The Davis Collection of San Francisco Earthquake and Fire Pictures

The Bancroft Library is grateful to have received an important collection of photographs by the late Herman Davis, of Reno, Nevada, documenting the devastation of San Francisco which occurred as a result of the early-morning earthquake of April 18, 1906, and of the fires which followed. These 171 photographic prints, mounted in four vintage albums, are the gift of William A. Kornmayer and Kathryn A. Kornmayer, daughter of the photographer, and they constitute an important addition to the notable groups of documentary materials already owned by The Bancroft Library, including the Andrew C. Lawson Collection of State Earthquake Commission photographs and the frequently-consulted “Earthquake Albums” compiled by Roy D. Graves.

During the past 85 years, The Bancroft Library has actively acquired and maintained pictorial records of the San Francisco earthquake and fire for reference use by historians of western America. These pictures – like hundreds of other subject archives of pictorial materials – complement manuscripts, maps, and printed publications available in the Bancroft Collection; and they are vital for current and future research in technical fields such as architecture and environmental design, engineering, geology and earth sciences. The present collection, reflecting Mr. Davis’s professional interest in metallurgy, is rich in detailed photographs of ruined buildings which had been reinforced with structural steel. Particular emphasis is given to the Palace Hotel (15 photos),
that contained a manuscript of some 665 pages. As all the world now knows, she thus became the first person in nearly one hundred years to see and recognize the original holograph of Mark Twain's masterpiece (or at least its first half), long thought to have been lost or destroyed.

The story of this manuscript actually began with Mrs. Testa's grandfather, James Fraser Glück. He was a 33-year-old attorney and a Curator of the Young Men's Association of Buffalo when, on 7 November 1885, he asked Mark Twain to authenticate his manuscripts to the Association's library "to advance the cause of literature in this city and neighborhood and enhance the interest felt in literary history." Glück had made similar requests of a number of "American authors of established reputation...with the understanding that such manuscripts would always be on view to the public, but not to be handled by anyone except by special permission, and in the presence of the librarian, and never to be taken from the cases in which they were placed." He went on to say, "If I were asking this for myself, I should expect to be refused, for the compliance with such a request would be merely the appropriation of a desire for selfish possession; but I ask it in behalf of a large and constantly growing public institution, in one of the largest cities of our country, where such manuscript will be seen daily by hundreds of people, and through the sight of which interest in literature and literary men will be increased and perpetuated."

Mark Twain saved Glück's letter, which survives in the author's papers in The Bancroft Library. He replied on 12 November, "I will comply, as far as I can, with the greatest pleasure — that is, to the extent of 50 per cent. of a MS. book (The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn.) I have hunted the house over, & that is all I can find." What Mark Twain had found, and promptly sent, was the concluding, or second, half of his manuscript. Glück acknowledged the gift on 14 November: "The manuscript of Huckleberry Finn arrived this afternoon and was at once placed in the Library vault." This half of the manuscript has remained in Buffalo ever since, and of course it served as the basis of the Mark Twain Project's recent edition of Huckleberry Finn, edited by Victor Fischer and Walter Blair. As is now clear, two years after hunting "the

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house over," Mark Twain found the missing part of the manuscript and had it sent to Buffalo. On 5 July 1887, Josephus N. Larned, Superintendent of the newly established Buffalo Library, wrote Clemens's business agent, Franklin G. Whitmore, "I have received by Express to-day the first half of the Ms. of 'Huckleberry Finn' kindly sent to us by Mr. Clemens' request (we had the second half of the Ms. already). Please express to Mr. Clemens the thanks of the Library and of myself personally. I shall report the matter to Mr. Glück, by whom our collection of autographs was especially undertaken." On 11 July Glück wrote to Clemens, "Please accept my thanks for your kindness in forwarding the first part of Mrs. of 'Finn' which Mr Larned has just rec'd. The whole can now be bound and placed on exhibition." Both of these later letters were also saved by Mark Twain and are among his papers in The Bancroft Library.

For reasons still unknown, the belated first half of the manuscript seems never to have joined the second. It was precisely the absence of the first half that caused these letters to be construed as referring to parts of the half that was in the Library. The most that can now be said about the mystery is that following James Glück's unexpected death in 1897 at the age of 45, the belated half must have been found but not been recognized among his personal effects. When his widow and children moved to southern California in the 1920s, the manuscript went with them, and in 1961 Glück's daughter Margel died, leaving to her two nieces her estate, including the trunk in which one of them found the manuscript last fall.

