



THE CLARK & CENTER NEWSLETTER

WILLIAM ANDREWS CLARK MEMORIAL LIBRARY
UCLA CENTER FOR 17TH- & 18TH-CENTURY STUDIES

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New Director's Program

It is an honor and a challenge to assume the directorship of the UCLA Center for Seventeenth- and Eighteenth-Century Studies and the Clark Library. I feel privileged to have been asked to carry on a program that my predecessor, John Brewer, was so successful in developing. I intend to continue and to expand all aspects of this program, with the aim of building the community of scholars, students, and members of the educated public committed to studying the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and to exploring the riches of the Clark's collections.

To accomplish this goal, it is necessary to continue the innovative programs that have become associated with the Center and the Clark. In the short term this will present a difficult challenge. The climate of fiscal restraint that has enveloped the University, in conjunction with policy changes implemented by such funding institutions as the NEH, makes it difficult, if not impossible, to launch ambitious multiyear programs such as "Consumption and Culture." In fact, the University's fiscal situation is so bleak that we have not been able to appoint a Clark/Center Professor for the academic year 1991-92.

Still, we have been able to put together on short notice what we believe will be an exciting program for the year. The general theme will focus on "Culture and Society in Europe" and will feature programs and workshops on "Civility, Court Society, and Scientific Discourse," "Reexamining the Rococo," "*Rus in Urbe*: Town and Country in Georgian London," and "Mozart: Text and Context." We will also offer a full complement of Library workshops devoted to the following themes: "Jewish Christians/Christian Jews," "Venues of Power: The Politics of Place in Early Modern Europe," and "Grammar and Cultural Inscription." In November, with the James S. Coleman African Studies Center and other campus units, we will cosponsor a program examining the Haitian Revolution, the first successful slave revolution in modern Western history. In addition, we are now working on a number of more general public programs.

For the future, I plan to institute a series of "cluster" programs—interdisciplinary projects consisting of workshops, symposia, graduate seminars, and the like, developed around a common theme. Faculty members from UCLA and other institutions in the area will be invited to propose and organize these cluster programs, which could run for a minimum of an academic quarter to a maximum of an aca-

ademic year, depending upon the scope of the program and the involvement of faculty and graduate students. Some of the programs could possibly even include NEH summer institutes.

Cluster programs could also be organized in conjunction with the Clark/Center professorship. Traditionally awarded for an academic year, the professorship will be redefined in such a way that it can be broken up into segments. One segment or a number of segments could then be associated with a cluster program, so that, under this scheme, there might be more than one Clark/Center Professor in the course of a year. This would allow a great deal of flexibility in planning, ranging from a year's program with a full complement of workshops to two or three consecutive programs with attendant workshops and symposia.

Whatever the format, the organizers of the cluster programs will be encouraged to design them with the goal of producing a published book, which would appear in the Center/Clark series of publications. To enhance the cluster



Frontispiece to Athanasius Kircher's *Iter Exstaticum* (1660).
See article on acquisitions, pp. 3-4.

programs further, the Center and Clark will seek to establish postdoctorate fellowships for outstanding junior scholars to participate in the programs.

I intend to continue to expand the focus of the Center's and the Clark's activities from a primarily English-centered base to a more broadly defined one that includes Europe and the Americas. In the future, I assume that topics dealing with Africa and Asia will also be integrated into our agenda. This year's programs on science, the rococo, Mozart, and Haiti reflect the attempt to expand the geographical scope of our activities, without slighting the importance of Great Britain.

I also expect that the chronological range of our activities will include the whole of the seventeenth century, and extend into the first third of the nineteenth century to cover what some scholars refer to as the "long eighteenth century." A recent grant by the Ahmanson Foundation will enable us to expand the Clark's collections in this direction, giving us the ability to coordinate new acquisitions with innovative programs.

In addition, I plan periodically to invite cluster-program proposals designed around areas of Library strength outside of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; these could include, for example, programs on Oscar Wilde and his age, Western America and American Indians, Los Angeles in the twenties and thirties, and the arts-and-crafts revival in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries (e.g., William Morris, Eric Gill, Doves Press books, Dolmetsch musical instruments).

