

# The Institute for Historical Study Newsletter

Volume XX, No. 2

Summer 1999

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

One of the most enjoyable events of the Institute year occurred just a few days before this is being written, and the dozen or more members, spouses, guests, and children (not counting the dogs) who were on hand at Bay Farm Island Shoreline Park in Alameda for the annual Membership Picnic can attest to how much fun it was.

Of course there was food—lots of food—from gravels to cheesecake, from fruit salad to grilled sausage. Of course there was chatter among old friends and among new friends. Of course there were magnificent views of the water that bordered the picnic grounds. Of course there were long walks and paddle ball—it was a summer picnic, after all, and the day was hot in the sun but cool in the shade of the trees that protected the tables available to us.

But the climax of the day was the annual IHS History Bee, this year organized by Institute Board members Perri Hale and Hollace Ungerleider, with the help of Lorrie O'Dell and following in the footsteps of Deborah Frangquist and Ethel Herr, who had that job in prior years. For those who have not attended recent Membership Picnics, or have never been to one, the History Bee is a demonstration of how wide-ranging are our members' interests, and how varied their knowledge.

After all had eaten and imbibed almost to the point of stupefaction (almost, but not quite), and were sitting on the picnic benches just kicking back, Perri and Hollace brought forth the questions. Some had been offered but not used in prior years, while some were new suggestions.

There were seven categories—Ancient History, Literature and Art, Medieval History, U.S. History, British History, World History (basically everything else), and Sports History.

Perri and Hollace had twenty-two pages of questions to work with (OK, the pages were double-spaced), and each question in each category was numbered. Each player could pick the category, then dip into an envelope and select a number. If, perhaps, someone chose Literature and Art, and picked number 32 out of the envelope, Perri checked her lists, and

the question was: "What Italian architect published the first literary formulation of the aesthetic and scientific theories of Renaissance painting?" Dead silence! But, after a lengthy pause, Georgia Wright offered "Leon Battista Alberti," and the reputation of the Institute was saved.

Or if the next person selected U.S. History, and picked number 37 from the U.S. envelope, Perri read the question: "Who was the only U.S. president born on July 4?" That answer, "Calvin Coolidge," came faster.

Want to try one more? In the Sports History category number 44 was picked, and the question was: "Who played for the Chicago Bears, Houston Oilers, and Oakland Raiders in a 26-year pro football career?" Many people knew that it was George Blanda.

We went around the tables until everyone had two chances. The History Bee was a splendid way to end another great Institute gathering. I know that the summer is filled with events—travel, family get-togethers, visitors—but do yourself a favor next year. Attend the Membership Picnic, wherever it is held, and have a great time. One of the fun parts will be having a Bee in your bonnet!

—Jules Becker

## Ode to the Annual Picnic

It could have been Watteau-like  
If the gents had worn silk hose,  
Or a happy Renoir boatscene  
But for lack of those bateaux.

Nonetheless we had a greensward—  
Bay Farm Island's ideal park—  
'Neath the trees like something Manet  
Might have daubed (without his darks).

And the two score minds were challenged  
By the annual history test  
While the doggies grinned and gamboled  
When not wolfing up the rest.

Of a great and glorious picnic  
Worthy of the old *Grand' Jatte*.  
But perhaps it takes a Bruegel  
To do justice to that lot!

—Georgia Anonymous

## WORK-IN-PROGRESS

Joanne Lafler

On Saturday, 21 March, Institute members gathered at the home of Monica Clyde in Oakland to hear theater historian Joanne Lafler present her research for a chapter on theater and the female presence commissioned for the *Cambridge History of British Theater*, Vol. 2, covering the years from 1660 to 1776. The precise instructions given to Joanne for this project included a limit of 7,500 words, keeping in mind a nonspecialist audience. This posed a challenge that required judicious choices. Presenting her work to her Institute colleagues offered an opportunity to test these choices for critical feedback.