The long-lost manuscript was shipped to Sotheby's in New York, but the discovery was kept quiet while Sotheby's investigated its provenance. In late January, however, rumors began to reach the Mark Twain Project that Sotheby's was preparing to sell "the manuscript of Huckleberry Finn." A call to William Loos, curator of the Rare Book Room at the Buffalo and Erie County Public Library, determined that the Library was not selling its half of the Huck manuscript. Shortly afterward, Sotheby's confirmed that the missing half had indeed been found and asked whether the Mark Twain Papers had any documents bearing on the long-lost manuscript. Indicating that the firm expected public disclosure, Sotheby's asked us to keep the matter confidential until its press announcements were made.

If the absence of the missing half from Buffalo had initially caused Glück's and Larned's 1887 letters to be misconstrued, the knowledge that the manuscript had been found by Glück's granddaughter made further misinterpretation impossible: clearly Mark Twain had sent both halves of the manuscript, two years apart, to the Buffalo Library. Just as clearly, however, the documents extant in the Mark Twain Papers seemed to show that both halves therefore belonged to the Library, not to Glück's descendants. Copies of the letters were accordingly sent both to Buffalo and to Sotheby's; the chairman of the Buffalo Library's board of trustees notified Sotheby's that the library was "the rightful owner of that newly discovered manuscript"; and Sotheby's promptly announced the discovery of, and the decision not to sell, the missing part of Mark Twain's manuscript.

Since then, Sotheby's has generously allowed Victor Fischer to examine the manuscript still in its possession, but negotiations...
between the Glück descendants and the Buffa­lo Library are still proceeding, and no copy of the document has been made available to the Project. And there the matter stands. On the one hand, the newly found manuscript requires some refinement of the text published in the Project's edition, and it just as clearly affords great opportunities to improve the histori­cal account of how Mark Twain wrote and revised his text. On the other hand, without direct access to the manuscript, and lacking any certainty about when its final disposition will be determined, the Project has not even proposed any firm plans to the National En­dowment for the Humanities about when and how to revise our edition.

In fact, there appears to be only one certain and unchanging lesson to be learned from this story, to wit: if you are considering cleaning out your attic this weekend, check with us before you call the junk man.

Kenneth M. Sanderson

1991 California Book Fair

"Can a book fair be too big?" asked Antiquarian Bookman, the weekly trade journal read by hundreds of book dealers and librarians. February's book fair established a record for dealer participation: 1,400 antiquarian book dealers from around the world came to San Francisco to tout their wares, deal frenetically, and make contact with California-based col­lectors.

As always, Bancroft staff turned out in force, armed this time with a lap-top computer to dial into our own catalog. Those Bancroftiana readers who attended the Fair may indeed have seen staff members caucusing as "finds" were discussed, merits debated, and funding questioned. Backs ached and arches collapsed before every booth was surveyed, but the annual California Book Fair is important to the library; we always find good material, and we renew important contacts with dealers and collectors.

For the Rare Books Collection, the pickings covered several fields of interest. A treatise in Spanish on the education of princes by En­rique de Villegas (1672) was the oldest item se­cured. Russell's account terminates abruptly, in mid-sentence, and is tak­en up a few days later by Ophir who explains to Mrs. Diney Thompson that Russell had died of cholera before he could finish the letter, and so he, Ophir, was finishing it for him!

Another gold rush item of note is a contem­porary compilation of material by C. Sumner, a Canadian gold seeker. This extremely well written and spirited account chronicles Sum­ner's journey from Grimsby, Ontario, to Sut­ter's Fort and concludes with several pages of description of mining methods and life in the mining camps on the upper reaches of the Bear River.

Finally, from a local dealer better known for children's books than Californiana we ob­tained a scrapbook of newspaper clips concern­ing the development of domestic wa­ter resources in the East Bay, ca. 1894-1901. This is indeed a most timely addition to the collections, surely to be of interest to students of local history and of the history of water re­source development and exploitation in Cali­fornia.

