

BANCROFTIANA

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Taber Album of Midwinter Exposition

From January 1st to June 30th, 1894, San Francisco was host to its first World's Fair, and a portion of Golden Gate Park was transformed into a cosmopolitan village housing the California Midwinter International Exposition. The idea for the fair had come from Michael H. de Young, publisher of the *Chronicle*, who had been in charge of the California exhibition at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago during the preceding year. Two hundred acres were set aside, and more than two hundred buildings erected,

of which only those of the Japanese Tea Garden remain today.

A magnificent album of some one hundred and ten photographs, taken by Isaiah West Taber, depicting the people, activities, and buildings of this exposition, has recently been purchased, with funds partially provided by The Friends of The Bancroft Library. Whereas previously the Library's patrons found only chromolithographs and photogravures to document this event, there are now clear photographs, including the one reproduced here, most of them measuring twelve and one-half by ten and one-half inches.

I. W. Taber, born in New Bedford, Mas-

sachusetts in 1830, first came to California in 1850 aboard the *Friendship* and spent four years in the Mother Lode area, first at Chinese Camp in the south, later at Mississippi Bar in the north. Returning to New England in 1854, he eventually took up photography, and settled in Syracuse, New York, where he opened that city's first photography gallery. His fame spread, and in 1864 he received, and accepted, an offer from Bradley and Rulofson to become the chief operator of their San Francisco gallery. Later, in 1871, he opened his own studios at 12 Montgomery Street. His notable views of Pacific coast scenery and his portraits of pioneers of and visitors to California made him one of the most famous photographers in the world.

Among Taber's many awards and titles of honor, his selection as official photographer for the Midwinter Exposition of 1894 is most relevant to the Library's new acquisition. According to the Exposition's *Official Guide*:

The Exclusive privilege of taking photographs within the limits of the Exposition belongs to Mr. I. W. Taber, who owns the concession and who has erected a handsome building upon the grounds where all who desire views may obtain them. Amateur photographers who wish to make their own pictures can readily obtain the necessary permission from Mr. Taber, provided they do not use a plate larger than 5 x 7 inches, or put the photographs so obtained to any commercial use.

Later in his career Taber photographed the grand pageant in London at the time of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee and he was called to Marlborough House to make a portrait of King Edward VII. In the great fire of 1906 he lost his studio with its eighty tons of portrait negatives, twenty tons of view negatives, and his entire library of prints. Less than six years afterwards, on February 22nd, 1912, Taber died, and one notice concluded: "His great service of contributing by his remarkable pictorial art to the almost marvelous growth of this city and state is one that must go on and on from the point of that impetus for an incalculable period of time."

Vallejo Family Papers

Early in 1875, General Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo was in Monterey dictating his memoirs to Henry Cerruti for the use of Hubert Howe Bancroft in his *History of California*. By February the General found that he had already written nine hundred pages and had only reached the year 1836. In June Cerruti wrote to Vallejo's son, Platón:

The history of California written by General M. G. Vallejo is drawing to a close. I consider it a splendid work, sufficient by itself to give the General a great literary reputation. I am certain that no living man can write a better one, more reliable and so free from prejudice.

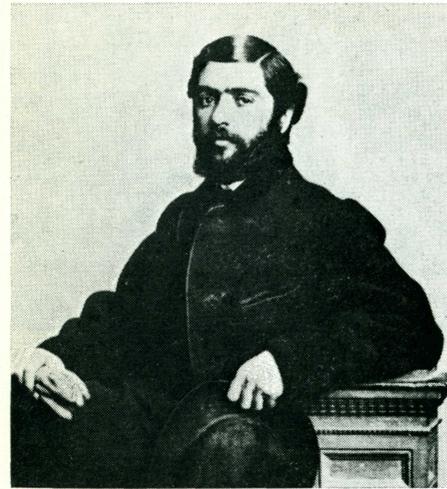
Although during the intense July heat he complained about not being worth a dozen peanuts, Vallejo continued working on these memoirs, researching original records in an attempt accurately to unravel the complexities of the last years of the Mexican regime.

In 1876 Vallejo commented that the historical portion of his reminiscences could not be more exact, nor more logically linked together, and he modestly claimed the style was not of the worst. Indeed, in a letter of February 26th to Platón, Cerruti concurred:

Gen. M. G. Vallejo's history is a thousand times better written and a million times more interesting than your uncle's letter; your cousin Alvarado's four volumes are also pretty well done. With such material I am sure that Mr. Bancroft will be able to write a correct history of the native land of your forefathers.