Joanne began by providing a brief historical context for the choice of the period she was asked to cover. Theaters had been closed in London during 1642 at the onset of the Civil War and remained closed during the Cromwellian period, during which time the ruling Puritans castigated the theater as an abomination, and banned public performances. When Charles II was restored to the throne in 1660, and the theaters reopened, where did the actors suddenly come from? While some boys were available to play women's roles, women also began to appear on stage. The theaters may have been forced to accept women because of a shortage of boy actors, but the influence of the Continent (in particular France, where actresses had long been accepted) may also have contributed to the participation of women on the stage. During the Commonwealth period, English courtiers in exile in France had ample opportunity to see and appreciate female performers.

Men clearly continued to dominate the theater world. As Joanne emphasized, women participated in the theater, but were seen as intruders in a male preserve. This was especially true of the first women playwrights—the subject of her Work-in-Progress presentation. Women playwrights often referred apologetically to their second-class status in the theater, in the prologues or dedications of their plays. While actresses made quick and permanent inroads in the theater, female playwrights fought an uphill battle, never achieving a significant presence in the theater world of London.

Three women were responsible for 48 of the 120 plays by women that were produced between 1660 and 1776: Aphra Behn, Susanna Centlivre, and Mary Pix. To put this figure into a meaningful context, even if we include a number of so-called "closet dramas" by women—published but never produced—the total dramatic output of women constitutes only seven percent of all plays written in this period.

In spite of a promising beginning after the reopening of the theaters, only the plays of Aphra Behn

(1640–1689) and Susanna Centlivre (1669–1723) achieved a lasting success. With nineteen plays to her name, Behn was prolific by any standard, and two of her plays remained popular throughout the early eighteenth century. But Behn's success was a singular phenomenon. No other woman had any plays produced during the period in which she was active (1670–1689).

Very little is known about the lives and motives of the women playwrights of this time. Did women write for fame or out of necessity? A successful playwright could make a decent living from the profits of the third night's performance (the so-called "author's benefit"). Joanne noted that it seemed surprising that only a few actresses were also playwrights, although a number of male performers had their work produced and some were quite successful.

Joanne's tentative conclusion points out the difficulty of assessing the impact of female playwrights because of the lack of data, especially for the early period, and the lack of a clear tradition. There is no steady increase in the number of women playwrights, but rather peaks and valleys. The success of a very few women playwrights from 1660 to 1776 did not lead to greater prominence of women writers in a theater world dominated by men.

—Monica Clyde

### A Special Program

On 18 July Institute members gathered at the home of Greta Mitchell to enjoy a presentation by Nanine Greene, who had been suggested as a special speaker by John Rusk. Nanine had found, in her mother's attic in Louisville, Kentucky, a treasury of 4,300 photos and 2,700 letters and documents, a four-family archive going back to 1856. Realizing the historical value of the materials, she deposited them, after photocopying or digitizing them, in the University of Kentucky library. Then she began to form books of the documents for her children and grandchildren as well as for the library. She had the letters typed, but included the photocopies as well, and she added the photos where appropriate. She interspersed news clippings, maps, contemporary images of uniforms, costumes, ships, and so on to give the documents a lively and informative context.

The letters revealed to her that three of the families, Anglo-Saxon Protestants, shared the same values, although one family lived in Kentucky, one had moved to northern New York State, and another moved about in the Deep South, especially in Alabama and Mississippi. (The fourth family was French, and their letters are deposited at Duke University.) Among the papers, she found a small notebook in which were noted the amounts received for a year or half-year rental of one family's Negroes

(never called slaves), plus a document from one of those renting a slave spelling out the clothing, shoes, and medical care that he would provide during the period. Wills, deeds for land, cotton sales accounts, and even hotel bills had all been scrupulously saved.

