

BANCROFTIANA

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ELI TAYLOR SHEPPARD

Eli Taylor Sheppard Papers

WHEN THE DISTINGUISHED first Sather Professor of History at the University of California, Henry Morse Stephens, returned some letters he had borrowed from Eli Taylor Sheppard, he wrote the former American consul to China, "May I beg you to see that this most interesting correspondence . . . is preserved in some safe place, —I dare not suggest the Bancroft

Library,—on account of its very real historical value." Fifty-four years later The Bancroft Library, through the generous gift of Mrs. William S. Hilbert of San Francisco, was indeed to receive the richly-documented collection of papers of her grandfather, Eli Taylor Sheppard.

Born in Belmont County, Ohio, on September 26th, 1842, Sheppard spent his early years on his father's farm. By 1858 he began teaching in the nearby Pumpkin Ridge country school, until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted with the 85th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving until April, 1863. Encouraged in his desire to read law by John A. Bingham, he entered Union Law College in 1864, graduating with honors in March, 1865. His early practice with the firm of Bingham, Stanton and Lewton led to his appointment as Proctor in Admiralty in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, and in 1867 as Register in Bankruptcy.

Soon after the visit in 1868 of the first Chinese Embassy to the United States, commercial exchanges between the two countries necessitated the sending of American officials to China. At the instigation of Anson Burlingame who had been largely instrumental in this development, Sheppard applied for and obtained the position of United States Consul to China in April, 1869. He first resided in Chinkiang for two years, and then was transferred to the northern port of Tientsin.

Through the correspondence, diaries and photographs, carefully preserved all these years, the busy life of a diplomat in a strange, often exotic, land is depicted day by day—revolving around Chinese officials, intricate ceremonials, ticklish questions of diplomacy,

innumerable receptions, relations with dignitaries from Germany, England and France, delicate negotiations in the Chinese quarrel with the Peruvian Commission, intervention in collision cases of foreign steamers with Chinese junks, travels of exploration in the outlying countryside. Here, too, are described small pox epidemics, Chinese customs and festivities, the death of the old Emperor and the subsequent period of official mourning, negotiations to curb taxes on imported foreign goods, the Transit of Venus in 1874 with attendant scientific luminaries, and the impressive funeral arrangements for the U.S. Minister to China, Benjamin P. Avery.

During these years Sheppard gained a reputation for dealing with firmness and tact in many matters, such as his intervention in the case of the persecution of an American missionary at Chimi, near Chefoo. His friendly relations with the metropolitan viceroy, Li Hung Chang, the real ruler of China, greatly enhanced his ability to adjust differences between China and the treaty powers, especially in the Formosan difficulty with Japan in 1873, and later in disputes arising between China and Japan concerning Korea and the Lew Chew Islands. There were also constant attempts to improve existing transportation and communication, the whole interlarded with accounts of revolts and political intrigue.

In 1877 his mentor, John A. Bingham, now minister to Japan, urged Sheppard to join him as Advisor in International Law. Upon his arrival in Japan, Sheppard found an exciting country, in transition from insular feudalism to the mainstream of international life, much more responsive to outside aid than China had been. During this assignment he assisted in the establishment of a consular service modeled on European and American systems, clarified rights and duties of foreigners residing in both China and Japan in relation to treaty revisions and extraterritoriality, and untangled problems of naturalization and questions concerning foreign vessels in Japanese waters.

As the years of living in the Orient had taken their toll on Sheppard's health, he decided to resign his post, and with his family returned to California in 1881. He temporarily

settled in Napa, soon afterwards near Sonoma, cultivating his Madrone Vineyards which he later sold to Senator George Hearst in 1889. After traveling in Europe, he resumed his law practice in San Francisco, from 1890 to 1906; he also visited in Mexico, and lectured on international law and the American consular service at the University of California. From 1912 he spent his remaining years in Oakland, where he died in 1927—a life well lived and rich in memories.

The Eli Taylor Sheppard Papers nicely complement other Bancroft collections, notably the papers of Edward Thomas Williams, third Agassiz Professor of Oriental Languages and Literature at Berkeley, described in the June, 1965 issue of *Bancroftiana*. The Library gratefully acknowledges the acquisition of another valuable resource providing for scholarly research.

