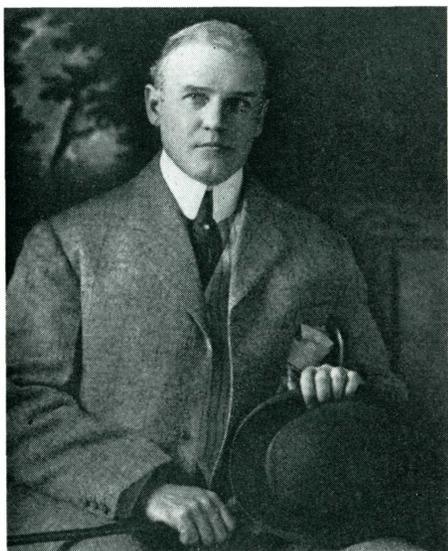


BANCROFTIANA

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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94720

No. 57

January 1974



"H.L." in 1908

Harry Leon Wilson Papers

"... I FEEL THAT LIFE is a glorious adventure, well worth while," wrote Harry Leon Wilson, the famed American humorist and author, on October 30th, 1931, to his friend Zilpha Riley. And indeed he lived his life with a zest as great as that of many of his characters. Much of this life is reflected in his correspondence with such fellow writers as Mark Twain, Booth Tarkington, and H. L. Mencken, which, together with his manuscripts and other personal papers, has been presented to The Bancroft Library by his children, Charis Wilson of Aptos and Leon Wilson of New York. A selection from this newly acquired collection will be shown in the Library's Exhibition Gallery beginning on

February 10th, following a screening that afternoon of the 1935 film version of Wilson's novel, *Ruggles of Red Gap*.

Born in Oregon, Illinois on May 1st, 1867, Harry Leon Wilson grew up with the smell of print in the small town where his father owned a newspaper, and from an early age learned to set type. He quit school when he was sixteen, having studied shorthand and acquired secretarial skills. His first job, as he recalled it, was in a furniture factory, his wages fifty cents for a ten-hour day! In November, 1884, Wilson served as stenographer first in the Omaha offices of the Union Pacific Railroad, and a year later in the Denver offices. This position he left in December, 1885, to become secretary to Edwin Fowler of the Bancroft History Company, working for more than a year in Colorado, collecting reminiscences of pioneer settlers and drumming up subscriptions for the histories being issued by Hubert Howe Bancroft. Of this experience Wilson commented: "That job was my introduction to human nature."

During this period of his apprenticeship Wilson wrote "The Elusive Dollar Bill," a short story based on his attempts to obtain a dollar bill for a silver piece in Denver. The story was accepted for publication in *Puck*, one of the foremost humor magazines in the United States, in December, 1886. At this time, too, Wilson first met a young girl with the unlikely name of Wilbertine Nesselrode Teters, whom he was to marry in 1899.

Still in the employ of the Bancroft Company, Wilson arrived in California in the summer of 1887 to work on the publication of *Builders of the Commonwealth*; he lived at first

in San Francisco, and later in Los Angeles. By July, 1889, he was back in Omaha, again as secretary to a Union Pacific official, Chief Engineer Virgil G. Brogue. In his spare time he wrote for *Puck*, while studying assiduously the magazine's content for style; he particularly admired the work of its prominent editor, Henry Cuyler Bunner, who, in 1892, offered Wilson a position as assistant editor in New York. Wilson's duties consisted of selecting jokes, writing stories and editorials under his own name as well as pseudonymously and anonymously; with the death of Bunner in 1896 he assumed the editorship. Meanwhile, in 1894 his first collection of stories, *Zigzag Tales*, was published.

Although Wilson found the life of a man-about-town in New York exciting for a time (he characterized as a great thrill dining at Delmonico's his first night in the city), ten years and a divorce later his longing for the West led him to write his first novel, *The Spenders*. The \$2000 advance on the book enabled him to quit his job, marry Rose O'Neill, who had illustrated his novel, and move to Rose's sprawling fifteen-room house, "Bonniebrook," in the Ozarks, where he wrote his next three novels. His travels took him to Colorado, and to Salt Lake City, where he completed research for *The Lions of the Lord*, described as the first legitimate use of Mormon life in fiction. A year later, in 1904, he published *The Seeker*, deemed by some critics to be an attack on Christianity; this was followed a year later by *The Boss of Little Arcady*, a richly nostalgic and humorous evocation of life in a midwestern town.

