Remodeling underway. We thought that the Friends might enjoy this view of what will soon be the Bancroft's new Reading Room. If all goes well, the next issue of Bancroftiana should contain the “after” view.

From the James Family Libraries

Through the generosity of Mrs. Robert Bruce Porter of Corte Madera, the Bancroft’s Rare Books Collection has been enriched by a group of sixty-eight titles, originally owned by various members of the family of the Anglo-American novelist, Henry James, and his brother, William, Professor of Philosophy at Harvard University. Many of the volumes bear the signature of Henry James, others are signed by William, by William’s wife, Alice, and by their son-in-law, Bruce Porter, husband of Margaret James, to whom a copy of Dickens’ Nicholas Nickleby is inscribed “To his good Peggott her fond old uncle Henry James. January 27th 1901.”

While the provenances and inscriptions in these volumes make them unique and of value to scholars, they are of significance bibliographically, too. For example, many of the Thackeray titles from Henry James’ library at Lamb House, bearing his signature, are English first editions not recorded by Henry Sayre Van
Duzer's *A Thackeray Library* (1919), which purportedly describes "a complete set of first editions and first publications of Thackeray's writing in book form."

By far the most exciting discovery in the collection is the 1894 edition, printed in four copies only, of the Diary of Alice James, sister of Henry and William, for the bibliographic history of the book is tied closely to the history of the family. Alice, an invalid, began her *Diary* in May, 1889, and entries continued until the time of her death in March, 1892. The scraps of papers comprising the *Diary* were left by Alice to her companion, Katherine Peabody Loring, who edited the manuscript and had the small edition printed.

Henry and William, each receiving a copy from Miss Loring, were apparently displeased by the appearance in print of Alice's recordings of their private views. William simply acknowledged receipt of his copy, never thanking Miss Loring for it, while Henry, who, in his letters, had extolled Alice's literary talents as exemplified by the *Diary*, destroyed his copy. In deference to Henry's wish not to have the family gossip widely disseminated, Katherine Loring refrained from further publication of the *Diary* and kept both her own copy and that originally destined for the younger James brother, Robertson. Many years after the deaths of the three brothers, Miss Loring presented Robertson's copy to his daughter, Mrs. Mary James Vaux.

The *Diary* remained virtually unknown to the reading public until 1934, when Mrs. Vaux made her copy available to Anna Robeson Burr who published a portion of its text under the title *Alice James—Her Brothers—Her Journal*. The full text was published in 1964, with preface by the Jamesian scholar, Leon Edel, who noted that he had seen only William's copy of the 1894 edition, now in the Houghton Library at Harvard, and remarked that "with the known destruction of Henry's copy, this must be considered one of the rarest nineteenth century privately printed books in America."

The whereabouts of Miss Loring's copy, which Mrs. Porter has now given to the Bancroft, had not been disclosed; from the inscription "Henry James from Katherine P. Loring, October 1923" we know that she had presented it to William's eldest son, Henry. The Bancroft Library is indeed grateful that this quite special volume has been added to its collections.

### 25th Annual Meeting

"The Dead-Pan of Huck Finn" is the title of Professor Henry Nash Smith's talk to be delivered at the 25th Annual Meeting of The Friends of The Bancroft Library in The Playhouse, Zellerbach Hall on Sunday, May 7th, at 2:30 p.m. A member of the Department of English on the Berkeley campus and author of *Virgin Land: The American West as Symbol and Myth*, Professor Smith served as Editor of the Mark Twain Estate from 1953 until 1968.

Since the Bancroft's own quarters are in process of remodeling, the special exhibition, honoring the Library's Mark Twain Papers, will be on view in the lobby of The Playhouse, and the reception following the meeting will be held in the adjacent Alumni House.

"A Dreamer Who Does"

These words were chosen by Lisa Hobbs to describe Adrien J. Falk, San Francisco business executive, in an *Examiner* article published in 1962. At that time, Falk, 78 years of age—an age when most men would be comfortably settled in retirement—was serving as president of the Bay Area Rapid Transit District. Appointed to the board of directors in 1937, after retiring as president of S & W Fine Foods, he oversaw the planning of the rapid transit system and was largely instrumental for the success of the bond campaign which turned the BART dream into a reality.

This was the climax of a long and active career in which he devoted almost as much time to community improvement projects as to business. A native San Franciscan and a self-made man, Falk worked for his living from the age of fourteen, starting as an errand boy for a liquor wholesaler. In 1905 he found employment as a billing clerk with the wholesale grocery firm of Sussman, Wormser and Company, as S & W was then known, and became in turn cashier, credit manager, office manager, secretary, sales manager, general manager, director, vice president, and, in 1946, president.

### The Harts Visit Mexico and El Salvador

To renew the Library's firm bonds long ago established by his predecessors Herbert Eugene Bolton and George Peter Hammond, and to establish new contacts through whom acquisitions might flow into the Bancroft, Director James D. Hart left Berkeley on February 13th for a three-week field trip to Mexico and El Salvador. Accompanied by Mrs. Hart, he visited libraries, archives, museums, universities, booksellers, and private collectors in both countries.

