

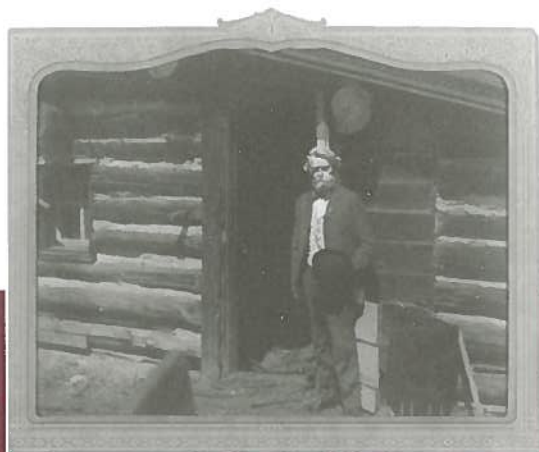


THE CENTER & CLARK NEWSLETTER

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

NUMBER 38

FALL 2001



Senator
William
Andrews
Clark as a
Montana

pioneer. Montana copper was the foundation of the Clark family's fortune.

The Director's Column

PETER H. REILL, *Director*

On 10 June 1926, William Andrews Clark Jr. offered to the Regents of the University of California his library, dedicated to his father, as a gift to UCLA. The Regents accepted, the library building was completed in October 1926, and UCLA took possession upon Clark's death in 1934. This year marks the seventy-fifth anniversary of the "Senator William Andrews Clark Memorial Library," certainly the oldest and one of the most elegant of UCLA's buildings. To commemorate this occasion we have planned a number of special events to mark our past achievements and to present our plans for the future. We will inaugurate our yearlong celebration on 10 October with a staged reading of Oscar Wilde's "Lady Windermere's Fan," produced by John Lithgow, who will perform it with several of his friends and colleagues. On 5 May, we will offer a special chamber music concert to honor William Andrews Clark Jr., the founder, not only of our library, but also of the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra; the Ying Quartet, old friends of the Clark, will perform. We will conclude our formal celebrations with a gala event, probably tied to our annual "Afternoon of Acquisitions." In addition to these occasions, we have organized the most ambitious academic and cultural program in the Center/Clark's history: thirty-four separate events in a thirty-week academic year. All of these programs will celebrate William Andrews Clark Jr. and the magnificent gift he gave to UCLA, its first major bequest, and still one of the most generous in the university's history.

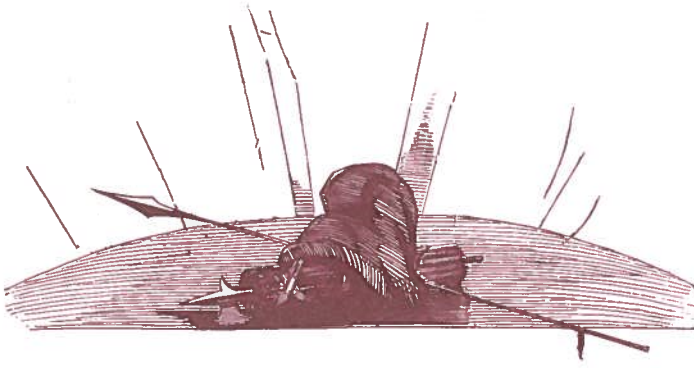
But we also plan to use this opportunity to initiate an ambitious plan for refurbishing the Clark and its grounds, and for

improving its services to readers. Though the Clark still strikes the visitor with its elegant beauty, years of wear and tear and the effects of deferred maintenance have left their mark. The building's infrastructure—plumbing, electricity, waterproofing, fire protection, air-conditioning—little changed since 1926, is showing its age. The gardens and grounds have lost much of their original allure, and the library's wood paneling, flooring, and murals, along with its outside structures, require restoration. Because of our success in significantly increasing the acquisitions budget, we are quickly running out of room for books in our underground stacks and must enlarge the library's storage capability. Finally, it is imperative that the entire building undergo seismic retrofitting.

To meet these needs, we are devising a major construction program for the Clark that includes retrofitting, refurbishment, construction of a new underground storage facility, and redesign of the reading area. This, of course, is an expensive proposition, and we cannot expect the state, the university, or the Regents to foot the entire bill. We estimate the total cost of this project to be about ten million dollars and expect to get half of that amount from public funds, primarily for the retrofitting. The rest will have to be raised from other sources. We will mark the Clark's seventy-fifth anniversary by inaugurating a campaign to fund this ambitious project. The generosity of William Andrews Clark Jr. has greatly enriched cultural and academic life at UCLA and in Los Angeles, and I hope we will be able to mobilize the library's friends and supporters to emulate his generosity and help us implement this exciting plan for restoring the Clark to its original luster.