Wilson's friendship with Booth Tarkington dates from this time, and in September, 1905, the two families sailed for Capri; the first draft of their jointly-authored play, *The Man from Home*, was completed in 1906 in Paris. Of his collaboration with Tarkington, Wilson laughingly asserted: "I did most of the work. In fact, I did all of it. . . ." And at a later date he described to his son Leon their method of working out dialogue "speech by speech . . . (each jeering profanely at the other's essay)." In reality, Tarkington fully appreciated Wilson's abilities, and wrote to him in 1918: "You have

. . . the finest nose for structure and dialogue I ever knew."

During this sojourn in Europe Wilson separated from Rose O'Neill, the creator of the "Kewpie Doll," and published an unsuccessful novel, *Ewing's Lady*, which he himself considered a distinct failure. Upon his return to the United States he roamed the California coast seeking a spot at which to settle, and chose a site in the Carmel area, overlooking the Pacific Ocean. He described his choice to Julian Street:

[Carmel] is touted as a "literary and artistic colony" and I believe more rejected Mss. come to its post office than to any other of its size in the country. Naturally it is a hot-bed of gossip and all uncharitableness. . . .

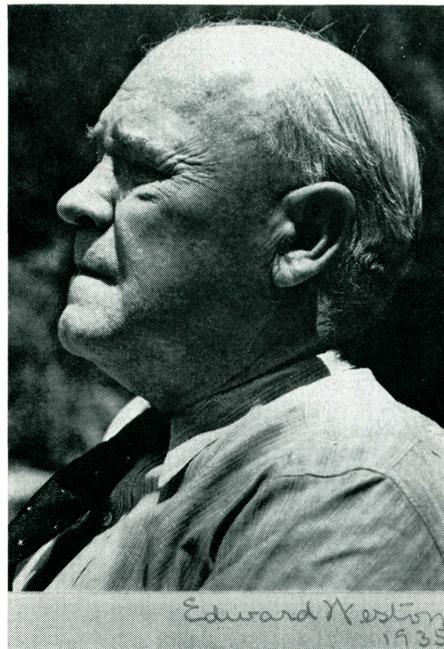
Here he met Helen Cooke, daughter of the popular novelist Grace MacGowan Cooke, whom he married in 1912 when she was but seventeen, and by whom he had two children, Harry Leon, Jr. and Helen Charis. And it was here he would remain, with the exception of a visit to the South Seas in 1923 and, again, after his separation from Helen, when he lived in Portland, Oregon.

With settlement in Carmel came the novelist's most productive years: his short stories and serials appeared regularly in the *Saturday Evening Post* and he published a host of novels beginning with *Bunker Bean* in 1913. H. L. Mencken hailed *Bunker* as "a first rate comic novel" and "genuine satire." Then came *Ruggles of Red Gap* in 1915, the hilarious tale of the adventures of a British valet in the American West. Tarkington appraised it as "a reg'lar fat *Hit*." An offshoot of the *Ruggles* book were the stories centered around Mrs. Lysander John Pettengill, some of which were assembled and published under the title *Ma Pettengill* in 1919.

A stint in Hollywood provided the background for the humorous *Merton of the Movies*, published in 1922, of which Wilson said:

I think it makes a readable yarn. Not until I got into the writing of it did I feel repaid for my four-month's sentence served on the lots down there.

The Wrong Twin (1921), "*Professor How Could You!*" (1924), and *Cousin Jane* (1925) round



"H.L." in 1935

out the list of works of substance written in Carmel.

When Wilson returned to Carmel, after writing *Lone Tree* in Oregon, he led a more or less solitary life; his enjoyments were in the games of golf and dominoes, in the theater, visits with his friends and excursions to the Bohemian Grove, and always his writing. To Zilpha Riley he commented in 1930:

It has always been necessary to me that I be detached from crowds; that's why I live in the country by myself. Here I can get far enough from the world to reduce it—to the size of an orange—with the consequent reduction of its troubled people, including myself.

An automobile accident in June, 1932, at first considered unimportant, later affected his eyes and sometimes his memory. Although his last years were plagued by ill health and complicated by financial worries, he kept on writing. His last work, *When in the Course*, was refused by the *Post*, a fact he attributed to his having dictated the story instead of creating it in his usual manner on the typewriter. He continued

to rework it until his death, and it was published post-humously by his children. Wilson died quietly in his sleep on June 29th, 1939.

Modern Fine Bookbinding

MORE THAN SEVENTY FRIENDS and their guests braved a rare Berkeley snowstorm on Thursday, January 3d to attend the reception marking the opening of an exhibition of eighty-four bindings from the collection of Norman H. Strouse of St. Helena. Including fine examples of late nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century English and American binders, as well as bindings specially commissioned by Mr. Strouse, the exhibition, which will continue through February 7th, serves to introduce to a wider audience an art which is little known generally.