This year's programs already represent active participation by UCLA faculty and scholars from the greater Los Angeles area. The program on science was organized by Professor Mario Biagioli of UCLA; the rococo program was designed by Professor Kate Norberg of UCLA, Professor Paula Radisich of Whittier College, and Dr. Louise Lippincott of the Getty Museum; the Haitian program was developed by Professors Merrick Posnansky, Robert Hill, and Donald Cosentino of UCLA; and the Mozart program was planned and organized by Professors Robert Martin and Robert Winter of UCLA and Professor William Weber of California State University, Long Beach.

Further to encourage scholars throughout the area to participate in the design and implementation of cluster programs, I intend to include faculty from other local institutions on the Center/Clark advisory and program committees, and also to form an outside advisory committee designed to generate and coordinate proposals from the large body of scholars and the educated public which the Center and the Clark serve.

Certainly, the combined resources of the Center for Seventeenth- and Eighteenth-Century Studies and the Clark Library offer scholars and the public a unique combination of academic programs, a congenial environment for scholarly research and discussion, a first-rate research library, and a well-organized publishing outlet. I look forward to my tenure as the Director of the Center and the Clark and hope that I can help develop these unique qualities to the extent

that, together, the Center and Clark will become one of the primary centers for the study of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in this country and that both will play an increasingly important role in the academic and cultural life of the Los Angeles area.

PETER REILL
Director

Civility, Court Society, and Scientific Discourse

[Mario Biagioli, Assistant Professor of History at UCLA, organized this fall's series of lectures and workshops sponsored by the Clark and the Center. For program details, see p. 8.]

Between 1500 and 1700 dramatic changes took place in cosmology, mechanics, medicine, scientific methodology, and other fields of science and natural philosophy. Toward the end of that period, scientific institutions began to be established in several European countries. This complex set of events is known as the scientific revolution—an epochal development that is usually perceived as the beginning of modernity.

In the past, a number of master narratives have been proposed to place this complex process, or important parts of it, into some unified interpretive framework. All these "totalizing" interpretations, from idealist to Marxist, have been seriously questioned by recent historiography. After a wave of recent local studies and microhistories, sometimes informed by ethnographic and sociological approaches, the "scientific revolution" has come to be seen less as a unified process and more as a label referring to a set of events that occurred in a certain period.

However, we begin to see a few common denominators emerging from recent works on the scientific revolution. Studies of sites and of practices of the new science have led, not to the formation of grand theories, but to the identification of patterns of similarities in the development of different scientific disciplines. For instance, recent studies on the princely court as a site congenial to the study of natural philosophy (astronomy, natural history, medicine, chemistry, physics, and so on) have shown that, although the subject matter of these various disciplines was obviously different, the discursive strategies employed by the practitioners to legitimize themselves and their work displayed interesting resemblances. Similar parallels across the disciplines have been observed in recent studies of the development of scientific institutions, the introduction of experimental philosophy, and the specific discourse associated with these processes.

Common to these strategies is the link between the legitimation of the new science and the practitioners' adoption of the polite etiquette typical of court society and aristocratic culture. To put it schematically, what we see emerging from very recent historical work is that the acceptance of the new science rested largely on the ways in which the practitioners managed to present themselves, their theories, their discoveries, their arguments and disagreements, and their experimen-



A Medici court spectacle, staged in 1661. Jupiter (upper center) arrives amid clouds and is ringed by horsemen representing the planet's satellites, or "Medicean stars," as their discoverer, Galileo, had politically named them. Detail of an engraving in Alessandro Carducci, *Il mondo festeggiante* (Florence 1661). Courtesy of the Harvard Theatre Collection.

tal practices as fitting the proper cultural (and behavioral) codes. In short, to gain acceptance and credibility, the practitioners of the new science needed to present themselves as fitting the codes of those who had the social status and power to legitimize their knowledge—that is, princes, aristocrats, and gentlemen.

The development of "scientific politeness," and the historians' recent interest in it, are at the center of the lecture/workshop series "Civility, Court Society, and Scientific Discourse." The two sessions will approach the topic from two points of view. First, we will try to map out the many aspects of this process by looking at different sites (courts and academies), disciplines (natural history, physics, astronomy, chemistry, natural philosophy), and countries (France, Italy, England, Germany). Moving from these local studies, we will then try to see if the available evidence points to important similarities between the development of scientific politeness and what the sociologist Norbert Elias has called the "civilizing process"—that complex process of political and bodily disciplining that led to the establishment of the modern state. A working hypothesis is that the conclusion of the scientific revolution and, in particular, the emergence of experimental practices should be viewed in the context of the development of court society and the modern state, and the accompanying political discourse.

