



THE CLARK & CENTER NEWSLETTER

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

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The Director's Column

Despite the atmosphere of fiscal austerity enveloping the university, the Center/Clark has just completed an extremely productive year, and we have high expectations for the one ahead. We have been able to maintain or expand our five primary functions—the support of academic programs, book and manuscript purchasing, fellowship aid, publishing, and library maintenance and service—and we are increasing our involvement in education and community service.

Our academic program last year was probably the most varied and the most extensive in the Center/Clark's history. In total, we organized seventeen weekend sessions, five of them associated with the year's successful cluster series, "Constructing the Body in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries." Other programs dealt with such diverse topics as grammar and culture; configurations of eighteenth-century cultures after Habermas; intersections between cultural, gender, and science studies; current seventeenth-century French studies; the German Enlightenment; the musical repercussions of 1492; Comenius; and Cruikshank.

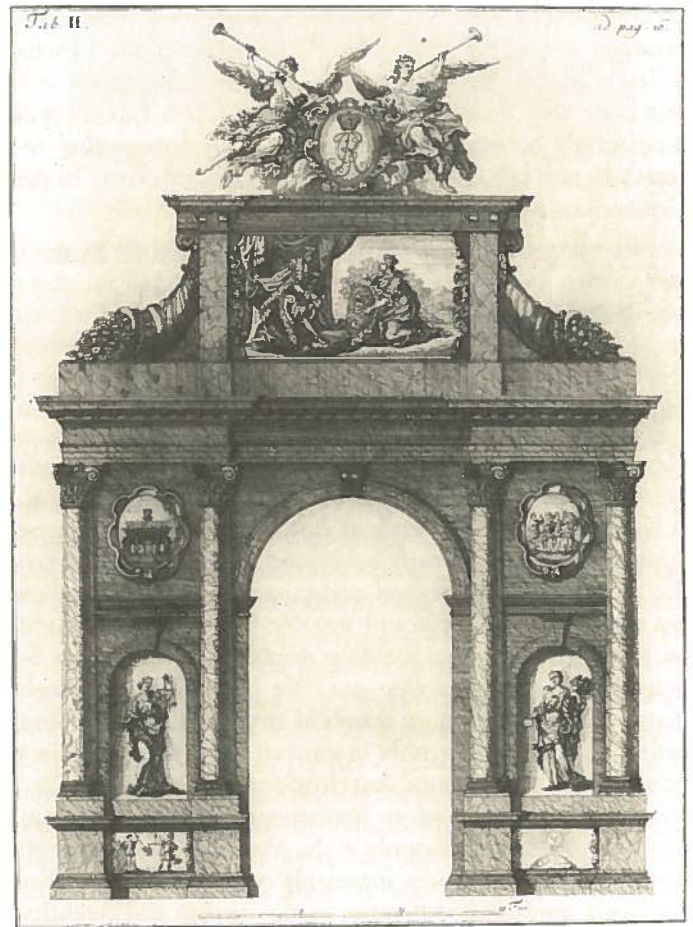
The centerpiece of this year's rich academic offering, the yearlong series "American Dreams, Western Images: Mapping the Contours of Western Experiences," will explore modern Western studies and highlight the Western Americana collections at the Clark and on campus. Organized by Valerie Matsumoto, UCLA, and George Sanchez, University of Michigan, Clark Professors for 1993–94, the program consists of nine sessions. In addition, participating scholars will conduct master classes for graduate students from a variety of disciplines.

Our traditional focus on the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is also well represented in this year's schedule, with programs on George Herbert, Carlo Goldoni, the Turin census of 1705, discourses of tolerance and intolerance, the reception of Horace's poetry since the seventeenth century, gender and science in the early modern period, vitalism in the Enlightenment, and the prose of objectivity. The Center/Clark will support and host the first meeting of the UCLA/UCB Graduate Colloquium on Early Modern German Studies; it will also work closely with the existing Early Modern French Studies Group of Southern California and encourage the foundation of similar local organizations devoted to seventeenth- and eighteenth-century studies.