Cobden-Sanderson is represented by several examples, including William Morris' *Art and Socialism* and his own *The Ideal Book*, printed by the Doves Press and bound for his wife, Annie. Among women binders, who occupy a large part of the exhibition, are Florence Walter, commissioned by Mr. Strouse to bind *The Poems of Ernest Dowson*, one of four copies on pure vellum published by Thomas B. Mosher in 1902, and May Morris, whose first embroidered binding was accomplished for her father's *Love is Enough*.

For nine titles there are two or more variant bindings reflecting different aesthetic responses to the same texts; volumes so treated include Edmund Spenser's *The Shepheardes Calendar*, printed by the Kelmscott Press, bound by Doves Bindery and by Alfred deSauty, and *C-S/The Master Craftsman*, written by Mr. Strouse and John Dreyfus, printed by The Adagio Press, and bound by Micheline de Bellefroid and by Roger Powell.

Noting that "there are literally hundreds of men and women working away quietly in modest home binderies, both here and abroad," Mr. Strouse hopes that this exhibition "will encourage a greater interest in fine bindings among collectors, the general public, and among those who may be tempted to become students in the art itself."

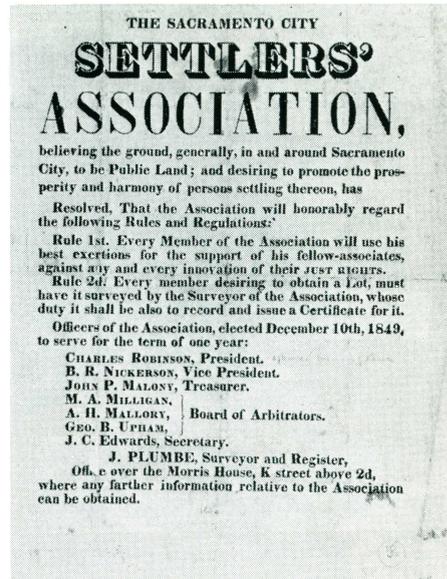
Gifts of the Kenneth Bechtels

THE ONLY COMPLETE COPY of the first volume of the first California newspaper, the *Californian*, printed at Monterey from August 15th, 1846 to May 6th, 1847, is now in The Bancroft Library. It is one item in a splendid collection of nearly fifty volumes, two dozen broadsides, and twenty-one manuscripts just presented to the Library by Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth K. Bechtel of Kentfield, long members of The Friends of The Bancroft Library.

It seems nicely appropriate that this set of the *Californian* should be here in the Library, for it is the very volume which Hubert Howe Bancroft consulted when writing his *History of California*. In that work Bancroft cites it as being the property "of the heirs of Ramon Arguello, in possession of Juan Malarín of Sta. Clara, originally preserved by David Spence." The volume was purchased by Henry R. Wagner in 1924, who in turn sold it to Thomas W. Streeter in 1929; it remained in the Streeter Library until its sale in 1968 to John Howell-Books of San Francisco, from whom the Bechtels purchased it.

Among other magnificent items in the collection are the rare first printing of *The Personal Narrative of James O. Pattie* (Cincinnati, 1831)—the Library only held the 1833 and later reprints—and a set of Dufloy de Mofras' *Exploration du Territoire de L'Orégon, des Californies et de la Mer Vermeille* in its original blue boards (Paris, 1844). Also included are John Eliot's translation of both the Old and New Testaments into the language of the Massachusetts Indians, *Up-Biblum God* (Cambridge, 1685), the first Bible printed in the English North-American colonies, and Aitken's *The Holy Bible* (Philadelphia, 1782), the earliest edition in the English language printed in the United States.

The gift also includes broadsides so rare that they are not described in Greenwood's survey of early California imprints, such as *The Sacramento City Settlers' Association* (Sacramento, 1850) shown here, and *Public Reception of his Excellency Robert F. Stockton* . . . (San Francisco,



1846) printed by Sam Brannan on paper, although Greenwood cites only an imprint on silk. Military service records for Pedro Fages, José Francisco Ortega, and Manuel Vargas are included among the manuscripts, as is a page from the Mission San Gabriel baptismal records (September 27th to December 23d, 1776) with signatures by Fathers Miguel Sanchez, Antonio Cruzado, and Júpitero Serra. There is also a deed to a Benicia property, assigned by Thomas Oliver Larkin and his wife Rachel to C. V. Gillespie, signed at Monterey on February 8th, 1849.