Although the trip held many satisfactions too numerous to detail in this report (extended remarks have been promised for the Friends' Annual Meeting next month), one of the highlights was the meeting with Director Jorge Ignacio Rubio-Mané of the Archivo General de la Nacion in Mexico City and the discovery that both men had attended Harvard at the same time. Through Professor Hart's visits to bookstores there was brought to the Library's attention some very important collections of Mexican publications.

Matters of microfilm acquisition and the exchange of duplicate materials with national institutions and private collectors occupied the Director in both countries, and keeping in mind the rarity and value of ephemeral materials he visited several political party headquarters both for samples of current documents and to see that the Library would be placed on mailing lists to receive future publications.

### Mardersteig Exhibition

Honoring the eightieth birthday on January 8th of Giovanni Mardersteig, modern master printer, The Bancroft Library created an exhibition of his works which filled fourteen cases and was viewed not only by the campus community but also by visitors from the en-
tire Bay area. In addition to the fine examples of his Officina Bodoni gathered by Miss Irene Moran from the Bancroft’s Rare Books Collection, several of the Library’s Friends, notably Norman H. Strouse, Albert Sperisen and Jack Stauffacher, loaned Mardersteig books from their private collections.

Giovanni Mardersteig was born into a family of artists in Weimar and under his father’s tutelage studied law, gaining his degree from the University of Jena. After teaching for a short period, he joined the eminent German publishing house of Kurt Wolff in order to pursue his major interest, that of printing fine books. Dissatisfied with commercial publishing, Mardersteig decided it would be necessary to become his own printer in order to achieve the desired results.

The Officina Bodoni, named for the great eighteenth century Italian printer and type designer, Giambattista Bodoni, was established at Montagnola, Switzerland in 1923, and in 1927 was moved to Verona, where it remains active. From the very beginning the works of the Officina Bodoni, which were printed by hand and issued in small editions, displayed elegance of form and precision, and were highly sought by aficionados of fine printing.

Among the works displayed was Tammaro de Marinis’s story of the library of the Aragonese kings of Naples in the fifteenth century, La Biblioteca Napoletana dei Re D’Aragona, in four volumes. A catalogue of the library’s manuscripts, reconstructed from inventories made in the fifteenth century and from documents in Neapolitan archives, is included in the edition.

The Top 125

East Bay houses and buildings, made from adobe, wood, brick, cement, or stone, in styles ranging from Colonial Mexican to Victorian to “Berkeley shingle,” some elaborate, others defining simplicity itself, a conglomerate with something for every taste, all combine to make the area an exciting one architecturally. With a sense of urgency, underscored by the realization that many of the older buildings in this area were being razed to make way for newer developments, the Junior League of Oakland allocated funds in April, 1966, for an inventory of all pre-1917 buildings of architectural and historical significance in both Alameda and Contra Costa counties.

The enormous task of recording, block by block, house by house, more than one thousand such buildings was begun by the valiant members of the Junior League in October, 1967, to be completed more than four years later. For each house surveyed files were assembled, containing information on the location of the building, its state of preservation, noteworthy structural details, changes made in construction, past and present owners, architect’s name if known, a description of the neighborhood in which it stands, and one or more photographs of the exterior.

From this mass of records, one hundred and twenty-five buildings were selected for special attention, to be professionally photographed and fully documented. Sixty of these “top” buildings are included in Dave Bohn’s East of These Golden Shores, published under the auspices of the Junior League by the Scrimshaw Press in 1971. One which did not appear in the book is the cement house at 1515 La Loma in Berkeley (here illustrated), built in 1908 by Bernard Maybeck to the specifications of Andrew Cowper Lawson, Professor of Geology at the University of California, who planned a home impervious to earthquakes and fire.

In support of the Bancroft’s ongoing project to collect architectural drawings as well as materials relating to the architectural history of the San Francisco Bay area, the Junior League of Oakland has generously presented its files for this survey to the Library.

John D. Hicks Memorial Fund

The family and former students of the late John D. Hicks, first Morrison Professor of American History and American Citizenship in the University of California, have consented to the establishment of a Memorial Fund to be used for the purchase of additions to The Bancroft Library in his own field of specialization. Professor Hicks, who also served as Dean of the Graduate Division, retired from active teaching in 1937 and died in Palm Springs on February 5th.

Coming to Berkeley in 1942 from the chairmanship of the Department of History at the University of Wisconsin, John D. Hicks fast became one of the most popular lecturers in the field of American history. His The Populist Revolt, published in 1931, is still considered a standard work, and his two volumes, The Federal Union (1937) and The American Nation (1941) set a high standard among the brief histories of this country. Not a few among the Friends will recall his address before the Annual Meeting in May, 1937, as well as his entertaining story-telling at “Dutch Flat Day,” in August of the following year.

In his autobiography, My Life With History, issued in 1968, Professor Hicks recalled the post war years on campus and the new generation of graduate students in American history. Emphasizing the importance of documentation in the writing of history, he noted—

In providing us with material, our Bancroft Library was indispensable: most of my Ph.D candidates at California drew mainly from its treasures. Fortunately, the antiquarian interest, which would have restricted the Bancroft collections to the early periods only, was on the wane after the war, and the library was on the alert for twentieth-century manuscripts, such, for example, as the papers of the governors. Nor was its spread of interest limited to the California boundaries; its collections included material on the whole Pacific Coast, on the Rocky Mountain area, and on the westward movement generally.