These two letters are included in three boxes of additional correspondence and papers chronicling the later years of General Vallejo which have been presented to The Bancroft Library by Mrs. Madie Brown Emparán of Sonoma, widow of a grandson of the General. The collection nicely and importantly complements his great personal archive which Vallejo himself presented to Hubert Howe Bancroft and which came to the University of California when the Library was purchased in 1905.

Vallejo's own letters, written between 1861



Platón Vallejo photographed in New York during medical school days in the early 1860's.

and 1888, are for the most part addressed to his children, and reflect not only a parent's concern over a wayward son, but also worries relating to financial matters and the sale of property. And while they touch on the various ailments of advancing age, they contain lively commentaries on life in Sonoma and describe in some detail his preoccupations with the historical work he had undertaken at Bancroft's request.

Always interested in promoting the growth of the town of Sonoma, in 1874 the General became involved in a project of water works, which he hoped would not only benefit the community but also give him a little additional income. A delightful letter written toward the end of March, 1876, catalogs for his little grand-daughter Felipa the marvels of "Lachryma Montis," his Victorian home and its surroundings—cows and fresh milk, frogs and fish in the garden pond, many kinds of flowers, and the surrounding hills inhabited by bears, coyotes, deer, hares, quail, and snakes. The paradise was marred, however, by squatters making off with things in the night, rustling cattle then sold to butchers, milking the cows, and using the horses to till their own land.

In 1879 Vallejo mentions a projected railroad to link Sonoma to Santa Rosa and San Francisco, thereby rendering accessible to many the healthy climate and the beautiful

valley with its abundance of grapes, apples, figs, oranges, and pomegranates. In 1881 he notes the heavy February rains which demolished all the bridges, leaving the town totally without communication and mail for four days.

Corresponding with Platón Vallejo in 1875, Hubert Howe Bancroft urged the younger man to set forth his views on life in early California and other facets of his youth, noting: "You have marked ability as a writer. It is these finer shades of thought, Doctor Vallejo, which you do beautifully throw into your letter that I want in my study of character." Bancroft also discussed the treatment of the Indians by the Spaniards and the Anglo-Americans, admitting that the gold hunters, with no excuse for their behavior, were the worst offenders, and he went on to state: "I believe . . . that the missionaries who planted the line of Alta California missions, did a work unique and individual in the history of the church. It is without parallel."

Additional family letters are from Francisca Carrillo Vallejo, the General's wife, written between 1849 and 1890, and from Napoleón Primo, a son, relating to a proposed biography of his celebrated father, with some drafts of the unpublished work.

29th Annual Meeting

Though the Annual Meeting was scheduled for midway during the long holiday weekend, more than four hundred persons gathered in Wheeler Auditorium on Sunday afternoon, May 30th, to hear greetings from University President David S. Saxon and Berkeley Librarian Richard M. Dougherty, a report on the Library's activities and acquisitions during the past year by Director James D. Hart, and a talk by Senator Alan Cranston on the topic "California: Representing a Nation in the United States Senate." The meeting was presided over by William P. Barlow, Jr., Chairman of the Council of the Friends, who introduced, from the audience, members of the families of several past U.S. Senators, who had been especially invited to the meeting.

After delivery of the Treasurer's Report by Henry Miller Bowles, nominations to the



Senator Cranston with descendants and relatives of California's U.S. Senators. From left: Miss Von Haften and Mrs. Von Haften (Leland Stanford), Mrs. Fowle (Alan Cranston), Mrs. Ryan (James D. Phelan), Mrs. Pbleger (Eugene Casserley), Mrs. Cox (Thomas M. Storke), Senator Cranston, Mr. Johnson (Hiram Johnson), Mr. Downey (Sheridan Downey), Mr. Cranston (Alan Cranston), Mr. Doyle (James D. Phelan), Mrs. Coyne-Carnac (James D. Phelan), and Mrs. McDougall (James Alexander McDougall).

Council were approved by voice vote. James M. Gerstley of Woodside succeeded retiring member Warren Olney, III, while Mr. Bowles, E. Morris Cox, Mrs. Vernon L. Goodin, and Preston Hotchkis were reelected to second terms.

In keeping with his title, Senator Cranston noted that California's two senators represent "the largest constituency in the history of the U.S. government," and noted that he must "constantly walk a tightrope to balance the interests of business with the interests of labor and the interests of both of them with the interests of environmentalists; the interests of taxpayers with the needs of the poor and the underprivileged; and the interests of all Californians in economic prosperity and peace."