Dale L. Morgan Prize: First Award

MR. STUART A. ROSS is the first recipient of the Dale L. Morgan Prize, established to honor the memory of the staff member whose almost twenty-year association with The Bancroft Library was ended by death in 1971. Awarded to that graduate student who is judged to have submitted for a course on the Berkeley campus the best paper dealing with some subject of the American West, in which field Dale Morgan was a preeminent scholar, the prize has been given to Mr. Ross for his essay entitled "An

Energy Crisis from the Past: Northern California in 1948."

Dealing with an episode in California history little publicized at the time and for the most part forgotten since, Mr. Ross' paper is especially timely in its subject matter. Because of an extremely dry winter in the northern part of the state in 1947-1948, a shortage of hydroelectric power led to the rationing of power and energy for several weeks. As the author notes:

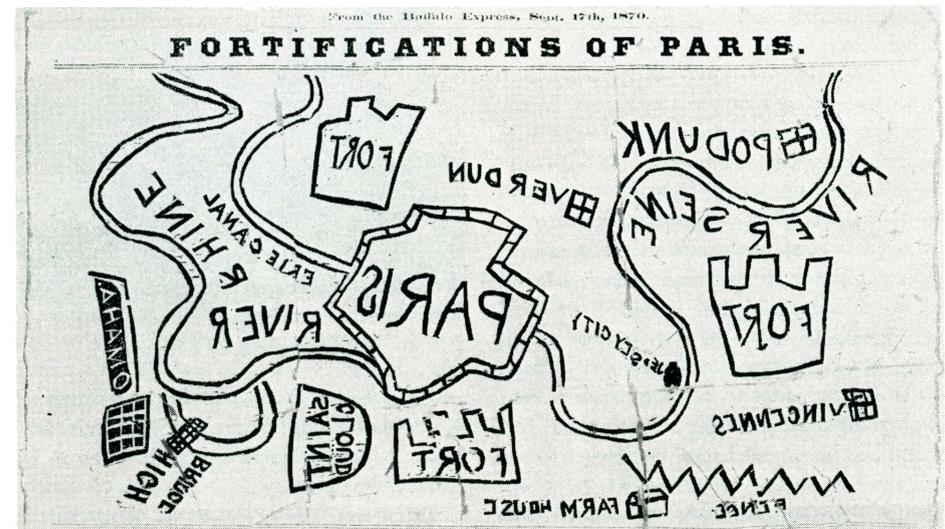
. . . for most of the affected population it was an inconvenience rather than a catastrophe. Space on the front page and in the history books was usurped by more important matters, such as the Berlin crisis and the Presidential elections.

Presently a candidate for the doctorate in the Department of Political Science, Mr. Ross majored in electrical engineering at Cornell University and received a Master's degree in political science from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He plans to complete a dissertation in the general area of the prize-winning paper, and during the course of his research we expect to welcome him frequently in the Heller Reading Room.

The Appert Collection of Mark Twain

A REMARKABLE COLLECTION of Mark Twain letters, documents, photographs, and clippings, along with an account of her friendship with Clemens written by a young girl he knew late in life, has been presented to The Bancroft Library by Mr. and Mrs. Kurt E. Appert of Pebble Beach. The variety of material makes the collection a special gift for the Mark Twain Papers, as such divergent and elusive items will be useful in many different ways. For instance, a four-page letter written from St. Louis on November 20th, 1860 to his brother, Orion, provides new detail enabling the editors of the forthcoming *Mark Twain's Notebook & Journals* to extend the account of Clemens' activities as a pilot on the Mississippi River.

Running in the fog on the coast, in order to beat another boat, I grounded the "Child" on the bank, at nearly floodtide, where we had to stay until the "great" tide ebbed and flowed again (24 hours) before she floated off. . . . I am sorry now that I did not hail a down-stream boat and go on. . . .



Included in the gift is an extremely rare printing of the "Fortifications of Paris," one of Mark Twain's jokes perpetrated during his editorship of the *Buffalo Express*. Originally printed in that newspaper's issue for September 17th, 1870, the map and accompanying text were printed separately as a broadside, as shown here, on September 21st. The author's explanation reads, in part:

Inasmuch as this is the first time I ever tried to draft and engrave a map, or attempt anything in the line of art at all, the commendations the work has received and the admiration it has excited among the people, have been very grateful to my feelings. . . . The reader will find it well to frame this map for future reference, so that it may aid in extending popular intelligence and dispelling the wide-spread ignorance of the day.

Clemens then printed "Official Commendations" by such worthies as U. S. Grant, Brigham Young, and Napoleon, who commented: "It is very nice, large print." The map and text will be included in a four-volume collection of Mark Twain's *Early Tales and Sketches* to appear later this year.