To put it differently, these workshops will approach the scientific discourse that developed in the period as a peculiar form of professional "etiquette." For instance, experimental

philosophy and other forms of the new philosophy will be presented as a social technology aimed at "disciplining" scientific discourse by setting parameters of argumentation, evidence, and collective interaction. If this interpretation proves tenable, then we may think of the acceptance of the new science also in terms of the "fit" between this specialized professional "civilizing process" and that which took place in broader sociocultural spheres.

Given the cross-disciplinary approach of this symposium, the participants have been drawn from two distinct groups: historians of science, and cultural historians specializing in court culture and in the discourse of political absolutism. Such a cross-disciplinary dialogue is rarely achieved at professional conferences but has been the norm at the Clark/Center workshops. We have good reason to believe that, as in the past, the results of this approach will be rewarding.

MARIO BIAGIOLI
Department of History, UCLA

Acquisitions of 1990–91

During the fiscal year that ended in June the Clark has been able to purchase about a hundred rare books. These have significantly enriched the Clark's holdings, especially in the fields of linguistics, science and technology, and gender definition—three of the areas in seventeenth- and eighteenth-century scholarship in which the Clark is building up new collections of international importance. In this short article I can notice only a few high spots.

One of the most gratifying acquisitions of the year must be *A Common Writing: VVhereby two, although not understanding one the other's Language, yet by the helpe thereof, may communicate their minds to one another. Composed by a Well-willer to Learning* (London, 1647; scarce). The author is thought to have been Francis Lodowycck, a Dutch merchant in London, and friend of Aubrey, Hooke, and in particular of Samuel Hartlib, that indefatigable worker in the cause of scientific research. Hartlib had great respect for Lodowycck's original speculations about the analysis and reform of language. In *A Common Writing* Lodowycck plans an international character-set of ideograms, to be used as a code book for communicating accurately across language barriers: the vision remained unrealized until the development of the International Code of Maritime Flag Signals, and commercial cable codes, centuries later, but Lodowycck's work remains an important indication of contemporary semiotic thought.

Another valuable find is *The Learned Maid; Or, Whether a Maid may be a Scholar? A Logick Exercise . . . by that incomparable Virgin Anna Maria à Schurman of Vtrecht* (London, 1659). Anna Maria van Schurman was herself a notable and respected member of the European scholarly community. Other acquisitions in the field of gender studies and human relations are William Ramsey's *Conjugium Conjugium: Or, some Serious Considerations on Marriage* (London, 7th edition, 1675), and, from the eighteenth century, an

extremely interesting *Vindication of the Reformation On Foot, among the Ladies, to Abolish Modesty and Chastity, and Restore the Native Simplicity of going Naked* (London, 1755), by “Adam Eden”; also Mrs. Jemima Kindersley’s translation of Antoine-Léonard Thomas’s *Essay on the Character, the Manners, and the Understanding of Women, in different ages* (London, 1781). Special mention must be made of a subversive engraved broadside, “Cupid’s Decoy: Or, An Emblem of the State of Matrimony,” [November 1707], containing a delightful engraving by John Drapentier and anonymous verses.

Charles Labelye’s *A Short Account of the Methods made Use of in Laying the Foundation of the Piers of Westminster-Bridge. With An Answer to the chief Objections that have been made thereto* (London, 1739) is an important account of the building, by Labelye’s own innovative method, of the first bridge across the Thames to be completed since the Middle Ages.

The Clark Library already possesses examples of the important (and beautiful) scientific publications of the seventeenth-century Jesuit polymath Athanasius Kircher. It is a matter of great satisfaction that we have been able recently to add to these a copy of his *Iter Exstaticum* (Würzburg, 1660), in which he speculated about the nature of the solar system and the composition of the planets. We are still on the lookout for affordable copies of (for example) Kircher’s *Mundus Subterraneus*, mainly on metallurgy and vulcanology, and his *Oedipus Egyptiacus*.

In a different sphere, *Authentic Memoirs of William Wynne Ryland* (London, 1784) is an account of the trial and execution of a respected engraver who turned to forging bills of exchange. An important witness for the prosecution was James Whatman the papermaker, who testified that the paper on which one of the bills had been printed had physical features which proved the engraving to have been falsely dated (see Nicolas Barker in *The Book Collector*, Summer 1991, p. 243). Books having such an element of forensic history are of especial interest—the more so as we now know that forgery and fraud in some corners of the rare books trade have recently been in a flourishing state.