The Clark Library's acquisitions budget was increased substantially through a generous endowment of \$250,000 from

the Ahmanson Foundation. With this grant, the Ahmanson Foundation has contributed one million dollars to the endowment for acquisitions over the last three years. Income from these funds will be used primarily to expand the range of the Clark's collections through the end of the eighteenth century. To make the most efficient use of our resources, we have implemented a new acquisitions policy designed to increase purchases of manuscripts and rare books.

We were also able to intensify our fellowship program by instituting the Ahmanson/Getty postdoctoral program last year. Three outstanding junior scholars participated as Ahmanson/Getty fellows in the series on the body; five will participate in this year's study of the American West.



Triumphal arch erected at the University of Göttingen in honor of King George II. From J. L. Mosheim, Beschreibung der grossen . . . Feyer . . . auf . . . Georg Augustus hohen Schule (Göttingen, 1749). See pp. 2–4.

Our publishing program has focused increasingly on collections of papers read at conferences or cluster series sponsored by the Center/Clark. The preparation of *Visions of Empire* (from a conference held in 1991) is nearly complete, and the volume will be published next year by Cambridge University Press. Negotiations have begun on the publication of papers from the series on the body and on the West.

To insure the safety of the Library and upgrade its main working area, we have had the building rewired and the reading room renovated. Reader services have been improved by the purchase of new computer equipment.

While pursuing our more traditional activities, we are expanding our endeavors in the areas of education and community service. We are formulating plans to enhance our role in the educational mission of the university by increasing student participation in our activities and by making use of our resources for educational enrichment. Three initiatives that we will implement over the next two years are the use of master classes to supplement programs, the introduction of graduate-student colloquia, and the sponsoring of jointly taught graduate and undergraduate seminars.

Programs of specific interest to the community will be organized in the months ahead. The Center/Clark and the Los Angeles Philharmonic are currently discussing plans to present two chamber music concerts for members of the community. We will also support UCLA's Music for Mischa series by holding two of this year's concerts at the Clark. It is our hope that through such efforts the Clark Library will increasingly be recognized not only as an outstanding research library but also as an important cultural center in the Greater Los Angeles area.

PETER H. REILL
Director

Recent Acquisitions

New opportunities, a new focus, and a new source of funds greatly enhanced our acquisitions efforts during the past year. A book-buying trip to Oxford and London presented new opportunities to view early books and manuscripts closer to the point of sale. A revised collection development policy has sharpened our focus and sustained our resolve to build on strength while also avoiding duplication with other libraries in the Los Angeles area. We have decided to seek manuscripts and archival material more aggressively than before and to develop more intensively the Library's collection of early Continental imprints concerning English literature and history. And, to implement this policy, we have tapped a new source of funds in the Ahmanson endowment, whose proceeds have been increasing every year and are now making a significant difference in the quality and quantity of our purchases.

Ahmanson funds have financed several purchases of manuscripts, most notably a small archive of the writings and cor-

respondence of Joseph Cradock (1742–1826) formed by the printer and antiquary John Bowyer Nichols, who published Cradock's *Memoirs* in 1828. Approximately two hundred letters document the social life and business affairs of this man of letters, book collector, patron of music, and devotee of the theater. A collection of manuscript verse includes satires, epigrams, and occasional poems alluding to his friendships with celebrated contemporaries such as David Garrick and the charming and corrupt Earl of Sandwich, who shared his passion for music and drama. His theatrical ventures might have disappointed him had he been at all ambitious. His tragedy *The Czar* was never performed, and Catherine II never received the author's manuscript dedication copy, now at the Clark. Horace Walpole reported that his *Zobeide* was "very indifferent, though written by a country gentleman." But perhaps that is precisely why the Cradock manuscripts deserve to be studied systematically: through his example we can see how wealthy amateurs hovered at the fringes of the cultural elite, and sometimes joined it through patronage or emulation.

