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Thank you to all those donors who participated in Berkeley’s inaugural Big Give! History received over $11,000 in donations on 11/20/14!
As we near the halfway mark of the third year of my three-year term as Chair, I am once again struck by what a fabulous department we have and how lucky I am to be here. The occasion of this re-discovery is that we are currently undertaking a grand academic ritual: program review. Roughly once a decade, each department is asked to write a Self Study, assessing its own strengths and weaknesses. We then receive a panel of distinguished visitors in our discipline, who kick the tires, look under the hood, and take us out for a spin. As I write this, our visitors—and they are distinguished! — are expected to arrive in my office in about two hours.

As we have researched and written our Self Study over the last few months, I have learned a lot about the thing that historians care about most: change over time. When our Department last produced a Self Study, in 2004, the concerns most on the minds of the Department seem today like ancient history. At that time, most of our graduate students were admitted without funding, and the big question was: could we find the money to offer multi-year packages to all our graduate students so that we could keep up with our competitors? Now, thanks in part to the generosity of our community, all of our students are funded, and we remain the #1 ranked history graduate program in the country. A decade ago, reviewers bewailed the physical state of our lodgings in Dwinelle Hall; now, thanks again in part to the generosity of our community, I write this from a large, semi-public Chair’s office and conference room which serves as the epicenter of the Department (although I try to start as few earthquakes as possible), and we have beautiful new front office facilities, a refurbished seminar room, and a refurbished mail room. We even have—a dream of colleagues back in 2004—an actual sign which identifies us as the Department of History! There were also concerns back then about the top-heavy structure of the Department: too many faculty in their 60s and 70s, too many of whom had too much history together. Now, a decade later, we have an extraordinary roster of professors in their 30s, 40s, and 50s, who are delighted to see one another every day when they come to work.

What really makes an academic department thrive, however, is the quality of the ideas it produces. And in preparing our Self Study, I discovered not only that nearly all of our faculty had written books within the past decade, but those books have won an astounding array of prizes. A partial list includes the Cromwell Prize from the American Society for Legal History (twice); the John Gilmary Shea Prize from the American Catholic Historical Association; the Bryce Wood Award from the Latin American Studies Association; the Charles J. Goodwin Award from the American Philological Association; the Littleton-Griswold Prize in American history from the American Historical Association; the George Mosse Prize in intellectual and cultural history from the American Historical Association, and the Leo Gershoy Prize in European history from the American Historical Association. Great historians make a great Department of History.

Our task in the current program review, however, is not to rest on our laurels but to focus on innovation. Academia is changing, pedagogy is changing, and the study of history is changing; the proper role of the UC Berkeley History Department is not to follow these changes but to lead them, to be a model for other universities of how the past can speak to our new and changing present. We all have ideas, theories, and visions of where we ought to go next; now is the time to experiment, to start putting ideas into practice and seeing what works. So when we go through our next review in 2024, I hope we will look back on 2014, like good historians, and see a moment when we seized the initiative and made a great department even better. Together, as a community, we can get there.

Yours, Ethan
EVENTS in REVIEW

Students, faculty, and staff chatted all things historical at the annual Phi Alpha Theta faculty/student dinner in December 2013.

At our annual History Homecoming event (held in February), professors Beth Berry, Margaret Chowning (above left), David Henkin (above right), and Mark Peterson discussed the impact of letter writing on history.

Undergraduates got the chance to showcase their research at the 101 Circus in May. Sarah Rivera Coe (above) class of ‘14 and 2013-14 History peer advisor discusses her thesis, which focused on BART and the city of Richmond.

Chancellor and History Department faculty member Nicholas B. Dirks gave the keynote address at History Commencement 2014. He can be seen here with History Chair Ethan Shagan.
SAVE the DATE: 2015 EVENTS

2/4/2015 - History Homecoming - 7pm
Alumni House

History Homecoming features a panel of faculty from diverse fields discussing a historical topic and its relevance to their area of study. Recent topics have included “The Lost Art of the Letter” and “Food and the Family.” Be on the lookout in January for this year’s theme and in the meantime save the date!

5/6/2015 - 101 Circus

The 101 Circus, jointly sponsored by the department and the dedicated officers of our local Phi Alpha Theta chapter, is an annual colloquium of undergraduate theses. Our amazing majors spend the final semester of their final year forsaking senioritis in favor of furiously researching and writing a thesis - a magnum opus synthesizing the myriad skills they’ve developed in the program - and the Circus is our opportunity to celebrate their hard work, their talent, and their contributions to historical scholarship. Though two other majors on campus require a thesis of all of their seniors, History is the only academic department to do so. We are immensely proud of our undergraduates and the work they produce. Please join us in May so you can see why!

5/20/2015 - History Commencement

Commencement, set for a Wednesday this year, is a joyous occasion bringing together our entire community to celebrate the achievements of our graduates and the passing of another academic year. Check history.berkeley.edu/commencement for more information on tickets, speakers, and more.
Margaret Lavinia Anderson participated in an international conference commemorating World War I in the Ottoman Empire last April held at Bilgi University in Istanbul. Entitled “All Not Quiet On the Ottoman Front: 1914-1918,” the conference included several papers and commentaries (including one of her own) on the Armenian genocide – a real mark of progress in a country that still officially denies the genocide. All the conference papers produced lively, well-informed, and friendly discussion. Also noteworthy was the accompanying book exhibit, where publishers displayed their wares. Among the books prominently on display was hot-off-the-presses: Hilmar Kaiser’s *The Extermination of the Armenians in Diabekir Region* (Istanbul: Bilgi University Press, April 2014). Yes, the title used “extermination” instead of “genocide,” but as Kaiser’s position on this issue has long been clear, the publication of such a book in Turkey itself is a landmark.

Professor Margaret Chowning’s article “The Catholic Church and the Ladies of the Vela Perpetua: Gender and Devotional Change in Nineteenth-Century Mexico” has been named the best article in the Social Sciences by the Latin American Studies Association (LASA), Mexico division. LASA is the largest professional association in the world for individuals and institutions engaged in the study of Latin America. This article will form the basis of one chapter in the book she is completing, tentatively titled *Catholic Ladies and Culture Wars: Gender, the Church, and Mexican Politics, 1700-1920*.

Thomas Dandelet published a new monograph entitled *The Renaissance of Empire in Early Modern Europe* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2014). He was also the historian for a Commonwealth Club trip to Portugal and Spain where he delivered three lectures on Iberian empires.

Erich Gruen, despite many long years of laboring in the academic vineyards, had never been asked to speak at Yale. In 2014, as if to over-compensate, Yale invited him to lecture three different times, twice at conferences (including a keynote address), and once in a separate lecture. It helps to have a former student on the faculty -especially if he is Dean of the Divinity School. Among other speaking engagements, Gruen delivered an endowed lecture at Tel Aviv University, honoring his own beloved former mentor, Martin Ostwald, who first prodded him into the field more than a half century ago. Several articles or contributions to volumes have also appeared in the past year on topics like “Roman Comedy and the Social Scene,” “The Letter of Aristeas,” “Did Ancient Identity Depend on Ethnicity?” “Nero in the Sibylline Oracles,” and “Romans and Jews.”

John Heilbron, who has not been heard from since retiring as Vice Chancellor in 1994, reports that he is alive and living in a small village in Oxfordshire where he has passed the time writing books, a half dozen or so, including a biography of *Galileo* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010).