Nanine came with a four-foot-long genealogical chart, but, given the confusion of names, she wisely focused on one book and one person, her grandfather J. J. B. Hilliard, in the period of the Civil War. She read several letters that he sent to a beloved female cousin who was the wife of an Alabama Senator. One, sent when he was a soldier in the Mississippi campaign, excoriates a general in the calvary and attempts to derail his promotion. It is a litany of complaints about a general who not only runs from fights but punishes those who might criticize him all the while adeptly promoting himself. When Nanine wrote to James MacPherson, the author of *Battle Cry of Freedom*, asking about the general, he replied that he had only read about his bravery or his victories, and that he had indeed been elevated to brigadier. The letters left us wondering who had the truth. Nanine also read a letter from her grandfather's commanding officer, then interned in a prison camp in Sandusky, Ohio, revealing something of conditions there, and praying that he would be exchanged for a Northern soldier of his rank.

Between 1987 and the present, Nanine has produced some eighteen substantial tomes, a few in several parts, arranging the material according to family homesteads and generations within families. This is a daunting labor that any historian would be proud to be able to have accomplished. The books will serve as invaluable guides to the raw materials deposited in the Kentucky library.

—Georgia Wright

## BOOK REVIEW

Peter Browning, compiler and editor, *San Francisco/Verba Buena: From the Beginning to the Gold Rush, 1769-1849*. Great West Books, P.O. Box 1028, Lafayette, CA 94549. 1998, 191 pp., 36 maps & illustrations, \$17.95.

The deep moans round with many voices: three Spaniards, three Frenchmen, three Americans, four Englishmen, one German, one Russian, one Swiss, and one Irishman, each expressing an individual and personal encounter with the most remote outpost of the Spanish Empire. Navigators, geographers, artists, cartographers, an engineer, a scientist/physician, a merchant marine captain, a fur trader, a ship deserter—observers from many backgrounds who came face to face with a unique colony at land's end. I consider this book a Ship's Log written by many

entrants over a period of eighty years. Accordingly, I quote *passim*:

“. . . the heathen of the upper bay were fair-haired, white-skinned, and bearded: And all were very kind and friendly and regaled the Spaniards with their fruit and food.” (Juan Crespi, 1772.)

“On the 23rd fifteen Indians came on a raft and were taken on board, where they were entertained and given something to eat. They learned how to ask for bread in Spanish. . . . They are not disposed to beg, but accept with good will what is given them. . . . This Indian village has some scows or canoes, made of tule, so well constructed and woven that they caused me great admiration. Four men get in them to go fishing, pushing with two-ended oars with such speed that I found they went faster than the launch.” (Don José de Cañizares, 1775.)

“The Indians that we saw on the road to Monterey seem to be gentle, good-natured, and very poor, and as they presented themselves unarmed they gave no sign of being warlike or ill-intentioned. Those who live near the port are pretty well bearded, but in color are not distinct from the others.” (Pedro Font, 1776.)

“The only Indian vessels we had met with, were without exception the most rude and sorry contrivances for embarkation I had ever beheld. . . . They are certainly a race of the most miserable beings, possessing the faculty of human reason, I ever saw. Their persons, generally speaking, were under the middle size, and very ill made; their faces ugly, presenting a dull, heavy, and stupid countenance, devoid of sensibility or the least expression. One of their greatest aversions is cleanliness, both in their persons and habitations. . . . These miserable habitations, each of which was allotted for the residence of a whole family were . . . so abominably infested with every kind of filth and nastiness, as to be rendered not less offensive than degrading to the human species.” (George Vancouver, 1792.)

“None of the men that we saw were over five feet in height. They were badly proportioned, and their appearance was so dull, heavy, and neglectful, that we were all agreed that we had never before seen the human race on such a low level. . . . Almost every pregnant Indian woman that was infected with measles miscarried. The most terrible disease of all those prevailing here is that one known all over the globe—venereal. It is universal, both among the Spaniards and the Indians, and occasions so much the greater ravage because those infected reject all medical aid in its cure.” (Georg Heinrich von Langsdorff, 1806.)

