. Well done!

Anne Richardson and John A. R. Dick have co-edited a collection of interdisciplinary essays, *William Tyndale and the Law*, published in late 1994 by the Sixteenth Century Journal Publishers.

Vincenza Scarpaci has a signed article on Angela Bambace in *European Immigrant Women in the United States: A Biographical Dictionary*, published by Garland Publishing in 1994.

Rose Scherini is the curator of an historical exhibit, "Una Storia Segreta: When Italian Americans Were Enemy Aliens," which opened in February 1994 at the Museo Italo Americano at Fort Mason in San Francisco. It has since been shown in seven cities in Northern California and is currently on display in the History Room of the Los Angeles Public Library until 4 March 1995. Then the exhibit will travel to Washington, DC, and other Eastern cities. Sponsored by the Western Chapter of the American Italian Historical Association, the exhibit tells the unknown story of the evacuation and internment of Italian Americans in California during World War II. Rose discussed her research on this topic at a Work-in-Progress a year ago.

Mae Silver's newest production is *Stars of Liberty*, a self-guiding tour map of San Francisco, showing where suffragists lived or stayed during the 1896 and 1911 California campaigns to win women's right to vote. It will be ready in time for Women's History Month (March 1995). She has also been busy speaking—or is about to speak—to various organizations on the history of Rancho San Miguel: the Westerners, Colonial Dames of America, and the Miraloma Neighborhood Improvement Association. Last August, she spoke at the San Francisco Flower Show on San Francisco women artists of the 1894 Midwinter Fair.

NEW MEMBERS

Michael Hodas received his BA from Franconia College in New Hampshire, and is a member of five or six historical societies as well as the AHA. He is particularly interested in modern U.S. history, primarily from 1930 to 1970, with special emphasis on the political Left, the ensuing development of third parties, and the response of conservatives and centrists. Mike wants to share his historical work with others as well as to learn from them. He feels that associating with members of the Institute would be a good substitute for the learning experience often acquired as a member of the history department of an academic institution. He also hopes to learn the

location of primary sources in his field of interest. Mike learned about the IHS at the Annual Meeting of the AHA held last January in San Francisco.

Frederick Isaac has also joined the Institute. Details of his biography will be in the next issue.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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|----------|----|---|
| January | 15 | Work-in-Progress—Ilse Sternberger, "Princes Without a Home: The Story of the Children of Dr. Theodore Herzl." |
| February | 19 | Work-in-Progress—Jack Boas, "Life in Two Worlds: Holland-America, 1992-1994." |
| February | 25 | Annual Membership Meeting and Lunch |
| March | 25 | "UN Women: A Fiftieth Anniversary Appraisal," a symposium at Fort Mason Center. |

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Note the earlier, firm deadline for submission of material for the *Newsletter*: 15 MARCH 1995.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Direct membership inquiries to: Nancy Zinn,
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