Geoff Koziol wrote the foreword to a new edition of Marc Bloch’s Feudal Society (New York: Routledge, 2014), which was both an honor and highly instructive for his own thinking about the place of medieval history in today’s society. After three years of post-production, “Christianizing Political Discourses” finally appeared in the Oxford Handbook to Medieval Christianity (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2014). His article explaining the surprising transformations of early Capetian royal charters appeared in “French Historical Studies” (vol. 37, 2014) — a slog to research but a joy to write and see in print. Koziol finished an article on the role of women’s visions in 10th century histories, which should appear next year in “Early Medieval Europe.” And he’s been on something of a reviewing binge, writing at least seven reviews (he’s losing count) in the last two years. Scholars don’t get much credit for them, but reviews offer a great way to stay abreast of developments in fields they don’t ordinarily read in, so Koziol has learned a lot. Meanwhile, the reviews of The Politics of Memory and Identity (Turnhout, Belgium: Brepols, 2013) have been coming in. They’ve been the kinds of reviews one dreams of. In the “American Historical Review,” Tom Noble (Notre Dame) called the book “sprawling, brilliant, erudite, and challenging.” One can’t ask for much more than that.

Cambridge University Press has just published the third edition of Professor Emeritus Ira Lapidus’ A History of Islamic Societies. The book is a comprehensive but concise global history of Islamic religion, states and societies from their origin to the present.

In May Thomas Laqueur received an honorary doctor of humane letters from Swarthmore College. The opera he co-produced and for which he wrote the libretto - “Death with Interruptions” (based on the José Sarramago novel by that title and with score by Kurt Rhode) - will be presented in Berkeley and San Francisco by the Left Coast Chamber Ensemble and the Volti Singers the week of March 17, 2015.


In the past academic year, Michael Nylan has seen the publication of three books: Exemplary Figures: a complete translation of Yang Xiong’s Fayan (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2013), The Norton Critical Edition of the Analects, a collection of essays to accompany Simon Leys’ translation (ed. Michael Nylan) (New York: Norton, 2014), and Chang’an 26 BCE: An Augustan Age in China (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2014). She has also participated in several comparative volumes (e.g., the forthcoming Cambridge University Press book in honor of Sir Geoffrey Lloyd), and seen the issuance in paperback (due to demand) of The Five “Confucian” Classics (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 2001). She is now working on a translation of the Documents classic, one of the Five Classics, with the help of a Guggenheim grant.


James Vernon spent most of the year wishing he was retired but did manage to publish a new book, Distant Strangers. How Britain became Modern (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2014). He is now hard at work on the Cambridge History of Britain since 1750 and is planning a new class on Soccer/Futsal/Football. A world history.
Scholar of Women’s Studies, Stephanie Jones-Rogers, Joins History Faculty

Professor Stephanie Jones-Rogers joined the Department in 2014 as assistant professor of history. Professor Jones-Rogers received her Ph.D. from Rutgers University in 2012, after which she was assistant professor at the University of Iowa before being lured to the sunnier climate, both intellectual and meteorological, of Berkeley.

Professor Jones-Rogers’ dissertation, “Nobody Couldn’t Sell ‘Em But Her: Slave-owning Women, Mastery, and the Gendered Politics of the Antebellum Slave Market,” was awarded the Lerner-Scott Dissertation Prize in American Women’s History by the Organization of American Historians in 2013. A scholar equally at home in the history of gender and the history of race, Professor Jones-Rogers’ work rethinks the role of white Southern women in the institution of slavery. Her work takes as its starting point a serious gap in the historiography of women and slavery in antebellum America. The bulk of the scholarship on gender roles among plantation families in the slave-owning South, as well as the most recent scholarship on the slave market, has argued for an extremely limited role for white women in the buying, selling, and management of slaves, and has done relatively little to explore women’s involvement in the wide array of business enterprises that sustained slavery and the slave trade. The assumed prevalence of the legal doctrine of coverture, in which married and dependent women’s property rights were subsumed under those of their husbands or fathers, has tended to steer scholars away from this subject. But through diligent research in an extensive range of archives, including creative use of the WPA slave narratives, Jones-Rogers has uncovered a remarkably broad and deep world of white women’s ownership, buying, selling, raising, controlling, and disciplining of enslaved people.

And yet, this dissertation, and the book it will become, aims at far more than simply correcting a defect in the scholarship. Instead, through a series of carefully constructed chapters, Jones-Rogers “re-genders” the entire experience of slavery, for white slave-owning women first and foremost, but also for the enslaved people they owned. Perhaps the most poignant example, and the one that will have the most immediate impact on scholarship, is her chapter on the market for milk: the complex world of black women’s labor as wet-nurses for white plantation mistresses, a market organized and dominated by white women but almost entirely excluded from traditional scholarship on slavery that privileges field labor and domestic labor over reproductive labor.

The Department of History is delighted to welcome Professor Stephanie Jones-Rogers, who unites two renowned traditions of this department—the history of women and the history of slavery—in one remarkable scholar.

-History Faculty
The Department of History was pleased to welcome Professor Abhishek Kaicker to its faculty as an Assistant Professor in fall 2014. Kaicker earned his B.A from Macalester College, M.A. from the University of British Columbia and received his Ph.D. from Colombia University in 2014. He served as a Junior Fellow at Harvard before joining UC Berkeley.

Kaicker's dissertation, “Cultures of Urban Politics in the late Mughal Empire,” offers a fresh take on the venerable historical problem of Mughal “decline,” which has been variously explained through the failure of the Mughal army and political demoralization, growing intellectual malaise, peasant uprisings due to exorbitant taxes, tribal breakouts linked to an overstretched empire, religious intolerance, the role of increasingly prosperous regional elites in undermining the empire, and the failure of the dynasty’s capacity to maintain or build political, social or economic networks. In contrast, Kaicker suggests that Mughal decline is part and parcel with the rise of new subjectivities and expectations among Mughal subjects vis-à-vis the Mughal state. The latter’s failure to either live up to its own ideals or adequately meet new demands not only resulted in its de-legitimization but in its eventual collapse as well. This is a bold and provocative line of argument and one that promises to generate great debate in the field.

One of the most impressive contributions of Kaicker’s dissertation is its archival grounding in materials scattered across Indian and European libraries. Featuring many unpublished Persian and Urdu manuscripts, they include histories and memoirs, court records, epistolary manuals, poetic anthologies and compendia, joke-books, travelogues, treatises on food and dress, gazetteers, and encyclopedia. Kaicker’s principal method entails comparing accounts of similar episodes and topics found in diverse sources, an approach which produces strikingly layered narratives that convey a vivid impression of the texture of the era.

The Department of History is pleased to welcome Professor Abhishek Kaicker, and continue our tradition of excellence in Southeast Asian scholarship.

-Professor Peter Zinoman
Faculty NEWS & Notes

In Memoriam: Tulio Halperin Donghi, 1926-2014

Tulio Halperin Donghi died on November 14, 2014 at age 88. He was Latin America’s most distinguished historian and a member of Berkeley’s History Department since 1972. Halperin was the author of 63 books and was a prolific and active scholar up to the very end: he published a major 650 pp tome last year and only 3 weeks before his death, saw the publication of a new book on the Argentine statesman Manuel Belgrano. In Latin America, Halperin was a major public intellectual, a figure sought out by presidents and authors. The director of UC Press once called Tulio the most perspicacious and sharp reader whom they ever had on the UC editorial board. He was elected to the American Academy of Letters and Sciences. In April he was awarded the lifetime achievement award by the Latin American Studies Association, and only a week before his death he was granted a similar recognition by the Konex Foundation of Buenos Aires. The department is saddened by the loss of such a great scholar, but grateful to have had him as a member of our community.

photo courtesy of perfil.com
Dear Dr. History,

I love history, but I am devastated because I just found out that my favorite historical figure, King Arthur, may not have really existed! The worst part is that I still want to find out everything I can about him. Does that make me a bad person? Or, even worse, a bad historian?