"The Audubon of the West"

MORE THAN 150 superbly-colored plates and scores of definitive bird "biographies" by Andrew Jackson Grayson, long part of the Bancroft's collections, attest to the unwavering dedication and determination of a man whose life contained not a few frustrations and disappointments. Grayson was born in 1819 on his family's Louisiana plantation. Frequent illness and the lack of convenient schools delayed his formal education but provided the ideal background to allow the development of an intense love of nature in general and of birds in particular, the latter to become the dominant force in his later life. When a local school was established he attended until his teacher found him drawing during class exercises; his father promptly sent him to college in Missouri with definite instructions not to study art!

Later Grayson used a small legacy to enter

business in Columbia, Louisiana; the work not interesting him he left his clerk in charge of the store while he roamed the woods, and the store soon failed. By 1842, the year of his marriage to Frances Jane Timmons, he had decided to move to California and two years later the Graysons moved to St. Louis in order to make preparation for the overland journey.

In the spring of 1846, Grayson, his wife, and their infant son Edward joined a group that included ex-Governor Boggs of Missouri and, until their turnoff at Fort Bridger, the Donner Party. For several months after his arrival in California in October Grayson served with the California Battalion. He became a successful businessman in San Francisco and invested in property there and elsewhere in the Bay area. Several years later, despite a fire and other business reverses, income from these real estate holdings allowed him to support his family and be relatively free from routine business matters so as to pursue his ornithological studies.



Road Runner, by Grayson

While he was on a surveying expedition to the "Tulare plains" in the San Joaquin Valley in 1853, Mrs. Grayson visited the Mercantile Library in San Francisco to view an exhibition of Audubon's "Birds of America." Immediately upon his return she took her husband to see it. He, too, was fascinated and realized at once

that he must resume his drawing that would eventually lead to creating a comparable documentation of the birds of California. The family settled in San Jose where he taught himself drawing, color mixture, and taxidermy. Progress was slow, and recognition even slower; encouragement came, as always, from Mrs. Grayson and, later, from several awards won by his drawings in state and local fairs. Gradually he evolved a plan for what was to be "Birds of the Pacific Slope."

The Graysons sailed for Tehuantepec in 1857 to study the birds of western Mexico. His books, colors, and drawing-paper were lost when their schooner was wrecked, and Grayson was forced to confine his activities to collecting specimens and note-taking. After his return to California he had to sell the collection to pay the expenses of the trip. A subsequent voyage to San Blas also ended in disappointment but convinced Grayson that he could accomplish more by living in Mexico. After a short residence in the Napa Valley in 1859 to collect and draw California birds, he and his wife settled in Mazatlan. There he spent the last ten years of his life, collecting, drawing, and writing.

Grayson thoroughly explored the western coast of Mexico as well as the Tres Marias Islands and Socorro Island, and contributed numerous articles on natural history to newspapers and magazines in Mexico and California. He sent many descriptions of birds as well as specimens of the birds themselves, including a number of previously unknown species, to the Smithsonian Institution. Although discouraged by lack of supplies and funds, by the repudiation of his contract with Mexico's Academy of Science and Literature following the downfall of Maximilian, and by the accidental death of his son in 1867, Grayson seized every opportunity to complete his project. Financial aid finally came from the Smithsonian but it was too late—Grayson was already ill with coast fever from which he died on August 17th, 1869.

Ten years later his widow, then Mrs. G. B. Crane, presented his plates to the young University of California; to this gift she later added manuscripts and other papers. They reflect the

life work of the man to whom Spencer F. Baird of the Smithsonian wrote in 1856: "You could readily become known in the scientific world as the Audubon of the west."

History of Science and Technology

THE BANCROFT LIBRARY contains a number of collections significant to an understanding of the growth of science and technology. Selected materials from the Manuscripts Division, the University Archives, the Rare Books Collection, and the Archive for History of Quantum Physics, highlighting a few important developments in the history of science and technology, primarily over the past century, have been combined into an exhibition recently installed in the Joseph Cummings Rowell Exhibition Case. Created by Arthur L. Norberg, Coordinator for the History of Science and Technology Project, the exhibition, which will continue through March 8th, coincides with the annual meetings in San Francisco of the History of Science Society, the Society for the History of Technology, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Letters, notebooks, photographs, rare books, and transcripts of interviews included in the exhibition cover a broad spectrum of the activities not only of scientists and engineers, but also of an inventor and an attorney. Abner Doble, inventor of the Doble Steam Car at the beginning of this century, produced models in the 1920's which he sold throughout the world, and became involved in the production of other steam-run devices such as locomotives, lorries, and buses. The attorney, John Francis Neylan, served as a Regent of the University of California from 1928 to 1955 and played an important role in the University's expanding post-war scientific activities.