A newly acquired manuscript poetical miscellany compiled by a Francis Hawes displays similar cultural aspirations. As yet we know very little about Hawes except that he relished gossip about high society, a major ingredient in this collection, and that he frequented Bath, where he was treated for a stomach complaint by the renowned diet doctor George Cheyne during the 1730s. He copied choice examples of scandal and wit from sources in Bath and from the works of Thomas Sheridan, Allan Ramsay, William Congreve, and the fourth Earl of Chesterfield, some of which had not yet appeared in print.

Another new arrival, a commonplace book in the hand of the second Earl of Chesterfield (1633–1713), contains selections on historical, political, and philosophical topics from Hobbes, Descartes, and other seventeenth-century authors. We hope it may help to explain why this prominent politician retired from court during the Glorious Revolution, after having repudiated both the exiled king and the new regime. Always on the lookout for connections to Dryden, we note that the poet also had his reasons to regret the downfall of the Stuart monarchy and that he pointedly commended Chesterfield's decision to withdraw from politics in the dedicatory epistle prefaced to his translation of the *Georgics*.

Among other notable manuscript acquisitions, we should mention an anonymous alchemical treatise circa 1702 containing hands-on instructions for the laboratory side by side with arcane interpretations of these procedures, some apparently influenced by English Rosicrucian writings of the seventeenth-century; a contemporary copy of one of Edward Coleman's incriminating letters to Père la Chaise concerning Catholic intrigues against Crown and Parliament (the gift of Joel Silver); and business papers, correspondence, and artwork of the Weather Bird Press (the gift of Vance Gerry). Additions to the Eric Gill archive include a calligraphic manuscript attributed to the artist; an account book for sculptural and inscriptional work undertaken in his studio; two rub-

bings of his inscriptions, one with his annotations; and—as new and even more vivid evidence of his paradoxical behavior—his immense, carefully preserved, elaborately engraved membership certificate in the Royal Academy, the very pinnacle of the artistic establishment he attacked in so many of his writings.

Many of the printed books we obtained this year are Continental imprints about England or Continental translations of English literature in our seventeenth- and eighteenth-century period. In the former category we have sampled some of the many narratives of German travels in the British Isles. Johann Wilhelm von Archenholz contrasted English liberty and Italian oppression in such flattering terms that his comments were translated into English shortly after the second German edition (Leipzig, 1787), which we have. We also have the travels of Johann Jacob Volkmann (Brünn, 1788–89) and the observations of Heinrich von Watzdorf (Leipzig, 1786), edited by Archenholz, an acknowledged expert on English affairs.

In the latter category we can begin to chart the spreading influence of *Gulliver's Travels* with translations into French (The Hague, 1727) and German (Leipzig, 1728). Swift's influence on the vogue for imaginary voyages can be judged by a mystifying edition of the *Viaggi di Enrico Wanton*, purportedly translated from an English manuscript discovered and printed in Berne (but actually a satirical novel by Zaccaria Seriman in an enlarged version published by the Remondini firm of Bassano in 1764). An inquiring bibliographer will encounter a different kind of mystification in the first German translation of *Tom Jones*, published in Hamburg in six volumes in 1750, or perhaps as early as 1749, or perhaps in seven volumes including *The History of Tom Jones . . . in His Married State*. Our set of six volumes is dated 1750–51. Some sources attribute this anonymous translation to a minor business official in Hamburg named Matthias Wodarch, who translated Sarah Fielding's *Adventures of David Simple* for the same publisher just a few years before. But why, then, did he take credit for *David Simple* but did not receive recognition for the more glorious undertaking of *Tom Jones*? The bibliographical record is unclear in this instance and in many similar cases because librarians and literary scholars tend to concentrate more on the origins and authority of texts than on their transmission and diffusion—and even when they do set their sights beyond a first edition, their curiosity often stops short of foreign languages.