Following Senator Cranston's talk, which received a standing ovation, the meeting was adjourned to the Library's Gallery where the Friends and their friends were able to view the exhibition highlighting papers from the Bancroft Collection of senators representing California in Congress since 1850, and to partake of refreshments served by the staff.

Rashi Manuscript

To the fine collection of Hebrew books which have been presented to The Bancroft Library within the past few years by Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Goldyne of San Francisco, the family has this year added a beautiful fourteenth century manuscript, given in memory

of Dr. Alfred J. Goldyne. The volume contains the Commentary on the Pentateuch by Solomon ben Isaac, who was born at Troyes in 1040 and died there in 1105, and who is best known by the affectionate acronym, Rashi, from the first letters of his name, Rabbi Shelomoh ben Yichaq.

As vineyardist and vintner, Rashi supported his wife and three daughters; about the year 1070 he established a school which attracted many students and which was destined to have lasting influence on rabbinical scholarship, not only in medieval France but eventually throughout the world. His greater renown, among scholars at least, is perhaps for his great commentaries on the Talmud, the vast body of Jewish civil and canonical law; but his Biblical exegesis can be considered scarcely less important, for his words upon the Pentateuch, and indeed, the rest of the Old Testament, have a terseness, a plainness, and a direct simplicity that have exerted their own special appeal for countless generations of devout Jews.

Rashi was neither a recluse nor an academician. He was concerned to instruct both learned and ordinary folk alike, not merely to increase their knowledge but to strengthen their faith—to provide his people with a Jewish interpretation of the Hebrew Bible. In so doing he was at pains always to go back to the literal meaning of the Hebrew words, and where these were difficult to explain he often resorted to the French vernacular of his time, transliterating into Hebrew char-

acters. This methodology, incidentally, often provides a useful source for the phonological and lexicographical reconstruction of Old French, since many usages are said to occur in no other contemporary writings.

But the influence of Rashi was not limited to his own people. His method of seeking a literal, rational exposition of Scripture appealed to those Christian scholars, who, reacting against the flights of earlier exegesis, seemed to sense the dangers of allegory when pushed too far, and believed that only in the original Hebrew could they get at the author's intended meaning. Later, in the Scholastic age, Nicholas of Lyra, a Norman Franciscan and doctor of the Sorbonne, was to acknowledge his debt to Rashi on nearly every page of his *Postillae perpetuae*. Through Nicholas, the exegesis of Martin Luther is believed to owe much to Rashi, as do the studies of the Christian Hebraists among the humanists in the same century.

It is a tribute to Rashi's reputation as a scholar that his Commentary on the Pentateuch was the first dated Hebrew book to be produced after the invention of printing. Abraham ben Garton brought it out in Reggio di Calabria in 1475, without the Biblical text. The first printing with the text was by Abraham ben Chajjim in Bologna in 1482, with the commentary printed in the margins, and since then it has appeared in hundreds of editions.

The Bancroft Rashi, antedating the printed texts by a century, was probably copied in Italy and is written on one hundred and seventy six vellum leaves in the beautiful cursive book hand known as the Rabbinical style, or Rashi script. Formerly No. 2167 in the famous library of Sir Thomas Phillipps, it takes its place in The Bancroft Library as MS UCB 124.

G.P.H.: New Book in His 80th Year

In keeping with its mission of gathering together the significant documentation on the American West, the Bancroft Collection receives hundreds of newly-published books throughout the year. None has been more

eagerly awaited nor more happily received this year than *The Adventures of Alexander Barclay, Mountain Man* by George P. Hammond. It is especially fitting to call the attention of the Friends to Director Emeritus Hammond's latest book, issued in this his eightieth year. The presentation copy from the author, dated April 12th, bears the inscription: "To The Bancroft Library, 'A Scholar's Paradise'."

The Barclay Papers were received in the Library in 1961 and preliminary editorial work had been accomplished by the late Herbert O. Brayer before Dr. Hammond agreed to undertake preparation of this rich collection relating to the fur trade in the American Southwest during its latter stages, the 1830's and 1840's. Together with Barclay's letters, written primarily to his sister Mary and his brother George, from which selections have been printed, Dr. Hammond has used, in its entirety, Barclay's Memorandum Book, kept during the period from 1845 to 1850, about which he writes in the "Introduction:" "Sparse as it frequently is in description or narration of events, it may well be the only such document available for this period and area."