Representing the physical sciences and engineering are the papers of Ernest O. Lawrence, founder and first director of Berkeley's Radiation Laboratory; Raymond T. Birge and Burton J. Moyer, both former chairmen of the Department of Physics at Berkeley; Gilbert N.

Lewis, former Dean of the College of Chemistry; Haraden Pratt and Emil J. Simon, electrical engineers involved in developments of radio communications in the San Francisco Bay area; and George Davidson, chief of the U.S. Pacific Coast Survey, prominent astronomer, and a member of the University's pioneer faculty.

The papers of John Campbell Merriam, paleontologist and Dean of the Faculties at Berkeley, who later, in 1921, became president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D.C., and those of William Emerson Ritter, founder and first director of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography at La Jolla, detail significant developments in the biological sciences prior to the first World War.

The Library's recently established History of Science and Technology Project, described in the issue of *Bancroftiana* for June, 1973, is concerned with extending these important resources; its program is centered initially on regional developments in physics and electrical engineering, particularly the growth of nuclear physics and the pioneer work in radio communications and electronics. Historical information is being gained both by acquisition of scientific papers and by tape recording of the recollections of leaders in these fields.

Papers of James L. Sperry

I WISH YOU COULD BE HERE to enjoy the fine fruit. Such a variety, apples, peaches, pears, nectarines, apricots, & grapes all grow in abundance on all sides of us. We have a nice little ranch where we raised a great many grapes peaches & in fact almost every thing. At our hotel we have a nice little garden any quantity of trees growing . . . In the fall the country is not very pleasing to the eye but the rains will very soon change the general aspect of the country. California has a great variety of climate.

So wrote James L. Sperry to his sister on July 18th, 1864, describing some of his Calaveras County holdings, which included the famous Big Tree Grove of redwoods now encompassed within Stanislaus National Forest and Calaveras

Big Tree State Park. The letter is from a group of Sperry Papers recently presented to The Bancroft Library by Mr. and Mrs. James O. Sperry of Berkeley, whose gift of Marsh Family Papers was described in the issue of *Bancroftiana* for January, 1973. It was through one of Professor Hart's former students, Joseph H. Engbeck, Jr., whose book on the history of the Calaveras Big Trees, *Enduring Giants*, has just been published, that the Sperrys learned of the Bancroft's collections.

James L. Sperry, a cousin of Austin Sperry, founder of Sperry's Flouring Mills of Stockton, moved from his ancestral home in New England to California in 1852. Two years later he purchased the Calaveras Grove, and soon, along with his partner John Perry, he had a thriving business conducting tourists through the grove and accommodating them at his Calaveras Grove Hotel. Sperry continued to hold on to his share of the grove even when a new partnership with a Frenchman led to a court battle for possession. Sperry won the case. Thereafter, he held the redwood grove until 1900, when a lumber investor, R. P. Whiteside of Minnesota, assumed ownership, after purchase.

The Sperry Papers include several deeds to land in Calaveras County, a timber report, notes on happenings at Murphy's Camp from February 28th, 1850 through July, 1852, and miscellaneous accounts, receipts, and insurance policies. There is also a quantity of material regarding the lawsuit of Sperry v. Eugene E. Malbec de Montjoe, Marquis de Briges, et al, including printed transcripts, legal correspondence, and deeds. In addition it contains two commissions: one by Governor Frederick F. Low in 1864 naming Sperry a Major in the California Militia, and the other, in 1880, by Governor George C. Perkins appointing him to manage the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove.

Bancroft's 1851 List of Valuable Books

AN EXTREMELY RARE, perhaps unique copy of an undated broadside (partially illustrated here) issued by H. H. Bancroft and George L. Kenny,

LIST OF VALUABLE BOOKS FOR SALE BY H. H. Bancroft and Geo. L. Kenny, Sacramento City, California.