Sincerely yours,
Sally Forth

Dear Sally,

Fear not! As fiction in the archive goes, your sin is strictly venial; after all, a 2010 poll found that 30% of Texans believe that cavemen lived at the same time as the dinosaurs. So grab a brontosaurus burger and keep reading!

History is filled with non-existent characters, sometimes just as interesting and important as the real ones. Some of these are characters at the fountainhead of civilizations, who lived at the cusp of the written record and exist in a transitional space between history and myth. Every culture has its examples. Did a shepherd named Romulus found a city on Palatine Hill? Did the “Yellow Emperor” Huangdi teach the Chinese to grow grain? Did a blind poet named Homer sing of the rage of Achilles? The answer is, alas, probably not. But while historians are undoubtedly very wise as well as very good, omniscience still escapes us, and our conclusions evolve over time. We used to think that the Yellow Emperor was real and Troy was a myth; now we think that the Yellow Emperor was a myth, but Ilium’s ramparts turned up buried in the sand right where they were supposed to be, so perhaps their poet was real, too.

Another category includes characters invented and so cleverly described that they passed for truth. In this category goes the great baseball pitcher Hayden Siddhartha “Sidd” Finch, whose 168 miles-per-hour fastball, developed under the tutelage of a Tibetan Lama, had New York Mets fans cheering until they realized that George Plimpton’s 1985 Sports Illustrated article describing his feats was published on April 1. A more highbrow example, and a more enigmatic one, is the “Laura” so lovingly praised in hundreds of poems by the father of the Italian Renaissance, Francesco Petrarch. It was so obvious to contemporaries that “Laura” was a stand-in for the “laurel” [Italian: il lauro] that Petrarch sought, that after he was successfully crowned the first Poet Laureate since antiquity, he wrote a fictional dialogue between himself and St. Augustine in which the saint accused him of inventing “Laura” to stoke his own vanity. Yet, all kidding aside, literary critics have spent more than six centuries arguing about whether “Laura” was a real woman. I guess that’s just what literary critics do; no wonder there are no famous columnists named “Dr. Literary Criticism.”

Perhaps the most famous non-existent historical figure of all time is Prester John, the great Christian king who supposedly ruled a lost Christian kingdom somewhere in the East, although whether in Asia or Africa...
was a matter of some dispute, since medieval Europeans had only a very vague idea that these were different places. In the year 1145, a German bishop was delighted to receive news from the Holy Land that Prester John, a descendant of one of the three kings who had visited the infant Jesus in his manger, now ruled a kingdom in Asia and had agreed to come to the aid of the beleaguered Crusaders. In the 13th century, the legend shifted northwards, because rumors spread that a new power in Central Asia was conquering Muslim countries in its path. Christians naturally assumed that this was Prester John, so they were somewhat disappointed to discover that it was actually Genghis Khan. By the 15th century the legend had shifted again, so when Vasco da Gama explored the African coast, he actually carried letters of introduction to Prester John from the King of Portugal.

A learned Doctor of History could spout examples until the proverbial cows come home to roost. Pope Joan was invented by anti-papal propagandists no later than the 13th century; in the 21st century, she gets 877,000 hits on Google. Carolyn Keene had a suspiciously prolific career as a writer, penning some 78 “Nancy Drew” mystery novels from the first installment in 1930 to the last (so far!) in 1985. No one ever lived at 221B Baker Street—in fact there was no such address—but when a building was erected on Baker Street in the 1930s with the numbers 219-229, the business that rented it had to employ a full-time secretary to answer all the mail that arrived for Sherlock Holmes.

In all these cases, history is populated by the people whom societies need, and their necessity is the mother of invention. The history of pretended persons (and some might even churlishly suggest that there is no such person as Dr. History!) can tell us as much about the times in which they lived as the history of real ones.

Yours Fictitiously,

Dr. History
The Renaissance of Empire in Early Modern Europe
by Thomas James Dandelet

Reviewed by Professor Mark Peterson

In his new book, *The Renaissance of Empire in Early Modern Europe* (Cambridge University Press, 2014), Professor Thomas Dandelet offers a bold new interpretation of the Italian Renaissance and its political legacy throughout Western Europe and the overseas empires that Europeans created. Many historians of the political culture of the Renaissance have focused on republicanism or civic humanism. Dandelet wants to shift the scholarly focus to the way that Renaissance authors, architects, and artists looked to the Roman Empire, the lives of the Caesars, and the artistic productions of imperial Rome as models for their work, and to the European rulers who adopted and promoted these artistic styles as a way to justify and celebrate their own imperial aspirations.

Naturally enough, Dandelet begins in Italy, with the writings of Petrarch that celebrated the life of Julius Caesar, and with the rediscovery of the architectural theories of Vitruvius, which strongly influenced the courtly culture of noble families in Italian cities and were adopted by the papal courts in fifteenth- and sixteenth-century Rome.

From there, *The Renaissance of Empire* traces the spread of imperial humanism in the works of historians, theologians, artists and architects to the courts of Charles V, the Habsburg ruler of Spain as well as the Holy Roman Emperor, and his son Philip II, who presided over the remarkable expansion of Spain’s global empire. Additional chapters focus on France, where monarchs from Francis I to Louis XIV also adopted imperial styles as part of their own visions of imperial grandeur, and on England, where the Stuart monarchs of the seventeenth-century oversaw a classical renaissance in art and architecture (as in Christopher Wren’s St. Paul’s Cathedral in London) while their subjects began to build an English overseas empire to rival that of Spain. Through the inter-weaving of traditional sources of political history with a wide array of material culture, from painting and sculpture to architecture and urban design, Dandelet gives us a reason to rethink some of the commonplace assumptions about the influence of the Renaissance on the making of the modern world.
Clothing the Clergy
by Maureen C. Miller

Reviewed by Professor Maria Mavroudi

Maureen Miller’s third monograph was published by Cornell University Press in 2014. Titled Clothing the Clergy: Virtue and Power in Medieval Europe, c. 800-1200, it is lucidly written and richly illustrated. The book traces the development of distinct clothing for the Christian clergy towards the end of antiquity and the beginning of the Middle Ages and investigates its evolution until about 1200, when economic, political, and social changes transformed the ways in which European clergymen procured their clothing. In order to piece together this story, Miller utilizes written sources (canons produced by church councils, papal letters, liturgical treatises and allegorical commentaries on clerical vestments, medieval lists of church treasuries, etc), representations of clerical clothing in illustrated manuscripts, mosaics, frescoes, and sculpture and, above all, surviving items of clerical clothing (some complete, some fragments with later additions) that can be as early as the sixth century. Liturgical vestments are a type of primary source hardly used by medievalists in order to write history. Miller began studying them in rare catalogues, books, and journals, but also traveled extensively in order to personally examine several examples at the places where they are currently kept. The photographs she provides are a fascinating record of items rarely seen by either scholars or the larger public. Even more fascinating is her reading of what these physical remains can tell us about medieval history and even modern mentalities of power dressing.