The Library is indeed grateful for this public recognition and is proud to continue its association with John D. Hicks through the Memorial Fund. Contributions to the fund may be sent to The Friends of The Bancroft Library.

Allen Press Desiderata

In order to complete its holdings of the publications of the Allen Press, Kentfield, California, the Bancroft’s Rare Books Collection is seeking the following titles—

Albert Camus. The Fall. (1966)
Joseph Conrad. Dialogues of Creatures Moralised, ed. by Cott Hobart from the English translation of 1535. (1968)
Henry James. The Beast in the Jungle. (1965)
Publius Terentius Afer. The Brothers. (1968)

Should any of these be available to the Bancroft, please communicate with Miss Patricia Howard, by letter or by telephone (642-3781).

Friendly Praise

We are pleased to discover the following among former Chancellor Roger Heyns’ remarks before the inaugural meeting of the Executive Committee of the Friends of the Michigan Historical Collections at Ann Arbor on November 17th—

First of all, let me say that one of my happiest experiences while at Berkeley was to speak to the annual meeting of The Friends of The Bancroft Library. . . . Through the work of this group, the Bancroft has been able to purchase collections and, probably even more importantly, attract collections to the library. The Friends constituted an interested and informed lay-group of amateur historians, collectors and some serious historical scholars that helped to bring to the University a strong, specialized collection. . . . And, incidentally, just before I left, I was a party to getting the last $100,000 for the total project of about $600,000 for a face-lifting of the Bancroft which reminds me of how important to that library the physical facility is and how important it is to the collection for it to have a physical presence.
employed by the Mexican government as Jefe de Departamento Agronomica del Comision Nacional de Irrigacion making reconnaissance studies of potential irrigation projects. Later he served as National Director of the Resettlement Administration, a New Deal agency concerned mainly with the plight of the low-income farmer, the sub-marginal producer, and, in California, the migratory farm worker.

One of his most important assignments as consulting agricultural engineer was a study of California's Central Valley Project for the Haynes Foundation of Los Angeles, which resulted in the publication of *The Economic Implications of the Central Valley Project* (1942). In 1945 he was sent to Puerto Rico as land consultant to Governor Rexford Guy Tugwell; this work was followed by his years in Greece and final retirement to Berkeley in 1954.

Packard was born in Illinois in 1884 and became interested in agriculture while working on farms during summer vacations. After completion of high school he attended Iowa State College at Ames, graduating in 1907 with the degree of Bachelor of Scientific Agriculture. Interest in irrigation brought him to Berkeley for graduate work under Professors Eugene Hilgard and Bernard Etcheverry. In 1909 he received his M.S. degree and married Emma Lou Leonard, also a 1907 graduate of the University of California's College of Agriculture. Packard established and supervised the Imperial Valley Experiment Station, a University of California sponsored project, and from 1926 to 1929 he was employed by the Mexican government as Jefe sored project, and from 1926 to 1929 he was superintendent of the Delhi State Land Farm Advisors. Three years later Packard be­

A World Citizen
A marble bust in the village square at Anthele, Greece is both a tribute from a grateful people and a symbol of a lifetime devoted to helping humanity. Walter Packard went to Greece in 1948 on a four-month temporary assignment which lasted six busy years and resulted in a series of reclamation and irrigation projects of enduring significance. Insisting that just to give money and advice to governments would not do the job, he spoke to the villagers, gained their confidence, and worked with them to achieve success. Near Anthele, using rice as a reclamation crop, he not only converted a vast, sterile plain into productive land, but also changed Greece into a rice-exporting nation for the first time in its history.

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Sixteen portraits, in drypoint and lithograph, of early twentieth century English literary figures executed by the American painter and graphic artist Walter Tittle have been presented to The Bancroft Library by Mrs. Walter Tittle of Carmel. Including such writers as Arnold Bennett, G.K. Chesterton (here illustrated), Joseph Conrad (represented by both a drypoint and a lithograph), Walter de la Mare, and George Bernard Shaw, the collection nicely complements printed editions of these authors' works now held in the Library's Rare Books Collection.

Walter Tittle was born in Springfield, Ohio in 1883, and studied in New York. Becoming known primarily as a portraitist, he was appointed as official artist of the United States to the Conference on Limitations of Armaments held in Washington, D.C. in 1921, and produced the Arms Conference Memorial Portfolio, drypoint portraits of twenty-five leading statesmen. Following the completion of the literary portraits in 1922, Tittle published a charming series of essays, concerning his subjects, in the Century magazine. He later produced portraits of President and Mrs. Coolidge, and of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, about whom he wrote Roosevelt as an Artist Saw Him (1948).

Each of the sixteen portraits has been beautifully matted and framed; the twelve lithographs are signed by the subjects as well as the artist. It is hoped to display them upon occasion, with relevant books, in the Library's projected Exhibition Gallery.

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