EXCHANGE LIST.		Trade Price,	CASH LIST.		Trade Price
Daring Deeds of American Heroes.	With Biographical Sketches. Edited by J. O. Brayman, Esq. 500 12mo. pp. \$1 50		Life at the South, or "Uncle Tom's Cabin," As it is.	Being Narratives, Scenes and Incidents in the real "Life of the Lowly." By W. L. G. Smith, Esq. 480 12mo. pp., beautifully illustrated.	\$1 50
	"How sleep the brave? Who sink to rest With all their country's honor blest."		The Life of George Washington.	First President of the United States. New and fine edition, with portrait. By Jared Sparks, L. L. D. 12mo. mu.	1 50
Noble Deeds of American Women.	With Biographical Sketches of some of the more prominent. Edited by J. Clement, Esq. With an introduction by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney. 12mo. 490 pp. New edition, illustrated enlarged and improved.	1 50	Wild Scenes of a Hunter's Life.	Including Cummings' Adventures among the Lions, Elephants, and other wild animals of Africa. By John Frost.	1 50
Deeds of Naval Daring.	Containing accounts of all the Battles fought between the Navies of the United States and Great Britain during the late war. Illustrated 12mo.	1 50	Frost's Pictorial History of California.	Illus. 12mo.	1 50
Thrilling Adventures by Land and Sea.	This is a volume filled with scenes and events, in which reality is far more strange than romance. Edited by J. O. Brayman, 500 12mo. pp. Ill.	1 50	Youatt on the Diseases of the Horse.	With their remedies; also, practical rules to Buyers, Breakers, Smiths, &c. By H. S. Randall.	1 50
Moore's Poetical Works.	A new and beautiful edition, on a new set of Stereotype Plates. 12mo.	1 25	History of the War with Mexico.	From the commencement of hostilities with the United States, to the Ratification of Peace. By J. S. Jenkins. 514 pp., 30 illustrations.	1 50
Fresh Leaves from Western Woods.	Being the Prose Works of Miss Metta Victoria Fuller, the "gifted Poetess of the West." 312 12mo. pp.	1 25	Health and Wealth.	How to get, preserve and enjoy them. By Joseph Bentler, M. D. With an Introduction to Am. Ed., by Wm. Maxwell Wood, U. S. N. 12mo.	1 25
John Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.	Pica type, seven illustrations, 12mo. A new and fine edition.	1 25	Sir John Franklin and the Arctic Regions.	With detailed notices of the Eng. and Am. Expeditions in search of the missing Vessels under Sir John Franklin. 400 12mo., illus. with maps, &c.	1 25
Fleetwood's Life of Christ.	With introduction by Prof. Seager, of Buffalo. 435 12mo. pp. Illus.	1 25	Scenes and Adventures in Central America.	By Frederick Hardman; with additions by J. O. Brayman, Esq; 400 12mo	1 25
Life of Mary, the Mother of Christ.	400 12mo. pp. To match "Life of Christ."	1 00	The Life of Mary Queen of Scots.	By P. C. Headley. Uniform with Josephine. (preparing).	1 25
The Bards of the Bible.	Geo. Gillilan. 12mo.	1 00	The Life of Henry Clay of Kentucky.	By Horace Greeley. Uniform with J. Q. Adams.	1 25
The Silver Cup of Sparkling Drops.	From many Fountains. For the Friends of Temperance. By Miss Porter. 312 pp.	1 00	The American Fruit Culturist.	By J. J. Thomas. Revised and enlarged.	1 25

Sacramento City, California offering a "list of valuable books" is included in a group of family papers recently presented to the Library by Hubert Howe Bancroft's son, Philip Bancroft of Walnut Creek. The implication of the broadside is that the nineteen-year-old Bancroft engaged as a bookseller in Sacramento prior to opening his business in San Francisco, but the facts of his biography show this to be otherwise.

The broadside was probably printed in November, 1851, at which time Bancroft was awaiting a shipment of books from his brother-in-law, George Derby, in Buffalo, New York. Before the books arrived, however, news came of Derby's sudden death from cholera, and Bancroft realized that "all my plans and purposes . . . were at an end." He continued his account, in *Literary Industries*:

I knew very well that no one else, now that Mr. Derby was dead, would do so foolish a thing as to continue shipments of goods to an inexperienced moneyless boy in California. . . . Having no further business in the burned-out mud-hole of Sacramento, I went down to [San Francisco] Kenny was with me. I was determined, whatever the cost, that Mrs. Derby should have the full amount of the

invoice, with commissions added, as soon as the goods could be converted into money . . .

The situation was resolved when Kenny, who had come from Buffalo with Bancroft, entered a partnership with William B. Cooke to take over the stock of books, which were successfully offered for sale in a shop at the corner of Merchant and Montgomery streets. It was not until five years later, in December, 1856, that H. H. Bancroft and Company, stationers and booksellers, opened in San Francisco, and Bancroft's new career was launched.