Born in London in 1810, Barclay was trained as a corsetier, but becoming discouraged with his future in England he decided to embark for Canada in 1833. He settled on the peninsula of land jutting between Lakes Ontario and Huron, in the vicinity of present-day Detroit, but the hardships of climate led him, three years later, to turn south and he became a bookkeeper at St. Louis, then the headquarters for trade with the Indians to the west. In a letter to his sister dated May 9th, 1837, he disclosed his exuberance at the resources and majesty of the country, noting: "Lo, on my first trip I am going up the Mississippi as clerke on board a steamboat." During the years from 1838 to 1842 Barclay served as superintendent of Bent's Fort, and then became an independent fur trader and mountain man in Colorado and New Mexico. In 1848 he built Barclay's Fort on the Santa Fe Trail, near the junction of the Mora and Sapello Rivers. Here he died in December, 1855.

Illustrated by family daguerreotypes and three of Alexander Barclay's own water

colors, as well as pencil sketches and maps, the volume has been handsomely printed by Lawton and Alfred Kennedy in San Francisco and issued by Fred Rosenstock's Old West Publishing Company in Denver.

Wendell Jackson Diaries

The story might have been written by E. Phillips Oppenheim in those halcyon days before the first World War—a vivid account of a middle-aged former Professor of Mineralogy in the University of California making investigations in China concerning the building of railways who arranged, almost single-handedly and against the wishes of the governments of England, Germany, France, Russia, Japan, and the United States, a loan of some \$50,000,000 to the newly-established Republic of China in the year 1912. But the narrative is written in his own hand by Abraham Wendell Jackson, in a series of diaries and notebooks which, together with scrapbooks containing newspaper accounts of his Oriental career, have been recently presented to The Bancroft Library by Jackson's great-grandson, Mr. Michael Jackson of Huntington, New York.

A. Wendell Jackson, as he was known, was born in Chelsea, Massachusetts on February 13th, 1855, and graduated with a Ph.B. degree from the young University of California in its Class of 1874, where one of his colleagues was Joseph Cummings Rowell, the University's first Librarian and Archivist. During the following two years he studied at Leipzig and at Freiburg, returning to Berkeley in 1876 as Instructor in Mineralogy and remaining until 1890, when he resigned as Professor of Mineralogy, Petrography and Economic Geology. Moving to New York he became a consulting engineer, later president of the Atlantic Engineering Company, and soon thereafter he journeyed to the Far East where he saw possibilities of developing water power for the generation of electricity.

Used to dealing with a complacent monarchy in China, the major bankers of the six nations cited above proposed, following the success of the revolution and establishment of the Republic, that each nation would



A. Wendell Jackson's Senior picture at the University of California, 1874.

lend the new government the sum of \$50,000,000, reserving to themselves control over all expenditures. To the Chinese it appeared that this would be nothing more or less than a declaration that the bankers would be the rulers of China, and they naturally balked. It was at this moment that "the American Professor," who had made friends with government officials, conceived the idea of a single loan on terms favorable to China—the so-called Chinese 5 percent Gold Loan of 1912. When the formal announcement was made through the news services, the question was raised, "Who the deuce is A. Wendell Jackson?" Writing in the *New York Press* on October 6th, 1912, Richard Spillane answered:

An adventurous American in far-off China, with two sons in New York... a man trained in the schoolroom, and who in his fifty-seven years of life had done nothing to attract particular notice, by one stroke of daring upset... the plans of six nations and made himself a world figure and the financial Moses of the biggest country on the face of the globe. Returning to the United States, Jackson

conferred with the Chinese Ambassador in Washington, then called upon Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy in the brand-new cabinet of Woodrow Wilson. His diary entry for March 10th, 1913 notes: "9:30 A.M. called on Sec. of Navy Daniels... He quickly learned my desires and said he would arrange for me a conference with Mr. Bryan..." The following day he received his letter of introduction to William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State, and immediately called at his office.

Bryan received me courteously but evidently unsuspecting my project. Stated it briefly and his face instantly lighted up and he became interested. My "covering letter" was lying before him and I suggested that he read it carefully to save time for both of us. He did so slowly and half aloud. Then he swung around on me, settled himself in his big chair with the remark: "Mr. Jackson, this is immensely interesting; tell me all you know about it..."

The ten volumes of Jackson's diaries contain much fascinating detail about his activities in China, including his relationship with Willard Straight, U.S. Consul at Mukden, as well as his earlier negotiations in Russia and Persia concerning the development of that latter country. An entry for September 30th, 1905, written at St. Petersburg, reads in part:

The Grand Duke goes to the Emperor tomorrow immediately upon his return from the Finnish coast and has him at once instruct Lansdorff to issue secret written instructions... to the Russian Ambassador at Teheran to go... to the Shah and tell him that his Majesty the Emperor will no longer stand in the way of the internal development of Persia; that he is free to make a concession to the Americans and that to help along with the improvement of his country the Emperor will guarantee the bonds necessary to be issued...