Literary and historical forgeries have been recognized, since at least the time of Lorenzo Valla, as casting a sharp raking light on past concepts of evidence and historical truth. The year has seen a rich influx of books relating to Macpherson’s forgeries of “Ossian,” Chatterton’s of “Rowley,” and Ireland’s of Shakespeare. The Clark’s holdings being allied as they are with the rich holdings of the Department of Special Collections on campus, UCLA is in an excellent position to attract and support extensive original research in this area of late eighteenth-century historiography.

Sir William Mildmay’s *The Police of France* (London, 1763) may be noticed appropriately after these last, as also *Memoirs of the Life and Times of Sir Thomas Deveil, Knight, One of His Majesty’s Justices of the Peace* (London, 1748).

Holdings in domestic arts and technologies have been enriched with a manuscript cookbook of circa 1780, a 1778 edition which we previously lacked of Hannah Glasse’s clas-

sic *Art of Cookery*, Benjamin Buckler’s curious *Philosophical Dialogue concerning Decency* (Oxford and London, 1751), William Ellis’s *The Practical Farmer: Or, the Hertfordshire Husbandman* (London, 1738), and Philip Miller’s *The Gardeners Dictionary* (London, 1748).

We have acquired editions of works by Pope’s friend Arbuthnot; by Addison and St. John (not quite, in the long run, his friends); and by his inveterate enemy John Dennis; also *Two Letters Concerning the Author of the Examiner* (London, 1713), an anonymous attack on Swift. One of the dealers who had read of the Clark’s *Dunciad* project in the *Newsletter* drew to our attention a very interesting anonymous satire, indebted to *The Dunciad*, and called *Buggiados* (“Vermenopoli” [London?], 1788). This copy has an ink inscription by the author—unsigned, but it may still one day lead to his (perhaps her) identification.

In the field of the history of thought, we have acquired needed editions of Samuel Clarke’s attack on Hobbes and Spinoza (1719), Archibald Campbell’s attack (1734) on Mandeville’s *Fable of the Bees*, and the correspondence of Francis Hutcheson the elder with Gilbert Burnet the younger (1735).

Some gaps in our holdings of editions of Laurence Sterne have been filled; and a handsome copy of Christopher Smart’s *Poems* of 1791—the first collected edition—shows that the Clark is consolidating its recent commitment to the latter half of the century.

One of John Bidwell’s last purchases before he left for Oxford a year ago was an important seventeenth-century manuscript copy, apparently scribal but with possibly autograph revisions, of a published pamphlet written in support of Charles I and often attributed to Sir Kenelm Digby’s cousin the Earl of Bristol, *An Answer to The Declaration of The House of Commons of The 11 of February 1647* (1648). Since this manuscript seems to be of a *second* edition that never, as far as is known, saw print, and is bound with printed material that appears to have a Digby family association, it is of the greatest interest, and may lead to the definitive identification of the author.

Other manuscript purchases were made at Sotheby’s of London in December, when the Clark, thanks to Mr. Anthony Rota’s expertise, was able to acquire letters to Oscar Wilde from various correspondents, an important letter from Alfred Douglas to a friend about *De Profundis*, Wildeana from the papers of Robert Ross, and an interesting early typescript of *De Profundis*.