25th Annual Meeting

MARKING THE FIRST quarter century of The Friends of The Bancroft Library, nearly three hundred guests gathered in The Playhouse, Zellerbach Hall on Sunday afternoon, May 7th, to hear Professor Henry Nash Smith speak on "The Dead-Pan on Huck Finn." Theodore R. Meyer, Chairman of the Friends, presided over the meeting, wielding his gavel with both wit and charm, and greetings of the campus were extended by Chancellor Albert H. Bowker, who had joined the University within the past year.

Treasurer William P. Barlow assured the Friends that the organization's finances continued to be healthy, and Warren R. Howell, Chairman of the Nominations Committee, placed before the meeting the names of three members for election to the Council. Chairman Meyer expressed his appreciation and the gratitude of the Friends to the three retiring members of the Council, Peter Haas, Mrs. David Potter, and Mrs. Dixon Wecter, each of whom had served two successive terms, and welcomed the newly elected members, Henry Miller Bowles and E. Morris Cox, both of San Francisco, and Preston Hotchkis of San Marino.

In his remarks, Director James D. Hart noted the remodeling of the Library was well underway and informed the Friends of many major gifts which were received during the year, several of them mentioned in this issue of *Bancroftiana*. Professor Hart also introduced the Bancroft's two new Fellows, and described his brief trip to Central America earlier in the year.

Both before and after the meeting the Friends viewed the special exhibition of Mark Twain materials in the cases of the Playhouse lobby, prepared by staff members Bruce Hamilton and Irene Moran. Dealing primarily with the period 1861 to 1866 when Samuel L. Clemens lived and worked in the west, the display included letters and documents relating to Orion Clemens' position as Secretary of the Nevada Territory, as well as Twain's letters to his mother, sister-in-law, and brother in which are included his opinions of Virginia City and of San Francisco. The first edition of *Roughing It* was shown to mark the centenary of the publication of that work; related to it was this year's Keepsake, *The Great Landslide Case* by Mark Twain, with editorial comment by Frederick Anderson of the Mark Twain Papers and Professor Edgar M. Branch, a visiting scholar in The Bancroft Library.

Following the meeting a reception was held in Alumni House, a few steps from The Playhouse, where the Friends and their friends enjoyed conversation and sherry with members of the Library's staff.

Earliest Recorded H. H. Bancroft Imprint

WHEN HUBERT HOWE BANCROFT founded H.H. Bancroft and Company in 1856 it was with the intention of acting as purveyor of books and stationery to the growing San Francisco market, but before too many years had passed he ventured into a publishing career that ultimately led to the production of the encyclopedic histories of western North America for which he became famous. As The Bancroft Library possesses relatively little documenta-

tion of the early years of Bancroft's career it is particularly noteworthy that the Library has recently acquired a copy of Samuel S. Greene's *Elements of English Grammar* (1858), the earliest Bancroft publication recorded in Robert Greenwood's *California Imprints, 1833-1862*.

THE
ELEMENTS
OF
ENGLISH GRAMMAR;
SO ARRANGED AS TO COMBINE THE
ANALYTICAL AND SYNTHETICAL METHODS:
WITH AN
INTRODUCTION FOR BEGINNERS,
AND
VARIOUS EXERCISES, ORAL AND WRITTEN,
FOR THE
FORMATION, ANALYSIS, TRANSFORMATION, CLASSIFICATION, AND
CORRECTION OF SENTENCES.
BY
SAMUEL S. GREENE, A. M.,
PROFESSOR IN THE NORMAL DEPARTMENT, BROWN UNIVERSITY AND
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, PROVIDENCE.
SAN FRANCISCO:
H. H. BANCROFT & CO.
1858.

A routine request to the Library asking whether it might be able to identify a San Francisco edition of the Greene book led to the discovery that the Library of Congress' catalogue recorded two copies, one issued in 1856 by H. Cowperthwait & Co. of Philadelphia, the other by Cowperthwait and a Boston firm, Shepard, Clark & Brown in 1858. There was no indication that a San Francisco edition was known. However, further checking revealed that the Education Library on the Berkeley campus did have a copy of the 1858 Bancroft imprint, housed in remote storage. When

sent to the Library, the volume turned out to be in surprisingly good condition, cased in the original printed boards with a leather spine and bearing the Bancroft imprint not only on the integral title page (shown here), but on the front cover as well. Through the courtesy of the Education Library the volume was transferred to the Bancroft's collections.