As Miller outlines, by the fourth century Christian priests used distinctive attire while celebrating the liturgy, a practice that became well established in Western Christianity by the late sixth century. The written sources of the period indicate that Christian communities were concerned to clearly distinguish their own priests from those serving Judaism and paganism. This led them to adopt and adapt items of Roman civil clothing. The liturgical attire worn by priests was not uniform but largely depended on locale. Until the end of the sixth century, the institutional church preferred that its clergy not wear distinctive clothing beyond the altar. Yet the militarization of society from this point onwards and the consensus that non-violence was necessary for holiness led to an exhortation to the clergy not to bear arms or wear military attire. By the early medieval period ecclesiastical legislation began to develop a notion of what is appropriate for the clergy to wear in everyday life. However, given that clothing represented an important economic investment, the most prevalent visual mark of a person’s clerical status became the clerical tonsure.

Beyond the Alps, church councils addressed two concerns regarding clerical attire: bearing arms and having clean and appropriate liturgical clothing for use at the altar. In Italy, councils show no interest in liturgical clothing, but papal letters indicate the existence of distinct Roman vestimentary traditions that early medieval
popes wanted to protect and use in order to create and express special relations between the clergy and the holy see. Popes granted to abbots and bishops the privilege to wear Roman liturgical clothing and shoes. The Carolingian conquest of Italy in the late eighth century set in motion an exchange of liturgical practices; by the late tenth century, an amalgam of Frankish and Roman garments, terms, and ideas regarding liturgical attire had emerged. Deacons, priests, and bishops received liturgical vestments during their ordination ceremony. New liturgical books, such as the pontifical, helped spread the new practices. Commentaries on the liturgy from the early ninth century onwards offered allegorical interpretations of liturgical vestments and linked them with clerical virtues and the Jewish high priest’s attire as described in Exodus 28. In its turn, these allegorical commentaries led to the creation of new items of liturgical clothing and influenced the decoration and design of the existing ones.

Artistic representations of clerical clothing from the middle of the ninth century onwards, and documentary evidence even earlier, suggest a profound change in the outward appearance of clerical garb: it becomes ornate by using patterned silks decorated with gold, in sharp contrast to its earlier simplicity. It seems that the origin of this new ornate style is Anglo-Saxon England. It reflects changes in the status of bishops and a closer connection and collaboration between bishops and royal power, especially since during an earlier period ornate attire was deemed appropriate only for ruling elites. By the twelfth century, ornate liturgical vestments could be found all over Europe, although the clergy was required to wear more plain and humble attire when not serving at the altar.

All surviving information that explicitly identifies the makers of ornate liturgical vestments indicates that they were female. Indeed, we know that before ca. 1200 clothes and textiles were produced by women working at home or in workshops, a mode of production fully utilized by the church for its own needs. Inscriptions embroidered by women on parts of the vestments that were not visible when full liturgical attire was worn indicate a special relationship between the wearer and the woman who made them. Through the garments that they created, female donors of liturgical vestments could vicariously be present at the altar and, through the allegorical interpretations of these same garments, promote the types of priestly virtue that they deemed as most important for the clergy serving their community.

Ornate clothing generated criticism that was, in fact, part of a larger conversation about lordship. For example, monastic critiques of excesses in clothing viewed it as indicating spiritual weakness and considered it synonymous with bad rule, the breaking of oaths, lack of justice, and tyranny. The finery of bishops was attacked as a symbol of vanity and cupidity: luxuriously attired bishops defrauded their flock in order to wear silk and gold but did none of the necessary pastoral work. This critique resulted in efforts to regulate clerical clothing. Early medieval canons are vague (they only mention a “priestly tunic” or “clerical clothes” outside the altar) but the central Middle Ages clarified that clerical street wear should be modest and dark in color. This injunction influenced the dressing code of other professions perceived to be close to the clergy, such as that of lawyers, who needed to display moral character, honesty, and integrity. Merchants ended up adopting the same attire in order to cultivate confidence and respect. As Miller insightfully explains, these medieval considerations are at the root of power attire as we experience it in the modern West: the dark suit worn by professionals and political leaders.
The Destruction of the Medieval Chinese Aristocracy
by Nicolas Tackett

Reviewed by Professor Emeritus David Johnson

Between 850 and 1050, roughly the midpoint in the 2100-year history of imperial rule, China experienced radical changes in its economy, social structure, population, art, literature, philosophy and virtually every other sphere. The change in the nature of the social-political elite was especially striking. A new ruling class emerged in the Song Dynasty (960-1279) that remained in place until the end of the Qing Dynasty in the early 20th century. Just how that ruling class was constituted and what happened to it, and when, is the subject of Professor Tackett’s book. This question has attracted considerable scholarly attention, including my own in the early part of my career, so reading Tackett’s book was a sort of homecoming for me. But you can’t go home again; the world that he has created and the one I was able to imagine a generation ago are profoundly different. The outlines are similar, but now there is vastly more detail, showing features of the social landscape that simply were invisible before. This detail comes from new sources and new techniques for arranging and analyzing the data that they provide. The new sources are mostly epitaphs carved in stone, of which thousands have been discovered in recent decades. Such epitaphs are Tackett’s markers of elite status. Combining these with earlier sources, he constructed a database of all known information about over 30,000 individuals. He deployed a variety of computer programs to find patterns in this database, patterns that allowed him to give a convincing account of the what the late Tang dynasty (618-906) elite was and how it was destroyed.

He first demonstrates that a group of several hundred families that had been at the top of the social-political hierarchy for centuries retained their power and status until the Huang Chao rebellion in the 9th decade of the 9th century. He shows that those families dominated not only the central government but also the upper levels of the field administration. But not all great families were equally great. There was a “capital elite” of families who enjoyed more eminence and power than the other aristocratic clans. They lived in the vicinity of the two capitals and in the corridor roughly 200 miles long that connected them. He thus shows that the great families had definitively broken their old connections with their ancestral seats in the provinces, once the basis of their power.

Tackett next turns to the marriage connections among his powerful families. In a tour de force of historical analysis he provides vivid visual displays of these connections which show that there were two “cliques” within
the high elite families, one centered on the court in the main capital of Chang’an (modern Xi’an), the other on a super-elite of the oldest and most eminent clans, who lived in the vicinity of the eastern capital, Luoyang. Tackett then goes on to argue that members of the great families also dominated the highest posts in provincial and sub-provincial administration.

If these families were able to maintain their power and prestige over four, five, even six hundred years, why had they disappeared as a social formation by the beginning of the Song dynasty in 960, and possibly even earlier? As the title of his book indicates, Tackett believes that they were physically annihilated during a series of rebellions, the most serious of which began in 880. Here his only quantitative evidence is the almost complete disappearance of epitaphs from the capital region beginning at precisely this time. But he supplements the epitaph evidence with passages from contemporary literature that testify to the destruction wrought by the rebellions, including the razing of both capitals, which were among the largest cities in the world at that time.

This book marks a great step forward in our understanding of some of the most important questions in Chinese history. As any good book does, it raises new questions, many of which I expect Tackett himself will answer in the years to come.
Friends of the History Department will want to read James Vernon’s new book *Distant Strangers: How Britain Became Modern* (University of California Press, 2014) for three reasons. First, it offers a bold, provocative, and intellectually bracing account of one of the central concepts in social sciences: “modernity.” Vernon understands this as the condition of living in a society of strangers, a society in which population growth and rapid urbanization, migration, and increasingly rapid transportation tore asunder old relationships between people and led to ever greater anonymity and individual isolation. Becoming modern is the process of accommodating and learning collectively to live with this condition.