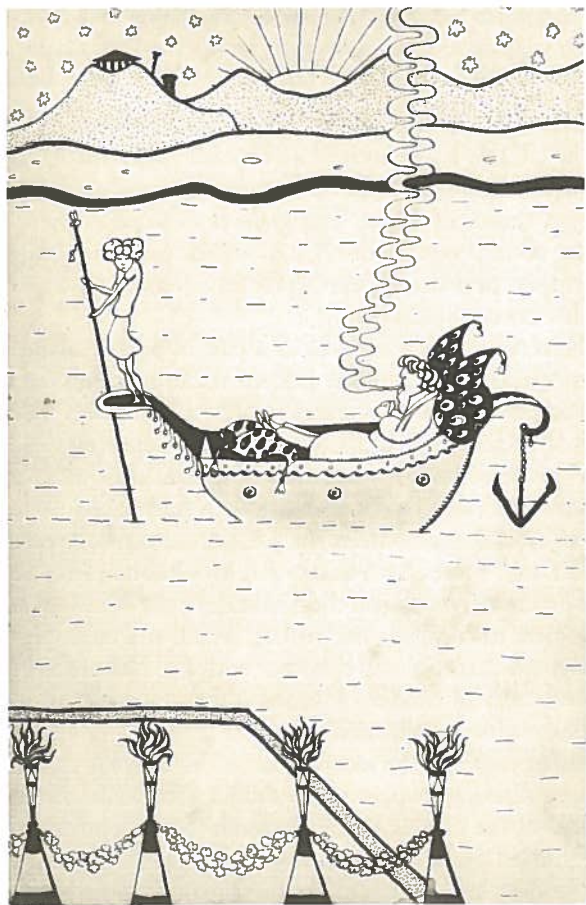
A copy of a rare printed Eric Gill item, his revision of Welch’s *Ship-Painter’s Handbook* (3d edition, 1916), was a double pleasure to accession, since it fills a difficult gap on the Gill shelves and is also a finely inscribed presentation copy from Gill to Romney Green with an autograph amendment to the text, specially boxed with a delightful and characteristic private joke between Gill and Green lettered on the box spine.

MICHAEL HALLS
Reference/Acquisitions Librarian

A Wilde Summer

The 1990s have begun auspiciously—for Oscar Wilde studies, at least. The Clark has welcomed the editors of no fewer than three major Wilde projects this summer.

The first *Collected Works* of Oscar Wilde (ignoring Richard Le Gallienne's disgraceful American piracy of 1907) was edited by Wilde's friend and literary executor Robert Ross, and was published by Methuen in 1908. Ross worked with immense care, and had the benefit of a unique knowledge of the canon, derived from his fourteen years of friendship with Wilde. In some ways his edition can never be superseded. Nevertheless, between a definitive edition of 1908 and a modern critical edition there is a wide gulf, and it is excellent news that Oxford University Press has announced that it will publish, in eight volumes, a new *Collected Works* of Oscar Wilde. One of the general editors, Ian Small of Birmingham University, has spent the summer as a Fellow at the Clark, analyzing the Clark's (probably unrivaled) collection of Wilde manuscripts. With his colleague, Josephine Guy, Dr. Small is preparing a worldwide census—the first such ever attempted—of the surviving drafts of Wilde's writings, for the general use of his colleagues on the Oxford editorial team.



An ink-and-watercolor fantasy of Oscar Wilde that Max Beerbohm sketched in his copy of *Wilde's Intentions* (1891). The volume is now at the Clark Library. Reproduced by permission of Mrs. Eva Reichmann.

Peter Raby, of Cambridge University, has also undertaken a Wilde project for Oxford, the editing of a new text of Wilde's plays for the World's Classics series; he too has been a welcome summer Fellow at the Clark, investigating the drafts of the plays. Dr. Raby has enriched the Clark's collections as only scholars can do: he has shown us that something we have owned for years is of far greater importance than we had realized. His account of this discovery appears below.

The third Wilde visitor to ring the bell at Cimarron Street this summer was an old friend of the Clark, Karl Beckson of Brooklyn College, CUNY. Professor Beckson's distinguished books in this field include biographies of Henry Harland and A. J. A. Symons, and several editions of unpublished letters. His current project, a Wilde encyclopedia, will be of enormous usefulness to all those who work in this field.

It was a stirring summer; we hope our patrons enjoyed their visit as much as we did, and found their stay as profitable. We look forward to seeing their projects as they reach print: it looks like being a splendid fin de siècle.

MICHAEL HALLS

A Wilde Find

Around the Clark's major holdings of Oscar Wilde manuscripts and letters, an impressive array of Wildeana and ephemera has accumulated: newspaper reviews, theater programs, cartoons, photographs, relating to early and later productions. Among these, I found a sheaf of typewritten copies of Wilde's letters, which A. E. W. Mason had used in his book *Sir George Alexander and the St. James' Theatre*. Two of these appear in Rupert Hart-Davis's *The Letters of Oscar Wilde*, citing Mason as the only source. One of these, undated, comments to Alexander on the as yet unwritten *The Importance of Being Earnest*, referring to its slight but adequate plot, and asking the actor-manager for £150 if he wants first refusal. What Mason omitted—and so was omitted from *Letters*, since the original seems to have been lost—was Wilde's four-page scenario of the comedy.