Jackson's later career is still to be defined by a scholar who might seize upon these materials for further development. His last years were spent at the home of his son at White Plains, New York, where he died on January 3rd, 1934.

Recent Exhibitions

Utilizing not only the exhibition cases in the Library's Gallery and Administrative Offices but also the University Archives' Joseph C. Rowell Case and the display area in the main lobby of the Doe Library, the Bancroft, during the past several months, has created a series of exhibitions which have been viewed by many thousands of campus visitors.

To mark the 29th Annual Meeting of the Friends on May 30th, reported elsewhere in this issue, "U.S. Senators from California" was created from a number of collections held in the Manuscripts Division. The current exhibition, "Adrian Wilson, Book Designer, Printer and Author," celebrates the publication of Mr. Wilson's *The Making of the Nuremberg Chronicle*. Examples of his printing for the Book Club of California include *Holinshead's Chronicles* and *The Vine in Early California*, and among those designed for the Limited Editions Club are *Oresteia* and *Thus Spake Zarathustra*. The Press in Tuscan Alley, reflecting the San Francisco location of Mr. Wilson's shop, has also produced children's books, written and illustrated by his wife, Joyce Lancaster Wilson; three of these shown are *Four Kings of the Forest*, *The Ark of Noah*, and *A Child's Garden of Verses*.

"The Mark Twain Papers: An Author's Archive/A Publishing Project," the title for a multi-case display in the main lobby of the Doe Library, highlighted the two basic functions of the Mark Twain Papers, a division of The Bancroft Library. Included were three cases containing archival materials: photographs, letters to Clemens, menus, maps, bills and receipts, unique memorabilia, and a number of photographic copies of Mark Twain's original manuscripts, letters, and notes which are housed in the Library. An additional five cases contained volumes that either have published primary material from the Papers or have had their scholarship based upon primary material, as well as volumes produced by the project and published by the University of California Press. A final case commemorated the one hundredth anniversary of the publication of *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, showing a vari-

ety of editions of the novel, including some in foreign languages, and examples of the ways in which "Tom" has pervaded American culture.

"Women at Berkeley," consisting of photographs, documents, and memorabilia from the University Archives, focused on ninety-six years of female participation in the University as students, faculty, administrators, and benefactors. Among those prominent women included were Milicent Shinn, editor of the *Overland Monthly*, Jessica Peixotto, the first woman professor, Phoebe Apperson Hearst, the first woman Regent, Josephine Miles, the first woman designated as a University Professor, and Elinor R. Heller, the first woman to be elected Chairman of the Board of Regents. The current exhibition in the Rowell Case, which faces the Loan Hall of the Doe Library, is entitled "The University Botanical Garden" and marks the eighty-fifth year of the Garden, established on the central campus in December, 1891, as well as the fiftieth anniversary of its location in Strawberry Canyon. Along with original materials from the University Archives, botanical specimens have been loaned by the Garden for this exhibition, which may be viewed through November.

R. D. Yelland Photographic Prints

This past April The Bancroft Library received as a gift from the University of Michigan Herbarium at Ann Arbor, through the courtesy of Professor Rogers McVaugh, a portfolio of photographic prints, after original photographs and paintings, by Raymond Dabb Yelland. One of the photographs, now in the University Archives, was reproduced in the last issue of *Bancroftiana* and has drawn much comment due to the singularity of its view — Berkeley and the campus in 1897. Although there is no assurance that the photographs themselves were taken by Yelland, and indeed there is no evidence that he practiced this art, it would seem that he himself assembled the group, together with views which he had executed on canvas, perhaps as the basis of a publication scheme. The project, however, never came to fruition,

and one may again speculate that Yelland's death at the age of fifty-two, in July, 1900, put an end to the idea.