Second, it uses this definition of modernity to write a concise and richly detailed account of Victorian and Edwardian Britain as a case study. Modernity reshaped family life as it separated the home from the world; it created new ways to get boys and girls together—a hundred years before internet dating sites there were a score of newspapers featuring matrimonial ads; and it encouraged all sorts of ways to become more easily who one really was—self fashioning on a grand new scale. It reshaped civil society as clubs of all sorts, new religious organizations, and new kinds of political alliances brought strangers together for new purposes. It profoundly affected the economy as institutions grew up to assess credit worthiness, to pay people at a distance, and to build trust in a world in which one did not know those with whom one did business. Personal relations necessary to make an economy work were formalized in new ways. And it changed how we are all governed: new bureaucracies were created that were capable of running empires of very distant strangers but also the great cities and the vast new public infrastructure that constitute our world.

Lastly, read this book because it is beautifully written and completely accessible. Better than in any MOOC, Friends of History will find here the voice of a master teacher mobilizing three decades of learning to offer a distinctive view of a transformative century. Reading Vernon is almost, but not quite, as good as taking his modern Britain course.
HISTORIANS on the RUN: graduate student research

We asked our graduate students to tell us about the adventures on which their research has taken them. Here's a small sampling of recent travels:

**Bathsheba Demuth** (right):
In 2013-2014, I spent most of the year in Russia, working in archives across the country. My final stop was in Anadyr, a tiny town in the region of Chukotka - which is so far east and north that I was only about 400 miles from the coast of Alaska. The archives in Chukotka were especially rich for my project, which compares Soviet development in their far northeast with U.S. efforts in northwest Alaska. The best part of living in Chukotka, though, was making friendships with local historians. This photo was taken on a visit to an old military instillation outside of Anadyr in May, when it’s still very much winter.

**Sheer Ganor** (left):
The kickoff for the summer of 2014 was an archival seminar at the Center for Jewish History in NYC, where I attended workshops and did some research at the Leo Baeck Institution for German Jewish History (where I looked into personal collections that contained materials on reparation claims). From New York I moved onwards to Berlin for more archival work at the local office for restitution claims, where the lovely *berlinisch* dialect of the employees almost compensated for the dreariness of the government building. Following that I continued to Tel Aviv, where I spent a month learning Yiddish at Tel Aviv University. For the final project, I wrote a Yiddish version of Sinatra’s “New York, New York,” and in this photo you can see me perform at the program’s closing ceremony. This was followed by a visit to London, where I worked at the Wiener Library for the Study of the Holocaust and Genocide. I was looking into the collection on the Kitchener Refugee Camp for German Jews, which operated in England in 1938-1940.
Julia Lewandoski (right):
My intended dissertation will explore the status of indigenous land in colonial land tenure regimes. This summer I worked primarily in archives in Montreal and Ottawa, Canada. Focusing on British Quebec at the turn of the 19th century, I studied the impact of French colonial legacies on British-Algonquian relationships and territories. I also explored indigenous participation, resistance, and subversion of settler property forms.

Sarah Gold McBride:
Thanks to a research fellowship from the UCLA Library Special Collections, I spent two weeks in June at UCLA’s Biomedical Library working in an unusual archive: a collection of more than 800 baby books used by American families from the 1880s to the present. These books record babies’ first words, first steps, and, in many cases, include locks of hair - some preserved for over one hundred years! My dissertation examines the meaning of hair in the United States through the early 20th century, so I examined how these baby books asked parents to think about their children’s hair and its relationship to identity. Anyone interested in learning more about the collection can find out more here: http://www.library.ucla.edu/special-collections/medicine-sciences-biomedical-library/baby-books-collection.

Krzysztof Odyniec (right):
I am investigating diplomacy at the court of Holy Roman Emperor Charles V in the dramatic decade that saw the Protestant Reformation, the Conquest of Mexico, the most exciting chapters of the Habsburg-Valois contest for Italy, as well as the advances of the Ottoman Empire into the Balkans and Eastern Europe. Here I am in Spain, at the Archivo General de Simancas.
Sam Robinson:
This summer, with the support of a research grant from the Berkeley Center for the Study of Religion, I was able to examine a large number of manuscript documents at the Bodleian Library of Oxford University and the British Library in London. This research will support two chapters of my dissertation “Flesh be Made Spirit: Theology, Materiality, and Radical Religion in Early Modern England.” My project examines how early moderns embodied God in the 17th century, arguing that ideas about materiality and corporeality increasingly informed religious belief and theology during and after the ideological upheaval of the English Revolution (1642-1660).

Elizabeth Ashcroft Terry (below):
In this picture I am sitting within the grounds of the Alhambra palace-fortress complex, looking out over Granada, Spain. My dissertation, “The Granada Venegas Family, 1431-1643: Nobility, Renaissance, and Morisco Identity,” charts the history of a Muslim family who converted to Christianity at the conquest of Granada, participated in the Spanish Renaissance, and successfully assimilated into the Spanish nobility.

Linh D. Vu (below):
My research addresses commemoration policies for the war dead during the first half of the 20th century in China. I focus on gratuities for relatives, martyrs' shrines, war heroes' biographies, and war graves. This photograph of spirit tablets is taken at the Taipei’s Martyrs’ Shrine. The spirit tablet at the very center honors the fallen Chinese expeditionary soldiers resisting the Japanese invasion of Burma - then a British colony - during World War II. In September 2014, 70 years later, the Republic of China finally repatriated the souls of these martyrs.

Linh D. Vu studied spirit tablets at Taipei’s Martyrs’ Shrine

Elizabeth Ashcroft Terry in Granada, Spain
Each semester, the department utilizes your donations to support our undergraduates traveling to research their senior theses. Here are a few of their stories:

“It was with great appreciation that I used the History Undergraduate Research Grant to fund my research trip to New York University over spring break. Visiting NYU’s Tamiment Archive, Kevorkian Center, and Center for Asian Studies, I was able to access scholarship written by many researchers that were very pertinent to my thesis, namely Dr. Jack Shaheen, a professor at NYU and a scholar who specialized in Middle Eastern Studies.”
- Jenny Pierson

“An native of Los Angeles, my interest in Proposition 13’s impact on the City of Angels spurred my desire to better understand the relationship between ballot measure and California’s largest city. My trip to UCLA allowed me to evaluate some of the numbers and budgets of Los Angeles before and after the passage of Proposition 13. Internal memorandums supplemented by Bradley’s memoir *The Impossible Dream* demonstrated how Los Angeles would react to the adverse effects of Proposition 13.”
- Oren Friedman

Arsen Shirvanyan visited archives at Yale University in New Haven, CT where he searched for secret telegrams sent by a Soviet trade representative to Germany in the 1930s.

“It truly made me feel like an historian, uncovering facts and discovering new material. Thank you for supporting this program, it was truly worth taking the time off my hectic schedule and visiting the archives.”
- Arsen Shirvanyan
Berkeley Connect in History:
an Update from Director Victoria Frede

Berkeley Connect is a new program on campus that places undergraduate participants in small discussion groups led by a graduate student mentor, who is responsible for facilitating group meetings and one-on-one advising. In addition, the program includes informal lectures by professors, visits to Berkeley resources, panel discussions, and social events in which professors, graduate students, and undergraduates can talk informally about issues of interest to historians.

In spring 2014, the Department of History joined a new campus-wide program: Berkeley Connect. The core initiative is to create a sense of community among Berkeley undergraduates, who frequently perceive their time at Berkeley as anonymous or impersonal. Berkeley Connect aims to create stronger links between students, as well as between undergraduates, graduate students, and faculty. With this aim in mind, the program established informal and personable settings - centered on small-group meetings - in which students could get to know each other better as well as to receive individualized attention from graduate-student fellows. The finest graduate student teachers were appointed in this role, and met one-on-one to offer academic advice to students, encouraging them to develop a narrative of their intellectual interests. Evening events were also designed to create linkages between undergraduates and faculty, to show them how and why faculty members engage in the practice of history.