The genesis and development of Wilde's greatest comedy is, even by his standards, chaotic. Either Alexander did not like the look of it when it was completed, or Wilde convinced him that it was unsuitable for his style. It passed to Charles Wyndham, and Alexander had to negotiate it back when Henry James's *Guy Domville* failed and he urgently required a replacement. He then persuaded Wilde to reduce the four acts to three. According to Hesketh Pearson, Wilde fought for nearly an hour to retain a scene in which Algernon Moncrieff is arrested for debt. It cost Wilde "terrible exhausting labour and heart-rending nerve-wracking strain. . . . it must have taken fully five minutes to write" (*The Life of Oscar Wilde* [1946], 254).

One argument Alexander could have used is that the original scenario Wilde sent him is in three acts. It contains only one character whose name survives in the final text,

Miss Prism, and though the pattern of action is broadly the same, many details are different. Neither the references to Worthing, nor the handbag left at Victoria station, appears (Wilde had not yet left London for the Sussex holiday during which he worked on the play). The "Ernest" joke has not surfaced: the excessively respectable "Guardian" is Bertram, alias George, Ashton, county councillor and churchwarden as well as justice of the peace. The Algernon and Gwendolen prototypes are brother and sister. Miss Prism has matrimonial designs on her employer. Accelerating toward the end—and admitting that the third act will have to be elaborated—Wilde entrusts Miss Prism with setting everything right without intending to do so and concludes triumphantly: "Author called. Cigarette called. Manager called. Royalties for a year for author. Manager credited with writing the play. He consoles himself for the slander with bags of red gold. Fireworks."

As frequently in research, one finds something one is not looking for. The full letter illuminates a dark corner of the play's genesis, in which mounting financial difficulties, private agonies, the practicalities of theater business, and Wilde's relationship with Alexander interact with his own dramatic genius. Final choices somehow seem more perfect and judicious in the knowledge of what has been changed or discarded.

PETER RABY
Homerton College, Cambridge

"Remember St. Domingo"

[Robert A. Hill, Associate Professor of History at UCLA and Editor in Chief of the Marcus Garvey Papers, is a member of the planning committee for the special symposium on the Haitian Revolution, to be held at the Clark on 9 November. For program details, see p. 8.]

This year marks the two-hundredth anniversary of the Haitian Revolution, the twelve-year-long revolt that commenced in 1791 with the great slave uprising at Bois Cayman in the North Province of Saint Domingue. It ended with the creation of Haiti, the Americas' first black republic, early in 1804.

The symbolic significance and influence of this epochal event, the first and only successful slave revolt in world history, have reverberated from the time of its occurrence and continued down to the present. "The Haitian revolution is indeed the heritage of all the races, as it exhibits the unfitness of any man for slavery and the capability of all for freedom," asserted historian T. G. Steward in *The Haitian Revolution, 1791-1804* (New York, 1914). The title of the present bicentennial symposium, "Remember St. Domingo," is taken from an actual song of rebel slaves in Trinidad in 1805.

Not only did the Haitian Revolution destroy France's richest colony and liberate the largest body of African slaves in the Americas, but it was also the final event in the series of revolutions of the eighteenth century and, by its impact,

paved the way for the great struggle that would ensue in the nineteenth century over slave emancipation. The successful revolt of the Haitian slaves bequeathed, as one of its most important legacies, the concept of black political freedom. The history of the twentieth century for blacks, to paraphrase W. E. B. Du Bois, has been the working out of this idea pioneered by Haitian slaves.

Standing at the cultural crossroads of Africa and Europe in the Western Hemisphere, Haiti has been the incubator of a new and transformed African culture in the Americas. The role that this syncretic culture played in the making of the revolution and continues to play in the course of events taking place in Haiti today is what has made the study of Haitian culture over time one of the great ethnographic achievements of modern scholarship.

The one-day symposium marking this important bicentenary will be preparatory to the holding of a major international conference in 1992 reexamining the history of the Haitian Revolution. The present symposium will host several scholars whose research either focuses on the history and culture of Haiti or touches on the impact of the Haitian Revolution in the Caribbean and the United States.

ROBERT A. HILL
Department of History, UCLA

Two-Year Study of Census of Turin

Geoffrey Symcox and Eric H. Monkkonen, professors of history at UCLA, have received a National Endowment for the Humanities grant of \$62,000 to conduct a two-year study of the 1705 census of Turin. The grant is awarded under a cost-sharing arrangement with UCLA, which includes administrative support provided by the Center for Seventeenth- and Eighteenth-Century Studies.