We are perhaps seeking a remedy for this neglect by obtaining contemporary translations of English classics, some introducing the latest best-sellers to readers in other nations for the first time, others adding prefatory remarks on the art of translation or strictures on variations of literary taste, social behavior, and political principles in different countries. For example, a collection of extracts from Hume translated into French, *Le génie de M. Hume* ("London" and Paris, 1770), comes highly recommended as a convenient guide for those who wish to learn about English laws, manners, customs, and political institutions. A French translation of Pope's



Frontispiece to the first volume of Henry Fielding, *Historie des menschlichen Herzens* [Tom Jones] (Hamburg, 1750–51).

Essay on Man (Lyon, 1761) contains a supplementary disquisition on English philosophy. Likewise, English culture was interpreted abroad by a number of other recently acquired works, including the *Guardian* in German (Frankfurt and Leipzig, 1725), *Hamlet* in Spanish (Madrid, 1798), *A Sentimental Journey* in Swedish (Stockholm, 1790–91), *Clarissa* in French (but printed in Dresden, 1751–52), Hume's *Political Discourses* in French (Amsterdam, 1754), Locke on education in French (Amsterdam, 1737) and Italian (Venice, 1751), Addison's *Cato* in English and Italian (Florence, 1725), Pope's *Eloisa to Abelard* in Latin and Italian (Lucca, 1792), and the first six books of *Paradise Lost* in their first Italian translation (printed in London in an imposing folio in 1729).

Paradise Lost appears in another handsome folio (Paris, 1792) with French and English on facing pages and with color-printed stipple engravings after paintings by Jean-Frédéric Schall, a genre painter specializing in scenes of gallantry and amorous dalliance. If Schall's lightweight talents were not entirely suited for Miltonic themes, the color printing by the Gautier d'Agoty method is interesting from a technical and aesthetic point of view, since it had been previously used mostly for grim exercises in medical illustration, and no one had employed it as yet for subjects either as lush as the Garden of Eden or as portentous as a revolt of angels. Here in Los Angeles we can only wonder what kind

of high-concept marketing strategy inspired Parisian booksellers to produce a colorized Milton at great expense in troubled times. Additional funds for this purchase were generously donated by USC Professor Emeritus Virginia Tufte, who is studying the iconography in various illustrated editions of *Paradise Lost*.

Academic publications also record cultural exchanges across the Channel. Our most spectacular example of this year is a grandiloquent account (Göttingen, 1749) of King George II's state visit to the University of Göttingen, which he had founded in 1734. Although the king expected only a modest welcome, the university and the city prepared a gala reception featuring a degree ceremony, orations in Latin, a tour through the library, a display of precision horsemanship, a serenade by grateful students, and an illuminated procession through the streets of the city ornamented with two triumphal arches. The university conferred an honorary degree on the Duke of Newcastle, who donated a set of parliamentary proceedings to the library as a token of his gratitude. The day's festivities seem to have pleased both the guests and the hosts, who treated themselves to a banquet on the next day to celebrate the successful entertainment of the king.

As much as we would like to emulate the University of Göttingen, we will have to express our appreciation to friends and donors with monuments less impressive but possibly more durable than triumphal arches. We hope to have made a good start with these acquisitions, which may be useful some day for erecting monuments of scholarship.

JOHN BIDWELL
Reference/Acquisitions Librarian

The Early Modern City and the Turin Census of 1705

In August 1705 a French army under the duc de la Feuillade advanced over the Alps to besiege Turin, the capital of the Savoyard state in northern Italy. Since 1700 Louis XIV had been seeking to make good his dynastic claim on the Spanish succession, a valuable part of which was constituted by the duchy of Milan, lying to the east of the Savoyard territories. His troops had occupied Milan at the outset of the war in 1700 and then invaded the domains of Duke Victor Amadeus II of Savoy, which lay between Milan and the French frontier. By the summer of 1705 French armies had overrun most of Victor Amadeus's domains. Only Turin stood between them and complete control of the north Italian plain. La Feuillade's army was advancing to deliver the coup de grace to a small but persistent enemy and thus secure a crucial part of the Spanish inheritance for the Bourbons. As the French army began to deploy outside Turin, Victor Amadeus ordered the city's ward captains to carry out a house-by-house survey of its inhabitants, as part of the frenetic preparations he was making for the siege. He in-