The library and grounds around 1930. Clark's observatory was taken down during the 1950s and its telescope moved to the UCLA campus.



History, Theory, and the Subject of Rights, ca. 1640–1848

KIRSTIE M. MCCLURE, *Center and Clark Professor, 2001–02*

No longer riveted to the ideological framework of liberalism, “the subject of rights” now seems a more capacious if less settled vehicle of political and ethical claims than the abstract individual once taken as its exemplary instance. As a formal category it has proven hospitable to a wide array of articulations. Individuals, yes, but also corporations, peoples, nations, races, sexes, classes—indeed, humanity itself—all these are on offer as subjects of rights. At the same time, a resurgent scepticism has renewed doubts about the metaphysical grounds of rights-talk in a world for which, in Hannah Arendt’s telling phrase, political judgment—like political and moral reflection more generally—proceeds “without banisters.” In effect, as many have noted, the paradox of rights-talk these days is its buzzing proliferation amidst the ruins of its foundations. As a consequence, philosophers and theorists from a range of contemporary perspectives have urged a rethinking of the language of rights—a reconsideration of its bearers or subjects, of the contingencies of its claims, and of the social practices, institutions, and networks of power that inflect its multiform articulations.

It is no dishonor to philosophy, however, to suggest that such post-metaphysical hopes might benefit from the sense of perspective generated by historical and comparative inquiry, and more particularly from researches attentive to the thick, if often fractious, plurality of rights-talk in early modern Europe. There, too, rights could be diversely ascribed to and claimed by a range of “subjects,” including but not limited to individuals: corporations again, such as cities or universities or guilds, as well as social groups and strata, families, sexes, peoples, and nations. Humanity, too, could appear in early modern invocations of rights—though the *juris humani* of those times were not necessarily the “human rights” of ours. No less various than

their imagined bearers could be the sorts of rights at issue: negative liberty protections against harm or interference, positive liberty rights of political participation, and entitlement claims to various forms of public provision or support. Diverse, too, were the modes of assertion and frames of justification imagined proper to such claims, as well as the purposes they could be taken to serve. Some made their mark through petition, agitation, and legislation; others by revolution and constitutions. Some drew sustenance from notions of custom or tradition; others flew the banners of divinity or nature, reason or providence; still others hailed the instrumental rationality of convenience or utility. Some justified revolution, others imperial conquest; some sought to end social conflict, others to channel, modulate, or manage it; some identified themselves with the “civilizing” mission of European expansion even as others subjected all such projects to scathing criticism. And finally—whether intoned in speech or written into the burgeoning print culture of the period—all these variants could be variously aligned in relation to the affective, passionate, and emotive registers of human experience.

This assemblage suggests that it is not only the turmoils of the twentieth century and the critique of metaphysics that make the smooth association of the subject of rights with a formally liberal, rational, and juridical individualism less than satisfactory. And yet, it is precisely that association that has made the language of rights the target of much contemporary criticism, including but not limited to republican, communitarian, marxist, psychoanalytic, structuralist, post-structuralist, and post-colonial perspectives. To rethink the language of rights, however, is not to abandon the political, ethical, and affective charges of its historical enunciations but to consider them anew in their manifold variety. Titled *History, Theory, and the Subject of Rights, ca. 1640–1848*, the Center/Clark core program for 2001–02 will offer a venue in which history and theory might be linked, if briefly, to that end. By encouraging connections between historically inflected theoretical work and theoretically invested historical research, the program will engage the protean dimensions of rights-talk on the long cusp of political modernity. Four interdisciplinary conferences are planned:



ABOVE: The liberty cap design is adapted from the masthead of the *Red Republican*, 1, no. 1 (22 June 1850); reproduced from the facsimile edition, vols 1 & 2, 1850–51 (London: Merlin Press, 1966). Young Research Library, UCLA.

RIGHT: One of George Cruikshank’s several illustrations to William Hone, *The Political House That Jack Built* (London, 1819). Clark Library collection.

2-3 NOVEMBER. "Diverse Subjects: Entities/Affects/Rights."

This opening conference will take up matters either oblique or proximate to "the subject of rights," conventionally understood as an abstract, autonomous, rational individual. On the one hand, we will consider historical evocations of such entities as humanity, families, crowds, sexes, races, or perhaps nations or peoples as subjects of rights. On the other hand, we'll engage such things as uneasiness or anxiety, emotions or passions, fear or envy, as aspects of affectivity pertinent to rights-talk in various early modern discussions.

22-23 FEBRUARY. "Inside/Outside Constitutionalisms: Rights/Revolutions/Empires."