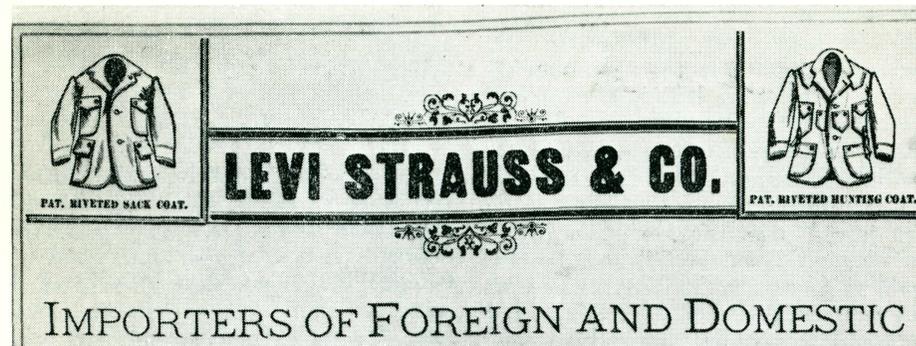
Whatever the history of the portfolio, it presents us with a bucolic view of Berkeley and the campus in the 1890's, with emphasis on shady paths and rolling landscape vistas. The absence of people and even of buildings in most of the views suggests a meditative mood and an involvement with the romantic spirit of natural landscape which characterizes Yelland's mature work. The seven views which reproduce Yelland's paintings are particularly welcome additions to the Bancroft's Pictorial Collections since the Library already holds two original oils: *Early Days, Yosemite* (c.1885) from the Robert B. Honeyman, Jr. Collection, purchased in 1964, and a landscape (c.1890), recently transferred from the University Art Museum.

Yelland was born in London in 1848 and was brought to the United States two years later. During the Civil War, though only sixteen years of age, he entered government service and was in the Quartermaster's Department under General Sheridan. He later received training at the National Academy of Design in New York and in 1872 was elected a professor in drawing at that school. In December, 1873, Yelland arrived in California and for the next two years he was a professor of painting and drawing at Mills College, moving then to the California School of Design in San Francisco, of which he became Director in 1888. With the incorporation of this school into the newly-established Mark Hopkins Institute of Art in 1893, Yelland came into closer association with the University of California, whose Regents retained title to the Institute's property on Nob Hill.

The Library is pleased that its Pictorial Collections have been notably enhanced by these prints which contribute to a fuller documentation of Yelland's work.

Levi Strauss & Co.

Levi Strauss & Co.: Tailors to the World is the zestfully-told story of a world-famous business as recounted by four men: Walter A. Haas, Sr., Daniel E. Koshland, Sr., Wal-



ter A. Haas, Jr., and Peter E. Haas. Each has guided the family firm in the years before it became a public corporation, and the two younger men continue to carry major responsibilities as Chairman and President, respectively. Their three-hundred page memoir was created in a series of eleven interviews over a period of sixteen months with Harriet Nathan of the Bancroft's Regional Oral History Office. Funding for the project was provided by Daniel E. Koshland, Jr., Professor of Biochemistry at Berkeley, as a gesture of respect and affection for the memoirists.

The four subjects are closely linked by family ties, the two older men being brothers-in-law, while Walter, Jr. and Peter are great-grandnephews of Levi Strauss. Strauss was the founder of the firm and it is his first name, modified to "Levi's," which became so famous that it must continually be defended as a trademark and protected from use as a generic term.

For students of California history, the

Gold Rush origins and development of this business are intriguing, and the family genealogies evoke associations with San Francisco and the state as a whole. In addition, there are interesting elements of social and personal histories. For example, the memoir touches upon the speakers' ties with the University of California and most particularly with its Berkeley campus, from which all four are graduates. Both senior men have received honorary degrees from the University, and the family has, over a long period of years, contributed generously to the institution's well-being.

Since the two seniors had already provided personal oral histories for The Bancroft Library — Walter A. Haas, Sr.'s *Civic, Philanthropic and Business Leadership* in 1974 and Daniel E. Koshland, Sr.'s *The Principle of Sharing* in 1971 — their newer accounts address themselves primarily to the corporation. Walter, Jr. and Peter deal with business matters and also respond to some questions concerning their other interests and activ-



ities. Thus, the Levi Strauss story highlights the excitement of new challenges and the camaraderie of these four men and their associates, participating actively in the life of the community, state, and nation, through the cotton disaster of 1920, when Walter, Sr. remembers the slogan, "Buy a bale of cotton to keep it from sinking to the bottom of the sea," through the Depression of the 1930's, the rigors of World War II and the new world-wide wave of enthusiasm for blue jeans and other casual clothes that followed, and the demands posed by social and economic changes in the 1960's and 1970's.