“With an avaricious thirst for possession, Spain extends her territory here, merely because she envies others the room. She maintains her Presidios at a great expence, and tries, by the prohibition of all trade, to force ready money back to its source. But a little liberty would make California the granary and

market of the northern coasts of these seas, and the general resort of the ships which navigate them. . . . Even the Presidio has not a single boat. . . . The Indians die in the missions, in an alarming and increasing proportion. San Francisco contains about a thousand Indians: the number of deaths, in the last year, exceeded three hundred; it amounts already this year, (till October,) to two hundred and seventy, of which forty occurred during the last month." (Otto von Kotzebue, 1816.)

"The fate of these so called Christian Indians is not preferable even to that of negro slaves. . . . Thrice a day they are driven to church, to hear a mass in the Latin language; the rest of their time is employed in labouring in the fields and gardens with coarse, clumsy implements, and in the evening they are locked up in overcrowded barracks, which, unboarded, and without windows or beds, rather resemble cows' stalls than habitations for men." (Otto von Kotzebue, 1824.)

"The Indians after their conversion are quiet and tractable, but extremely indolent, and given to intoxication, and other vices. Gambling in particular they indulge in to an unlimited extent: they pledge the very clothes on their backs, and not infrequently have been known to play for each other's wives. . . . It was impossible to resist joining in the remark of Vancouver, 'Why such an extent of territory should have been subjugated, and, after all the expense and labour bestowed upon its colonization, turned to no account whatever, is a mystery in the science of state policy not easily explained.'" (Frederick William Beechey, 1826.)

"When Roquefeuille visited this mission in 1816, there were still seven hundred Indians; and when I arrived here there were not more than two hundred and sixty." (Auguste Bernard Duhaut-Cilly, 1827.)

"Jacob P. Leese was the first settler who came after me. He came and built his house on the third of July 1836. His lot was adjoining that lot that I had possession of to the southeast." (William Antonio Richardson.)

"The Americans, if masters of the interior, will soon discover that they have a natural right to a maritime outlet; so that, whatever may be the fate of Monterey, and the more southerly ports, San Francisco will, to a moral certainty, . . . fall into the possession of Americans." (Sir George Simpson, 1841.)

"Yerba Buena is one of the most healthy places on the whole coast of the Pacific. Sickness of any kind is rarely known among us. The salubrity of the climate—beauty of the site of the town—its contiguity to the mouth of the bay—the finest harbor on the whole coast in front—the rich and beautiful country around it, all conspire to render it one of the best commercial points in the world. . . . The town of Yerba Buena is no doubt destined to be the Liverpool or

New York of the Pacific Ocean." (Samuel Brannan in *The California Star*, January 30, 1847.)

In June 1847, the population of San Francisco consisted of 247 white males, 128 females; 26 Indian males, 8 females; 39 Sandwich Islander males, one female; nine Negro males, one female. Total 459. (*The California Star*, August 28, 1847.)

"From the fort it was a walk of many miles over the country to the old mission of San Francisco. Its former flourishing appearance had departed. Of the many old priests who had spent their lives in a noble object, but one remained; and the influence of strangers had almost counteracted the work which his brothers in the cause had so well performed. Of the natives who once had congregated for instruction, but a few remained. Even these lingered, not that they loved the locality, but because all connection with their tribes had long since been broken off, and they had not elsewhere to go." (Leonard Kip, 1849.)

Peter Browning's companion volume, *To the Golden Shore: America Goes to California—1849*, is a natural segue. For collateral reading I strongly recommend: *El Presidio de San Francisco, a History under Spain and Mexico 1776–1846* by John Phillip Langellier and Daniel B. Rosen; *Adventurers and Prophets, American Autobiographers in Mexican California 1829–1847*, by Charles Churchill; and Malcolm E. Barker's *San Francisco Memoirs 1835–1851: Eyewitness accounts of the birth of a city*.