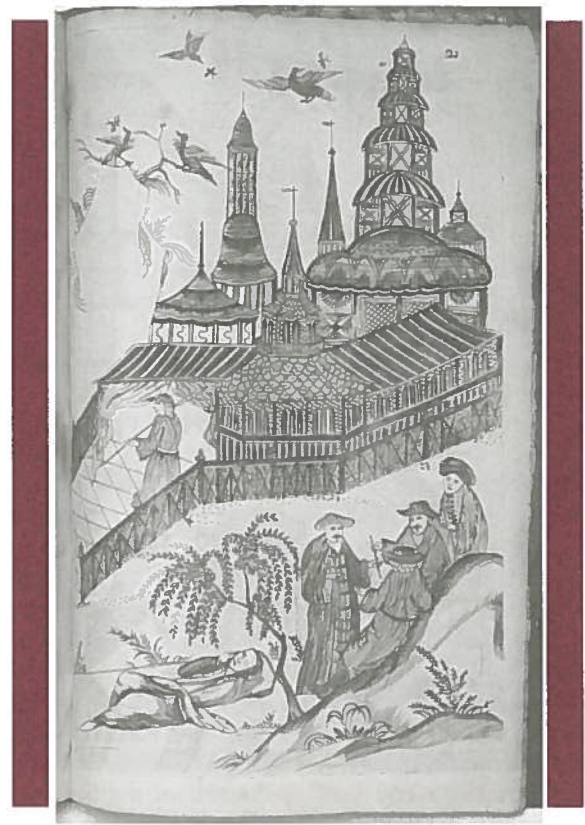
The American and French Revolutions of the eighteenth century put universal rights and modern constitutionalism on the mattering map of political modernity. And yet, neither customary practices nor more recent patterns of social engagement or encounter, nor even aspects of ancient constitutionalist alternatives disappeared from that topography. In colonial arenas in particular, but also in the domestic politics of various European states, regional or non-national particularities, hierarchies, and hybridities both challenged and inflected the elaboration of the rights of citizens in practice. Attuned to such diverse contexts, this conference will explore the social partitions and remainders roiling in the wake of modern constitutionalism.

15-16 MARCH. "Opposition, Dissent, and Revolutionary Sympathies: Origins of the British Left, 1770-1800." [Organized by Visiting Center/Clark Professor J. G. A. Pocock, Johns Hopkins University.]

During the wars against the American and French Revolutions, there emerged in Britain the phenomenon of an opposition so far convinced that these wars were wrong as, at times, to welcome revolutionary victories against British forces or those of their allies. This attitude was new in being based less on religious conviction than on "enlightened" and "liberal" principle, and within Britain it displayed less revolutionary intention than sympathy with the revolutions of others. Americans who remember the 1960s will know that this mindset is an enduring force in modern history, and this conference will investigate its origins in the Britain of George III. Some lay in the politics of Whiggism, others in the politics of Dissent; and the European war against the universal claims of the French Revolution is situated *within* a period of civil war *within* the British empire, from America in the 1770s to Ireland in 1798. It will be suggested that the characters of patriotism, loyalism, and their opposites, including treason and subversion, changed significantly during these years.

5-6 APRIL. "Writing Rights: Literatures and Public Spheres."

Philosophical writing was only one site for the elaboration of sensibilities associated with the language of rights. Others worth considering are essays, periodical literatures, and historical writing, as well as epistolary, autobiographical, novelistic, and poetic forms. Here we will invite attention to the circulation of political claims through the diverse literary forms and genres of the public spheres, "bourgeois" or otherwise, across the many geographies touched by early modern European political contestation.



John Stalker, *A Treatise of Japaning and Varnishing* (Oxford: The Author, 1688). Clark Library collection. Photo by Paula Goldman.

The World from Here: Library Treasures

BRUCE WHITEMAN, *Head Librarian*

The largest exhibition of rare books, manuscripts, photographs, maps, and other special collections material ever assembled for public view in Los Angeles will open this fall at UCLA's Armand Hammer Museum. *The World from Here: Treasures of the Great Libraries of Los Angeles* will bring together almost 400 objects from thirty-two public collections in an effort to demonstrate the richness of the holdings of the city's special collections libraries. A committee, which I chair, of ten librarians and curators has been working for four years on the project and has selected 391 items that will make up the exhibition. The choice was based on several criteria, including rarity, visual interest, and representativeness in terms of the institutional collections from which objects were drawn.

The World from Here will be divided into eight sections. The first, "Starting Here," is devoted to the *here* of the show's premise, California in general and Los Angeles in particular. Three themes are emphasized: California history (including several books printed by Augustín Zamorano, California's first printer), the relocation of Japanese Americans during World War II (drawing on the rich holdings of UCLA's Department of Special Collections), and the cultural coming of age that occurred in Los Angeles after World War I (with a special sub-theme focused on the film industry). The second section, "The Printed Word," looks at printing history, from the fif-

teenth century to the present. The main groupings here are early printed books, among them the first edition of *The Canterbury Tales*, and examples from the late nineteenth-century printing revival, including several books from the Clark. Among the latter, especially striking is the Kelmscott Press *Syr Percyvelle of Gales*, once part of the private library of William Morris's daughter, May, a magnificent copy printed on vellum and illuminated by hand by a Swiss artist named Edmund Reuter.