It is interesting to speculate upon Bancroft's publication of this title which had already been issued in Philadelphia. In his biography, *Hubert Howe Bancroft, Historian of the West*, Professor John Walton Caughey noted that the San Francisco firm relied on publishers' consignment-selling as late as 1859. Bancroft had journeyed east on a buying trip in 1857 at which time he may have had the opportunity to contract with Cowperthwait to publish his edition of Greene's grammar; the book undoubtedly was produced in the east, for, as Caughey pointed out, the Bancroft company did not acquire its book manufactory until 1870.

South Hall Centenary

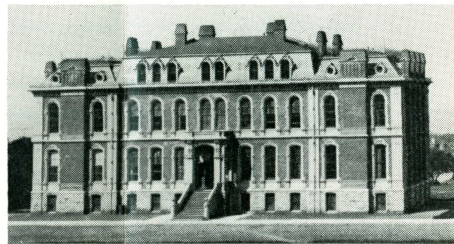
EXACTLY A CENTURY AGO, on October 9th, close to one thousand persons gathered on the new University grounds at Berkeley for the ceremonies marking the laying of the cornerstone of the Agricultural College, more familiarly known as South Hall. Horse cars and private conveyances brought them from the temporary campus in Oakland, which many had earlier reached by ferry from San Francisco. At the site, immediately to the south of the present quarters of The Bancroft Library, two stands had been erected, one for the speakers and one for the musicians, comprising the Fourth Artillery Band from the Presidio.

At noon Governor Newton Booth, ex-officio President of the Regents of the University of California, remarked: "We are assembled here for the purpose of laying the cornerstone of the first edifice erected by the munificence of the State of California for its University." Turning to the architect, David Farquharson, the Governor asked that he "examine the stone and see if you find it square and sound and solid, and of strength

and beauty fit for the purpose." Having been assured that the stone met these conditions, Governor Booth called upon Bishop Kip to "invoke divine blessing on our work," and the exercises were carried to completion.

Commenting upon the events of the afternoon, the San Francisco *Bulletin* editorialized in part—

It is pleasant to think that the corner-stone laid today is the foundation of a new society on this coast, which shall supplement pioneer courage and shrewdness in the pursuit of material wealth with the refinements of intellectual culture for its own sake and for the sake of a better humanity. Twenty-three years ago the Golden Gate was thronged with ships from all parts of the world, bringing the thousands of gold-hunters who laid the foundations of the State, and builded better than they knew. Today the walls of the first free University in the world confront the Golden Gate from the opposite shore of the Bay, where soon will stand the perfect structure, a magazine of new thoughts and new motives, ready for the new and bright day of a future in which gold will be no longer the chief aim and merit. Speed the day!



South Hall, 1878

The small ivory-handled silver trowel used by Regent Horatio Stebbins to place the cornerstone is now housed in the University Archives, along with documentation for the events of this historic day. South Hall still stands, the only nineteenth century building left on the campus, having housed first the scientific departments and the library of the fledgling University, later its political and social sciences departments, and presently its School of Librarianship.



De Vries Map Collection

TWO OF THE RAREST of seventeenth-century cartographic titles, Joan Blaeu's *Grand Atlas* and the *Nouvel Atlas* of Hendrik Hondius, have been added to The Bancroft Library as part of the DeVries Collection. Consisting of 416 volumes and 106 sheet maps, this new acquisition is being purchased from the estate of the late Alfred H. DeVries with funds given by the Friends, in conjunction with the Chancellor's Opportunity Fund and a gift of Mr. Kenneth E. Hill.

DeVries assembled his collection in his native Holland prior to the second World War, and brought it to California in 1941. In a letter written to a member of the Library's staff in 1958, DeVries noted that the "Collection is not of value for its size but for the fact that I have tried to cover all periods and sources of origin of mapmaking with representative samples." Reminiscing about the origin of his interest in maps, he remarked: "My mother tells me that I just started to school when I could not resist that little atlas [*Puppen Atlas*] and saved my

weekly allowance faithfully for a month in order to buy it."

The great prize of the collection is the large folio vellum-bound twelve-volume *Grand Atlas* compiled by Blaeu and published in France in 1653. This is one of twelve extant sets of the work and is valuable not only to geographers and historians but also to students of early European printing. Shown here is the cartouche from the double-page map of the Arctic regions.