-Professor Victoria Frede, Director, Berkeley Connect in History

History Graduate Student Pedagogy Group (HGSPG)

The History Graduate Student Pedagogy Group (HGSPG) is a group of History Ph.D. students at UC Berkeley who are passionate about how history is taught at the undergraduate level. Created by Ph.D. candidates Natalie Mendoza and Sarah Gold McBride in 2013, HGSPG’s monthly meetings and summer workshops have two goals: to share and develop best practices in teaching and to cultivate our professionalization as teachers. Our members include graduate students from all different geographic areas and fields and range from novice graduate student teachers to experienced graduate students entering the job market.

Since we began in 2013, our activities have included: Creating a teaching portfolio, with guest presenter Professor Mark Brilliant; making the transition from Graduate Student Instructor to Instructor of Record; summer workshop series on writing cover letters and teaching statements; undergraduate survey and panel on effective teaching methods; comparing how history is taught in the United States and abroad; and continuous dialogue to troubleshoot common problems in the history classroom.

-Sarah Gold McBride & Natalie Mendoza, HGSPG Co-Chairs
Martin ’80 Wins American Book Award with Black Against Empire

Praised by reviewers as a comprehensive look at the history of the Black Panther Party, Waldo Martin explains some of the challenges and rewards of co-authoring Black Against Empire

The Black Panther Party (BPP) was one of the most controversial and divisive political movements of the 20th century, so when Professor Waldo Martin Jr. along with UCLA scholar Joshua Bloom, took up the challenge of writing the history of the BPP, they knew they had their work cut out for them.

“The history of the party is a vexed and contentious minefield. We tried to navigate that minefield to the best of our ability, presenting as clear and as cogent a narrative as possible,” said Martin in a recent interview. “We were fully aware that there would be those who would disagree with aspects of our approach, some of our findings, and some of our arguments.”

Knowing the difficulty they would face with such a contested topic, Martin and Bloom initially set out to speak directly with former Black Panther members and those close to the movement. But Martin quickly realized navigating through interviews on such a controversial topic was difficult. From the beginning Martin and Bloom tried to create their own base of oral interviews for the book. “But the vexed and contentious historical minefield we were negotiating made this particular research approach too difficult and unwieldy,” said Martin. Instead the pair turned their focus to the written record, including available interviews, memoirs/autobiographies, and biographies of rank-and-file party members as well as BPP leaders.

The BPP was founded in West Oakland, just a few miles south of UC Berkeley. “The history of the party is a deeply felt and living history, meaning it is still very much alive, very much with us today,” said Martin. “A critical challenge for us was developing the critical historical perspective required to conceptualize and write about a moment in recent history, a moment around which so much intense emotional feeling as well as deeply felt memories and beliefs still swirl.”

“"This is the book we've all been waiting for: the first complete history of the Black Panther Party, devoid of the hype, the nonsense, the one-dimensional heroes and villains, the myths ... Bloom and Martin's riveting, nuanced, and highly original account revises our understanding of the party's size, scope, ideology, and political complexity, and offers the most compelling explanations for its ebbs and flows and ultimate demise. Moreover, they reveal with spectacular clarity that the Party's primary target was not just police brutality or urban poverty or white supremacy but U.S. Empire in all of its manifestations." - Robin D. G. Kelley, UCLA in Goodreads
“As important as the Black Panthers were to the evolution of black power, the African American freedom struggle, and, indeed, the sixties as a whole, scholarship on the group has been surprisingly thin and all too often polemical. Certainly no definitive scholarly account of the Panthers has been produced to date, or rather had been produced to date. Bloom and Martin can now lay claim to that honor. This is, by a wide margin, the most detailed, analytically sophisticated, and balanced account of the organization yet written. Anyone who hopes to understand the group and its impact on American culture and politics will need to read this book.”

- Doug McAdam, Stanford author of “Political Process and the Development of Black Insurgency, 1930-1970”

Since its release in January 2014, *Black Against Empire* has been lauded by scholars as well as those affiliated with the Black Panther Party. Bobby Seale, former chair of the Black Panther Party noted *Black Against Empire* “clarifies the history of our movement, our aspirations, our struggles, and the bitter challenges we faced. This is a profoundly important and revealing work.”

In September, the Before Columbus Foundation named *Black Against Empire* a 2014 American Book Award winner. Given annually since 1980, the American Book Award recognizes literary achievement throughout American writing without limitations on genre. Past award winners come from a variety of fields including poetry, fiction, and historical research. Former recipients include novelist Toni Morrison, critical theorist bell hooks, and poet Gary Snyder. *Black Against Empire* has been praised by critics as “authoritative” and “an impressive, sweeping, and substantive scholarly history of the Black Panther Party.” But Martin is quick to counter. “When others describe *Black Against Empire* as ‘comprehensive,’ even ‘authoritative,’ we’re of course gratified. I’d emphasize, however, an obvious but vital point: there are other ways to conceptualize and write a history of the party. As a result, there are other full histories of the party to be written from other points of view.”

Now that *Black Against Empire* is making its impact in the historical community, Martin has already turned his focus to his next scholarly endeavor. *A Change is Gonna Come: African-American Freedom Struggle and the Transformation of America, 1800-2000* will provide a sweeping reflection on the African American struggle for freedom. “Put another way,” Martin said, “I’m asking us to reconsider what we think of as the evolution of the Civil Rights Movement.”
Looking Back: Free Speech Movement at 50

UC Berkeley and the History Department reflect on the 50th anniversary of the iconic demonstrations for free speech on campus.

In the fall of 1964, thousands of UC Berkeley students, faculty, and staff took to protest after an announcement that existing University regulations banning political activity on campus would be “strictly enforced.” The ensuing demonstrations in favor of students’ right to speak openly on campus became known as the Free Speech Movement (FSM). Numerous faculty and students affiliated with the Department of History participated in the FSM. On December 4, 1964 over 700 students were arrested, making it the largest mass arrest of students in history. The department was pleased to be able to participate in some of the campus commemorations of the movement. Here are a few examples:

Activist and Author Alice Walker Visits History Department

The study of history can be a laborious exercise, with hours spent in the library searching through obscure texts and late nights dedicated to crafting new research on old subjects. But occasionally history is present, a living and breathing record of the world as it is known.

On October 23, the Department of History welcomed author and activist Alice Walker to discuss the Free Speech Movement with Visiting Professor Robert Cohen and his History 103 students in conjunction with the UC Berkeley’s 50th anniversary celebration of the FSM.

“To have the author of such a classic work on race and activism in the 1960s share her insights about...
the work was exhilarating, a fantastic learning experience,” said Cohen.

Born in Jim Crow-era Georgia, Walker drew inspiration for her Pulitzer Prize-winning book *The Color Purple* from stories she heard as a child from her grandfather. Walker became involved in the Civil Rights Movement in the early 1960s while a student at Spelman and Sarah Lawrence Colleges. She would go on to organize demonstrations with Martin Luther King, Jr. and participate in the 1963 March on Washington. She remains a vocal advocate for a number of causes.

Much of Walker’s discussion focused on her 1976 novel *Meridian*, whose central characters were students involved in the Civil Rights Movement in the deep south. The Free Speech Movement was spawned in part by students involved in the Civil Rights Movement, including many who worked with CORE and participated in the Freedom Summer project of 1964.