Several of the major business elements in this memoir are explored in a scholarly twelve-page introduction, "Four Men and a Company: Levi Strauss since World War I," by E. T. Grether, Dean Emeritus of the Schools of Business Administration at Berkeley. Dean Grether rhetorically asks how a small regional manufacturer and wholesaler with annual sales of three million dollars at the end of the first World War could grow into a successful multinational corporation with dollar sales in one day greater than they were in the entire year of 1920, and further how this development could occur on the western rim of the United States. He begins by noting that the four executives "represent the overlooked personal equation that often escapes appropriate analysis in studies of locational determination and results," and that they provided "overlapping and unbroken executive leadership and control and the gradual adjustment of policies without the pressures of sharp crises or threatened catastrophes."

The "strategic decisions and growth processes" Dean Grether observes include maintaining advertising, shifting from bib overalls to waist length pants, ending jobbing operations, and distributing through independent merchants. The "immutables" cited include executive recruitment and personnel policies, product quality and product integrity, and social responsibility. The latter suggests some of the consumer oriented issues and concerns that have attracted public attention in recent years. Levi Strauss and its leaders pioneered significantly in such reforms before the advent of the "crutch of legislation" that nudged other businesses in constructive directions, and the story of

this company can be seen as an adventure in which "good guys" don't necessarily have to finish last.

Keepsakes Available

Issuance of an Annual Keepsake to members of the Friends began in 1949 with the publication of *The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, February second, 1848*, edited by George P. Hammond. The book went out of print, as did the following six keepsakes, soon after publication. New members have found it difficult to build up complete files of the keepsakes, but copies turn up in antiquarian bookstores occasionally, usually at prices of \$40 or more.

Copies of several of the more recent keepsakes are still in print, and by action of the Council are now offered to Friends at the following prices:

Stockton Boyhood, being the reminiscences of Carl Ewald Grunsky, which cover the years from 1855 to 1877, edited by Clotilde Grunsky Taylor, 1959, \$10.00.
American Images of Spanish California by James D. Hart, 1960, \$5.00.

The Ralston-Fry Wedding and the wedding journey to Yosemite May 20, 1858, from the diary of Miss Sarah Haight (Mrs. Edward Tompkins) edited by Francis P. Farquhar, 1961, \$7.50.

Mexico: Ancient and Modern, as represented by a selection of works in The Bancroft Library; an exhibition celebrating the acquisition of the Silvestre Terrazas Collection, 1962, \$5.00.

Rose, or Rose Thorn? Three women of Spanish California by Suzanna Bryant Dakin, 1963, \$5.00.

GPH: An Informal Record of George P. Hammond and his Era in The Bancroft Library, 1965, \$7.50.

Desert Rats remembered by Charles L. Camp, 1966, \$10.00.

Valley of Salt, Memories of Wine; a journal of Death Valley, 1849, by Louis Nusbaumer; edited by George Koenig, 1967, \$12.00.

A Kid on the Comstock, by John Taylor Waldorf; edited by Dolores Waldorf Bryant, 1968, \$15.00.

The Life of George Henry Goddard, artist, architect, surveyor, and map maker, by

Albert Shumate, M.D., 1969, \$10.00.

A Sailor's Sketch of the Sacramento Valley in 1842, by John Yates, with an introduction by Ferol Egan, 1971, \$15.00.

The Great Landslide Case by Mark Twain, with editorial comment by Frederick Anderson and Edgar M. Branch, 1972, \$10.
Some Treasures of The Bancroft Library, edited by J. R. K. Kantor, 1973, \$10.00.
Recollections of Old Times in California, or, California Life in 1843, by William Henry Thomes, edited by George R. Stewart, 1974, \$15.00.

Californian Indian Characteristics & Centennial Mission to the Indians of Western Nevada and California, by Stephen Powers, Preface by N. Scott Momaday, 1975, \$20.00

Orders, accompanied by checks including applicable sales tax, may be sent to the Secretary, The Friends of The Bancroft Library, Berkeley, 94720.

George Laban Harding

1893-1976

One of that small group of aficionados who founded The Friends of The Bancroft Library in 1948, George Laban Harding was elected Chairman of the Council at its first meeting on July 1st, and served until the expiration of his second term in 1953. It was he who oversaw the growth of this organization until it had become a source of major financial support for the Library, and during his stewardship the publication of *Bancroftiana* was begun. Throughout the successive decades he has been a loyal friend and it is with sadness that we record his death, at Berkeley, on Monday, August 30th, four weeks before his eighty-third birthday.

A native of Indianapolis, a graduate of Indiana University and, later, of the Harvard Business School, George Harding became an ardent Californian by adoption. He served as president of the California Historical Society during the years 1958 and 1959, and as president of the Book Club of California from 1949 to 1951. He was also the authority on Agustin V. Zamorano, California's first printer, about whom he published a biography of four hundred and

eight pages in 1934. A related work was *A Census of California Spanish Imprints, 1833-1845*, issued in 1933.