The census, which survives as a pair of bound manuscript volumes held by the Archivio di Stato at Turin, stands out from most others of its time in its wealth of detail and, with the capability of present-day computers, offers an opportunity to uncover the demographic structure and dynamics of what can be regarded as a fairly typical early modern metropolis. With the help of smaller grants from the UCLA Academic Senate Research Fund, Professors Symcox and Monkkonen have already done preliminary work on the Turin data; the NEH grant will allow them to complete the project, which will culminate in a monograph that they will coauthor with Dr. Donatella Balani, of the Faculty of Modern History at the University of Turin. Dr. Balani will be collaborating on the study.

During 1992-93, the second year of the research period, the project collaborators plan to organize a conference, under the auspices of the Center for Seventeenth- and Eighteenth-Century Studies, which will bring together a number of experts in early modern urban history. The participants' comments on the study will be incorporated into the monograph, and the conference itself will serve as a means of disseminating the research results among scholars directly concerned with the subject.



BUFFALO BONES

Buffalo Bones and Retroconversion

The curious photograph captioned “Buffalo Bones,” from a book in the Clark’s Montana Collection, came to our attention recently when the Smithsonian Institution requested a reproduction for its forthcoming exhibit “Albert Bierstadt: Art & Enterprise” at the National Gallery of Art. The picture records a macabre enterprise that accompanied the destruction of the buffalo herds. Homesteaders and Indians across the Great Plains could earn a substantial sum by gathering and selling the skeletal remains for shipment back east, where the bones were processed into fertilizer or used in refining sugar.

The photograph is one of forty-nine taken by Charles S. Francis and mounted in *Sport among the Rockies*, his account of a fishing and hunting trip in the summer of 1889. This extremely rare work is an example of the rich and varied material to be found in the Montana Collection. Printed books and ephemera detail life on the northwest frontier from the mid-nineteenth to the early twentieth century.

Although the collection is fully catalogued, until recently only the printed books—which account for about half of the total holdings—had also been listed on computer databases. This summer the Clark began the retroconversion of its records of the ephemera to the UCLA Orion database system as well as to OCLC, the largest national database of holdings in public and private libraries. When the project is completed, researchers will be able to locate a range of material, from an invitation to a hanging to reports written by army officers sympathetic to the plight of the Indians. There are menus for testimonial dinners, surveys of Yellowstone’s fossil forests, descriptions of operations at the Anaconda Copper Mining Works, annual reports of the Northern Pacific Railroad, runs of local newspapers, and a wealth of advertising material.

Once the full record of the holdings in the Montana Collection is accessible on-line, we anticipate that scholars from a variety of disciplines will find invaluable material in this largely untapped resource for the study of Western America.

SUZANNE TATIAN
Reader Services

Advisory Council to Meet

The Director’s Advisory Council will have its annual board meeting on 15 October. This support group, made up of friends, donors, and patrons, assists the Director in program and collection development. Annual membership dues are \$1,000. Besides coming together for board meetings, Council members gather each year at special events hosted exclusively for them by the Clark or the Center. Those interested in joining the group are asked to contact Lori Stein, Program Director, at 206-8552.

Fellows, Spring-Fall

BARBARA BENEDICT, Trinity College (ASECS, May-June), “Literary Miscellanies of the Eighteenth-Century”

NANDINI BHATTACHARYA, University of Rochester (Predoctoral, September-December), “The Colonial Subtext: Race and Exterior Space in Post-Seventeenth-Century British Literature”

RODERICK CAVE, Victoria University of Wellington (Short-Term, November-December), “A Study of the Work of the Golden Cockerel Press, 1921-1960”

ELLEN GARDINER, University of Mississippi (Short-Term, June), “Gender and Reading in *The Gentleman’s Journal*”

HAL GIBSON GLADFELDER, UCLA (Dissertation, 1991-92), “Criminality and Narrative in Eighteenth-Century England”

KAREN HOLLIS, University of California, San Diego (Predoctoral, July-September), “The Commercialization of the Author, 1695-1745”

ROBERT ILIFFE, Imperial College, London (Short-Term, April-July), “Isaac Newton and Intellectual Property”