structed his census takers to note down the names, dwelling places, ages, family relationships, occupations, and birthplaces of all the citizens, which they (in most cases) faithfully recorded.

These dramatic events form the backdrop to the computer analysis of the 1705 census of Turin on which Professors Eric Monkkonen and Geoffrey Symcox (both of the Department of History, UCLA) are at present engaged, in collaboration with Dr. Donatella Balani of the University of Turin. Their work has been supported by a major research grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, under the auspices of the UCLA Center for Seventeenth- and Eighteenth-Century Studies. On 1–2 October they will present their results to a conference at the Clark Library. On the first day a panel of specialists in early modern European urban history will meet in a closed conference to discuss their findings. On the second day they and other specialists will place the study of the Turin census in the broader context of current research in the history of early modern European cities, in a series of presentations aimed at a general audience.

The census they are analyzing is contained in a pair of manuscript volumes deposited in the State Archive of Turin, which they have transcribed and entered into a database, with the help of research assistants. The particular value of the Turin census for historical research lies in its size and in the wealth of detail it provides, far more than most censuses from the period. The vast scale of the census—it lists over thirty-three thousand names, forming a statistically valid sample, even though part of the manuscript, containing perhaps eight to nine thousand more names, is lost—long dissuaded investigation, but the advent of the computer allows its riches to be explored. It provides a window into many aspects of urban life: demographic and family structures; social stratification; the economy; immigration; the relative weight of privileged groups such as the nobility, clergy, and state officials in urban society. The computer permits precise statistical analysis of these structures and also offers new and fascinating ways to extract meaning from the wealth of data. A mapping program, for instance, makes it possible to locate every person's residence on the urban grid, allowing the investigators to compare the relative density of population between districts, pinpoint clusters of particular occupational groups, or see if the privileged orders tended to reside in particular areas of the city. The presence of a large number of refugees from the surrounding countryside, lodging in one particular zone of the city, bears witness to the circumstances under which the census was compiled. These and other findings will be compared with data from subsequent censuses (which, however, until that of 1802 are fragmentary, further highlighting the importance of the 1705 census) to see what significant trends emerge: do the privileged classes move into exclusive residential zones, for example, or does the distribution of occupational groups change? Questions like these are central to the study of early modern European cities, and not just of Turin. When the

results are published, they will form an important contribution to the study of urban society under the Old Regime.

The picture emerging from preliminary analysis of the census confirms much of what is known about the demographic, economic, and social structures of early modern cities, but adds details and offers variants peculiar to Turin. In Turin, as in other European cities at the time, families tended to be small: a couple of children was the norm. Most households too were small, except for those of the well-to-do: household size (like family size) seems to have been closely correlated to wealth and status. A high percentage of the population was made up of recent immigrants: given the high death rate, urban demographic growth depended on a constant influx of migrants, and Turin grew fast in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries by attracting them in large numbers. Most came from close by, but a significant number came from far away. The latter were often artisans with a marketable skill—weavers from Flanders, masons from Lugano—whereas the immigrants from nearby were usually unskilled laborers. The city's economic strength lay in its role as a capital, the seat of the ducal court and the state bureaucracy, rather than in its industries. It grew rich from rents and taxes flowing in from all over the state; its population was swollen by immigrants seeking employment at court or in a noble household, or providing the services that the nobles and rising state officials required. So the census shows that in Turin, as in other cities at the time, the most numerous occupational groups were not industrial workers but domestic servants, by far the largest single category, followed by purveyors of services—tailors, shoemakers, and so on. Workers in the silk and woolen

manufactures formed a much smaller proportion of the population. The city's real "industry" was in fact government. Present-day Turin, a gigantic industrial metropolis, is a far cry from the city of palaces, government offices, and churches that existed under the Old Regime.