Anthony S. Bliss, Nicole Bouche

Philippine Commerce and the Manila Galleon

By the end of the sixteenth century, armed with the seemingly inexhaustible resources of gold and silver from its New World conquests, Spain was both eager and able to exploit the trade potential of the Far East. From a foothold in the Philippines, she launched what was to become the legendary Manila Galleon trade. For the next two centuries government­ owned galleons, or "Naos," laden with trade goods from the Orient—silk, spices, perfumes and items made of jade, ivory, gold, brass, porcelain or rare woods—in return for Ameri­can silver, plied the waters between the Philip­pines and the trade fair at Acapulco, bringing the wealth of the Orient to the New World, where it was transhipped to Spain.

Recently The Bancroft Library, with the as­sistance of the Friends, purchased a sizeable collection which documents the closing decades of the Manila Galleon trade, providing a wealth of information on the history of Spanish influence in the New World and the Pacific.

The Manila Galleon trade was conducted chiefly by Spaniards based in the Philippines and who, by act of the Spanish crown, exer­cised a virtual monopoly on all trade between the Orient and the New World well into the eighteenth century. By that time, however, the power of the Manila-based merchants, or Manilanos, which had been formalized since 1766 in the Real Compania de Filipinas, was under attack. Commercial inter­ests in Spain had always resented the Mani­lanos' control of the Far East trade and sought direct access to these markets.

In 1785, not even twenty years after the founding of the Real Tribunal y Consulado de Manila, the rival Real Compania de Filipinas was established. Shares in the company were to be owned mainly by Peninsular Spaniards, the company was granted a twenty-five year trade monopoly between Spain and the Philippines, and it was to operate under conditions more fa­vorable in terms of taxes and other concessions than those allowed the Philippine-based mer­chants. Moreover, it complements nicely a collection of documents on Philippine com­merce recently acquired by the library and de­scribed elsewhere in this issue of Bancroftiana.

As always we were on the lookout for interest­ing California gold rush documents, and our efforts were rewarded this time by Banc­roft's significant resources on Spain's Pacific empire. More, it complements nicely a later group of documents on Philippine com­merce recently acquired by the library and de­scribed elsewhere in this issue of Bancroftiana.

Anthony S. Bliss, Nicole Bouche
er within the Philippine colonial administration.

In addition, the papers offer insights pertinent to studies of Mexican and Spanish economic development in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, the rise of Mexico's independence movement, and perceived or anticipated European challenges, in particular British threats, to Spanish supremacy in the Pacific and on the west coast of North America. Finally, the collection provides excellent documentation on the specific structure and administration of the Real Tribunal y Consulado de Manila, its rival, the Real Compañía de Filipinas, and more generally the imperial Spanish bureaucracy and mercantile system. Containing a wealth of information for a variety of fields of interest to Bancroft, it is indeed a welcome addition to the library’s outstanding holdings documenting the history of Spain’s empire in the New World and the Pacific.

Nicole Bouché

Twenty-two Years of California Wine

An oral history interview series started twenty-two years ago has provided an ongoing look at the changing California wine industry and the remarkable men and women who have led it. An Italian who came to California before Prohibition and sat out part of the dry years with Pancho Villa, a Bank of America man who helped save the wine industry in the depression years, a scientist who created new wine grapes, a white Russian officer who created great wines in the Napa Valley and led cross-fertilization of European and American ideas of winemaking – these are a few of the fifty-five who have recorded their reminiscences for the California winemakers oral history project. They capture wonderful stories like the one about the Swiss winemaker who, accustomed to cold autumn weather, shut up a Sonoma County winery tight for the fermentation and lost the entire year’s vintage – a story that illustrates one factor in this state’s winemaking.

The Wine Advisory Board, a state marketing organization, which had worked hard to create this “wine revolution,” decided to fund the oral history series. The plan was originally drawn up in the Regional Oral History Office by Catherine Harroun and Ruth Teiser, who subsequently used material from the interviews in their book, *Winemaking in California*. Faculty members at Berkeley and Davis, who had themselves contributed to the revolution by developing new grape growing practices and winemaking technology, gave the project effective support.

When the Board was voted out of existence in 1975, the oral history office realized what a valuable body of material had been created and began seeking new ways the series could be continued. To the rescue came the Wine Spectator Foundation, created by Marvin R. Shanken, owner of a group of beverage publications. Under this sponsorship, the series is continuing to create an unusual record of the year-by-year evolution of a major California industry.