“We engaged in a fascinating discussion of what the movement meant to her, and its implications for America during and since the 1960s,” added Cohen.

**History Offers Courses on 1960s Social Movements with Visiting Professor Robert Cohen ’87**

The 1960s are simultaneously both distant memory and ever-present. The culture, music, and art the 1960s spawned seem ubiquitous in modern America. As a scholar of American social movements, Visiting Professor Robert Cohen is well aware of the impact the era of counterculture holds.

On leave from his regular position as Professor of Social Studies Education at New York University, Cohen is offering two courses at UC Berkeley this semester. History 100 “America Divided: Politics and Culture of the Long 1960s” is a lecture course which examines the relationship of several groups throughout the social movements of the decade while History 103D “The Free Speech Movement and the Student Movement of the 1960s” focuses more closely on the events at UC Berkeley.


**History Through Music**

To celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Free Speech Movement numerous lectures, readings, and other events have been sponsored by an assortment of campus departments. History faculty and graduate students have participated in a number of events, including a recent “On The Same Page” panel on music and protests featuring Mavis Staples. Professor Mark Peterson moderated and was joined by History graduate student and professional jazz singer Kim Nalley and Professor Waldo Martin.

Staples and her family formed The Staple Singers in the mid-1940s. The group became close to Martin Luther King, Jr., and went on to become the musical voice of the Civil Rights Movement. Staples has been inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and won the Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award.
Alum Pens Historical Novel, Reflects on Skills Gained as History Major

The debut novel by Justin Go ’03 finds its roots in historical research

The debut novel of UC Berkeley History alumnus Justin Gakuto Go ’03 is an ambitious tale that straddles the genres of historical fiction, romance, and suspense. *The Steady Running of the Hour* (San Jose: Simon & Schuster, 2014) traces the story of a young American who learns he may be the heir to a fortune left by a British World War I officer, which sends him on a journey across Europe to discover the truth. Characterized by O Magazine as one of the best debuts of the year, Go’s work has been called “poetic, epic and expansive” by Interview Magazine.

*The Steady Running of the Hour* is part love story and part thriller, but critics and fans alike have been struck by one element of the book: the clarity with which Go portrays early 20th-century Europe in such rich detail. In sum, the book demonstrates an attention to research that only a historian could provide.

Despite the fictitious elements of *The Steady Running of the Hour* Go insists his background in researching the breadth of history allowed him to ground the novel in fact. “Berkeley was where I discovered what history could be,” said Go, noting that while a student in Berkeley he drew on everything from government records to foreign films to research papers, sparking his imagination.

Upon arriving at UC Berkeley, Go planned to major in art history. On a whim, he enrolled in Professor Emeritus Anthony Adamthwaite’s course “Europe from 1914 to the Present” and never looked back. “I took one history class and was immediately hooked,” said Go. “We read extraordinary texts including Robert Graves’s *Goodbye to All That* and

George Orwell’s *Homage to Catalonia*... the fact that I can remember the reading list ten years later tells you something.” These texts were also the first time Go was exposed to the connection between the Great War and the first British Everest expeditions in the 1920s, the backdrop for much of the novel.

Go notes that his skill in writing about the past draws from his time as a history student. “If I had not studied history I might not have had the skills or the courage to write about subjects that were so remote from my experience,” said Go. “I began writing fiction with the crucial advantage of knowing how to find the past, and having the patience to discover it piece by piece, in the voices of those who had lived it.”

“Every work of literature is a story of survival, a battle against fate or a struggle for love. *The Steady Running of the Hour* is all three... Go straddles the decades with profound verisimilitude... When I finished, I wanted immediately to start it again.”

- Minneapolis Star Tribune

Go points to his 101 thesis completed under the direction of Professor James Vernon as a pivotal moment for him as an author. Writing on the 1981 IRA Hunger Strike, Go first learned how to submerge himself in primary sources. “When I began researching my novel, collecting hundreds of sources and organizing them for later use - I knew I
could do it, because in a sense, I had done it before,” said Go. But he also left UC Berkeley inspired by history. “I graduated so in love with British and European history that I went to London to do a master’s thesis, thinking I’d become an academic.” Go’s path changed, but in the coming years he had the foundation he needed to write ambitious works.

With the success *The Steady Running of the Hour*, it is no surprise that Go’s next book will be set in the same era, but this story will take place in Paris, Berlin, and North Africa. True to form, Go is learning to speak French and German so he can read more primary sources. “I guess I’ll be living in libraries for the next year or two,” said Go. “Look out for me in the main stacks with a sleeping bag.”
Q&A With Mabel Lee, Graduate Advisor

Professor David Henkin recently sat down with Mabel Lee to catch up with Student Services and see what’s new with staff

For the more than six hundred of us who have attended Berkeley’s doctoral program since 1988, Mabel Lee was more than a trusted guide; she humanized graduate school and personified the institution at its best. Mabel was kind enough to answer a few questions from her unique vantage point with UC Berkeley alumnus and professor David Henkin

Q: Before you joined the History Department in 1988, what had been your previous connections to UC Berkeley? To the historical discipline?
A: I’ve been at Cal since studying here as an undergraduate and have yet to leave. I worked at the ASUC and at the East Asian Studies Library as a student and transitioned to a career position as a Student Services Advisor in the Department of Oriental Languages and Literature (now East Asian Languages and Cultures) shortly after graduation. I moved to the Department of Zoology (now Integrative Biology) and then to the School of Business Administration before arriving in the History Department.

My connection to the study of history was coursework in American history, regrettably not at Cal since over the years I’ve come to realize the caliber of our students as GSIs. The closest connection at Cal was a couple of courses in Classical Archaeology taken with Professor Crawford Greenewalt.

Q: How has the job changed over your long tenure as Graduate Advisor?
A: The University has vacillated between centralization and decentralization over the course of my years spent at Cal, with the current trend seemingly moving back to centralization with the creation of Campus Shared Services. However, with regards to funding, decentralization more accurately characterizes the trend with the awarding of Block Grant funds and Summer Grants left to the discretion of the departments. Decentralizing the Block Grant funds and using them with endowment funds has enabled the department to offer multi-year fellowship packages to all of our admitted students. In earlier years, funding ranged from no offer of funding to, at most, one year of tuition and stipend. As a result, accounting has increasingly been more of a demand on my time along with the offering of GSI and Reader positions.

Email has greatly changed the response time and the interaction I have with my students. The good is not having to rely on snail mail or catching me in my

HISTORY in the NEWS

Mabel Lee on her honeymoon three months after she started at UC Berkeley. Stop by in 3310 Dwinelle to see her now!
office. The bad is not having as frequent in-person contact with the students.

Q: How, from your perspective, has the Department changed?
A: Since the addition of two floors to Dwinelle Hall, the department has acquired more space and has made a conscious effort in expanding the facilities available to our graduate students and improving the graduate student experience. The lounge, library, and exam rooms did not exist when I first started. No longer are doctoral qualifying exams held in the faculty offices and the computer lab moved from its previously cramped space in 3207 Dwinelle. Presented with the availability of new resources, which could have been used in other ways, I believe that the department has kept the best interest of the students in mind.

Q: How have your relationships/connections to graduate students changed?
A: The greatest change is a result of moving the student mailboxes from my office to the lounge. I had more of a pulse on the whereabouts of my students when their mailboxes were in my office, more so than I do now. At times it was like Grand Central Station, but I felt more connected with their lives with casual chats as they popped in to check their mail.