—Anthony Raymond Kilgallin

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

### California Round Table

All Institute members are invited to join the California Round Table and members of the Napa County Historical Society on Sunday, 14 November at 2 p.m. at the Goodman Library Museum, 1219 First Street in Napa, for a talk by Tony Kilgallin on "Samuel Brannan, Edward Muybridge, and Robert Louis Stevenson." Car pools will be organized by Jules Becker, (415) 458-1788.

### New UC Journal

*The Chronicle of the University of California: A Journal of University History*, originally published from 1898 to 1933, was established by Bernard Moses, the university's first professor of history. A committee at the Center for the Study of Higher Education (CSHE) recently decided to resume publication of the journal. The second and current issue, entitled "Ladies Blue and Gold," is devoted to women associated with UC Berkeley—students, faculty, and donors. Carroll Brentano, an Institute member, is the journal's editor

and the director of the CSHE. Two other members are contributors to this issue: Anne MacLachlan wrote "May Cheney's Contribution to the Modern University," about the originator of the first teacher-placement office, and Rose Scherini wrote "You've Come a Long Way, *Bambina*." Another member, Lucia Birnbaum, is one of the subjects of the latter article. This current issue is also filled with wonderful historic photographs.

### New CSA-CCH Speakers Bureau Seeks IHS Participation

A joint statewide Speakers Bureau (a special list of "thinkers"), being created by the California Studies Association (CSA) and the California Council for the Humanities (CCH), is seeking knowledgeable participants for forums and talks at libraries, museums, schools, and public broadcast stations. This is a new decade-long dialogue project for writers, speakers, and thinkers ("public intellectuals") concerned with California and the West. Special juries will evaluate and select eligible participants for the Speakers Bureau. Honoraria range from \$100 to \$500.

Formal registration may be pursued on-line, and selected participants will have their profiles posted on the CCH "California Humanities Network" website, where keywords (e.g., California water history) will help cultural "providers" statewide to pick participants for their program needs. The website is: [www.thinkcalifornia.net](http://www.thinkcalifornia.net). For more information, contact either Michael Black, IHS and CSA, (415) 668-2370, [michaelb@igc.org](mailto:michaelb@igc.org), or Ralph Lewin, CCH, (415) 291-3547, [rl Lewin@calhum.org](mailto:rl Lewin@calhum.org).

### Fellowships

The American Antiquarian Society (AAS) will award eleven fellowships, varying in length from one to twelve months, and with stipends from \$950 per month to \$35,000 annually. Some of the co-sponsors of the fellowships are the NEH, the Mellon Foundation, and the Modern Language Association. **DEADLINE FOR COMPLETED APPLICATIONS: 15 January 2000.** For a brochure with details about the fellowships, information about the Society's collections, and application forms, contact: John B. Hench, Vice President for Academic and Public Programs, Room A, American Antiquarian Society, 185 Salisbury St., Worcester, MA 01609-1634; phone: (508) 755-5221; e-mail: [cfs@mwa.org](mailto:cfs@mwa.org).

The Society was founded in 1812 as the country's first historical organization. It is both a learned society and a major independent library. The library has the largest and most accessible (free to serious scholars) collection of books, pamphlets, broadsides, newspapers, periodicals, sheet music, and graphic

arts material printed through 1876 in the United States. It also has manuscripts and a large collection of secondary works and other aids to research.

### CONFERENCES/MEETINGS

On 15-16 October 1999 there will be a symposium, "New Developments in the Historiography of European Fascism, 1919-45." Clarifying this is the statement: "How the collapse of Communism and the rise of postmodernism are reshaping our understanding of the history of Fascism." The symposium will take place at Trinity College, 300 Summit St., Hartford, CT. Contact: Ms. Sandra Andrews at (860) 297-2562 or [sandra.andrews@mail.trincoll.edu](mailto:sandra.andrews@mail.trincoll.edu).