"Just a Family Place"

MORE THAN SIXTY YEARS AGO Florence Treadwell Boynton and her amenable husband Charles Calvin Boynton built, on Berkeley's Buena Vista Way, the "Temple of the Wings"—a roof over the heads of their children. To an interviewer from *Sunset* magazine in 1918, Mrs. Boynton said:

My profession is motherhood. . . . The inspiration came to me to build an outdoor home where the family could live free from domestic drudgery and convention in dress. We have named our open-air home of two circular porches 'The Temple of the Wings,'

and have dedicated it to the democracy and freedom of women.

In a series of interviews just completed by the Bancroft's Regional Oral History Office, her first child, Sülgwynn, said "She felt that every year was wasted if she didn't have [a child]." It is not easy to speculate in what way Florence Boynton would have responded to the freedoms most women enjoy today. But through the interviews with Sülgwynn and her husband Charles Quitzow, and with their children Vol and OElóel, the ideas which fashioned the Boynton way of life become clearer, and the reader may see how these ideas continue to underscore the lives of the family's present generation.

Impetus for documenting the history of the "Temple of the Wings" came from the Friends of the Quitzows, under the leadership of Mrs. Margaretta Mitchell and Mrs. Elizabeth Weekes and comprising the students and families who have enjoyed what the dance lessons of the Quitzows have meant and who will not forget the Temple recitals and costumes, and the "tradition of Isadora Duncan." The fund-raising efforts of this group financed a film which has been deposited in the Library. However, the Friends were unable to do as much to document the life of the Temple as they wished, and in 1972 Mr. Henry Dakin, a member of the Council of The Friends of The Bancroft Library, undertook to fund a series of interviews to be completed by ROHO. The two volumes which have resulted are now available for consultation, and some of the conjecture and wonderment about the Temple can be resolved.

In 1911 the Boyntons lived on their land, overlooking the University of California's campus, in the "camp"—designed by Bernard Maybeck—and "Tony the Italian" leveled the site with "scraper and mule and a pick and shovel." Then, with the columns in place and the domes overhead, their remarkable home was ready. Undrawn awnings were hung between the columns, allowing maximum light and air; when drawn they protected the residents against the rain of winter.

Mrs. Boynton was not averse to publicity,



Florence Boynton in center, with Rhea at left

and the town came around to stare. According to her second daughter, Rhea Boynton Hildebrand:

There was a time when to be part of the Boynton family was something that people raised their eyebrows about, but now it's really something. There's a history there.

Sülgwynn and Rhea (who added an Afterword to the first volume) remember the time and the place well. And although Charles Quitzow and Sülgwynn were not married until 1924, years before that the Temple was to him "a pleasanter place to come than anything in San Francisco or Alameda, just a home, you know, just a family place."

It was a center, as well, and a concrete reminder of the days of the "Athens of the West." The interviews populate it with members of the Duncan family—Isadora and Raymond and Gus—and the Quitzows all delight in reminiscing about their friend José Limon, another famed dancer. Photographs from the family collection illustrate the two volumes, and the Library has also copied an additional number of photographs, one of them shown here, which give a clearer idea of the differences between the original Temple and that which rose from the ashes of the great Berkeley fire of 1923.

Bancroft Fellowships

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR commencing in July, two fellowships in the Graduate Division at Berkeley are again open to candidates engaged in research on a subject whose source materials are available in The Bancroft Library. Students from any of the University's nine campuses may apply, provided that they are residents of California and beyond the first year of graduate study. Each fellowship will yield a stipend, plus required University registration fees.

The Library is delighted that these fellowships are being offered for the third successive year and looks forward to welcoming in the Heller Reading Room the two students who will be chosen. During the past two years the Bancroft Fellows have accomplished research into such diverse areas as the Mexican short story, poetry in the San Francisco Bay area, the Stuart masque, and a twelfth-century German manuscript.

Annual Meeting: May 19th

THE DATE FOR THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL Meeting of The Friends of The Bancroft Library has been set for Sunday afternoon, May 19th. Dr. James Thorpe, Director of the Henry E. Huntington Library in San Marino will be the principal speaker. Further details will be

included in the regular invitations to be sent to the Friends later in the spring.

The Keepsake for 1974 will be *California Life in 1843* by William Henry Thomes, a dictation recorded for Hubert Howe Bancroft in 1887. Describing his voyage to Monterey and to other California ports, Thomes' dictation is being edited by Professor Emeritus George R. Stewart.

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Editor, *Bancroftiana*: J. R. K. Kantor

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“From a transparency which was taken by Dr. C. Hart Merriam and given to me. William Keith and John Muir are at the foot of the trees. Alice Eastwood” (From the Sierra Club Papers)