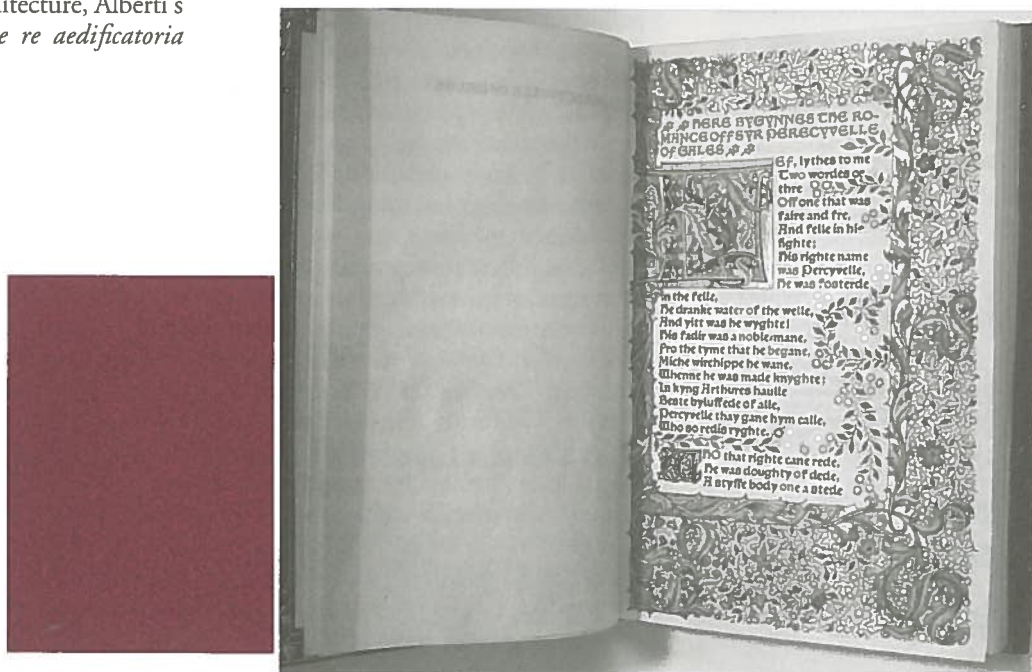
The third section, "Word and Image," features illustrated books, and, again, it runs from incunabula to *livres d'artiste* from the recent past. Some of the most visually stunning items fall into this section of the exhibition, for example, the 1499 *Hypnerotomachia Poliphili* and William Blake's *Book of Thel*, as well as the Clark's copy of John Stalker's *A Treatise of Japaning and Varnishing*, a very rare late seventeenth-century book on enameling. Following this is a section called "Earth and Universe," devoted to scientific and medical books (many drawn from the History and Special Collections Division of the Bio-Medical Library at UCLA), where, not only are some of the classics (Newton, Copernicus, Vesalius) exhibited, but also intriguing if less well-known items, such as a Japanese woodblock print from ca. 1880 depicting the nine stages of pregnancy, and several beautiful eighteenth- and nineteenth-century botanical books.

"Lands of Hope and Fear" is the title of the fifth section, which explores books relating to travel and discovery. The Clark's copy of *Travels in the Interior of North America* (1843), with its famous illustrations by Karl Bodmer, will be found here, among other items ranging from the Columbus letter (*Epistola de insulis nuper inventis*, 1493) to photographer Michael Light's remarkable composite photograph of images from the Apollo 15 mission on the moon. "Ingenious Structures," which follows, is comprised of works relating to engineering and architecture. The first printed work of architecture, Alberti's *De re aedificatoria*

(1485, from UCLA's Elmer Belt Library of Vinciana) stands at the beginning of this section, and contemporary drawings and models by Los Angeles-based architects Richard Neutra and Frank Gehry (from UCLA's Department of Special Collections and the Getty Research Institute Library respectively) stand at the end.