### CALL FOR PAPERS

The Western Association for Women Historians (WAWH) will hold its annual conference 9-11 June 2000 at the Huntington Library in Pasadena, California. They welcome proposals for panels or single papers on any historical subject, time period, or region. Participants are welcome to present research on any aspect of history. They invite submissions on race, ethnicity, class, religion, gender, and age, and also topics on all aspects of professional success. Proposals must include THREE copies of each of the following: 1) a cover page with the title of the panel, names of the panelists, and the titles of the individual papers. One person on the panel should be designated as the contact person in case WAWH needs more information; 2) a one-half to one-page abstract for each paper; 3) a one-to-two page c.v. for each panelist; and 4) a list of panelists that includes addresses, phone numbers, and e-mail addresses. **DEADLINE FOR PROPOSALS: 15 DECEMBER 1999.** Send to Dr. Lois L. Hunneycutt, Dept. of History, 114A Read Hall, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65211. Fax: (573) 884-5151, or e-mail: [hunneycuttl@missouri.edu](mailto:hunneycuttl@missouri.edu).

### MEMBERSHIP NEWS

Michael Black was succeeded in June as statewide chair of the California Studies Association by Glenna Matthews. The CSA, at San Francisco State's Urban Institute, with a membership of some 400 "public intellectuals," hosted its eleventh annual conference in February at UC Berkeley: "California Since the 1960s: Revolution and Counterrevolution," co-sponsored by UCB's Geography and Ethnic Studies departments.

The upcoming twelfth annual conference, next February at San Diego State University, will explore

relations among the many Americas in the new millennium. Michael writes that CSA membership (\$35 a year, \$15 for low-income) provides discounts for CSA conferences, seasonal newsletters, etc.

**Quentin Griffiths** reports work on four recent publications:

(1) "Royal Counselors and Trouveres in the Houses of Nesle and Soissons," *Medieval Prosopography* 18, pp. 1-15, 1997.

(2) "Le Patronage royal a Chartres sous les derniers Capetiens," *Bulletin de la Société Archéologique d'Eure-et-Loir* no. 55, 4e trimestre, pp. 141-57, 1997.

(3) "The Threat of Exotic Weeds to Native Plants, and what you can do about it," *Under the Gables*, Jack Mason Museum, Inverness, 1999.

(4) "Les Maisons de Nesle et Soissons sous Saint Louis et Philippe le hardi, avec un inventaire de documents," *Mémoire de la Fédération des Sociétés d'Histoire de Archéologie de l'Aisne*, now in press.

We're only a little overdue with the news that **Ellen Huppert** became the president of the National Coalition of Independent Scholars (NCIS) in October 1998. Congratulations!

**Doris Linder** presented a paper on the role of Scandinavian women in the United Nations, 1945-1952, at the IFRWA in Melbourne, Australia in 1998. At present, she is co-editing the autobiography of a Swedish woman immigrant to the United States.

**Wolfgang Rosenberg** returned in late June from six weeks in Europe where he learned quite late in life how and where the Greeks preceded the Romans (by many centuries) in Sicily and Italy. Palermo, Agrigento, Syracuse, Catania, Taormina, and Pompeii were among several stops before his Basel reunion of eleven survivors from his 1933 Berlin (public) elementary school class. This was followed by a reunion with his 82-year-old ex-German soldier friend, Helmut Hoffmann, a World War II photographer, whose book Wolfgang translated several years ago.

**Autumn Stanley** participated in the June 1999 conference on "Women and the Civil War," at Shenandoah University, Winchester, Virginia. She presented a paper on her biography project, "A Divided Family in Occupied Memphis: Charlotte Smith's Civil War."

She reports that this annual conference welcomes both scholars and listeners; presenters get lodging and an honorarium. "There are no conflicts between sessions," she wrote. "Only one presentation is going on at any given time." Wide-ranging topics included "camp followers and other women irregulars involved in the war"; reports on Christian, African-American, and Jewish women; widows and mourning rituals; women journalists; women spies and smugglers for both sides, etc.