But the rich fund of information contained in the census is only a by-product of Victor Amadeus's orders to his ward captains in the late summer of 1705. He was concerned with the immediate problem of survival, and his efforts paid off. The census told him how many people the city had to feed (the totals for each household are listed as *bocche*, or mouths) and how many able-bodied men were available: essential information in any siege. His systematic preparations slowed La Feuillade's attack; after a month, with autumn approaching, the French general was forced to abandon the siege. But only for a time. The following May, he returned with a bigger army and settled down in earnest to reduce the city. The siege lasted until 7 September, when a relieving army under Victor Amadeus and his cousin Eugene of Savoy routed the French besiegers under Turin's walls and expelled them from Italy. This was a decisive moment in the history of the peninsula; Louis XIV's bid for the Italian domains of the Spanish empire had failed. But that, as they say, is another story. The pressures of war had led indirectly to the production of a unique document which allows us a close look into the society of a typical European capital city of the Old Regime.

GEOFFREY SYMCOX
Department of History, UCLA



Piazza Castello, Turin, engraved by Romyn de Hooge from a 1674 design by Giovanni Tommaso Borgonio. From Theatrum Sabaudiae (Amsterdam, 1682), published by Johannes Blaeu for the Duke of Savoy.

American Dreams, Western Images

Since the nineteenth century, the American West has influenced public perceptions of the United States, both at home and abroad. The exploits and images of cowboys, pioneers, and Indians have abounded in media from pulp fiction to spaghetti Westerns, powerfully influencing public presentations of U.S. history. Despite the archetypal force of these images, competing representations of Western space and community have emerged from the expanding mosaic of peoples who live in the West. The dynamic interaction between contending groups, the development of gender and racial ideology, and the impact of the West on the continual refashioning of American identity constitute the focus of the Center/Clark's yearlong program, "American Dreams, Western Images: Mapping the Contours of Western Experiences."

Organizing the series of conferences, colloquia, lectures, workshops, round-table discussions, literary readings, film screenings, and graduate-student seminars are Valerie Matsumoto (Department of History, UCLA) and George Sanchez (Department of History, University of Michigan), who will serve as Clark Professors for the academic year. While the field of history is the focal point of the project, scholars from a range of disciplines, including anthropology, sociology, and literature, will contribute their points of view. Among the participants will be five junior scholars selected as the year's Ahmanson/Getty fellows.

The year's discussions will be organized around three major themes: "Representation and Identity: The West and the Westerner" (fall); "Cultural and Environmental Synthesis" (winter); and "Public Space: Work, Community, and Religion" (spring). Each quarter's program will in turn be subdivided into three sessions. The fall program examines the Western hero and media representations of the cultural landscape, constructions of gender, and childhood and family. The winter segment addresses issues of migration and mobility, definitions of race, and environment. Spring workshops place questions about cultural synthesis and the construction of interracial relations within the framework of the public spheres of work, community, and religion. The series concludes with a summation session titled "Visions of the



Miners' cabins, Helena, Montana, in the 1860s. Postcard in the Clark collection Montana and the West.

Future West": bringing together the themes of the previous meetings, participants will examine the way contemporary writers, artists, and thinkers envision the direction and dimensions of the future West.

Library holdings on campus and at the Clark will support the research undertaken as part of the project. UCLA's Department of Special Collections, in particular, has extensive holdings of Western Americana. The Clark collection, *Montana and the West*, comprises some eighteen hundred bound volumes and fourteen hundred ephemeral items, including government documents and periodicals; thirty volumes of Congressional Reports from various Western states; more than sixty volumes of the *Book of Mormon* in English and foreign languages; miscellaneous photographs; and splendid collections of original color prints by Karl Bodmer and George Catlin. A checklist of the Clark holdings is now in preparation and will be available for purchase in the fall.