Only a year ago, Bancroft profited from that interest when George Harding quietly provided funds to put its Zamorano imprints into properly handsome and protective cases. Earlier the Library benefited from two other of George Harding's bibliographical interests. In 1961 he presented a collection of some eighty-five volumes dealing with the Pacific Islands, including among them a large group of Tahitian imprints. These nicely supplemented the source materials on this area of the world collected in the nineteenth century by Hubert Howe Bancroft. And, in 1969, Harding donated to the Rare Books Collection one hundred and seventy Merrymount Press imprints, including both books and ephemera, providing the Bancroft with a substantial archive of Daniel Berkeley Updike's work.

Lincolniana

At Pensacola landing the south has made a standing,

To resist an invasion they're preparing—
Let Lincoln and his might come and give us a little fight,

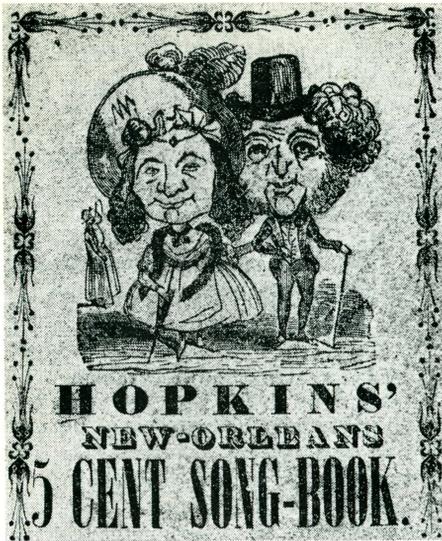
And we'll send 'em to the Happy Land of Canaan.

Oh! ha, ha, oh ha, ha, the Southern boys are a'coming;

They'll never mind the weather, but get over double trouble, for they're not going to mind you Massa Lincoln.

This is the beginning of "Lincoln Going to Canaan," one of the pro-Southern war songs parodying well-known airs, included in *Hopkins' New-Orleans 5 Cent Song-Book*, a copy of which was recently purchased by the Library from the Alexander Goldstein Memorial Fund. The Fund was established some years ago to provide income for the purchase of books and other material which might supplement a Lincoln collection already in the University Library.

Other recent additions to the Rare Books Collection include four comic almanacs of the sort which Lincoln liked to read and quote, as well as Walt Whitman's *Two Rivulets*, published in 1876, which contains a signed, original photograph of the poet.



Whitman had served as a military hospital attendant in Washington during the war years and he kept a diary which he later entitled "Memoranda During the War" and which he included in *Two Rivulets*. An entry dated August 12th, 1863 reads:

I see the President (Abraham Lincoln) almost every day, as I happen to live where he passes to or from his lodgings out of town...I see very plainly Abraham Lincoln's dark brown face, with the deep cut lines, the eyes, &c., always to me with a deep latent sadness in the expression. We have got so that we always exchange bows, and very cordial ones.

From time to time the Library hopes to supplement these items of Lincolniana, building additional strengths in the Rare Books Collection.

President Saxon's Remarks

On the morning of October 18th, 1975, preceding the California-Oregon State football match in Memorial Stadium, the University's President, David S. Saxon, addressed a meeting of the Cal Up Date Program. Comprising members of the Board of Directors of the U. C. Berkeley Foundation, as well as other donors to the campus, through the Campanile Club and the Robert Gordon Sproul Associates, the Program heard the President speak in Booth Audi-

torium at the School of Law (Boalt Hall). We would like to share with the Friends that portion of his talk relating to The Bancroft Library.

Since becoming President and moving to the Bay area, I have become directly acquainted with The Bancroft Library. That library, a perfect jewel, is one of the remarkable assets of this campus that serves the entire State and Nation. Within that library is a collection of Californiana unequalled anywhere in the world. In preserving the history of our past, The Bancroft Library performs a very important service for all of us. Its holdings document our cultural and historical past and serve our desire and need to know more about our history and our origins so that we may know what and who we are. The importance of deliberately and explicitly reminding ourselves of our roots and our origins can hardly be overstated, as this Bicentennial year makes evident to all.

And those who contributed so generously to The Bancroft Library knew the importance of the past to the present and the future. I cannot overemphasize the importance of gifts to that library, not only gifts of historic documents but donations to the library which made possible the acquisition of other special items to round out and enlarge the holdings.

We are delighted by this most generous recognition of the Library's standing and its function.

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