Separately she reports that she has been asked by

Routledge to review for ISIS the *Biographical Dictionary of the History of Technology*, a review which is to appear this year.

**James C. Williams** is participating during the summer in the 26th Symposium of the International Committee for the History of Technology, in Belfort, France. He has organized a session there that will include a dozen papers on the natural environment and technological choice. (He welcomes any IHS member's comments on his interpretation of this "technology junction.")

His paper "Faulty Construction: Earthquakes and the Modern City" was presented in April at the American Society for Environmental History.

During the coming year, while on leave from De Anza College, he expects to prepare two article-length case studies on the interrelationship of people, technology, and the environment—one on the human control of nature through aseismic design, and the other on gender and solar energy technology. This is to be followed by a book project on technology as the "vital junction between humanity and nature."

## NEW MEMBER

**Ava Fran Kahn** teaches in the Jewish Studies Department at San Francisco State. She has a PhD in history from UC Santa Barbara, and has taught at UC Davis and Santa Barbara City College. She is director of the oral history program at the Western Jewish History Center of the Judah Magnes Museum in Berkeley. She has also been a consultant for "Secrets of the Gold Rush" on PBS, at the Santa Barbara Museum of Art, at UC Santa Barbara, and for the Army Corps of Engineers' space shuttle project. Her book *Building a Gold Rush Community: A Documentary History of Jewish Life in Northern California 1849-1880* is forthcoming from Wayne State University Press. She has written numerous articles for various publications, including *Oral History Review*, *American Jewish Archives*, and *The Public Historian*. In addition to California's Jewish history (especially during the Gold Rush), Ava's current interests also include women's history and oral history.

## INSTITUTE MEMBERSHIP

We rely on continuing members to help maintain and increase Institute membership. Please send names and addresses of prospective members to Rose Scherini, the Membership Chair, at the address on the back page of the *Newsletter*. All of us profit from a large and diverse group of scholars and their activities.

## CALENDAR OF EVENTS

- September 19 Patricia Swensen, Work-in-Progress at Jules Becker's house.  
September 26 Annual Potluck Dinner, at Judy Offer's home in Oakland.  
October 17 Stephen Haller, Work-in-Progress at Bill Strobridge's house.  
October 30 **Deadline** for the Fall *Newsletter*.  
November 7 Annual Institute dinner at the Golden Dragon Restaurant in San Francisco.

## EDITOR'S NOTE

Peter Browning and Elaine Rosenthal continue as co-editors of the *Newsletter*. Please send all your reports, reviews, and other information to Peter. Material can be sent on either size floppy disk in Word Perfect 4.1, 4.2, or 5.0—or as an ASCII file.

Send *Membership News* to Wolfgang H. Rosenberg on the form on page 7. The various website and e-mail addresses that appear in the *Newsletter* are printed exactly as received, including upper-case and lower-case letters.

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The *Newsletter* is sent to all members. Non-members who wish to receive it and to get regular announcements of Institute events are invited to make tax-deductible contributions to assist with the cost of printing and mailing.

Direct membership inquiries to: Rose Scherini, Membership Chair, 99 Franciscan Way, Kensington, CA 94707.

The Institute is affiliated with the National Coalition of Independent Scholars (NCIS) and with the American Historical Association (AHA).

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The Newsletter is the official publication of the Institute for Historical Study, a scholarly organization designed to promote the research, writing, and public discussion of history. Membership in the Institute is open to independent and academically affiliated scholars who are in agreement with its aims and who have a commitment to historical study. Membership inquiries should be sent to the Institute address.

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The Institute for Historical Study  
P.O. Box 5743  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
(510) 540-8415

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Put down your name, address, and phone number, and tell us about your new publications, conference papers, promotions, grants, awards, new jobs, or Theories of History!

Thank you in advance.

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