Q: What are your thoughts about the graduate program?
A: The graduate program had seen a high of an entering cohort of 52 to a low of 19 (our most recent cohort). I am sure that this has changed the student dynamics and I hope that students continue to find the support within their cohort regardless of the numbers.

The program has worked to stay in tune with changes in the field from lowering our admit quota to be more in step with the job market, offering fellowship packages to remain competitive, and hiring faculty in areas that reflect the changing trends.

Q: What changes in the program are you most proud of?
A: I believe the biggest change and one with the greatest impact has been the offering of multi-year fellowship packages to all admitted students. Although it has been a challenge to keep up with the private institutions, Carla Hesse's and Mark Healey's vision of a funding package has kept us competitive.

Q: What do you foresee as the next major changes in graduate education at Berkeley?
A: I think with the continuing delicate job market the perception of what a graduate education provides will change. I think that graduates will still seek the traditional track of academic employment, but I foresee a greater acceptance of alternative careers and a greater acceptance that the skills acquired with a graduate education will lead to successful careers outside of academia.

Q: Do you maintain close contacts with students after they leave?
A: With over 600 students coming through the program since I’ve been in the department, close contact wanes as the years since graduation progresses, but it is always a pleasure when former students drop by to say hello or I receive an email or a letter with news of additions to their family or an update in their professional career. I hope that I have made a difference in their time spent in the program.
2014 Graduates

Bachelor of Arts

Rebecca Aguilar
Alfredo Abraham Alva
Paul Jakim Russell Ansalmo
Norah Ann Arafeh
Zachary Aslanian-Williams
Tatiana August-Schmidt*
Faizah Barlas
Alan Kevin Barrios
Ryan Michael Barry
Ethan Baum
Christopher R. Bazil
Vivek Mahesh Bhave
Dakota Sky Bloom
Matthew Joseph Borba
Sumeet Brar
Cody Brock
John William Brymner IV
Maximilian Alexander Buchholz
Rachel Lynne Cadman*
Trenton Blaine Calder
Elizabeth Banks Calhoun*
Caroline Constance Helen Cella
Avik Chakravarty
Winifred Y. Chan
Alice Jayne Chernikoff
Nicole Christine Chiominto
Connie H. Chung
Megan Jane Collins*
Carter A. Crowe
Clifton Roy Damiens
Michael Bret Davis
Olivia De La O
Michelle Deunay
Catherine Virginia Devlin
Patricia Di Pasquale
 Humberto Diaz
Jennifer Lynn Docto
Benjamin Herbert Dominguez
Paul Williams Donovan
Reagen Taylor Oneil Dozier
Lauren Kathleen Elliott
Matthew William Enger
Jessica Lynn Erven
Michael Aaron Felix
Kai Yeung Calvin Fong
Nicholas Franks
Richard De Jesus Freitas
Oren R. Friedman*
Daniel Martin Friess
Fernando A. Funes
Stephanie Yue-Ying Fung*
Samuel Alan Gall
Rene Lopez Galvan
Cristina Teresa Gastelu
Charles Arthur Gebhardt*
Adrienne Lauren Gehan
Matthew Francis Gillfillan
Zachary Reed Glasser
Hayden Eric Godfrey*
Jonathan Samuel Goldstein
Gabriel Cabrera Gonzalez
Clareanne Goschke*
Kristina Graber
Leah Ruth Grant
Alexander Scott Hartnett
Cynthia Johnston Haueter
Travis J. Henry*
Pedro Antonio Hernandez
Suzanna Finch Hicks
Erik Brian Hillbrand
Evan Patrick Hindman*
Presley Ann Hubschmitt
Llaned Huerta
Bianca Huntley
Timothy Jang
Lukas William Janzen
Chad Johnson
Jeff Edward Kaeztel
Talar Tina Kakilian*
Megan Sarah Kang*
Anthony Jay Kao
Elena Vanessa Caroline Kempt**
Jonathan Kimball Key
Ala Mukhtar Khan
Kwang Il Kim
Jacquelyn King
Franklin Scott Krbechek
Tucker Thompson Kunzel
Ling Chi Kwan
Alexandra Nicole Lane
Alexis Michelle Lazzeri
Seung Yoon Lee
Virginia Joyce Lenander
Michael Tom Li
Alice Lin
Justin Oliver C. Lin
Andrew Lindgren
Kristina R. Lindstrom
Oliver Alan Lockhart
Steven Robert Lopez
Tilo Eduardo Lopez
Micah Love
James Douglas Lyon
Livia Elizabeth Maas
Kristen Elizabeth Macintosh
Jesus Madrigal
Pardis Mahgerefteh
Alice Main*
Garrett A. Martin
Jhonie Mercedes Martinez
Luis Clemente Martiz
Loretta Carmona Mcrae
Margaret Meagher
Emily Lorraine Meehan
Mari M. Miyamoto
Tanner Mohr
Nathan Leo Myers
Karandeep Singh Nagra
Tai Namkung*
Miriam Hope Newman-Gerhardt
Eric B. Nossiter
Joo-hyeon Oh*
Amy Marie O’Hearn
Oliver Osuna
Aveling Pan
Javier Walter Panzar
Victoria Elaine Pardini*
Glara Yeji Park
Michael Pascoe*
Neil Patel
Stephanie Pena
Kiran Nicholas Permaul
Alynia N. Phillips
Jennifer Yuan Pierson
Lauren Elizabeth Piper
Claudia Pizarro
Katy Rose Pool*
Miles Theodore Popplewell
Dominic Powell
Jesus Manuel Quiroz
Alexandra Grace Ritschard
Sarah Jane Rivera Coe
Leila Rock
Todd Andrew Roe
Julian Louis Rojas
Tyler S. Ruth
Alexandra Marie Ryan*
Mariya Sakharova
Michael James Sanchez
Briana Santos
Rebecca Renee Sawyer
Kalen Tyler Schumacher
Mina Sean
Tierney Kjarum Seidel
Zoridaa Serrano
Kenneth E. Sexauer*
Rachel Shapiro
Melanie Sherzad
Arsen Shirvanyan
Patrick Tat-long Shum
Solveig Marie Siem
2014 Graduates

Mrinal Sinha
Adam Bradford Spaulding
Katelyn Spiro*
Richard Gelberg Sproulz
Brittney Josephine Starling
Bronson T. Stocking
Samantha Hope Strimling*
Jason Paul Stroud
Jackson A. Sullivan
Katherine Suzuki
Patrick Alfonso Telles
Alessander Ternovskiy
Justin Tombolesi
Javier Gabriel Torres
Adam Tuetken
Sunny Uppal*
Ana A. Vasquez
Gamaliel Vega
Christian Louis Vigil
Camille Villa
Francisco Villaseñor Jr.
David Vincent
My Hanh Thi Vu
Katelynd Ruth Wallace
Sebastien Welch
Design: Adriane Vasilikioti
Katarina Angelika White
Madeline Karen Wiest
Katherine Williams
Stefanie E. Williams
Grant Edward Willig
Isaac Wolf
Rachel Xiao
Cathy Kai Xu
Megyn Yanez
Tiana Elena Yarbrough
Sarah Zanolini
Melissa Rachel Zazueta
Alina Zhenli Zhu

**Phi Beta Kappa
**2013 Colin Miller Prize recipient

Master of Arts
Chase Arnold
Olivia Benowitz
Trevor Jackson
Mark Kettler
Ron Makleff
Ivana Mirkovic
Raphael Murillo
Kim Nalley
Tehila Sasson
Kerry Shannon
Hannah Waits
Jesse Watson

Doctor of Philosophy
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