The first interviews concentrated upon capturing events unrecorded in the chaos of the Prohibition years and the scramble for rebuilding. Now that record has largely been filled in. In 1966, the year the series started, people were turning to dry table wines instead of the sweet wines that had been popular when Prohibition was repealed in 1933. Old-time wine men had been entirely unprepared for this unexpected, shift away from preference for port and sherry and angelica, and they had to do some fast planning. By 1969, however, various factors, including increased European travel, had turned the trend and the wine industry was also seeing consumption rise steadily year by year. Today we are including contemporary reactions to the decline of jug wines and the rise of premium wines, taxes, conservation of agricultural land, the return of anti-alcohol campaigns, and the expanding export market as California wines are gaining wide acceptance.

Among those we are interviewing is Warren Winianski of Stag’s Leap Wine Cellars, who contributed to that acceptance when his Cabernet Sauvignon stunned the wine world by winning a famous blind tasting in Paris in 1976, competing against the most prestigious French wines. Other heroes of the wine industry who have been interviewed include Louis M. Martini, whose wines were a bench mark in the post-Prohibition years; Robert Mondavi, standard bearer and world ambassador for American wines; Joseph Heitz whose Napa Valley wines are among the world’s most sought-after; and the late Eleanor McCrae of Stony Hill Winery, whose family winery proved that if you create wine in limited quantities and to the highest standards, the world will beat a path up the rough and windy road to your door.

*Ruth Teiser*

*Annual Meeting 1991*

On Sunday, June 9, the Friends of The Bancroft Library will gather at 3:00 p.m. in Hertz Hall on the Berkeley campus to celebrate the accomplishments of James D. Hart, Director of The Bancroft Library from 1969 until his death in 1990. Mr. Hart led the Library through an era of unprecedented growth and booming use of the collections. J. S. Holliday and others will survey the accomplishments of the Hart era, revealing something of his dynamic vision of the Library as the preeminent center of research in the history and culture of Western North America complemented by resources of international scope and strength.

The opening of the exhibition, *The Legacy of James D. Hart*, will be held at The Bancroft Library immediately after the Annual Meeting. Significant acquisitions made during Mr. Hart’s tenure will document the remarkable development of Bancroft collections and programs. From the outset of his directorship, Mr. Hart undertook major ventures. Merging the University’s rare book collection with Bancroft strengthened Bancroft’s traditional dominance in the fields of western Americana, Mexican and Central American materials, while broadening the library’s general research resources into such diverse fields as Hellenic Egypt, Renaissance Spain, and modern fine printing. His eminent success in attracting new support for The Bancroft Library will also be well documented in the exhibition.

Ruth Teiser

*Annual Meeting 1991*
The 1991 keepsake, *The Legacy of James D. Hart, The Bancroft Library 1969-1990*, will document the landmark exhibition and present an overview of the growth of the collections accomplished by Mr. Hart. Bancroft collection specialists have surveyed the record of all acquisitions made from 1969-1990 to select the most important items for inclusion in the exhibition and the catalog, which will emphasize the research value of individual items and collections, as well as their rarity and aesthetic qualities. The review of the collections demonstrates the breadth of Mr. Hart’s vision of what The Bancroft Library should encompass. The Keepsake will be published in late Summer.

**Marie C. Thornton**

A piece of University history left the library on March 28, in the person of Marie Thornton, Assistant University Archivist since 1971.

Marie was a member of the Class of ’50, and she took part in such activities as the Rally Committee while she was a student. Her father, Edward U. Condon had received both his bachelor’s degree and his doctorate in physics at Berkeley in the twenties, thus Marie had a strong connection with both town and gown and an intimate and lively knowledge of both.

When Marie came to University Archives, she undertook the indexing of the Daily Californian and its predecessor publications from their inception through 1949, over fifty years of publication. The paper had been indexed continuously beginning in 1930, but the earlier portion had never been done. Anyone who has ever tried his hand at indexing knows what a difficult job this can be. The fruits of her work stand the daily test of answering myriad questions about the early history of the University and about student life at the institution.