Another great rarity, Hondius' *Nouveau theatre du monde; ou, Nouvel Atlas*, issued in a French edition in 1641, is known to exist in but two copies, this one and one held by the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. This three-volume work contains several hundred double-page engraved maps, and is one of the outstanding editions of a famous series of atlases begun by Gerhard Mercator in 1594.

We feel fortunate indeed to have secured this unique resource and plan to include an example from it in a major exhibition of Bancroft's treasures that will inaugurate the Library's new quarters.

Bancroft Fellows

AS NOTED IN THE February issue of *Bancroftiana*, two fellowships in the Graduate Division for the academic year 1972-1973 have been reserved for candidates engaged in research on a subject whose source materials are available in The Bancroft Library. We are pleased to announce to the Friends that these fellowships have been awarded to Miss Marilyn Maridyth Imes and to Mr. Francis Joseph Cebulski, Jr.

An alumna of the University of California, having earned both her Bachelor's and Master's degrees at Berkeley, and for several years a teacher in California secondary schools, Miss Imes has as the working title of her dissertation, "The Short Stories of Angel de Campo: A Critical Evaluation." She plans to make extensive use of the Bancroft Collection's rich holdings of late nineteenth century Mexican newspapers and journals, in whose pages much of de Campo's work appeared; in addition she hopes to find significant commentary in diaries and memoirs of the period.

Mr. Cebulski completed undergraduate and graduate work at the University of Colorado before coming to Berkeley for the doctoral program. For the writing of his thesis, "A Concise History of the Poetry of the San Francisco Bay Region, 1940-1955," he looks forward to utilizing the special poetry collections in both the Manuscripts Division and the Rare Books Collection, including such recently accessioned materials as the archives of the Auerhahn Press, the City Lights Publishing Company, and the Untide Press. Mr. Cebulski recently completed a biography of the California pioneer Colonel William Welles Hollister, one of his sources being the Bancroft's collection of the papers of Hollister's associate, Albert Dibblee.

Ernest Orlando Lawrence Papers

FEW AMERICAN SCIENTISTS have left as major an imprint on the course of modern history as Professor Ernest O. Lawrence who died in 1958. His invention of the cyclotron in 1930,



LAWRENCE AT BERKELEY, 1930

for which he was later to receive the Nobel Prize in Physics, opened the era of nuclear physics in California and pioneered the construction of powerful particle accelerators to explore and exploit the inner structure of matter. To carry on this work, Lawrence founded the Radiation Laboratory which has become one of Berkeley's most famous landmarks, situated on the hill overlooking California Memorial Stadium. Another research laboratory, devoted to military technology, was also established at Livermore, largely because of Lawrence's conviction of its necessity for national security. It was his enthusiasm, inventiveness, and genius for organizational activity which catapulted atomic physics into the age of complex, large-sized and well-financed team research so characteristic of our day.

Lawrence's scientific and personal archives, which were recently donated to The Bancroft Library by the present Director of the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, Professor Edwin M. McMillan, document his career in great detail. The Lawrence collection, comprising more than sixty cartons now being prepared for use by the Manuscripts Division, includes the scientist's lecture notes taken when he was

a student, dating from 1922; his laboratory "work-books" starting in 1924 and continuing with laboratory notes prepared by Lawrence and his collaborators, notably M. Stanley Livingston, Malcolm C. Henderson, Donald Cooksey, and Edwin M. McMillan; drafts and copies of his many publications and speeches; and his voluminous personal and professional correspondence reflecting his service on countless administrative committees within and without the University of California.

A major portion of the collection is devoted to Lawrence's wartime activities, with the National Defense Research Committee, the Office of Scientific Research and Development, and the famous Manhattan District charged with the construction of the first atomic bomb. Following the war years, Lawrence's association with the government continued, and his files relating to the Atomic Energy Commission are particularly illuminating. Too, the Lawrence archives include detailed accounts of the financing and operation of the Radiation Laboratory, especially dealing with the building and uses of the 60" and 184" cyclotrons.