A volume of selected papers from the "American Dreams, Western Images" program is planned. The collection will seek not only to illuminate the developments that have left complex legacies of environmental bounty and crisis, rural images and urban realities, burgeoning technology and tourism; but also to highlight the richly diverse population that has given the West its distinctive and compelling voices.

VALERIE MATSUMOTO
Department of History, UCLA

Music for Mischa

This year, the Center/Clark will host two Sunday afternoon Music for Mischa concerts. Music for Mischa, founded and produced by cellist Robert Martin, is a chamber music series named in honor of Mischa Schneider (1904–85), a prominent figure in international music circles for most of his life. Born in Lithuania, Schneider was cellist for thirty-eight years for the legendary Budapest String Quartet, which served as quartet-in-residence at the Library of Congress from 1940 to 1962. He was active for twenty-five years in the Marlboro Music Festival in Vermont, was artistic director of the Marlboro Recording Society, and taught at Mills College, the Curtis Institute of Music, and the California Institute of the Arts.

The Music for Mischa series, which features outstanding musicians from Los Angeles and around the world, is now in its fifth season at UCLA. The concerts to be held at the Clark this year are scheduled for 27 February and 24 April. The first of these will be built around the theme "The String Quartet as a Cultural Phenomenon"; the second will focus on "The String Quartet and the Idea of Musical Discourse." Each program will begin with scholarly talks and panel discussions and conclude with a string quartet concert. The performers, Music for Mischa regulars, will be Margaret Batjer and Sheryl Staples, violins; Michael Nowak, viola; and Robert Martin, cello.

George Herbert in the Nineties

To celebrate the four-hundredth year of George Herbert's birth, the Center/Clark will sponsor "George Herbert in the Nineties: Reflections and Reassessments," a two-day conference on 12 and 13 November 1993. Although the author of only a single volume of poetry (*The Temple*, 1633), Herbert is generally regarded as the finest religious lyricist in English. Much celebrated and imitated in its own day, his verse has had a profound and lasting influence. Sessions will reassess Herbert's relation to his contemporaries and to modern poets. Speakers include Helen Vendler, Joseph Summers, Peter Sacks, Richard Strier, Stanley Stewart, Helen Wilcox, Michael Schoenfeldt, and Christina Malcolmson. The event is arranged by Jonathan Post, UCLA, and Sidney Gottlieb, Sacred Heart University.

Publications

RECENTLY PUBLISHED:

Consumption and the World of Goods, ed. John Brewer and Roy Porter (London and New York: Routledge, 1993). The first of three volumes representing the major study on consumption and culture undertaken by the Center/Clark from 1988 to 1991. Volumes two and three are in preparation.

FORTHCOMING IN 1993:

Sue Allen and Charles Gullans, *Decorated Cloth in America: Publishers' Bindings, 1840-1910*; with 32 pp. of color plates (UCLA Center for Seventeenth- and Eighteenth-Century Studies and the William Andrews Clark Memorial Library). A special publication of papers originally presented at a seminar at the Clark Library.

Montana and the West: A Checklist of Holdings in the Clark Library, compiled by Carol Sommer and Dorothy Auyong (UCLA Center for Seventeenth- and Eighteenth-Century Studies and the William Andrews Clark Memorial Library).

FORTHCOMING IN 1994:

Visions of Empire: Voyages, Botany, and Representations of Nature, ed. Peter H. Reill and David P. Miller (Cambridge University Press). A selection of papers presented in 1991 at the Center/Clark's conference on the occasion of the publication by the British Museum of *Banks' Florilegium*.

Center Now on Campus

The Center's new address is 395 Dodd Hall, UCLA, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90024 (campus mail code: 140402). The telephone and fax numbers are unchanged (phone: [310] 206-8552; fax: [310] 206-8577).