Another favorite activity was Marie’s work on the Archives photograph collection, now numbering some 25,000 items. She loved receiving new pictures to add to the collection, and she was expert in identifying the unidentified, dating the undated, and generally making the collection more useful. She often made adjustments in the categories into which the collection is divided to make it more useful, and as new inquiries demanded new approaches to the collection she was quick to add additional index categories to the catalog, drawing on her intimate knowledge of the collection.

Marie was the person I always turned to when there was a question about student life at the University. Both from her own experience and from her study of and work with sources in the archives, she was the expert on the subject, and her expertise will be sorely missed.

*William M. Roberts*

**Irene Moran**

Irene Moran, Head of Public Service since 1972, retired on March 31 after nearly thirty years of service at The Bancroft Library. That news has astonished her many friends and colleagues who all protested that she was too young to retire. And they were almost right, except for the University’s special program this year to allow just such an early retirement.

Irene pursued her undergraduate education at the San Francisco College for Women, and then completed her graduate work in the School of Librarianship at the University of California, Berkeley. She came to The Bancroft Library as a cataloger in 1964, but her special abilities were quickly apparent to John Barr Tompkins, then head of Bancroft’s reference division, and he succeeded in persuading her to join the public service staff in 1966, where she quickly became a central figure.

In 1973, during the major remodeling of The Bancroft Library, Irene became Head of the Public Services Division. She was closely involved in the design of the new Heller Reading Room and quickly showed her strong leadership ability by developing a very generous access policy at Bancroft. Believing that Bancroft’s resources should be widely available, she led the effort to acquaint the Berkeley campus community with Bancroft’s resources through introductory lectures on its holdings and how to use them. She also assumed responsibility for Bancroft’s exhibition program, a major effort to help acquaint the research community with the wide variety of research resources available. Her efforts contributed well to a steady increase in readership at The Bancroft Library.

Irene’s leadership in public service, her experience with exhibitions, and her strong commitment to generous access policies also enriched her professional contributions beyond The Bancroft Library, and she is widely admired throughout the country. She maintained her commitment to accessibility and in 1986 coordinated Bancroft’s participation in a nationally funded project to convert catalog records of manuscript collections to machine-readable form in the Research Libraries Group national data base, RLG.

By the time of her retirement, use of The Bancroft Library’s collections far exceeded her or anyone else’s expectations. Indeed, growth of the readership increased to such an extent that she had to consider ways of coordinating access to assure equitable use of the collections. Once again Irene showed her leadership by approaching key faculty on the campus to learn their current preferences for access policy. The liberal access she had worked so hard to establish was endorsed, and at the present the only special controls required at peak times is to ask new readers to wait for an available seat in the Heller Reading Room.

Irene Moran’s many accomplishments at The Bancroft Library were invariably infused with the elegance of her personal style and the generosity of her commitment to service. That generosity even extended to her request to her colleagues that any contributions they wished to make in honor of her retirement be made to The Bancroft Library. All of us who have worked with her as colleagues or readers have benefited from our association with her. We now wish her a long and prosperous retirement, knowing that she will be close at hand for occasional advice and consultation. Her first post-retirement plans include travel to England in late spring. Bon voyage and farewell, Irene!

*Peter E. Hanff*

**Bancroft Card Catalog Computerized**

As anyone who has visited the Heller Reading Room recently is aware, the Bancroft catalog of printed books and serials has been undergoing a major change: it is known as retrospective conversion and to those who prefer less opaque terminology it is simply computerization. Since October 1, 1986 with the help of a generous five-year grant from the Department of Education under the terms of the Strengthening Research Library Resources Program of Title II-C of the Higher Education Act of 1965, cards for almost 200,000 books, serials, and maps have been converted, and although a small amount of cleanup work continues, virtually all of the Bancroft card catalog, with the notable excep-
tion of cards for manuscripts and pictures, is now available to the Berkeley campus community through GLADIS (the General Library Automated Database and Information System) and to the wider university community through MELVYL, the UC Systemwide online union catalog. In addition, Bancroft cataloging records are now accessible nationally and internationally through RLIN, the Research Libraries Information Network, and OCLC, Online Computer Library Center Inc. All of this means that the rich collections of Bancroft are now readily available to a vast community of researchers in Berkeley and around the world. To add to the ease and convenience of access to the new Bancroft online catalog, it is possible for those who have personal computers and modems to browse Bancroft's holdings from the comfort of their homes or offices by using GLADIS/MELVYL dial-up access (see below).