These papers are so rich and important in documentation that it will undoubtedly take many years before they are completely explored and properly appreciated. Prior to their deposit at the Bancroft, only the late G. Herbert Childs who produced a monumental biography of Lawrence appropriately entitled *An American Genius* had been given full access to them. Scholars from all parts of the nation have evinced interest in this new acquisition, and the collection promises to be heavily used. In time, even some of the least noted aspects of Lawrence's career, such as his life-long interest in medicine and his work as a pioneer in color television, will be publicly recognized.

To complete the record of the Lawrence era, efforts are being made to secure the papers of his many associates and correspondents. Professor Roger Hahn of the Department of History, who also holds an appointment in The Bancroft Library, heads the program that has already created an extensive History of Science and Technology Collection. The presence of the Lawrence papers in this Collection, alongside those of other figures including Emil

Fischer, Alfred L. Kroeber and Gilbert N. Lewis, now make Bancroft one of the leading archival centers in the country for the study of modern science and technology.

Fall of Princes

AS A MEMORIAL to Robert McNulty, a member of the Department of English from 1955 until his death in 1970, a group of his friends and colleagues have presented to the Rare Books Collection a copy of Richard Tottell's 1554 edition of John Lydgate's *Fall of Princes*. This longest work of "Dan John Lidgate Monk of Burye" (it runs to over 26,000 lines) was written between the years 1431 and 1438, and is a translation into English rime royal of Laurent de Premierfait's *Des Cas des Nobles Hommes et Femmes* (1409), which, in turn, was a French prose version of Boccaccio's 14th-century *De Casibus Virorum et Feminarum Illustrium Libri IX*.

The theme of "ye mutabilitie and change of unstedfast Fortune" was a deep and continuing preoccupation of the medieval mind, and Boccaccio's work became a long-time best-seller. Lydgate's poem, too, was popular enough to warrant several printings. It was first published by Richard Pynson in 1494, but this edition of Tottell's is considered more authoritative, for as he states on the title page, the text is "nowe newly imprinted, corrected, and augmented out of diverse and sundry olde writen copies in parchment." The ten woodcut illustrations are from blocks used by Pynson in the second edition of 1527. It is worth noting, incidentally, that the Rare Books Collection possesses also a fine manuscript copy written on paper, probably dating from 1480.

At the time of his death Professor McNulty had completed the preparation of his edition of Sir John Harington's 1591 translation "in English heroical verse" of Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*. Mrs. Eliza Pietsch Chugg, formerly of the Rare Books Collection, compiled an index and saw the work through the press; the book has just been issued by the Clarendon Press in an impressive volume.

Manuscripts Guide

THE SECOND VOLUME of *A Guide to the Manuscript Collections of The Bancroft Library*, edited by Director Emeritus George P. Hammond, will be published by the University of California Press in November. Describing about 1500 Mexican and Central American manuscripts, the volume follows the one which appeared in 1963, covering the Pacific States with the exception of California. A third volume, including the California manuscripts, is scheduled for some time in the future.

Our readers may purchase copies from the Press by using the enclosed order form.

Hermann Hesse Collection

BETWEEN 1899 when his first published work, *Romantische Lieder*, appeared and his death in 1962, Hermann Hesse devoted his energies to the world of letters, producing poetry, short stories, essays, book reviews, and novels, including *Demian*, *Magister Ludi*, and *Steppenwolf*. In recognition of his achievements he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1946, and since that date he has won an ever-increasing number of readers. If to the sum of Hesse's own writings are added the literature generated both by his work and by his life, one can understand why there are more than one thousand volumes in the Hermann Hesse Collection held by The Bancroft Library.

The original purchase in 1959 of the Hesse materials assembled in Germany by Horst Kliemann included approximately thirteen hundred items; during the ensuing years, with an endowment provided by Miss Ella Castelhun and under the guidance of Professor Joseph Mileck of the Department of German, himself a noted Hesse scholar, the collection has grown substantially. In addition to the books, housed in the Bancroft's Rare Books Collection, there are sound recordings, sheet music to accompany the poems, and manuscripts.

Hesse was not only a talented writer but a talented painter, and at one point in his career



he considered abandoning writing altogether; writing was a compulsion, painting a joy. Fortunately, he continued both to write and to paint, often illustrating his privately-printed books and manuscripts. The most famous and striking of these illustrated manuscripts is *Piktors Verwandlungen. Ein Märchen (Piktor's Metamorphoses. A Fairytale)*, from which the accompanying illustration has been reproduced.

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