The penultimate section is called "The Practice of Everyday Life" and consists of material relating to cookery, children's books, education, and sport and entertainment. Several books and manuscripts from the Los Angeles Public Library's extensive cookbook collection will be shown, including *How to Keep a Husband; or, Culinary Tactics* (San Francisco, 1872), as well as early books on tennis and swimming, the Clark's copy of *Aristotle's Masterpiece* (1695, a book on sex and childbirth), and the first printed books on golf (1743) and television (1926). "Fully Alive," the final section, deals with literature, religion, and philosophy, and closes with a small group of objects devoted to music. It is here that many of the so-called "great books" will be found: first editions by Shakespeare, Milton, Keats, Rimbaud, Pound, Aristotle, Adam Smith, and Hume, as well as the King James Bible, a Hebrew incunabula Bible, a beautiful Buddhist text called the *Lotus Sutra*, and *The Book of Mormon*, among others. Music is represented with printed scores by Thomas Morley and Beethoven, as well as manuscripts by Mendelssohn, George Antheil, Stravinsky, and John Cage.

The World from Here will show some of the great and most visually arresting materials held in Los Angeles collections, and it will do so in ways that will help set a new standard for library exhibitions. The museum setting in and of itself will contribute to this. The designers of the exhibition have found new ways to display books, and they have achieved an overall "look" that will be stylish, contemporary, and seductive. The show, which opens on 17 October, will be accompanied by a 450-page catalogue and a series of public lectures, to be held at the Hammer Museum. It will close on 13 January 2002.



Syr Percyvelle of Gales
(Hammersmith, England:
Kelmscott Press, 1895).
Clark Library collection.
Photo by Paula Goldman.

Roxana: The 1740 Version

ROBERT J. GRIFFIN, *Tel Aviv University*

[Professor Griffin was a Short-Term fellow at the Clark during the Fall of 2000.]

As part of my research on anonymous publication in eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century England, I came to the Clark Library to learn more about Eliza Haywood (1693?–1756), the prolific writer of novels, plays, poems, polemics, and periodical essays. Haywood's name appeared on the title pages of her early novels, but she increasingly found uses for anonymity in her later writings. I was not expecting to learn more about Daniel Defoe as well, but that is how things happen in a research library.

Enormously popular in her own time, by the twentieth century, with the exception of her appearance in Pope's satire *The Dunciad*, Eliza Haywood had become nearly invisible. With the revival of interest in Haywood by feminist literary historians and critics, however, we learn more about her life and work with each new crop of scholarship. Still, for an overview of Haywood, the early twentieth-century study by George F. Whicher, *The Life and Romances of Mrs. Eliza Haywood* (1915), is valuable, and that is one of the places I began.

I became fascinated by Whicher's discussion of Haywood's presence in the 1740 edition of Defoe's *Roxana*, first published in 1724. Whicher was responding to G. A. Aitken, who had observed in 1895 that a 1740 edition of the book adds "a continuation of nearly one hundred and fifty pages, many of which are filled with rubbish about women named Cleomira and Belinda." Whicher identified these pages as a passage, lifted verbatim, from Haywood's 1722 novel, *The British Recluse*. Naturally, I wanted to see a copy of the 1740 *Roxana*, and I went to the nearest computer terminal to check the Short-Title Catalogue for its whereabouts. There are only four known extant copies: at the British Library, the Bienecke at Yale, the Newberry in Chicago, and, yes, the Clark Library! Within ten minutes I had the book on my desk, together with an edition of Haywood's *The British Recluse*. The relation between Haywood and Defoe became even further entwined when I realized that *The Fortunate Mistress*, the original title of *Roxana*, was likely a play upon the title of Haywood's novel of the previous year, *The Unfortunate Mistress*. But the title of Defoe's novel of 1724 is ironic.

To understand something of the significance of the 1740 continuation, it is necessary to give a brief summary of the original plot. *Roxana* is the story, told in the first person, of a woman married at age fifteen to a worthless brewery heir who squanders all his money, leaving Roxana and her five children with no source of income. She places the children with relatives and eventually, completely destitute, succumbs to an offer from her landlord, a jeweler by trade, going off with him to France. The jeweler is murdered on the road one evening, leaving Roxana in possession of a substantial fortune. Now wealthy, she increases her material security by forming a connection with a nobleman who has come to mourn the jeweler. Subsequently, a Dutch merchant proposes marriage, but, jealous of her independence, she rejects his offer and returns to England, taking up lodgings in a fashionable part of town. It is here that she



Frontispiece to the 1740 edition of Daniel Defoe's *Roxana*. Clark Library collection.

acquires the name Roxana after dancing in a Turkish costume reminiscent of a character in a recent play—in the drama of the period, oriental queens were often named Roxana. But her fortunes change. In the last third of the book, the suspense reaches unbearable proportions as Roxana, married at last to the Dutch merchant, is pursued by Susan, one of her daughters now grown to adulthood, who does not believe that her mother is dead. The book breaks off rather abruptly, with Roxana telling the reader only that she has lived to see misery and hinting that her maid and longtime companion, Amy, has murdered Susan to prevent her from discovering the truth about her mother.