Fellows in Residence, 1993-94

BLAKE ALLMENDINGER, English, UCLA (Ahmanson/Getty, Fall-Winter), "Good, Better, Best Western: What Is Western and Why"

RICHARD ALLEN BARNEY, English, University of Oklahoma (ASECS/Clark, July-August), "Pedagogical Plots: Education and the Novel in Early Eighteenth-Century Britain"

OLIVER S. BUCKTON, English, Cornell University (Short-Term, January), "Oscar Wilde: New Aesthetics from the Margins"

KATHLEEN CARMICHAEL, English, Northwestern University (Pre-doctoral, Spring), "Figures of Factionalism: The Government of Historical Form in Eighteenth-Century England"

MARIA DE SANTIS, English, University of Denver (Short-Term, July), "Method, Materialism, and Anti-Trinitarian Thought in Seventeenth- and Eighteenth-Century England"

WILLIAM DEVERELL, History, UC San Diego (Ahmanson/Getty, Fall-Spring), "The Western Ideal in Black and White" (with Douglas Flammig)

ROXANNE EBERLE, English, UCLA (Pre-doctoral, Summer), "Redeemed through Narrative: Representing the Sexualized Heroine in Nineteenth-Century Literature by Women"

DOUGLAS FLAMMING, History, California Institute of Technology (Ahmanson/Getty, Fall-Spring), "The Western Ideal in Black and White" (with William Deverell)

MATTHEW D. GOLDISH, Jewish History/History, Hebrew University of Jerusalem (Pre-doctoral, Summer), "Jews and Judaism in the Theology of Sir Isaac Newton"

ANNE GOLDMAN, English, UC Santa Barbara (Ahmanson/Getty, Winter-Spring), "Of Ranchos and Railroads: The Literary Making of California"

JOEL H. KAPLAN, English, University of British Columbia (Short-Term, May), Oxford English Texts edition of the *Complete Works of Oscar Wilde*, vol. 2, *The Society Plays*

MARGERY A. KINGSLEY, English, UCLA (Dissertation, 1993-94), "The English Jeremiad: A History of Transgression, 1640-1750"

SUSAN RHOADES NEEL, History, Montana State University (Ahmanson/Getty, Winter-Spring), "A Consuming Passion: Tourism in Yellowstone National Park, 1872-1972"

JAMES M. ROSENHEIM, History, Texas A & M University (ASECS/Clark, May-June), "Documentary Authority and the Restoration Regime"

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Calendar of Events, Fall 1993

Unless otherwise noted, programs will be held at the Clark Library. Advance registration by mail is required. Please direct inquiries to the Center: (310) 206-8552.

2 October (Saturday)

Exploring the Early Modern City: The Turin Census of 1705, a conference summing up a two-year study of the Turin census and placing it in the context of current research in urban history (see pp. 4-5). Registration deadline: 15 September.

23 October (Saturday)

The Western Hero: Media Constructions of the West and Popular Culture, the opening event of the year's cluster series, *American Dreams, Western Images: Mapping the Contours of Western Experiences* (see p. 6), and the first of three sessions of the fall segment, *Representation and Identity: The West and the Westerner*. Registration deadline: 1 October.

12 & 13 November (Friday & Saturday)

George Herbert in the Nineties: Reflections and Reassessments, a conference to celebrate the four-hundredth year of George Herbert's birth (see p. 7). Registration deadline: 3 November.

19 & 20 November (Friday & Saturday)

Constructions of Gender in the West, the second session of *Representation and Identity: The West and the Westerner*. Friday's lecture will be held on campus. Registration deadline: 29 October.

10 & 11 December (Friday & Saturday)

Childhood and Family in the West, the third session of *Representation and Identity: The West and the Westerner*. Registration deadline: 19 November.



Woman scout. Postcard in the Clark collection Montana and the West.

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