The conversion project has fallen into two distinct phases. In the first phase, which was completed on July 20, 1990, catalog cards were photocopied and sent to OCLC for basic data entry, after which the Bancroft staff edited the OCLC records and added local information, special files access, and numerous other cataloging details that could not be converted by the OCLC staff. To our surprise, most of this was accomplished with little or no disruption of normal library functions. Since the goal was to make as complete an online catalog as possible, every record had to be created by the Bancroft staff for materials where existing cataloging records lacked sufficient information to qualify for OCLC conversion. A number of special retrospective cataloging projects were also undertaken during this phase of the project, including the cataloging of a number of previously uncataloged serials and collections of pamphlets. Brief records for Bancroft maps and University Archives books and serials were also keyed. Through these efforts many books became accessible in a public catalog for the first time.

The second phase of the project has been concerned with improving the access provided by our converted bibliographic records through two distinct projects. The first is known as authority work and consists of a thorough-going check to ensure uniformity in the way names appear in the catalog and to provide the appropriate cross references to them. To achieve this, we have joined forces with the main library's Catalog Department, which has provided us with space for three full time Bancroft staff members and with the expertise of its Assistant Authorities Editor, who has acted as the supervisor for all of our post-conversion authority work. To assist us with the authority work, the Library Systems Office has produced a printout of all names serving as access points attached to GLADIS records for books classified as Western American, Mexican and Central American history. Conversion staff has been resolving all entry problems by checking the Library of Congress Authority File. During the course of this problem solving, staff is downloading LC authority records, when they are available, and creating provisional, original authority records, when necessary. The result should be a conflict-free file of access points for materials in the core Bancroft collections.

The second area where the conversion project has attempted to improve access is in the uncataloged serials and collections of pamphlets. Since the second phase of the conversion project should be completed in roughly a year and a half. At that time Bancroft will be one of the first special collections libraries to have successfully converted its holdings of books and serials with the help of a major bibliographic utility like OCLC. As such, our catalog and our conversion project will serve as models for other libraries.

**Dialup Access to Library Catalogs**

The GLADIS and MELVYL online library catalogs may be accessed from your personal computer by using a modem and communications software. The telephone number used will depend on your baud rate:

- 642-9721: 300 baud
- 642-7400: 1200 baud
- 642-6870: 1200 baud (Racal-Vadic modems must use this number)
- 642-6092: 2400 baud

**Set your computer to:**

- Baud rate: 300, 1200, 2400
- Data Bits: 7
- Parity: even
- Stop bits: 1
- Strip Chars: no
- Xon/Xoff: yes

**Log on:**

At the “Request” prompt, type “network” and press enter (or return). When “Connecting” appears, press enter. Then type “gladis” or “melvyl” and press enter. When “Connected” appears, press enter. Then type “gladis” or “melvyl” and press enter. In GLADIS only, enter “?” at the “Terminal?” prompt to find the code for your computer.

In GLADIS the main commands are F (find), PN (personal name), CN (corporate name), TI (title), and SU (subject). GLADIS does not have boolean searching so you cannot combine these into one statement. Also it does not do keyword searching, so you must give exact titles or subjects, or first words thereof. GLADIS treats all names separately from topical subjects; if you are looking for books by or about an author, use “F pn sterne, laurence.”

MELVYL has more sophisticated search capabilities, including boolean searching, but basically uses the same commands as GLADIS.

The Bancroft reference desk (642-6481) will be glad to answer any questions you may have about dialup access or about the catalogs.

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Bancroftiana from time to time publishes lists of books that the Library needs. We would be particularly pleased to receive gifts of any of the books listed. Please telephone Bonnie Bearden, Rare Books Acquisitions Assistant, in the Acquisitions Division (642-8171) or write her a note if you can help us.


__________ Portfolio VI. NY: Parasol Press, 1974


Fuller, Loïe. Fifteen Years of a Dancer’s Life. Boston: Small, Maynard, 1913

Hobby, C.F. Chinatown of San Francisco, Streets and Alleys...a few words about Chinese & their written language. San Francisco?: the Author, 1936.


The Zamorano Index to History of California by Hubert Howe Bancroft, compiled by members of the Zamorano Club. Los Angeles: University of Southern California, 1985. 2 v. (An extra set of this is much needed by our Manuscripts Division).