It turns out that various publishers, taking advantage of this abrupt ending, commissioned writers to fill in the details. The 1740 edition is only one of nine continued versions. In some, the daughter is not murdered, catches up with her mother in Holland, and exposes her to her husband; Roxana dies penniless in prison. In others, Roxana is eventually reconciled with all her children and dies wealthy, at peace with the world. The 1740 edition gives a happy ending, but only after interpolating the story of Haywood's Cleomira and Belinda, both of whom have been seduced and abandoned by the same gentleman. Roxana, it appears, knows one of them through a friend, and she relates their story as a cautionary tale. The publisher apparently thought that stories of scandal with a good moral added on could reinforce one another and add variety, no matter who their author. Haywood was very much alive in 1740, and one wonders if she even knew about the piracy of her work. In any case, when this section breaks off, Susan, Roxana's eldest daughter, is in fine health, and nothing more is said on that subject.



Eliza Haywood.
Frontispiece portrait in
*Haywood's Secret
Histories, Novels, and
Poems* (London, 1742).
Clark Library collection.

The remainder of the 1740 edition adds a long section on the wisdom of Quaker marriage customs, Roxana's brief reunion with the nobleman while her husband is away, a reprise of her famous dance as Roxana, her children's successful marriages and careers, her husband's death, her discovery of the virtuous pleasures of reading, letters of advice to her son, and a coda in the third-person explaining how she died "in charity with all the world."

The 1740 edition was originally published serially, in thirty-seven numbers, most likely weekly, which means that the first owner of the Clark copy gathered all the numbers together as they appeared and bound them in book form. The story of *Roxana* belonged to popular literature, and it seems unlikely that its readers had any notion of who had written it. In the case of the 1740 *Roxana*, we can identify three separate authors: Defoe, Haywood, and the anonymous continuer who spliced the episodes together and kept writing. All editions of *Roxana* until 1775, forty-four years after Defoe's death in 1731, by the way, were published anonymously, that is, as though they had been written by Roxana herself. It is odd, then, to reflect that the 1775 edition, the first to have Defoe's name on the title page, removes completely the episode of Susan pursuing her mother. Specialists such as Maximillian Novak do not doubt that Defoe wrote the original *Roxana*, and I am not questioning the attribution. But such were the vagaries of the eighteenth-century book trade that the title page of this mangled edition of 1775 is the only piece of external evidence that we possess. The 1740 edition, among other things, reminds us that nine years after Defoe's death, the originally anonymous *Roxana* could be republished anonymously, with no indication of Defoe's authorship, and with over one hundred pages of text filling out the story as the writer or publisher saw fit.

Next Core Program: *Braudel Revisited*

Braudel Revisited: The Mediterranean World, 1600–1800 is the title of the core program being planned for the year 2002–03. The project, to be directed by Gabriel Piterberg, Teofilo Ruiz, and Geoffrey Symcox, all of the Department of History at UCLA, will seek systematically to consider the scholarly work that has been stimulated by Fernand Braudel's enterprise on the Mediterranean in the early modern period, and thus simultaneously to think with and beyond Braudel.

There are four broad concerns to address. The first is to evaluate Braudel's work in and of itself. The second is to add to Braudel's emphasis on "hard" socio-economic history, methodologies and materials that pertain to more recent developments in historical scholarship. The third is to explore the Mediterranean world beyond the sixteenth century into the eve of modernity. The fourth is to use the Mediterranean as a framework that would collapse the constructed boundaries between East and West, and Islam and Christendom.

The program itself will be structured thematically, with separate sessions devoted to an evaluation of Braudel's vision, the price revolution and its social consequences, the radical religious movements, comparative considerations of culture in the Mediterranean, and the visual arts in the Mediterranean. Geographically the project includes the Iberian Peninsula, southern France, Italy, the Ottoman Empire (including its North African provinces), and Morocco.

Up to four resident fellowships will be awarded to junior scholars for participation in the program.



Fellowships, 2002–03

The Center's Ahmanson-Getty thematic fellowships are always linked to the year's core program. Scholars who have received a Ph.D. in the last six years and whose research pertains to the program announced above are eligible to apply for next year. Awards are made for two consecutive academic quarters in residence and offer a stipend totaling \$18,400.

A variety of other programs support postdoctoral and predoctoral research at the Clark Library, most of them providing a stipend of \$2,000 per month. Descriptions of all Center and Clark fellowship and other support programs, and all fellowship applications, can be obtained on the Center's website (<http://www.humnet.ucla.edu/humnet/c1718cs>) or from the fellowship coordinator at the Center (see the box on page 8 for contact numbers).

Applications for all fellowships to be held next academic year are due on 1 February 2002.



On View at the Clark

THROUGH SEPTEMBER: *Hannah More and Her Time*. Books and manuscripts highlighting the range of More's activity.

OCTOBER–DECEMBER: *Clark as a Collector*. Some books acquired by William Andrews Clark Jr.