CATHERINE INGRASSIA, University of Texas (Predoctoral, March-June), “Gender, Instinct, and Desire: Eliza Haywood and the Feminized Novel”

DEBORAH NESTOR, UCLA (Predoctoral, September-December), “Narrative as Female Discourse: The English Novel from Eliza Haywood to Frances Burney”

PETER RABY, Homerton College, Cambridge (Short-Term, July-August), “The Manuscripts and Typescripts of Oscar Wilde’s Play Texts”

GARY REMER, Tulane University (Short-Term, June-July), “Humanism and the Rhetoric of Toleration”

IAN SMALL, University of Birmingham (Short-Term, June-August), “The Manuscripts of Oscar Wilde”

JAY TRIBBY, University of Florida (Short-Term, June-July), “Writing a Cultural History of Rhetoric”

ILSE VICKERS, Cambridge (Short-Term, June-July), “Daniel Defoe’s Real and Imagined Travels”

WILLIAM WARNER, State University of New York, Buffalo (Short-Term, July), “The Elevation of the Novel in England”

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Fall Schedule of Interdisciplinary Programs at the Clark

CIVILITY, COURT SOCIETY, AND SCIENTIFIC DISCOURSE: REFRAMING THE SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION

A two-part lecture/workshop series (description on pp. 2-3)

Friday, 11 October: Clark Lecture

2:00 P.M. Jean-Marie Apostolides, Stanford University, *The Health of King Louis XIV and the Body Politic*

Comment: Randolph Starn, University of California, Berkeley

Saturday, 12 October: Workshop

10:00 A.M. Papers by Paula Findlen, University of California, Davis; and Pamela Smith, Pomona College

12:00 M. Lunch

1:30 P.M. Papers by Rivka Feldhay, University of Tel Aviv; and Jay Tribby, University of Florida

Comment: Jean-Marie Apostolides, Stanford University

Friday, 22 November: Clark Lecture

2:00 P.M. Jacques Revel, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, *Discipline and Creation: Versailles under Louis XIV*

Comment: Arnold Davidson, University of Chicago

Saturday, 23 November: Workshop

10:00 A.M. Papers by Julian Martin, University of Alberta; and Steven Shapin, University of California, San Diego

12:00 M. Lunch

1:30 P.M. Papers by Peter Dear, Cornell University; Mario Biagioli, University of California, Los Angeles

Comment: Jacques Revel, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales

The Clark Lectures are open to the public. Registration is required for the Saturday workshops. The fee (\$15 per workshop, \$10 for UC faculty and students) includes advance copies of papers and lunch. Registration deadlines are 3 October for the first workshop or for both; 8 November for the second workshop, if space is still available. To register or obtain additional information, contact the Center office: 1100 Glendon Avenue, Suite 1548, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1404; (213) 206-8552.

"REMEMBER ST. DOMINGO": A SYMPOSIUM ON THE BICENTENARY OF THE HAITIAN REVOLUTION, 1791-1991

A one-day conference (description on p. 6)

Saturday, 9 November

8:30 A.M. Registration

9:00 A.M. Welcoming remarks: Peter Reill, Center for Seventeenth- and Eighteenth-Century Studies

Introduction: Merrick Posnansky, James S. Coleman African Studies Center

9:30 A.M. Film: *Black Dawn*

10:30 A.M. Keynote address: Michel Laguerre, University of California, Berkeley, *The Haitian Revolution and Its Aftermath*

11:15 A.M. Donald J. Cosentino, University of California, Los Angeles, *"Titid Mon Amour": Vodou and Politics, 1991*

Discussion

12:00 M. Lunch

2:00 P.M. Gary Nash, University of California, Los Angeles, *Reverberations of Haiti in the American North: Black San Domingans in Philadelphia*

2:45 P.M. Herbert Aptheker, American Institute of Marxist Studies, *Haiti and the Struggle for Abolition in the United States*

Discussion

4:15 P.M. Robert A. Hill, University of California, Los Angeles, *C. L. R. James and the "Truth" of the Haitian Revolution*

5:00 P.M. Concluding discussion

Advance registration is required for this event. The \$15.00 registration fee (\$12.50 for UC faculty and staff, \$5.00 for students) includes lunch. The registration deadline is 4 November. To register or obtain additional information, contact the James S. Coleman African Studies Center: 10244 Bunche Hall, UCLA, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1310; (213) 825-6552.

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