Exhibits may be viewed during public programs and during specially arranged tours of the library and grounds. For information and appointments call 323-735-7605.

Published in 2001

The following recently published volumes were developed from Center and Clark academic conferences and workshops.

William Hogarth: Representing Nature's Machines. Edited by David Bindman, Frédéric Ogée, and Hans-Peter Wagner. Manchester: Manchester University Press.

Millenarianism and Messianism in Early Modern Europe and America, 4 vols. Edited by Richard H. Popkin. Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic Publishers.

1. *Jewish Messianism in the Early Modern World.* Edited by Matt Goldish and Richard H. Popkin.
2. *Catholic Millenarianism: From Savonarola to the Abbé Grégoire.* Edited by Karl A. Kottman.
3. *The Millenarian Turn: Millenarian Contexts of Science, Politics, and Everyday Anglo-American Life in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries.* Edited by James E. Force and Richard H. Popkin.
4. *Continental Millenarians: Protestants, Catholics, Heretics.* Edited by John Christian Laursen and Richard H. Popkin.

Undergraduate Scholarship Program

The Ahmanson Undergraduate Research Scholarship program, now in its sixth year, provides an opportunity usually unavailable to undergraduates: to do research in a rare book library while earning course credit and a scholarship. Each year, up to ten \$1,000 awards are granted to upper division UCLA students who enroll in and successfully complete a specially designated research seminar that meets weekly at the Clark Library. Seminars are directed by Center and Clark core faculty, and a research paper based on resources in the Clark collection is always included in the course requirements. Topics and specific requirements vary from year to year.

THE SEMINAR FOR SPRING 2002:

The History and the Literature of Protestant Dissent, to be directed by Robert M. Maniquis, English, UCLA.

This seminar, open to upper division students from any UCLA department, should be of particular interest to those who study history, political science, sociology, or any of the national literatures of Western Europe. Because the seminar is based on original materials at the Clark Library, emphasis will be placed on seventeenth- and eighteenth-century texts in English. It will begin, however, with discussion of sixteenth-century Protestant theology and politics, with special attention to Calvin's *Institutes*. Students will be expected to have read selections from some of these texts before the seminar begins.

Discussion of the basic elements of Continental and British Protestant theology will be followed by consideration of such subjects as the Bible in the English Revolution, political and literary discourse of the seventeenth century, and Protestant dissent throughout the eighteenth century in culture, society, politics, and literature. The course will end with discussion of British radical politics of the 1790s and the confluence of American and French revolutionary ideas; traditional British ideas of liberty, the individual, and property; and late eighteenth-

century modes of bourgeois radicalism and sentimentalism. In addition to selections from Protestant theologians, texts to be studied will include political polemics, sermons, philosophical essays, poems, plays, and novels. Some of the writers to be discussed will be Dryden, Locke, Bunyan, Defoe, Rousseau, Voltaire, Hume, Smith, Burns, Blake, Holcroft, Godwin, and Coleridge.

All seminar meetings will be held at the Clark on Thursdays from 12:30 P.M. to 4:00 P.M. Original materials in the library's collection will be examined and discussed at each session, and students will write a term paper based on both secondary and original sources at the Clark. Those who fulfill satisfactorily all course requirements will receive a \$1,000 scholarship.

Enrollment is limited to ten students. Prospective students should send a brief letter addressed to Professor Robert M. Maniquis, at the Department of English. All applicants will be interviewed during the tenth week of the Fall quarter. Additional information will be available at the Department of English and at the Center for Seventeenth- and Eighteenth-Century Studies.

Fellows in Residence, 2001–02

AT THE CLARK LIBRARY

KEITH ARBOUR, Independent Historian, Cambridge, Massachusetts
GUY BETTLEY-COOKE, Designer and Writer, Cambridge, England
CELESTE CHAMBERLAND, University of California, Davis
CHRISTOPHER D'ADDARIO, Washington University
SARAH ELLENZWEIG, Rice University
JASON FRANK, University of California, Santa Cruz
COLLEEN MARIE FRANKLIN, University of Ottawa
JUDY A. HAYDEN, University of Toledo
CARRIE HINTZ, Queens College, City University of New York
PAULO LEMOS HORTA, University of Toronto
STEVEN (KINCH) HOEKSTRA, Balliol College, Oxford
KIERAN KENNEDY Jr., Columbia University
JOHN KNAPP, University of Virginia
CRAIG KOSLOFSKY, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
JONATHAN BRODY KRAMNICK, Rutgers University
HANS MEDICK, Max-Planck-Institut für Geschichte, Göttingen
EUN KYUNG MIN, Seoul National University
NICHOLAS MIRZOEFF, State University of New York, Stony Brook
MEREDITH MARIE NEUMAN, UCLA
ERIKA RUMMEL, Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada
DAVID E. SHUTTLETON, University of Wales, Aberystwyth
THERESA SMITH, Claremont McKenna College
MICHAEL THURMAN, New York University
STEFANIA TUTINO, Scuola Normale Superiore, Pisa, Italy
HANS-PETER WAGNER, Universität Landau, Germany
KATHLEEN WILSON, State University of New York, Stony Brook
THOMAS E. WRIGHT, Independent Writer and Journalist, London

HUMANITIES CONSORTIUM MELLON FELLOWS
JOSE CARTAGENA-CALDERON, Harvard University
MARA LOVEMAN, UCLA
LAURA SCHATTSCHNEIDER, University of California, Berkeley

Programs, Fall 2001–EARLY WINTER 2002

This year's celebration of the Clark Library's seventy-fifth anniversary include a series of special events, the first of which is a reading of *Lady Windermere's Fan*, announced below. All programs listed here will be held at the Clark. Additional information and frequent updates appear on the Center's website. Printed programs and registration forms are available a month before each event. Overwhelming demand for seating at chamber music concerts requires that reservations be made by lottery. For additional information, call 310-206-8552.

5–6 OCTOBER (Friday & Saturday). *The Hermetic Imagination in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries*. The conference, arranged by Pamela Smith, Pomona College, and Peter Reill, UCLA, will focus on the profound and far-reaching effect of Hermetic texts upon Western ideas and institutions. The Hermetic Corpus, introduced into Western Europe during the Renaissance, brought with it the sense that human art and science could perfect, even supersede, nature. Scholars will investigate the contours of this important strain of early modern European thought and action.

10 OCTOBER (Wednesday). *Lady Windermere's Fan*. A staged reading of Oscar Wilde's play by John Lithgow, Alex Kingston, Jane Leeves, and friends will inaugurate a series of programs celebrating the Clark's seventy-fifth anniversary year. Tickets are \$150 per person.

19–20 OCTOBER (Friday & Saturday). *Genealogies of Feminism*. The conference, arranged by Lynn Hunt, Anne K. Mellor, and Felicity Nussbaum, all of UCLA, will explore the complex ways in which theology and religious practice in eighteenth-century Europe influenced the development of feminism, as theory and cultural practice, during the Enlightenment. In particular, the question will be raised whether religious movements played a negative or positive role in the development of feminist theory and practice.

2–3 NOVEMBER (Friday & Saturday). *Diverse Subjects: Entities/Affects/Rights*. The opening session of the year's core series, *History, Theory, and the Subjects of Rights, ca. 1640–1848*, arranged by Center/Clark Professor Kirstie M. McClure, UCLA (see pp. 2–3).

18 NOVEMBER (Sunday). *Chamber Music at the Clark: Orpheus Quartet*. Winner of every competition it has entered, the Orpheus is widely considered one of Europe's most important young chamber ensembles. The group will perform Schubert's Quartet in G Minor, Debussy's Quartet in G Minor, and Beethoven's "Harp" Quartet in E-flat. The reservations lottery closes on 15 October.

2 DECEMBER (Sunday). *Chamber Music at the Clark: David Finckel, and Wu Han*. In early 1999, *Audiophile* noted that Finckel, cello, and Han, piano, "represent the best of late twentieth-century musicianship: brilliant technically and musically probing." The duo will present sonatas by Beethoven and Rachmaninoff, and Bruce Adolphe's "Couple." The reservations lottery closes on 15 October.

8 DECEMBER (Saturday). *Clark Recitals: "Between Vienna and London." Tom Beghin Performs Haydn*. This concert, his third in the *Clark Recitals* series, concludes Mr. Beghin's year-and-a-half-long cycle of Haydn's complete works for keyboard. The unique qualities of sonatas composed in Vienna and in London, performed by Tom Beghin on a Viennese fortepiano and an English Broadwood piano, will be dramatically highlighted. The reservations lottery closes on 2 November.

6 JANUARY (Sunday). *Chamber Music at the Clark: American String Quartet*. The ensemble is well-known for its insightful interpretations and masterful performances of works by Beethoven, Bartók, and Dvořák. The Clark program will offer audiences a chance to hear for themselves the artistry that has brought the group critical acclaim. The reservations lottery closes on 3 December.

The Humanities Consortium Seminar this year is titled *Nations and Identities: Between Culture and State*. The schedule for the Fall 2001 sessions will be announced in late September. Questions should be addressed to Mark Pokorski (310-206-0559; mpok@humnet.ucla.edu).

The background image is adapted from an illustration in Robert Fludd, Utriusque cosmi majoris scilicet et minoris metaphysica, physica atque technica historia (Oppenheim, 1617–21). Clark Library collection.

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